

P E D O

PAKHTUNKHWA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

**Balakot Hydropower Project Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa – Pakistan**

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

(Sectional Implementation Ready LARP)

Mouza Paras and Bela Sacha

(Volume-01)

Main Report

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Prepared by:

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

Units

1 Kanal	505.857 m ² or 0.050 hectares
km	kilometer
km ²	square kilometer
m ²	square meter
m ³	cubic meter
m ³ /s	cubic meter per second (cumec)
MW	megawatt

Currency

PKR	Pakistani Rupee
USD	United States Dollar

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affected/ /displaced Person	<p>In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.</p> <p>However, in the context of this LARP, the Affected Persons (AP) and Displaced Persons (DPs) are different. APs are those corresponding to all persons belonging to affected households (AH) directly using affected land/facility (owner or unregistered user), while DPs (or DP households) are referred to all land owners and those shareholders found on land records (as co-shareholders/owners), if any, and eligible for land compensation for BOR purposes. The Land Acquisition Collector specifies in the land award (under section 11 of Pakistan’s Land Acquisition Act of 1894-LAA) the compensation apportionment for all the shareholders/co-owners of land (under section 29 of LAA).</p>
Affected Household (not for BOR purposes)	<p>A household with all its members living under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are the primary users of the project-affected land/facility. A household may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group. Extended family groups are counted as one economic unit if they share roof and meals, and have one family budget. If these conditions are not met, the number of households will then be calculated meeting the definition of one economic unit.</p>
APs significantly affected.	<p>According to SPS, significantly affected AHs are those physically displaced from their housing and/or losing 10% or more of their assets/resources that are income generating.</p>
Assistance	<p>Support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.</p>
Compensation	<p>Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.</p>
Cut-off-date (COD)	<p>The date that establishes APs’ eligibility to receive compensation for affected assets and to receive rehabilitation assistance. Any person who enters in the area after the announced cut of date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.</p> <p>In the context of this LARP, COD was publicly established through the notification under section 4 of LAA in 2019. However, the date of notification was extended to June 2021 through issuance 2nd corrigendum. The impacts assessment and census survey were completed in August 2021 to February 2022 and the COD was re-</p>

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

	ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Non-titled	Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them.
Physical Displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Pucca	A structure with both the walls and roof made of materials that include tiles, cement sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime, and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.
Population Census	A complete and accurate count of the population that is affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation.
Relocation	Displacement or physical moving of the APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Replacement cost	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets are calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost is based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.
Resettlement	Mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation due to land acquisition.
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	The planning document that describes what is to be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with the involuntary taking of land.
Resettlement Entitlements	The sum of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to Affected Persons in the respective eligibility category.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Legal Instruments and Policy Framework

4. The relevant legislation for land acquisition and compensation is included in the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (amended). It sets out the procedure and rules for land acquisition and compensating the owners, as well as compensating owners for damage caused to their properties, and trees affected by the projects.
5. The law comprises of 55 sections dealing with area notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, appointment awards, disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. Under section 23 of LAA 1894 and its amendments, in addition to the market–value of the land, a sum of fifteen

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

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

LARP Preparation Methodology

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

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

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

Project’s LAR Impacts in Paras and Bela Sacha Settlements

9. The LAR impacts of project in Paras and Bela Sacha are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.** below. **Error! Reference source not found.** provides the land needed for the project components falling in Paras and Bela Sacha while **Error! Reference source not found.** provides the types of losses in both the villages.

Table ES 1: Land take by project components at Paras and Bela Sacha Settlements

S. No	Project Component	Location/ community	Total land take area (ha)	Permanent land take area (ha)
1	Dam Reservoir, Dam Access Left Side Abutment and Access Road to Dam	Paras	39.83 (98.42 Acre)	39.83 (98.42 Acre)
2	Dam Reservoir, Dam Access Right Side Abutment and Diversion Tunnel	Bela Sacha	8.88 (21.94 Acre)	8.88 (21.94 Acre)
Total			48.71 (120.36 acres)	48.71 (120.36 acres)

10. As of now the contractor identified 4-sites for temporary land to be used on the basis of mutual agreement between contractor and community/ owners of land. As per the contractor agreement with the land owners, total estimated temporary land used under lease agreement is 132.271 Kanal (16.534 Acres) so far. All damaged land (if any) will be paid by the contractor on mutually agreed rates as per agreement. It is also to be noted that the temporary land is to be obtained by the EPC Contractor as per the requirements of the EPC Contract Agreement for temporary access roads and temporary Contractor camp. Mouza wise details given in below table ES2. Complete summary of all the land parcels rented / lease by the contractor along-with sample rent/ lease agreement is attached as **Annex 1** in main Volume. Under contractor agreement of contract clause 9.10 (d) "Land Acquisition and resettlement" all the temporary land required for any access road, dumping (spoil) sites, contractor camp and other works regarding project component is the responsibility of the contractor. This indicates that the land for the contractor's facility would be under a voluntary agreement which the landowner may refuse in case s/he is not satisfied with the terms and conditions offered in the agreement. For this purpose, limited alternative options are available as the project area is mostly mountainous. In case of a need for any permanent involuntary land take, all those cases will be included in the LARP addendum and regulated according to LARP and SPS provisions. The contractor will restore the land to its original condition before handing over the land to the landowner after the completion of contract agreement. The EPC contractor will report monthly on: (a) all temporary land take impacts and related mitigation measures by the contractor; (b) all temporary impacts which become involuntary or permanent for affected persons and communities and will require mitigation under this LARP. ²

Table ES 2: Details of Temporary land take by the contractor

S. No.	Location (Mouza/ Village)	Nature of Works	Status of Land Ownership	Description
01	Kiwai (Main Naran Road near to Mouza Bela Sacha)	Temporary Access Road leading towards Adit Tunnel No. 1	Private land Owner	Lease Agreement of 27.25 Kanal land (3.41 Acres)
02	Mouza Ghanool	Temporary Access Road leading towards Adit Tunnel No. 2	Private land Owner	Lease Agreement of 97.321 Kanal Land (12.17 Acres)
03		Temporary Access Road leading towards Adit Tunnel No. 3		
04	Sangar	Contractor Temporary Camp Site	Private land Owner	Lease Agreement of 7.7 Kanal Land (0.963 Acres)

² The information on temporary land take by the contractor to be reported in semi-annual IMRs and EMRs.

Table ES 3: Type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts and severity in Paras and Bela Sacha settlements³

Type of Loss	Unit of loss, ha, acre/number/length in km for roads	Quantity affected	Affected HHs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of DPs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of affected land parcels	Number of AHs interviewed ⁴	Number of APs	Severity of impact (10 or more of productive asset affected and/or physically displaced from housing)	
								No. of AHHs	Number of APs
A. Permanent loss of land									
Cultivated land	Acre	42.32	959	959	959	214	4334	Nil	Nil
Uncultivated land	Acre	35.42	1133	1113	1133	244	5117	219	1176
Communal land	Acre	42.63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	Acre	120.37	2092	2092	2092	458	9451	219	1176
Land under houses and other structures ⁵	Acre	14.72	214	214	214	214	1163	196	1073
B. Loss of structures									
Residential houses	Number	190	196	196	190	196	1073	196	1073
Other adjacent structures ⁶	Number	659	190	190	190	190	1021	196	1073
Total	Number	849	386	386	380	386	2094	196	1073
C. Commercial structures/business⁷									
Hotel / Restaurant	Number	8	8	8	8	8	36	8	36
Poultry farms	Number	3	3	3	3	3	14	3	14
Fixed shops	Number	4	4	4	4	4	9	4	9
Total	Numbers	15	15	15	15	15	59	15	59
D. Loss of Employment									
Temporary Employment	Number	44	44	44	N/A	44	44	N/A	N/A
E. Loss of trees									
Fruit trees	Number	1448	118	118	N/A	N/A	533	N/A	N/A

³ In the context of the LARP the "Affected persons" (AP) corresponding to all persons belonging to affected households (AH) directly using affected land/facility (these can be both titled and non-titled primary users), and "displaced persons" (DP households) - refer to all landowners and eligible for land compensation for BOR purposes. One land parcel is equal to One DP or One affected household with claims on land compensation based on BOR records. However, for the purpose of this LARP the accounting unit is AH (not for BOR purposes).

⁴ No shareholders existing as per BOR record however, and no AHs/APs identified who are out of BOR records but are primary users of the affected land (Leaseholder, Agriculture laborers, Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters, encroachers) as per EM). The 2092 AHs are directly affected and currently using the land. Thus, the total number of AHs is equal to DPs' HHs, out of these 2092 AHs, 458 AHs were interviewed based on BOR provided list, while 1634 AHs were not reachable due to different reasons.

⁵ The land under houses and other structures is already included in "uncultivated land", thus the figures in the row are included in the total figures for land losses.

⁶ For details of other structures, please see **Table 5.3**.

⁷ Total number of affected commercial structures were seasonal operating and it is equal to number of affected businesses.

Type of Loss	Unit of loss, ha, acre/number/length in km for roads	Quantity affected	Affected HHs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of DPs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of affected land parcels	Number of AHs interviewed ⁴	Number of APs	Severity of impact (10 or more of productive asset affected and/or physically displaced from housing)	
								No. of AHHs	Number of APs
Non-fruit trees	Number	9189	1761	1761	N/A	N/A	7955	N/A	N/A
Total	Number	10637	1879	1879	N/A	N/A	8488	N/A	N/A
F. Loss of public and community infrastructure/assets									
Suspension bridges	Number	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schools	Number	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Masjid	Number	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BHU/ dispensaries	Number	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest Department offices	Number	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grand Total (A to F)									
Total () without double counting	Number	N/A	2136	2136	2092	502	9495	219	1176

Efforts made to reach out to Unavailable AHs/APs

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

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

Socioeconomic Conditions

12. As per information obtained from the Board of Revenue (BOR), total number of DPs is 2,092 equals to number of affected land plots. This amounts to 2,092 AHs and 9,451 APs (AH members). The census couldn't be carried out for 883 AHs (3989 APs) due to their unavailability at place, while 637AHs (2878 APs) did not participate in the census surveys due to meager shares

of land and compensation and 114 AHs (515 APs) who died unfortunately. Thus, total number of surveyed AHs is 458 and total number of APs of surveyed households whose land, built-up structures and other assets are affected both at Paras and Bela Sacha is 2069⁸. Each household comprised of 4.517 members on average. A total of 190 land plots with residential structures () comprising 196 households are affected by land acquisition and resettlement in Mouza Paras and Bela Sacha. So, the total affected household under residential structure are 196 and the same 196 are entitled for household dislocation (Chula) Allowance. Total 10 AHs lose both their Residential and Commercial structures (business) and 5 AHs are losing their commercial structure (business) only. Out of the total, 191 households are situated at Paras while 5 are situated in Bela Sacha. Meantime, 44 temporary employees will be affected due to impact on 15 business commercial structures. The number of male was 50.80% and 49.20 % were female and on average. The female to male ratio of the AHs was 1: 0.9. No structures/houses are affected for those not-surveyed DPs, only their land plots are affected. The major castes of the AHs were Akhoon Khel (0.93%), Awan (2.34%), Bhatti (0.47%), Gujjar (1.40 %), Mughal (0.93 %), Pathan (0.47%), Qureshi (1.40%), Rajpoot (0.93%), Sunni (1.87%), Swati (0.93%) and Syed (88.32%). Project area has 100% Muslim population with a majority of Sunni Muslims. Languages spoken in the area was Hindko. Mother tongue of almost all the surveyed population was Hindko. Literacy ratio among the surveyed population above the age of fifteen years was 70.18%. The literacy ratio for male was 52.85%, higher than that for females (17.32%). Illiteracy ratio among the surveyed population above the age of fifteen years was 29.82 %.

13. Minimum land holding of a household at Paras is 0.00001 acre and maximum was 26.92 acre with an average of 0.06 acre per household. Minimum land holding of a household at Bela Sacha is 0.0004 acre and maximum was 3.04 acre with an average of 0.17 acre per household (see detailed range of land holdings in **Table ES 4:** below). The main occupancy and income sources of surveyed AHs are summarized below in **Tables 4 and 5.**

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

Table ES 4: Land holdings of AHs and Severity in Paras and Bela Sacha settlements

Range	Paras	Bela Sacha	Total (AHs)	%
	AHs	AHs		
Less than 0.0625 Acre	1350	67	1417	80.24%
0.0626 Acre to 0.125 Acre	164	18	182	10.31%
0.126 Acre to 0.3125 Acre	88	28	116	6.57%
0.3125 Acre to 0.5 Acre	19	4	23	1.30%
0.51 Acre and above	18	10	28	1.59%
Total	1639	127	1766*	100%

* The figure of 1766 in this table shows only the number of affected landowners, while, 2136 is the total figure comprising of all owners of affected land, structures, loss of temporary employment fruit and non-fruit trees.

⁸ Socio-economic data has been collected for the surveyed 458 AHs (2069 APs).

Table ES 5: Income Sources and Range of AHs

Livelihood Sector	Average Annual Income (PKR)/ HH			No. of Surveyed AHs	% Of Surveyed AHs
	Minimum	Maximum	Average		
Salaried (public and private jobs)	96,000	20,160,000	662,054	192	41.92%
Family Sources	20,000	2,400,000	368,529	15	3.28%
Farming	4,800	6,000,000	370,406	10	2.18%
Live Stock	18,000	2,400,000	565,172	12	2.62%
Business	30,000	12,000,000	1,116,266	17	3.71%
Rent Arts & Craft Making	70,000	3,600,000	627,625	2	0.44%
Other	4,000	3,000,000	327,388	210	45.85%
	4,000	20,160,000	645,739	458	100%

Table ES 6: Occupational profile of AHs

Primary Occupation/ Community	Nihan	Bela Balsehri	Ratar	Bela Sacha	Sagri	Chuntiya	Total	%
Employed in Government	8	14	2	2	0	0	26	5.68%
Employed in private sector	8	16	17	1	0	3	45	9.83%
Self-employed working as Artisan	5	8	9	2	0	2	26	5.68%
Working as skilled or unskilled laborer	16	34	46	12	5	8	123	26.42%
S-STB (Self owned trade and business)	12	11	10	4	0	0	37	8.08%
I-FAR Income generating farming	4	6	1	1	0	0	12	2.62%
N-FAR (non-income generating subsistence farming)	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	1.09%
N-LIV (non-income generating livestock rearing)	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.44%
UNE (Unemployed and seeking jobs)	9	8	3	10	0	3	33	7.21%
NEM (Not employed willingly)	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.44%
STU (Student against those still studying and not working)	2	3	2	0	0	0	7	1.53%
Other (this is comprising of House Keeping, Retired, Imam Masjid, abroad)	32	36	42	15	6	11	142	31.00%
Total	100	140	133	47	11	27	458	100%

15. Out of total 458 affected households whose data was collected by the Resettlement Field Survey Team (RFST), the 22 AHs were female-headed households and 29 AHs were male headed household below national poverty line. These are considered as vulnerable AHs. No minorities (cultural, religious, or ethnic) and indigenous people were found both in Paras and Bela Sacha settlements.

16. The major impacts of the project in Mouza Paras and Bela Sacha were on the land, built-up property, fruit and non-fruit trees. Both the residential and commercial structures were affected by the project.

Stakeholders Consultations

17. Fresh stakeholder consultations were undertaken as part of the Sectional LARP updating process, where the opinion of the AHs/DPs and other stakeholders about the Project including their resettlement was sought “detailed questions and answers starts from page 62 of this report”. In these consultations, opinion of the affected communities’ and their preferences regarding relocation was collected. Questions regarding land acquisition, entitlement matrix, and determination of fair replacement cost, resettlement planning and expectations from the Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) were asked. Consultations were also conducted with the institutional stakeholders.

18. Door to door individual household consultations were carried out with all the available affected households during the census/SES surveys in March-April 2017, in June-July 2018, in Feb-December 2021 and Jan-Feb 2022. Group discussions were carried out in last week of March and May 2017, in June-July 2018 and then during LARP up-dation Feb-December 2021 and January-February 2022. A total of 30 consultation sessions were held, wherein a total 437 persons (344 men and 93 women) participated. Out of this, 16 group consultations were held with 149 affected people (280 males and 80 female), while 14 consultation meetings were held with project stakeholders where 77 attended (64 male and 13 female). Detailed information on consultation meetings, minutes are provided in chapter 7 and Annex E. During the consultations, concerns raised by the affected communities were recorded such as i) fair compensation rates, ii) income restoration, iii) impacts to public and community assets iv) cultural issues due to outsiders, v) link between right and left bank of the river and vi) social issues due to labor camp, employment, skills development trainings, agriculture extension programs, stipend for the students/trainees etc. vocational trainings for women, health facility, lining of pathways and refurbishment of existing and establishment of new roads. Measures proposed to resolve these issues include:

1. Replacement cost for affected assets and relocation.
2. Priority shall be given to the locals in Project-created jobs and labor.
3. Re-establish the affected public and community infrastructure in the project affected area.
4. All AHs requiring relocation are given sufficient time (6 months) after the payment of compensation and allowances to arrange their housing before relocation.
5. No tax will be deducted from the APs on transactions of the affected properties.
6. The Social and Environment Unit (SEU) team help them finding different relocation option.

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

20. To come up with a clear picture on gender rights and their issues in the project affected communities' a separate female enumerator was engaged to collect gender segregated data for LARP. During her stay she hold 3 targeted women consultations comprising of 80 female participants in Paras and Bela Sacha. Apart from the women consultations she held individual interviews with the female land owners existed in the list provided by the BOR.

Eligibility and Entitlements

(Table-ES 7) Summarizes various entitlements against losses.

Table ES 7: Entitlement Matrix⁹

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land and permanent land use restriction	All land losses	Owner (Title holder, or holder of traditional rights) (2092 AHs/ DPs)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) ¹⁰ determined based on SPS provisions and Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS). No tax will be deducted from the APs on transactions of the affected properties.
		Leaseholder (N.A)	Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum.
		Agriculture laborers (N.A)	The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage whichever is higher.
		Encroacher, squatter, non-titled user (N.A)	No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets and livelihood restoration.
Residential/commercial land and permanent land use restriction	All land losses	Owner (Title holder, or holder of traditional rights) (196 AHs/ DPs)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) ¹¹ determined based on SPS provisions and Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS)
		Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights (N.A)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% CAS all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Lessee, tenant (N.A)	Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/ leaseholder (N.A)	Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 4 months' rent to decide in consultation meetings with APs.

⁹ This updated EM will supersede all earlier disclosed EMs for the project

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

¹¹ Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters, encroachers) (N.A)	No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets
Temporary land occupation (as long as impacts on assets and livelihoods are not involuntary in nature)	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant (N.A)	Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties. Restoration of land to original state; and Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies. At any point temporary impacts imposed by contractor become involuntary or permanent in nature, provisions for involuntary land acquisition will apply. (The temporary land used by the contractor, based under lease/ rental mutual agreement between contractor and community/ owners of land and there is no need of provisions for involuntary land acquisition to apply.)
		Non-titled user (N.A)	Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) Restoration of land to original state; and Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below). At any point temporary impacts imposed by contractor become involuntary or permanent in nature, provisions for involuntary land acquisition will apply. (The temporary land used by the contractor, based under lease/ rental mutual agreement between contractor and community/ owners of land and there is no need of provisions for involuntary land acquisition to apply.)
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (Including non-titled land user) (Residential: 196 AHs/ DPs, Commercial: 15 AHs/ DPs, Public & Community: 8 no. of structures)	Cash compensation at full replacement costs for affected structure (taking into account viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. All salvageable material dismantles either by the contractor or owner of structure will remain with owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
		Lessee, tenant (N.A)	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (Including non-titled land user) (196 AHs/ DPs)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs. The AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant (N.A)	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
3. CROPS			
Affected crops		Cultivator (N.A)	Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current net market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the Agricultural Department.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement (N.A)	Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. TREES			
Affected Trees		Landowner/ cultivator (1576 AHs/ DPs)	Cash compensation for fruit trees at net current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of yield forgone; plus, cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume. All trees (Fruit and non-Fruit) either cutting by the contractor or owner will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement (N.A)	Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Impact	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure	All APs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures (Residential: 196 AHs/ DPs and Commercial: 15 AHs/ DPs)	One-time shifting allowance of PKR 31,000 per affected household. One-time structure relocation allowance of PKR 31,000 per affected structure. One-time business moving assistance of PKR 63,000 for every AHs having to relocate their business.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Household dislocation/Chula Allowance	HHs dislocating due to full loss of their residential structure	HHs dislocating from their existing residents due to full loss of their residential structure (196 AHs/ DPs)	One-time household Dislocation/Chula Allowance @PKR. 1,500,000/- per dislocating household due to impact of the project on their residential house.
Electricity Allowance	Shifting of electricity meter and allied stuff	All house owners who lost their electricity connection/meter as a result of residential structure relocation. (196 AHs/ DPs)	The owner of house who has lost electricity connection of his house due to full damage of his house will be entitled for one time electricity allowance @ PKR. 20000/- per meter per house.
House rent requirement during transition	Relocating APs requiring temporary accommodation while new structures are being built on alternative site	All APs including tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures (196 AHs/ DPs)	Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed based on prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting house or commercial structure. House rent allowance equal to @ PKR 25,000 per month, for 4 months house rent
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs including tenants required to relocate (196 AHs/ DPs)	On a case-to-case basis, the residential structure owner APs will be provided with transitional allowance during the transition period (initially calculated at 6 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of arable productive land and/or other income generating asset (formal or informal, e.g., source of subsistence or other value-added income/source)	All landowner/ land user APs with land-based livelihood or those losing other source of subsistence/value addition activity (formal and informal). Those affected twice by land acquisition by BHPP and SKHPP (23AHs/103APs)	Severe impact allowance equal to PKR 63,000 per HH.
	Complete loss of commercial structure and/ or business income (formal and informal)	All structure owners/ occupier APs facing business loss and loss of business income (both formal and informal). (219 AHs/ DPs)	Severe impact allowance equal to PKR 63,000 per HH.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	Temporary / permanent loss of arable land	All APs with arable land-based livelihoods affected (N.A)	The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the APs Partial loss of arable land: APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full Loss of arable land: Project-based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood. A livelihood restoration program has already been developed and provides measures for land-based livelihood restoration.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs.
Businesses	Temporary business or business income loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal) (N.A)	Cash compensation equal to lost income duration of interruption or at least 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business or business income loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal) (15 AHs/ DPs)	Cash compensation equal to lost income for 12 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate and Provision of project-based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program has been developed. No tax will be deducted from the APs on transactions of the affected properties.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses (44 eligible APs having loss of temporary employment)	Cash compensation @ of PKR 2,1000/ Month for six (6) months ¹² . In addition, AP will be considered for project-based employment based on his/her qualification or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program has been developed

¹² The PKR 21,000 has been considered as monthly wage rate based on provincial official minimum wage rate and also the 44 DPs are temporary employees and no record available of their daily wage rate they taken.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable Households	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable households including those below the poverty line, the landless, AHs headed by an elderly, disabled or women with dependents and no other income source, and indigenous peoples. (51 AHs/ DPs)	In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section, 1 to 6 the vulnerable APs will be provided with: A special assistance of one-time payment of PKR 63,000/- (Sixty-three thousand). Preference for provision of project-based employment. Assistance to access legal and affordable adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable. The entitlements covered under this LARP are against the land, structure, crops, trees, resettlement and relocation, income restoration, public services and facilities, and special provision for vulnerable households. Under the LRP the following are covered: Training support for livelihood restoration. Stipend during training. Vocational training for women and establishment of women vocational centers one for Ghanool and Sangar and another for Bela Sacha and Paras Skill development training in different trades Forest development and nursery raising trainings Livestock development training Training on agriculture
9. Unanticipated impacts			
Unforeseen involuntary impacts during construction, including temporary impacts and impacts on livelihoods not otherwise assessed.	Impacts during construction to assets and land outside of corridor of impact or RoW, or any additional impacts inside RoW/ COI	All APs (N.A)	Due compensation to be assessed and paid when the impacts are identified based on the EM provisions and on the requirements of SPS 2009.

Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Plan

21. A total of 2136 AHs, lost part of their livelihood in terms of loss of cultivated land, business, fruit and non-fruit trees. They are entitled to compensation for their lands, trees, loss of temporary employment, businesses and structures. Out of these 2136 AHs, only 23 AHs are severely affected as they will be losing 10% or more of their land due to double impact by other project (SKHPP), the number is small since the land holding in the affected area was small due to fragmentation of land. The double affectees of SK HPP were not relocated in the BHPP project area therefore not considered under the severity impact assistance as residential relocates.

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

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

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

24. Contrary to the above due to big land holdings of the APs in the project surrounding areas the overall impact on majority of the AP/DPs could not crossed the limit of 10%. Thus, they were not taken under the category of the severe affected AP/DPs. Secondly the land holding in the project affected area in Paras and Bela Sacha is small due to large number of AP /DPs but the same AP/DPs own land in other Khasras in the surrounding areas of the project. The livelihood of the AHs / DPs was not land based, a reasonable amount of the affected land is non-productive (barren land) and thus didn't exceed 10 % or more limit required.

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

26. Out of the total 2136 AH (9495 APs) of BHPP 1240 AHs (5,604 APs) are dual affectees having being affected in SKHPP also, these APs have been affected for land only in both SKHPP and BHPP, none of the affected person/ affected household will be physically displaced under the BHPP in Mouza Paras. Separate parcels of land of the dual affected AHs/DPs were impacted as the land falls under different parcels/ mouzas for SKHPP and BHPP. Out of the total 1240, 23 AHs are severely affected as they will be losing 10% or more of arable productive land.

27. A total of 219 AHs were eligible for severity impact allowance. Out of the total, only 196 AHs were losing complete structure of their houses, and/or their commercial structures. (10 AHs lose both their Residential and Commercial structures and 5 AHs are losing their commercial structure only), thus subject to physical relocation. The compensation and livelihood restoration package for physically displaced AHs include: (i) monetary compensation for affected land,

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

Institutional Framework

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

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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

Monitoring and evaluation

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

31. LARP monitoring and reporting mechanism involve a two-pronged approach. PIU has its monitoring and evaluation system to support systematic monitoring of the implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. Internal monitoring of LARP being carried out by PIU with the assistance of PMC on a quarterly and semiannual basis whereas, external LARP monitoring, and validation carried out by an independent external monitoring consultant on a semiannual basis. Additional validation reports would also be required for ADB's acceptance for Sectional implementation of LARP and hand over of sites for construction work. Different sets of monitoring indicators will be used for internal as well as external monitoring and validation of LARP implementation. Detailed monitoring indicators developed by PIU are provided in chapter 12 (**Table 12-1**) and summary of key indicators are as follows:

- i. Assessment of LARP and LRP implementation progress, which involves:
 - Impact assessment and delivery of entitlements (disbursement of compensation and other assistance as per EM provisions),
 - Livelihood and income restoration measures being implemented as per LRP,
 - Restoration of public and common services,
 - GRM functionality and grievances redress process
 - Participation, consultations and disclosure activities,
 - Provision of LAR budget and timeframe etc.
- ii. Rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines,
- iii. Early identification of issues and corrective actions,
- iv. Resolving problems faced by the APs, and
- v. Developing solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives.

The action plan for those unavailable APs during the implementation.

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

Cost and Budget

32. According to the LAA 1894 Land acquisition, preparation of land records including categorization of land based on the value of land, price assessments of land for different categories and other affected assets is the responsibility of the District LAC. At the time of RFS, prices of affected assets including different categories of land finalized by the concerned departments and therefore, were used in the implementable Sectional LARP budget. In the Implementation Ready LARP the rates and costs used were obtained from the district revenue department. The actual compensation rates and the final budget was discussed with the PIU and finalized after their advice. In order to verify and confirm that the provided LAR rates, costs and compensation package to the eligible AHs/DPs as described in the entitlement matrix in this LARP is in compliance with ADB SPS 2009" replacement cost" principle, sample due diligence of valuation rates though IVS will be carried out in parallel with LARP implementation and anywhere any gap identified, additional compensations will be provided to AHs/DPs through an addendum to this LARP. The additional measures undertaken by the project through an IVS (independent valuation study) to validate replacement rates are already communicated to the AHs/ DPs. Information related to IVS, to validate replacement rates already incorporated in the Urdu broacher of LARP for wide dissemination among the AHs/ DPs in the affected mouzas of project. The dissemination of project Urdu (language) broacher is under process and continue till the complete payment of compensation and allowances. A copy of Urdu broacher attached as an **Appendix-N**.

33. The total estimated cost of this LARP including compensation for the affected lands, houses, and trees, cost of replacement of affected public structures, relocation allowances and technical assistance, has been estimated at PKR 2,493.608 million (US\$ 12.468 million). Payments under LAA 1894 - paid by the LAC and other entitlements under SPS 2009 are paid by the Allowance Disbursement Committee of the PIU. Summary of the impacts and costs is provided in **Table-7** below.

Table ES 8: Summary of LAR costs in Paras and Bela Sacha settlements¹³

Sr. No		Allowances	Total	Reference
A	Resettlement (PIU)	Resettlement	468,214,000	Table 14.13 Main Report Volume 01
		Trainings of APs	47,700,000	Table 14.13 Main Report Volume 01
		Graves Management	17,800,000	Table 14.13 Main Report Volume 01
		Technical Assistance for all project area: (PIU, ERM, Support for health facility, additional survey)		Table 14.13 Main Report Volume 01
		Sub Total A:	533,714,000	

¹³ This budget covers all available and not available DPs / AHs which is reflected in Volume-3 of this LARP. The total figure of 2092 AHs / DPs is catered by this budget. The due compensation of land and other assets of DPs / AHs are secured in Deputy Commissioner account irrespective of their status either available or not and will receive their due compensation upon availability.

Sr. No		Allowances	Total	Reference
B	Land Acquisition (DC office)	Fruit Trees	43,142,791	Table 14.8 Main Volume 01 Page
		Non-fruit trees	5,959,875	Table 14.9 Main Volume 01
		Cultivated land	428,434,468.62	Table 14.5 Main Report Volume 01
		Un-cultivated land	6,594,029.75	Table 14.5 Main Report Volume 01
		PESCO	1,035,406	14.1.7 Main Report Volume.1
		PHE	1,367,000	
		Built-up Property	1,424,466,288.70	Table 14.6 Main Report Volume 01
		Sub Total B:	1,910,999,859	
Total A+B:			2,444,713,859	
2% Contingency			48,894,277	
Grand Total:			2,493,608,136	

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

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

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

36. The Sectional LARP covers the LAR impacts determined based on the land demarcation survey and the actual data of affected land plots, structures, and trees, etc., collected in January to April 2021 and August 2021 to February 2022 with the help of district revenue department, and the relevant government departments including the forest, agriculture and communication and works departments.

1.2 Objectives and Scope of the LARP

37. The Implementation Ready LARP complies with the requirements of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Pakistan-and ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)¹⁴. The LARP in hand was updated following the due notifications of LAA 1894.

38. The main objective of this Sectional Implementation Ready LARP was to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate adverse social impacts resulting from loss of assets due to construction of the several project facilities at Paras and Bela Sacha settlements i.e., dam Right side abutment and diversion tunnel, dam reservoir, left side abutment and access Roads to dam. It is based on the findings of the census survey of affected/displaced persons, field visits, meetings, and consultations with various Project-affected persons in the project area (area where land was required for the Project). The LARP presents (a) type and extent of the impacts and losses including land and non-land items; (b) legal and policy framework, (c) the entitlement matrix covering cash compensation and allowances and livelihood restoration support to be provided under a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) ; (d) relocation strategy and plan, including provisions for livelihoods; (e) resettlement budget; and (v) institutional set up for the implementation of the Implantable Sectional LARP including monitoring and evaluation.

¹⁴ As per co-financing agreement (schedule 4) between ADB and AIB, “the Project is carried out in accordance with Co-financier’s (meaning ADB) safeguards Policies and Procedures, thus ADB’s SPS 2009 applies.

1.3 Limitations of the Implementation Ready Sectional LARP

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

40. During preparation of this implementation ready Sectional LARP, the RFST prepared inventory of affected assets (total area of affected lands, affected trees, built-up property etc.) completed with the help of Revenue Department, Forest Department, Agriculture department, C&W and other stakeholders, for budgeting purposes. Socio-economic data, census data, inventory of community and public infrastructure, and business data was collected and brought in use in the Implementation Ready LARP. The RFS identified 196 households who own 190 houses which will be directly affected by the Project in Paras and Bela Sacha (within the dam, Dam Right side abutment and Diversion Tunnel, Dam Reservoir, left side abutment and Access Road to Dam).

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

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

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

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

-
- iv. Additional gender analysis provided to adequately assess the needs of affected female population in the resettlement process.

1.4 Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)-Related Conditionalities

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

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

45. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 aims to "avoid involuntary resettlement wherever, possible or to minimize impacts if avoidance were not possible by exploring subproject and design alternatives; improve or at least restore livelihoods of those affected by the subproject relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standards of living of those poor and other vulnerable groups. In accordance with this aim of the SPS, the BHDP subproject has been carefully designed to either avoid all potential social impacts of proposed subproject where possible through adopting a no-impact option if available or a design that has least/minimized impacts to the extent possible.

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

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

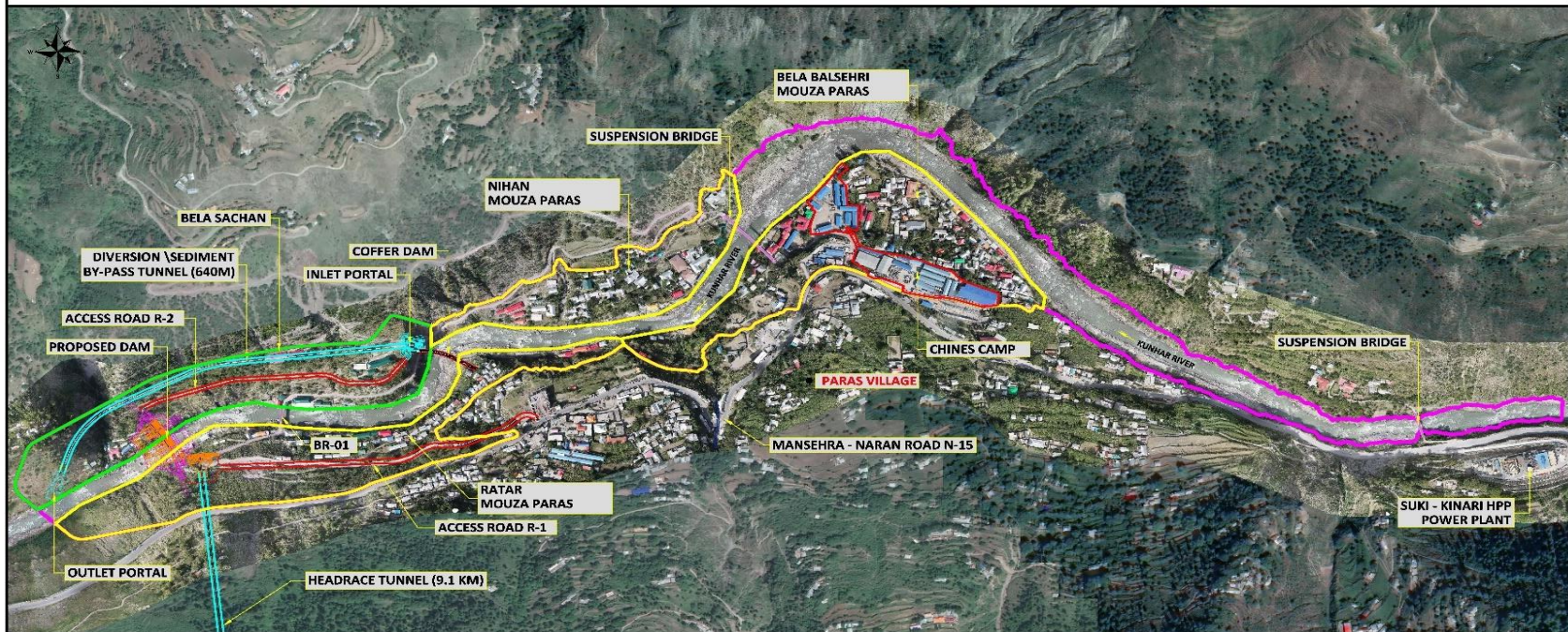
47. During the review of the project design both design consultant and social safeguard consultants worked together and discussed different options of dam location and powerhouse. During review of the design dam location was shifted upstream to avoid relocation of one settlement (Takool) comprising of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

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

49. All project components located on the left bank of the Kunhar River. The dam site (34° 39' 36.510" N, 73° 27' 1.340" E) is about 29 km upstream of the town of Balakot. The powerhouse (34° 36' 15.143" N, 73° 22' 49.943" E) and the staff colony (34° 35' 17.34" N, 73° 21' 58.68" E) are located 12 km upstream of Balakot, near Kapi Gali Village. The location of project components and affected communities are presented in **Figure 2.1** below and land take required for the components covered by this sectional LARP is provided in **Table 2-1**.

**300MW BALAKOT HYDROPOWER PROJECT
LAND ACQUISITION DAM & RESERVOIR AREA
MOUZA PARAS & BELA SACHAN**



SALIENT FEATURES		DAM STRUCTURE		RIVER DIVERSION		LEGENDS:
HYDROLOGY AND DESIGN FLOWS		TYPE	CONCRETE GRAVITY ARCH	CONSTRUCTION FLOOD (m ³ /s) (T= 20 YEARS)	900	
RIVER	KUNHAR	DAM CREST ELEVATION (MASL)	1292.0	DIVERSION TYPE	LOW-LEVEL SPILLWAY DIVERSION TUNNEL (CONVERTED TO SEDIMENT BYPASS TUNNEL)	MOUZA PARAS
CATCHMENT AREA AT DAM SITE (Km ²)	1939	MAXIMUM HEIGHT ABOVE RIVER BED (m)	35.0	UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM COFFER DAM TYPE	CONCRETE GRAVITY SOLUTION (FURTHER CONVERTED TO GUIDING STRUCTURE)	MOUZA SACHAN
MODULAR FLOW AT THE INTAKE (m ³ /s)	87	MAXIMUM HEIGHT ABOVE FOUNDATION(m)	68.0	DIVERSION TUNNEL TYPE	ARCHWAY (CONCRETE LINED)	
DESIGN DISCHARGE (m ³ /s)	154	CREST LENGTH (m)	130.0	DIVERSION TUNNEL LENGTH (m)	850	
DESIGN FLOOD (m ³ /s) T= 10 000 YEARS	3500	SPILLWAYS AND LOW LEVEL OUTLETS / FLUSHING SLUICES		POWER INTAKE STRUCTURE		
RESERVOIR		SPILLWAY TYPE	UPPER GATED OGGE CREST SPILLWAY + LOW LEVEL GATED SPILLWAY	INTAKE TYPE	HORIZONTAL INTAKE	MOUZA PARAS
NORMAL OPERATION LEVEL (NOL)	1288.0	UPPER SPILLWAY CREST ELEVATION (masl)	1278.0	TRASH RACK NO.	04	MOUZA BELA SACHAN
MINIMUM OPERATION LEVEL (MinNOL)	1283.0	LOW LEVEL SPILLWAY INVERT ELEVATION (masl)	1258.0	SERVICE GATES NO.	02	TOTAL LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR DAM & RESERVOIR AREA
SURFACE AREA (AT NOL) (km ²)	0.28	SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT		INTAKE CREST ELEVATION (masl)	1271.0	962K-19M
LENGTH OF RESERVOIR (AT NOL) (km)	2.20	SOLUTION	SEDIMENT BYPASS TUNNEL (SBT) + FLUSHING OUTLETS	HEADRACE TUNNEL		
GROSS STORAGE CAPACITY (AT NOL) (x10 ⁶ m ³)	3.56	SBT TYPE	GATED INTAKE FOLLOWED BY ARCHWAY TUNNEL	TUNNEL SECTION	CIRCULAR CONCRETE LINED (8.0 M INNER DIAMETER)	
LIVE STORAGE (AT NOL) (x10 ⁶ m ³)	1.20	TUNNEL CROSS SECTION (W X H) (m)	ARCHWAY (7.5 X 8.0)	LENGTH UP TO SURGE TANK (m)	9137	

MOUZA WISE LAND DETAIL

MOUZA PARAS	787K-7.5M
MOUZA BELA SACHAN	175K-11.5M
TOTAL LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR DAM & RESERVOIR AREA	962K-19M

**LAND ACQUISITION LAYOUT PLAN
DAM & RESERVOIR AREA
MOUZA PARAS & BELA SACHAN**

0 100 200 400m

Figure 2.1: Location of all project components and project's impact area

Table 2-1: Component-wise impacts on land at Paras and Bela Sacha

S. No	Project Component	Location/ community	Total land take area (ha)	Permanent land take area (ha)
1	Dam Access Right Side Abutment and Diversion Tunnel	Bela Sacha	39.83 (98.42 Acre)	39.83 (98.42 Acre)
2	Dam Reservoir, Dam Access Left Side Abutment and Access Road to Dam	Paras	8.88 (21.94 Acre)	8.88 (21.94 Acre)
Total			48.71 (120.36 Acre)	48.71 (120.36 Acre)

50. As of now the contractor identified 4-sites for temporary land used on the basis of mutual agreement between contractor and community/ owners of land. As per the contractor agreement with the land owners, total estimated temporary land used under lease agreement is 132.271 Kanal (16.534 Acres) so far. All damaged land (if any) will be paid by the contractor on mutually agreed rates as per agreement. It is also to be noted that the temporary land is to be obtained solely by the EPC Contractor as per the requirements of the EPC Contract Agreement.

Table 2-2: Details of Temporary land take by the contractor

S. No.	Location (Mouza/ Village)	Nature of Works	Status of Land Ownership	Remarks/ Description
01	Kiwai (Main Naran Road near to Mouza Bela Sacha)	Temporary Access Road leading towards Adit Tunnel No. 1	Private land Owner	Lease Agreement of 27.25 Kanal land (3.41 Acres)
02	Mouza Ghanool	Temporary Access Road leading towards Adit Tunnel No. 2	Private land Owner	Lease Agreement of 97.321 Kanal Land 12.17 Acres)
03		Temporary Access Road leading towards Adit Tunnel No. 3		
04	Sangar	Contractor Temporary Camp Site	Private land Owner	Lease Agreement of 7.7 Kanal Land (0.963 Acres)

2.1 Power Generation Capacity

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

2.2 Main Components of the Project

2.2.1 Dam and Reservoir

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

53. **Lateral power intake structure:** This is located on the left bank of Kunhar river and comprise of 4 bays split by three vertical piers to provide a design discharge of 154 m^3/s . It includes trash racks for passing the design discharge. Two rectangular 4 m wide by 8 m high control gate equipped with upstream sealing are provided.

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

2.2.2 Powerhouse

55. The transformer hall cavern is 88 m long, 14 m wide and 20 m high. It consists of 10 single-phase generator transformers (3 per unit, plus one spare) which is being placed in a separate fire-protected enclosure. It is also consisting of a transformer transfer facility through rails starting from the unloading bay to the powerhouse. Geographic information systems (GIS) equipment and the facility for transfer of the power cable to the cable tunnel is being provided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.3 Other Components of the Project

62. The Project includes Dam access right side abutment and diversion tunnel will be established at Bela Sacha settlement. While Dam reservoir, dam access left side abutment and access road to dam.

2.2.4 Components covered under the Sectional LARP

63. The project components covered under this Sectional LARP are dam reservoir, dam access left side abutment and access road to dam in the affected area of Paras settlement while, dam access right side abutment and diversion tunnel are situated in Bela Sacha settlement (see **Figure 2.1** and **Table 2-1**).

2.3 Project Operation

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

2.4 Project Requirements

2.4.1 Materials

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

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

2.4.2 Water

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

2.4.3 Spoil Disposal

68. It is anticipated that due to steep topography, exceeding excavation material will have to be placed in ditches and high mountain areas. This will be a significant challenge, as the potential suitable zones are minimal. Land temporary required for multi purposes including spoil disposal / quarry area, material storage, workshop, temporary camps, temporary access road is not included in this LARP. Spoil and quarry area being identified by the contractor and made part of SSEMP. This item is covered under the temporary land and will be obtained by the EPC Contractor as and when the requirement arises at site during the construction phase.

69. Reference coordination meeting number-3 held between PEDO, PMC and the contractor on the subject of spoil disposal area, the RFST was informed that since the contract is EPC and the responsibility of spoil disposal area is upon the contractor that's why the contractor will take care of the aforementioned area and will adopt appropriate measures for the land related cost and

issues etc. Any temporary or permanent land required for the spoil disposal / quarry area are being identified in the SSMP and will be handled by the contractor out of the LARP.

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

2.4.4 Access

71. The main access to the Kaghan Valley from south of Balakot is through Abbottabad and Mansehra. Dam and powerhouse sites are accessible from Balakot town from the Balakot-Jalkhad Road. The road is constructed at a gentle gradient and is metaled up to Jalkhad. Detailed discussion on project access roads and impact assessment is available in **Section 7.10** of the **EIA**.¹⁵

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

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

72. This section provides legal framework for the Project.

3.1 Land Acquisition Act 1894

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

74. The law comprises of 55 sections dealing with area notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, appointment awards, disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. Under section 11 a (2) the head of the department concerned of government or the Ministry concerned of the federal government, as the case may be, may, where expedient, request the collector of the district concerned in writing to acquire land through private negotiation¹⁶. Under section 23 of LAA 1894 and its amendments, the following factors are to be considered in determining the compensation amount for acquired land: i) market value of the land, ii) loss of standing, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immoveable) or earnings, v) expenses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business, and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession. A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.in addition to the market value of the land. The APs, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the LAC.

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

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

¹⁶ Clause No 11.A (2) The head of the Department concerned of Government or the Ministry concerned of the Federal Government, as the case may be, may, where expedient, request the Collector of the District concerned in writing to acquire land through private negotiation which shall be subject to such instructions or directions as Government may, from time to time, issue in this behalf.

is notified under Section 6 of the LAA. Land will be marked and measured and notices to persons interested will be issued.

77. Inquiry on the measurements and valuations made on the acquired property and final award is done under Section 11. Once award is notified under Section 12 of the LAA and compensation payments can start. However, the law only recognizes “legal” owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record title, registered sale deeds, or agreements. The LAA also allows for emergency acquisition that allows the government to take possession of the land after 15 days from publication of the notice under Section 9 of the LAA even if compensation has not been received by the Affected Person (AP). LAA 1894 is saved on web Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Code <http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/315> while, salient features of major sections of the LAA 1894 are provided in (Table 3-1) below:

Table 3-1: Salient Features of Pakistan’s LAA 1894

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

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894 (KP Amendment)
	<p>acquired under this Act the Court shall take into consideration. “Firstly, the market-value of the Land at the date of taking possession of the land.”</p> <p>EXPLANATION—For the purpose of determining the market value, the Court shall take into account transfer of land similarly situated and in similar use.</p> <p>A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.</p>
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48A	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

3.2 ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles

78. ADB has adopted SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguard policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. Following are the basic policy principles of ADB’s SPS on involuntary resettlement:

- i. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons’ concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot

-
- be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- iv. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - vi. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - vii. Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - ix. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to APs and other stakeholders.
 - x. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout subproject implementation.
 - xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions, and the results of resettlement monitoring, and disclose monitoring reports.

3.3 Comparison of Pakistan’s LAA and ADB’s IR Safeguards-SPS 2009 Principles¹⁷

79. There are differences between Pakistan’s Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR). The LAA, in contrast to ADB SPS, provides mechanisms for notifying interested persons and hearing objections to the land acquisition and compensation but does not require conducting adequate consultation with affected parties. It simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. The Act also does not require preparation of a “plan” documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with APs. Other gaps include requirement to compensate and assist APs without legal rights to land, attention to vulnerable groups, indigenous people and severely affected APs, importance given to gender issues, monitoring of resettlement implementation, and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports. LAR. (Table 3-2) summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures to ensure that project implementation is fully consistent with the ADB’s SPS requirements.

Table 3-2: Measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) differences or gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) supplement the assessed compensation.	APs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	The valuation for the acquired land, structures and other assets will be based on full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values based on current and previous year’s transactions, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required, without deducting for depreciation of structures. A 15% CAS will be added to the compensation.
No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, with particular focus on those with severe losses, poor and vulnerable groups.	Additional assistance will be provided to cover resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing more than 10% of their productive assets).As a project compensation measure two additional allowances i.e., Electricity Allowance and Household Dislocation/Chula Allowance have been added to minimize the negative impacts of the project on the APs.

¹⁷ As per co-financing agreement (schedule 4) between ADB and AIB, “the Project is carried out in accordance with Co-financier’s (meaning ADB) safeguards Policies and Procedures, thus ADB’s SPS 2009 applies, thus the section discusses the gap analysis of local legislation with SPS 2009.

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

3.4 LAR Policy for the Project

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

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

implementation activities. All consultations documented and the consultation records maintained throughout project implementation.

- c. An effective grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders established at PEDO and at the project site level at the time of project inception and will be intact and functional throughout implementation period to address the social issues related to project design, resettlement planning and implementation, restriction of access to resources and basic amenities during construction and any other social matter that arises during implementation of the project. While, in case of land acquisition, the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) provided under law (LAA 1894) will be followed to address concerns on land acquisition process, land title, land compensation assessment and apportionment/division issues/disputes etc. All cases/disputes being dealt through LAA based GRM will be recorded and an updated record of such cases will be maintained at PEDO and project site level.
- d. Compensation eligibility limited to cut-off date announced as such by the government. In case of land acquisition under law, a formal declaration for acquisition of land notified and published under section-6 of LAA 1894 or any other date declared as such by the government as a cut-off date, while for compensation entitlement not covered under law cut-off date established and declared as the day of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of APs. To streamline the cut-off date announced under LAA provisions and for ADB IR requirements efforts ensured to coincide the dates for publication of notification under section-6 of LAA and completion of social impact assessment surveys and census of APs for the preparation of the Implementation Ready LARP.
- e. All APs with legal title or recognizable title/claim to acquired land and land-based assets on or before the cut-off date entitled for compensation of acquired assets including land and relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of nature and type of impacts (permanent or temporary, full or partial). APs occupying the public ROW or acquired land (on or before cut-off date), without legally recognizable claims to land entitled for compensation of affected assets other than land, as well as relocation and rehabilitation support under LARP provisions and entitlements.
- f. Compensation of land and structures at full replacement value, either through the replacement of land or structures¹⁸ of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost¹⁹. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age and APs allowed to use salvaged materials (material of the affected structures) for construction of new structures.
- g. It ensured that AHS/DPs are not displaced physically or economically before payment of compensation and other entitlements for their lost assets and income and livelihood restoration program is in place.
- h. Incomes and livelihood sources lost due to acquisition of land or interruption of

18 For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the AHS/DPs.

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

business activities and employment due to lost productive assets or business structures fully compensated either on actual loss if the lost income potential is supported with tax records or on the basis of minimum earning levels prevalent in the project corridor for a period required to re-establish and restore the income levels as assessed during census and socio-economic assessment surveys. In addition, the APs who permanently lose income and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable APs be assisted to locate/access alternate business sites/locations on secure tenure basis, credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.

- i. All lost civic infrastructure and community services either restored at site or established at replacement land and the APs provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible.
- j. The APs compensated for lost housing at full replacement cost, relocation assistance and transitional support for establishing their residential structures at places of their choice.
- k. The Implementation Ready Sectional LARP that elaborates on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget with financing plan, and time-bound implementation schedule will be shared with ADB/AIIB for review and clearance before appraisal of the Project. The LARP will be disclosed on the ADB's and PEDO's websites while hard copies translated into language understandable to local community will be placed at accessible place in the project area. The LARP provisions, particularly those on impact assessment and valuation, eligibility and entitlements, compensation delivery and Grievance Redress Mechanisms will be disclosed to the APs by the PEDO through dissemination of information brochures, placing information boards/banners at conspicuous places in affected villages around the project site. All required notifications under the LAA will be conducted. Additional notifications and advertisements in local newspapers will also be made as required to widely disseminate information to all APs.
- l. A monitoring mechanism for regular monitoring (internal and/or external) of LARP implementation progress will be established before start of implementation of government endorsed and ADB/AIIB cleared final LARP for the Project. The LARP implementation progress and livelihood restoration measure in place for the Project will be monitored and evaluated during LARP implementation and periodic social monitoring reports will be compiled and shared with ADB/AIIB. Full implementation of the LARP will be a condition for commencing civil works in subprojects with LAR issues, as verified in both the internal and external monitoring reports. If M&E identifies gaps and non-compliance with the LARP requirements or a decline of the standard of living of the APs corrective action plans will be prepared and implemented.
- m. To minimize the negative impact on river dependent APs the SEU will help the river dependent APs in searching places for their houses up or down stream near the river so they are able to utilize and maintain their river-based livelihood in the relocated place.

3.5 Specific Provisions for Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Households

81. One of the SPS requirements on involuntary resettlement is to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups who may experience adverse impacts disadvantageously from project because of their disadvantaged/ vulnerable status. Typically, those vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within a project's displaced population.

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

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

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

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

- i. Gender-segregated socio-economic baseline and impact inventory linked to the entitled APs developed and women compensated for assets in their name. Women-headed households are considered as vulnerable and are entitled for additional assistance for vulnerable households (see **Section 6.3.8**).
- ii. During census and socio-economic assessment, meaningful consultations were conducted with displaced women through focus group discussion and individual meetings to identify the concerns and mitigation required in resettlement planning and accordingly the Implementation Ready LARP details the scope of LAR impact on women and wherever required a separate gender action plan being developed. And Gender-sensitive grievance redress system with women participation being ensured to facilitate the aggrieved women (if any) to lodge complaints and get their concerns resolved. In this regard male and female community liaison officers will be appointed under PIU.

4 LARP PREPARATION METHODOLOGY

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

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

4.1.1 Identification of Affected Land

87. During preparation of the Implementation Ready LARP the land required for the project was identified based on the demarcated area for project components. After discussion with PEDO officials and with the contractor it was concluded that any change in the detail design of the Components will not affect the final demarcated area with scope for only minor adjustments, which will be tracked in monitoring reports. The Consultants identified the affected land (AL) with the benchmarks already erected by the survey team in the demarcated area. Geographically, the land required is for Dam, Diversion Tunnel, Dam Reservoir, Power intake, Access roads to Dam Crest and Diversion tunnel. Land for these sites will be acquired permanently. As of now the contractor identified 4-sites for temporary land used on the basis of mutual agreement between contractor and community/ owners of land. As per the contractor agreement with the land owners, total estimated temporary land used under lease agreement is 132.271 Kanal (16.534 Acres) so far. All damaged land (if any) will be paid by the contractor on mutually agreed rates as per agreement. It is also to be noted that the temporary land is to be obtained solely by the EPC Contractor as per the requirements of the EPC Contract Agreement. A total of 280 participants were consulted and information on the affected land, was gathered and verified on the spot by the RFST. Sections 4 and section-5, 6, 9 and 10 of the LAA-1894 have been notified. The land record was last updated during the year 2013. But time to time the APs in their individual capacity approached the RD for updating their land records and mutation. Based on the current available revenue record and the list of owners of land provided by the revenue department the RFST collected the field data from the APs. The compensation will be made based on the updated land mutation.²⁰ Mutation of

²⁰ Due to several reasons the mutation is not updated i.e., mostly people are not approaching on time, those died, their relatives were not interested due to minimal share. The land mutation is a continual process and regular update procedure is applied. The RD provided the Baach (land ownership data) which contains all the land and trees information of the affected persons as of now. Land mutation updates will be monitored and corrected by RD throughout the LARP implementation as needed.

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

4.1.2 Identification of Affected Structures

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

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

4.1.3 Identification of Affected Agricultural Land

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

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

4.1.3.1 Field Surveys

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

93. During updating the LARP the RFST collected data using the already available AHs surveys forms, trained the survey teams on the prescribed forms/questionnaires, and established coordination with relevant local government departments. Verified the land records in affected areas, discussed the cadastral maps with revenue department and carry out impacts and valuation surveys of identified land, and its classification for affected areas.

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

95. The LARP team along with PMC's Patwari hold a consultation with the AHs/DPs both at Paras and Bela Sacha and took them in confidence for early sharing of information so that the data is made available for the Implementation Ready LARP. After the meeting the LARP team started collection of data both in Paras and Bela Sacha.

96. The flowchart that was followed to identify APs is shown in (Table 4-2). APs falling in any of the following category were identified:

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

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

Table 4-1: Description of Field Surveys under this Implementation-ready LARP

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

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

Table 4-2: Flowchart to Identify All Affected Persons (APs) under this Implementation-ready LARP

Step 1	Step 2	Subsequent Steps	
Conduct Structure Survey	If the structure is residential Conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	If the AH owns land Conduct: Land Survey for agricultural and non-agricultural land Identification of other land owners, share cropper, permanent laborer and informal land users ²¹ and Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	If the ownership of land is shared by other persons living outside affected land for the other owners, conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey
	If the structure is business Conduct: Business Survey	If the business owner does not reside in the affected land for the business owner, conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	If there are persons working in the business who are not living in the affected land for each such employee, conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey
	If the structure is owned by the government or private institution or is a communal asset Conduct: Enter into Institutional Structure Register	If there are persons working in the institution who are not living in the affected land for each such person, conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	

4.2 RFS for the Preparation of Implementation Ready LARP

98. For the preparation of Implementation Ready LARP an updated RFS was carried out. For this purpose, all the surveys in **Table 4-1** were carried out by the RFST.

²¹ Users of the river (including mining, hunting, and fishing) that may be affected by the Project are covered in EIA of the Project.

5 PROJECT IMPACTS

99. The Project resulted in loss of land, residential commercial and public structures, livelihood, fruit and non–fruit trees. The project will have impact on the local communities through disturbance due to construction work, issues related to health, safety and well–being, pressure on local markets (businesses) and pressure on basic infrastructure. The non-LAR impacts are covered in the EIA of the Project. The overview of AHs and APs per project components provided below in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1: Affected Households and persons per project components at Paras and Bela Sacha Settlements

Project Component and community	Settlement	HHs and DPs affected		Vulnerable HHs		HHs Physically displaced		HHs significantly affected (economic displacement)		Available		Not available at site		Not interested due to minimal shares		Not available Died	
		HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dam Reservoir, Dam Access Left Side Abutment and Access Road to Dam	Paras	1941	8790	42	195	191	1054	12	46	411	1878	802	3623	635	2869	93	420
Dam Reservoir, Dam Access Right Side Abutment and Diversion Tunnel	Bela Sacha	151	661	9	40	5	19	3	13	47	191	81	366	2	9	21	95
Total (without double counting)		2092	9451	51	235	196	1073	15	59	458	2069	883	3989	637	2878	114	515

100. A total of 120.368 (48.7) acres land will be required both at Paras and Bela Sacha for dam reservoir, dam access left side Abutment and access road to dam and dam access right side abutment and diversion tunnel, out of which 98.42 (39.8) acres land at Paras while at Bela Sacha village it will require 21.94(8.8 ha) acres land. A total of 319 fruit trees were affected by the project at Mouza Bela Sacha while a total of 5357 nonfruit trees will be affected by the project at Bela Sacha village. At Paras a total of 3832 non fruit trees and 1129 fruit trees will be affected by the project. The number of affected graves at Paras were 178 while no grave will be affected by the project at Bela Sacha. All the land acquisition for the Project considered permanent, as the law (LAA 1894) does not allow authorities to acquire land temporarily for more than three years. Temporary land required for spoil, borrow areas, quarry and other during the construction is being identified by the Contractor under SSMP and will be used based on voluntary agreement with land owners.

5.1 Affected Households

101. At Paras village a total 185 houses with 191 households having 1054 APs will be affected. While at village Bela Sacha a total 5 houses with 5 households having 19 APs will be affected by the project. A total of 12 businesses with 46 APs will be affected by the project at Paras while the number of affected businesses at Bela Sacha village is 3 with 13 number of APs. According to the list of land owners a total of 2092 land owners were affected by the project (as per record of land owners provided by the DRD). No co-shareholders/ owners existed in BOR records and no AHs/APs identified who are out of BOR records but are primary users of the affected land (leaseholder, agriculture laborers, non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters, encroachers)). The 2092 AHs are directly affected and currently using the land. In addition, 44 temporary employees are also affected due to impact on business commercial structures. Out of total number of AHs 458 were available at site and interviewed by the RFST. Majority of the AHs interviewed by the RFST were residing in the surrounding villages while 1634 AHs were not available²². Out of unavailable land owners (AHs) at site 883 are outside the project area (residing in other cities having no cell number available with the co villagers and relatives), 637 are not interested due to minimal shareholding and 114 have unfortunately died (as per list provided by the DRD). The successors of the died APs are not interested in getting the ownership mutated to their name so that they can claim and receive compensation due to minimal share. Their land records have not been updated since 2013. Usually, the mutations take place after each 4 years in the revenue department where the mutation records are updated. Out of total affected households 219 HHs having 1142 APs will be severely affected while 51 HHs are eligible for the vulnerability allowance. Details provided above in (Table 5-1).

5.2 Efforts made to reach out to Unavailable AHs/APs

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

- Contact with elders and public representatives of the area.
- Announcements in Mosques and places of public gathering.
- Announcement in loud speaker and Dissemination of the information regarding the presence of R/S team through local Patwari.
- Checked with the locals and in some cases the relatives (if the cell numbers are available with them). In some cases, the team could get the cell numbers and thus contacted those unavailable at site but in majority of the cases the team found no clue.
- Secretary of the concerned village council was also approached.
- A few liners written message was also sent to the elders of the community through village Patwari to inform the AHs/ DPs about the Socio-economic and census data collection and team's availability in the village (the written message is attached as **Figure 5.1**).

²² The external monitoring will track any changes in the list of APs during the implementation to ensure that all eligible APs are identified and compensation is made available for them.

اطلاع عام!

مترجم ذاب مابدهنہ شاہ (مستبر پاسا)

بذریعہ اس واقعہ کے آئندہ مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ جن لوگوں کی اراضی بابہ بالا کوٹ میں لگوا
 پاور آئیوار سے چلی ہے ۲۰۲۰ء ۱۵/۱ بوقت نوک بجے سروے ٹیم آئے
 گاؤں آ رہی ہے۔ جو ارضیات، زمین، محلات سے متعلق لوگوں سے معلومات
 اکٹھا کرے گی۔

میں ہر بابہ فرمائیں لوگوں کو اس بابہ مطلع کریں
 دینی ہے کہ ان لوگوں کو بھی اس بابہ آگاہ کریں جو یہاں
 سے دور ہیں۔ رابطہ نمبر سروے ٹیم ۰۳۴۳-۵۸۷۲۳۸۷

شکر

Figure 5.1: Written message²³ to the elders of the community through village Patwari

5.3 Type of Losses

103. The major impacts on the AHs and community due to the project are identified as loss of residence, loss of cultivated and uncultivated land, loss of trees, loss of structure, loss of public and community infrastructure and loss of income and livelihoods (see Table 5-2). As claimed by the affected communities all the AHs were legal owners of the land and households with their houses located in the project affected area will be physically displaced due to the land acquisition.

²³ ENG translation:

"To

Representative Paras

Mr. Abid Hussain Shah

All those locals whose land have been acquired for Balakot HPP are hereby informed through this letter/invitation that the resettlement field survey team will be visiting Paras village on 05-01-2022, so as to collect information pertaining to land acquisition and other relevant matters. Also, those land affectees, residing outside, may also be informed accordingly. The field survey team can be contacted at 0343-5872387."

Table 5-2: Type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts at Paras and Bela Sacha villages²⁴

Type of Loss	Unit of loss, ha, acre/number/ length in km for roads	Quantity affected	Affected HHs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of DPs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of affected land parcels	Number of AHs / DPs interviewed ²⁵	Number of APs	Severity of impact (10 or more of productive asset affected and/or physically displaced from housing)	
								No. of AHHs	Number of APs
G. Permanent loss of land									
Cultivated land	Acre	42.32	959	959	959	214	4334	Nil	Nil
Uncultivated land	Acre	35.42	1133	1133	1133	244	5117	219	1176
Communal land	Acre	42.63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	Acre	120.37	2092	2092	2092	458	9451	219	1176
Land under houses and other structures ²⁶	Acre	14.72	214	214	214	214	1163	196	1073
H. Loss of structures									
Residential houses	Number	190	196	196	190	196	1073	196	1073
Other adjacent structures ²⁷	Number	659	190	190	190	190	1021	196	1073
Total	Number	849	386	386	380	386	2094	196	1073
I. Commercial structures/business²⁸									
Hotel / Restaurant	Number	8	8	8	8	8	36	8	36
Poultry farms	Number	3	3	3	3	3	14	3	14
Fixed shops	Number	4	4	4	4	4	9	4	9
Total	Numbers	15	15	15	15	15	59	15	59
J. Loss of Employment									
Temporary Employment	Number	44	44	44	N/A	44	44	N/A	N/A
K. Loss of trees									
Fruit trees	Number	1448	118	118	N/A	N/A	533	N/A	N/A
Non-fruit trees	Number	9189	1761	1761	N/A	N/A	7955	N/A	N/A

²⁴ In the context of the LARP the "Affected persons" (AP) corresponding to all persons belonging to affected households (AH) directly using affected land/facility (these can be both titled and non-titled primary users), and "displaced persons" (DP households) - refer to all landowners and eligible for land compensation for BOR purposes. One land parcel is equal to One DP or One affected household with claims on land compensation based on BOR records. However, for the purpose of this LARP the accounting unit is AH (not for BOR purposes).

²⁵ No shareholders existing as per BOR record however, and no AHs/APs identified who are out of BOR records but are primary users of the affected land (Leaseholder, Agriculture laborers, non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters, encroachers) as per EM). The 2092 AHs are directly affected and currently using the land. Thus, the total number of AHs is equal to DPs' HHs, out of these 2092 AHs, 458 AHs were interviewed based on BOR provided list, while 1634 AHs were not reachable due to different reasons.

²⁶ The land under houses and other structures is already included in "uncultivated land", thus the figures in the row are included in the total figures for land losses.

²⁷ For details of other structures, please see Table 5.3.

²⁸ Total number of affected commercial structures were seasonal operating and it is equal to number of affected businesses.

Type of Loss	Unit of loss, ha, acre/number/ length in km for roads	Quantity affected	Affected HHs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of DPs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of affected land parcels	Number of AHs / DPs interviewed ²⁵	Number of APs	Severity of impact (10 or more of productive asset affected and/or physically displaced from housing)	
								No. of AHHs	Number of APs
Total	Number	10637	1879	1879	N/A	N/A	8488	N/A	N/A
L. Loss of public and community infrastructure/assets									
Suspension bridges	Number	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schools	Number	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Masjid	Number	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BHU/ dispensaries	Number	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest Department offices	Number	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grand Total (A to F)									
Total (AHH/AP/DP) without double counting	Number	N/A	2136	2136	2092	502	9495	219	1176

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

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

5.3.1 Area/Length of Affected Structures

104. For updating the LARP during the RFS all the affected structures (houses, public, communal and commercial structures) were measured physically by the C&W department and the results are provided in this section and shown in below **Table 5.3**. According to the figures provided by the C&W department all the affected structures cover an area of 711,452.82 sq.ft/ft .All the affected structures were fully affected. Among the AHs losing structures, none would be able to re-establish their structures on their remaining land.

105. A total of 190 houses, community structures and commercial structures along with small allied structures with a covered area of 711,452.82 sq.ft/ft are affected by the Project (see **Table 5.3**). Of the total 190 houses 58 were Pucca and 129 were semi Pucca moreover 3 houses were under the category of Kaccha. All the houses were owned by individual HHs. All the houses are fully affected and none could be used partially.

Table 5-3: Area/Length of Affected Structures

Sr. No	Usage	Bela Sacha	Paras
		Area (Sq-ft)/Length(ft)	Area (Sq-ft)/Length(ft)
1.	Res	22,895.072	431,632.32
2.	R/Wall	398.000	2,184.31
3.	Bandi	1,712.920	12,907.00
4.	Shelter/ Shed	1,098.000	-
5.	Cottage	4,698.500	-
6.	P/Wall	287.000	156.00
7.	Stair	24.000	-
8.	Breast Wall	36.500	161.50
9.	Restaurant	5,762.500	-
10.	R/Wall & P/Wall	260.000	-
11.	Poultry Farm	12,364.000	7,946.87
12.	Hotel (Ground Floor)	10,885.938	-
13.	Hotel (1st Floor)	11,662.938	-
14.	Hotel (2nd Floor)	8,228.500	-
15.	Hotel (3rd Floor)	2,744.000	-
16.	Hotel (Store within ceiling)	1,022.000	-
17.	Hotel (Stairs)	159.000	-
18.	Hotel (Railing in each floor)	1,056.000	-
19.	Hotel (Glazed Tiles in W/Room)	800.000	-
20.	Hotel (Solar System)	1.000	-
21.	Resturant (Ground Floor)	422.375	-
22.	Resturant (1st Floor)	422.375	-
23.	Resturant (2nd Floor)	422.375	-
24.	Resturant (Stairs)	18.000	-
25.	Hotel (Shed)	276.000	-
26.	Hotel (Hall)	2,883.000	-
27.	Shed	1,054.000	3,059.83
28.	2 Nos Stairs	-	54.00
29.	Almirah	-	1,290.68
30.	Almirah in Kit & Rooms	-	194.54
31.	Approach	-	15.00
32.	B/Wall	-	3,697.05
33.	Bathroom	-	2,985.18
34.	Bathroom + Kitchen	-	206.75
35.	BHU	-	904.07
36.	Book Shelf	-	30.00
37.	Box	-	64.00
38.	Breast Wall i/c coping	-	37.50
39.	C/Wall	-	34.00

Sr. No	Usage	Bela Sacha	Paras
		Area (Sq-ft)/Length(ft)	Area (Sq-ft)/Length(ft)
40.	Cabinet	-	10.41
41.	Cages	-	40.00
42.	Cattle shed	-	384.54
43.	Commercial Building	-	5,240.00
44.	Cupboard	-	144.00
45.	Enterance + Store	-	240.50
46.	F/Path	-	42.00
47.	Fence	-	681.00
48.	Fencing Work	-	100.00
49.	Fish Tank	-	1,759.50
50.	Floor cabinet in Kitchen	-	45.67
51.	Flour Mill	-	289.50
52.	For Hen	-	18.00
53.	Forest Quarters	-	493.50
54.	Fountain	-	3.00
55.	Gabion	-	65.00
56.	Gate	-	217.50
57.	Goat Farm	-	525.00
58.	Goat Shelter	-	200.00
59.	Graveyard	-	116.00
60.	Guest House	-	838.13
61.	Hall	-	3,368.46
62.	Hotel	-	43,376.65
63.	Jamia Masjid Bela Paras	-	4,930.00
64.	Khura	-	101.50
65.	Kitchen	-	5,516.92
66.	Kitchen Shelf	-	14.00
67.	Kitchen Wall Cabinet	-	39.00
68.	Ladder	-	10.00
69.	Masjid	-	1,447.75
70.	Mumty	-	115.63
71.	Open Well	-	1.00
72.	P/Beam	-	27.41
73.	P/Protection	-	1,486.49
74.	Path	-	976.00
75.	Patwar Khana	-	757.13
76.	PCC	-	11,808.92
77.	PCC & Path	-	729.00
78.	PCC at Lawn	-	550.00
79.	PCC in Street	-	280.00

Sr. No	Usage	Bela Sacha	Paras
		Area (Sq-ft)/Length(ft)	Area (Sq-ft)/Length(ft)
80.	PCC Stair	-	5.00
81.	PCC Steps	-	595.66
82.	Plinth	-	116.64
83.	Plumb	-	15.00
84.	Porch	-	306.00
85.	Portion	-	775.63
86.	Poultry Form & Mills	-	2,858.00
87.	Pre-Feb: Structure	-	333.00
88.	R/House	-	1,342.26
89.	Railing	-	884.50
90.	Ramp	-	476.00
91.	RCC Stairs	-	16.00
92.	School	-	23,026.84
93.	Seasonal Shop	-	210.21
94.	Shed for Turbine	-	270.00
95.	Shelf	-	87.75
96.	Shelter	-	17,897.77
97.	Shelter/ Bandi	-	230.00
98.	Shelves	-	592.11
99.	Shelves & Almirah	-	157.85
100.	Shop	-	4,889.11
101.	Stairs	-	697.23
102.	Steel Railing (GF+FF)	-	608.00
103.	Steps	-	102.00
104.	Store	-	2,399.50
105.	Store/ Hall	-	345.75
106.	Store/ Shed	-	312.00
107.	Structure	-	20.00
108.	Tank	-	56.66
109.	Tent	-	650.00
110.	Ver	-	-
111.	Verandah	-	1,093.50
112.	W. Tank-1	-	46.50
113.	W. Tank-2	-	75.00
114.	W/Tank	-	117.00
115.	Wall	-	3,572.65
116.	Wall cabinets	-	24.00
117.	Wardrobe	-	104.00

5.3.2 Affected Structures and AHs

106. On the whole 190 houses owned by 196 households, 185 house with 191 Households will be affected in Paras settlement and 5 houses with 5 households will be affected in Bela Sacha settlement (see **Table 5-4**). A total of 15 commercial structures including shops, poultry farms, hotels, restaurants and other business will be affected by the project in Paras and Bela Sacha settlements (**See Table 5-5**). Thus, a total of 219 AHs will experience severe impact due to need of physical relocation from project sites (196 AHs) and their land affected 10% or more (23AHs). Total 10 AHs lose both their Residential and Commercial structures and 5 AHs are losing their commercial structure only.

Table 5-4: Location of Affected Structures and Number of AHs

Villages	Project Component	Residential Structures		Commercial Structures		Public Structures		Community Structures	
		No.	AHs	No.	AHs	No.	AHs	No.	AHs
Paras	Dam Reservoir, Dam Access Left Side Abutment and Access Road to Dam	185	191	12	12	6	0	2	collectively owned
Bela Sacha	Dam Access Right Side Abutment and Diversion Tunnel	5	5	3	3	1	0	0	0
Total		190	196	15	15	7	0	2	0

5.3.3 Loss of Cultivated Land and Crops

107. As per the revenue record the land categorization of this area has not been updated since 1946-47, however, the land use pattern has changed over the years and the lands are now being used for different purposes such as commercial and construction of houses activities etc. As per assessment of agricultural department and award notification under Section 11, no crop or pasture existed in both Mouzas (Paras and Bela sach) project. Hence, no crop compensation allocated under this category (see **Table 5-5**). The same has been verified by the resettlement team through field surveys. Out of the total 2136 AHs, 959 AHs land falls under the category of “cultivated land”, none of these AHs will lose more than 10 % of their land, as the land holding was very small and a very minimal amount of individual owned land will be affected. So, none of the AHs will be severely affected and by thus none of them will be eligible for severe impact allowance. However, the major source of livelihood of the project affected people both in Paras and Bela Sacha is not agriculture / land based and secondly, a very meager amount of agriculture land was affected by the project. Majority of the DPs dependent on other sources of income given in **Table ES-5** in the executive summary.

5.3.3.1 Land Fragmentation

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

109. The causes of subdivision and fragmentation in the project affected area:
1. Population pressure.
 2. Rural Obligation.
 3. Separation of a joint family system.
 4. Law of inheritance. According to the Constitution of Pakistan, the land of the father is distributed among his children resulting in fragmentation and subdivision of land holdings.
110. Fragmented landholding has been an issue in the project affected area. The arable plot size is decreasing with each successive generation, mainly due to inheritance laws. The land owned by the parent is inherited by his/her successors and gets divided into fragments.
111. Contrary to the above the land holdings of the AHs/DPs in the surroundings of the project affected areas is bigger and the overall impact on majority of the AHs/DPs could not crossed the limit of 10%. Thus, they were not taken under the category of the severity AHs/DPs. Comparatively the land holding in the project affected area in Paras and Bela Sacha is small due to large number of AHs /DPs but the same AHs/DPs own land in other Khasras.
112. The land holding data of AHs / DPs at other locations was provided by the District Revenue Department. When asked about the amount of land the AHs During the SES / Census data collection majority of the AHs / DPs either got no idea of their land size at other locations or were exaggerating the size of their land holding. The R/S team then approached the District Revenue Department and collected the actual information.

Table 5-5: Loss of Cultivated Land

Villages	Project Component	No. of AHs	No. of AHs losing equal or more than 10% of their land	Area (Acre)	Total Land of the village	% of Affected land of total Land of the Village
Paras	Dam Reservoir, Dam Access Left Side Abutment and Access Road to Dam	890	Nil	35.11875	869.825	4.037%
Bela Sacha	Dam Access Right Side Abutment and Diversion Tunnel	69	Nil	7.2	974.3625	0.73%
Total		959	Nil	42.31875	1844.1875	2.29%

5.3.4 Loss of Uncultivated/Barren Land

113. A total of 1133 households will lose 35.42 acre of uncultivated land (see **Table 5-6**). Out the total, 23 AHs are losing more than 10% of their land, these are the AHs who are also dual affected in SKHPP and BHPP, thus have been considered as severely affected under the project. All these lands were barren lands used for grazing of animals and trees were grown for firewood usage. On these uncultivated lands people grow trees for their private use. However, these AHs having minimal dependency on the affected lands because there were vast communal lands available to the AHs for same purposes in the surrounding areas. The landowners claimed that all of them were the actual landowners in the record available with revenue department.

Table 5-6: Loss of Uncultivated Land

Villages	Project Component	No. of AHs	Area (Acre)	Total land of the village	% Of Affected land of total Land of the Village
Paras	Dam Reservoir, Dam Access Left Side Abutment and Access Road to Dam	1051	23.71	4666.73125	0.508%
Bela Sacha	Dam Access Right Side Abutment and Diversion Tunnel	82	11.71	3083.2375	0.379%
Total		1133	35.42	7749.96875	0.457%

5.3.5 Loss of Fruit Trees

114. The Project will affect 1129 fruit trees in Paras and 319 fruit trees at Bela Sacha. (See **Table 5-7**). These fruit trees owned by 105 DPs/AHs from Paras settlement and 13 DPs/AHs from Bela Sacha settlement. Different project components which will affect the trees and land at Paras are Dam Reservoir, Dam Access Left Side Abutment and Access Road to Dam and at Bela Sacha the project components are Dam Access Right Side Abutment and Diversion Tunnel having impacts on trees and land. Mainstream affected population use fruits from the affected trees for their own consumption. Only few AHs said that they sell a small chunk of the walnuts produce in the market. Most of the AHs have lands available with them around the village where they can plant more trees if they intended to do so. People have insignificant dependency on these fruit trees. All the AHs having fruit trees affected by the project will be compensated for loss of the affected fruit trees. The rate of the fruit trees will be based on the market value as assessed by the agriculture department Mansehra. The estimated cost of fruit trees provided below in Error! Reference source not found.

115. The assessment of the fruit trees was carried out by the district agriculture department with the help of District Revenue Department during the period Feb-March, 2022. For detail see (**Appendix -K Volume 02**).

Table 5-7: Loss of Fruit Trees

S. No	Kind of Fruit Plant	Paras	Bela Paras	Bearing age (Years)	Average Prod: (Kgs) / Plant
		No	No		
1	Walnut	204	42	9	80
2	Walnut Nursery Plant	62			
3	Walnut 2nd YN	126	6		
4	Walnut 3rd YN	24	26		
5	Walnut 4th YN	87	1		
6	Walnut 5th YN	18	32		
7	Walnut 6th YN	8	1		
8	Walnut 7th YN	23	2		
9	Walnut 8th YN	24			
10	Pear	34	26	8	100

S. No	Kind of Fruit Plant	Paras	Bela Paras	Bearing age (Years)	Average Prod: (Kgs) / Plant
		No	No		
11	Pear 3rd YN	1			
12	Pear 4th YN		1		
13	Pear 7th YN	3			
14	Plum	48	1	5	60
15	Plum 2nd YN	2			
16	Plum 3rd YN	17			
17	Plum 4th YN	2			
18	Apricot	75	78	5	80
19	Apricot 2nd YN	9	3		
20	Apricot 3rd YN	3	15		
21	Apricot 4th YN	6	1		
22	Apple	81	15	5	70
23	Apple 1st YN	2			
24	Apple 2nd YN	9			
25	Apple 3rd YN	4	11		
26	Apple 4th YN	5			
27	Almond	3		5	8
28	Almond 4th YN	7			
29	Banana	1		3	8
30	Guava	2		6	60
31	Guava 1st YN	2			
32	Guava 2nd YN	1			
33	Guava 4th YN	1			
34	Grapes	13		3	10
35	Grape Fruit 3rd YN	1			
36	Grape Fruit 4th YN	2			
37	Lemon	6		4	40
38	Lemon 2nd YN	1			
39	Lemon 3rd YN	2			
40	Locquat	7		5	40
41	Locquat 4th YN	7			
42	Orange	23	3	6	30
43	Orange 2nd YN	2			
44	Orange 3rd YN	12			
45	Orange 4th YN	4			

S. No	Kind of Fruit Plant	Paras	Bela Paras	Bearing age (Years)	Average Prod: (Kgs) / Plant
		No	No		
46	Peach	26	7	4	60
47	Peach 3rd YN	9	1		
48	Pecannut 4th YN	2			
49	Persimon	76	25	6	100
50	Persimon 2nd YN	2	1		
51	Persimon 3rd YN	6	4		
52	Persimon 4th YN	21			
53	Persimon 5th YN	2			
54	Pomegranate	3	2	5	60
55	Pomegranate 3rd YN	1			
56	Pomegranate 4th YN	1	1		
57	Cherry	2	5	5	80
58	Cherry 3rd YN		3		
59	Cherry 4th YN	3	6		
60	Fig 3rd YN	1			
	Sub Total	1129	319		

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

Source: Agriculture Department Mansehra

5.3.6 Loss of non-fruit / Firewood Trees

116. The Project will affect 3832 Trees at Paras and 5357 Trees at Bela Sacha settlements by thus the total No of non-Fruit trees to be affected by the project in both the settlements are 9189 (see **Table 5-8**), These timber/firewood trees are located in the project components Dam Reservoir, dam Access Left Side Abutment and Access Road to Dam and Dam Access Right Side Abutment and Diversion Tunnel. The AHs use these trees partially for fuel. Loss of these trees will have minor impact on the AHs as the affected trees are not a major source of income for the AHs/DPs. The ownership of the affected trees is both individual and communal. These timber/fire wood trees owned by 1332 AHs/DPs in Paras and 125 AHs/DPs in Bela Sacha. All the AHs will be compensated for the loss of timber/fire wood trees based on market value of the trees as assessed by the forest department. Estimated cost of non-fruit trees provided in (**Appendix-L Volume 2**) of this report.

117. As given in the table below the precious trees will be affected by the project in both the settlements. Trees being affected by the project are Deodar 182 Cft, Kail 90 Cft, Chir 1244 Cft, Broad leaved 16076 Cft while 4635 of the B/leaved (U/Size) is being affected by the project (see **Table 5-8**) for details.

Table 5-8: Loss of non-fruit/Firewood Trees

Species	Mouza				Total No. of Trees	Total Volume (Cft)
	Bela Sacha		Paras			
	No. of Trees	Volume (Cft)	No. of Trees	Volume (Cft)		
Deodar	1	33	8	149	9	182
Kail	0	0	9	90	9	90
Chir	3	40	71	1204	74	1244
Broad Leaved	718	3894	3744	12182	4462	16076
B/leaved (U/Size)	4635	4635	0	0	4635	4635
Total	5357	8602	3832	13625	9189	22227

5.3.7 Loss of Commercial Structure, Business and Employment

118. In total 12 commercial structures will be affected by the project in Paras and 3 in Bela Sacha. Out of total commercial structures 8 are hotels/ restaurants 4 are grocery shops and 3 are poultry farms. Most of the commercial activities are seasonal and dependent on tourism which is between in the months of April to October, A total of 44 employees or workers engaged in these businesses, who will be losing their seasonal temporary employment and therefore they are entitled to temporary loss of employment allowance. 15 AH having 59 APs losing livelihood will be compensated for loss of livelihood and will receive severe impact allowance.

5.3.8 Loss of Livelihood

119. During the RFS, information collected regarding loss of livelihood and income generated from the land, commercial structure and other sources. Livelihood losses in the project-affected area were caused by the loss of businesses and loss of fruit and non-fruit trees.

120. Both at Paras and Bela Sacha the total available AHs were 458, out of which 15 AHs will lose their commercial structures, (see **Table 5-9**). These 15 AHs will lose more than 10% of their livelihood and to be physically relocated are entitled for the severity impact allowance. 12 AHs losing their business belong to Paras and 03 AHs belong to Bela Sacha

121. None of the AHs will lose more than 10% of their livelihood due to loss of cultivated land and loss of trees.

122. Jobs priority will be given on equal opportunity basis for affected households as per his/her skills and education. 15 households losing Hotel/Restaurant, poultry farm and shops are also eligible for business loss allowance equal to 12 months net income. Temporary employees (44) have been provided with an assistance for 6 months to enable them to find alternate employment (cash compensation @ PKR 21000/Month for 6 months). Moreover, LRP will be provided i.e., training on agriculture production, livestock rearing, beekeeping, fish farming and linkages with micro-finance institution, to the DPs/ APs or as per the local requirements particularly unemployed youths covering both men and women for relevant skill improvement/ capacity building to reduce impact on their livelihood.

123. As per available revenue record none of the affected person/ affected household physically displaced neither due to SK Dam construction nor of the BHPP in Mouza Paras. As far as BHPP-LARP is concerned, all entitled compensation will be provided to all affected land owners APs/ DPs (twice affected). However, 1,240 land owners/ AHs/DPs, affected their land parcel (only) in SK dam and BHPP of Mouza Paras. Among those 23 out of 1,240 AHs are severely affected (losing land of 10 % or more), may require livelihood support in addition to the compensation and monetary allowances to help them to cope with their displacement. Related to this, members of these DPs household will be prioritized in getting employment as skilled / unskilled (short and long term) labors during project implementation.

124. Prioritization in project related jobs- A number of employment opportunities will be created during the construction phase, particularly for the unskilled labor. The contractor will employ the un-skilled/ skilled labor (male and female) from the local communities/ DPs. Moreover, relevant training facilitation support under the livelihood restoration plan (LRP) will be provided i.e., Training on agriculture production, livestock rearing, beekeeping, fish farming and linkages with micro-finance institution, to the DPs/ APs or as per the local requirements particularly unemployed youths covering both men and women for relevant skill improvement/ capacity building to reduce impact on their livelihood.

125. No direct taxes will be deducted from the AHs/ DPs compensation/ allowances amount and the same is incorporated in the EM Table.

Table 5-9: Livelihood Impacts

Villages	Number of Households		Category of Livelihood Loss		
	Losing <10% Monthly Income	Losing >10% Monthly Income	Loss of temporary employment	Commercial Structure/ Business	Trees
Paras	399	12	36	12	0
Bela Sacha	44	3	8	3	0
Total	443	15	44	15	0

126. Majority of the AHs intended to relocate around the affected villages. The community owned grazing lands/pastures will remain available for their livestock (Table 5-6 provides impacts on uncultivated lands); AHs could continue to raise their livestock without any major hindrance. The acquisition of land, will have no major impact on the livestock owners. The reason was that majority of the livestock owners using dairy produce for their own domestic consumption. However, few of the AHs sells a small amount of milk to their neighbor's owners were using milk for their own consumption however, a few of them sold part of their milk to their neighbors.

5.3.9 Dual affectees of BHPP and SKHPP

127. Out of the total 2136 AHs/DPs of BHPP 1240 AHs/DPs are dual affectees being affected in SKHPP. These AHs/DPs have been affected for land only in both SKHPP and BHPP, none of the affected person/ affected household will be physically displaced under the BHPP in Mouza Paras. Separate parcels of land of the dual affected AHs/DPs were impacted as the land falls under different parcels/ mouzas for SKHPP and BHPP. Out of the total 1240, 23 AHs are severely

affected as they will be losing 10% or more of their land only. All these AHs are entitled to the compensation according to the provisions of this LARP, including severity allowance, livelihood support and priority in project related employment. Moreover, relevant training facilitation support under the livelihood restoration plan (LRP) will be provided i.e., training on agriculture production, livestock rearing, beekeeping, fish farming and linkages with micro-finance institution, to the DPs/ APs or as per the local requirements particularly unemployed youths covering both men and women for relevant skill improvement/ capacity building to reduce impact on their livelihood.

5.3.10 Loss of Public and Community Infrastructures

128. Public infrastructure will be affected by the project in Paras settlement while, no public infrastructure will be affected in Bela Sacha. Public infrastructure being affected were 2 Mosques, 1 BHU, 1 Revenue Office, 1 Forest office, 2 Suspension Bridges and 3 Schools. All were situated at Paras settlement. Location of these structures have been provided in (Table 5-10) below.

Table 5-10: Location of Affected Mosques

Mosque Name	Ownership	Location/Settlement
Masjid Mohallah Nihan Paras	Communal	Paras
Hareemain Kareemain	Communal	Paras
Suspension Bridges	Communal	Paras
Suspension Bridges	Communal	Bela Sacha
BHU	Public	Paras
Revenue Office	Public	Paras
Forest Office	Public	Paras
Schools	Public	Paras

5.3.11 Graveyards on Acquired Lands

129. The project has impact on 12 graveyards having 178 graves in Paras and no graves in Bela Sacha. The issue of graves management was discussed with the local communities during individual and group consultations. Two options were proposed by the community wherein, majority of the community members proposed that the affected graves shall be shifted to a nearby location around the affected villages. While others proposed that the graves shall be protected and plastered at their existing location. Culturally and religiously, this is a sensitive issue needs further consultations with the affected communities and line departments. Finally, the measured agreed shall be documented and signed by all parties involved. The process for future consultations has been provided in **Section 7.7**. The agreed measures will be documented, signed by all parties involved and disclosed among the parties concerned. All possible efforts will be made to manage and protect the graves in presence of the diseased families.

5.3.12 Impacts of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas

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

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

6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

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

133. Out of totally affected 2136 DPs (per list of landowners provided by the RD), only total of 458 (21,8%) available at site were interviewed by the RFST. They belong to the surrounding villages while 1634 were not available. Out of not available landowners 883 were away from the site and were residing in other cities having no cell number available with the co villagers and relatives, 637 were not interested due to minimal shareholding and 114 were died²⁹. 100% AHs/DPs available on site were approached for data collection on socio-economic Status. The RFST was supported by the RD in spotting AHs houses and plots in the field. In case of non-availability of AHs, they were contacted on phone and time fixed for interview with these distance AHs.

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

6.1 Regional Socio-economic Conditions

135. As an overview of the socioeconomic conditions of Mansehra District, (Table 6-1) presents official data on district and province demographics.^{30,31}

Table 6-1: District and KP-wise Area, Population, Density, Growth Rate and Household-Size

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

²⁹ The relatives of the deceased landowners are not interested in census participation due to minimal share and secondly there was no mutation (Intiqalat/Jamabandi) done by the DRD since 2013 so entitled owners couldn't identified.

³⁰ <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//tables/District%20at%20a%20glance%20Mansehra.pdf>

³¹ <http://www.pbscensus.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Files/KPK.pdf>

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

136. Mansehra is located at 34 14' and 35 11' north latitude and 72 49' and 74 08' east longitude³². It is bounded in the north by Batagram and Kohistan districts, in the east by Muzaffarabad district, in the south by Abbottabad and Haripur districts and in the west by Swat district.

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 Profile of the Affected Villages

141. The Project will affect six settlements (Bela Balseri, Nehan, Rahtar, Bela Sacha, Sangar, Ghanool). All these settlements situated in Tehsil Balakot of district Mansehra. The socio-economic profile is based on the survey carried out in six affected villages four at dam site i.e., Bela Balseri, Nehan, Rahtar and Bela Sacha, while power house, access road, tailrace, staff colony, switch yard, surg shaft and access road to surg shaft are situated at Sangar and Ghanool. Land records were only organized by the DRD while no changes in the land record could be made after the cut-off date. However, based on the lists provided by the revenue department, the RFST collected the data from all the stakeholders of land and other affected assets. All the affected households will be compensated and support will be provided in resettlement of the AHs/DPs. Data which was missing in the draft LARP has been reflected in the updated LARP. Most of the affected settlements were situated along the national highway N-15 and linked through unsealed roads. Electricity and communication services were available in the affected settlements. Schools and health facilities (BHUs) were available within or nearby the affected villages. Source of drinking water was perennial springs water. Communities have installed pipes to bring water to their houses. Services like hospital, police stations, Market and Banks were available in Tehsil headquarter Balakot. Details of available infrastructure in the affected villages has been provided in the following (Table 6-2).

Table 6-2: Available Infrastructure in the Two Affected Villages

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

6.3 Profile of Affected Households

6.3.1 Distribution and Demography of Affected Households³³

142. A total of 191 households who own 185 houses affected by the project belongs to Paras settlement while 5 houses were affected at Bela Sacha settlement. The number of households whose land affected at village Paras was 411 HHs while the number of HHs whose land was affected at village Bela Sacha was 47 (including those not available at site or non-resident, not interested, died). Those available at site see in (

³³ SES data in this chapter is provided only for the 458 AHs covered by the survey.

Table 6-3) below.

Table 6-3: Village-wise Distribution of Affected Households available at site

Settlement	House, Commercial and Other Structure			Land			Total Affected HHs	% of Total Male	% of Total Female
	Affected Households	Male	Female	Affected Households	Male	Female			
Nihan	48	39	9	52	14	5	100	53.00 %	14.00 %
Bela Balsehri	91	83	8	49	7	7	140	64.29 %	10.71 %
Ratar	68	65	3	65	323	150	133	291.73 %	115.04 %
Chuntiya	0	0	0	27	12	8	27	44.44 %	29.63 %
Sagri	0	0	0	11	2	2	11	18.18 %	18.18 %
Bela Sacha	7	6	1	40	8	0	47	29.79 %	2.13 %
Total	214	193	21	244	366	172	458	122.05 %	42.14 %

Source: Field Survey by RFST Feb–December 2021

143. The surveyed AHs have a total of 2069 population. Of these, 50.7% were male and 49.3 % were female. On average, each household comprises of 4.52 family member (**Table 6-4**). The female to male ratio of the AHs was 1: 0.9.

Table 6-4: Settlement-wise Distribution of Surveyed Households and Sex Ratio

Location	Affected Households	% Of AHs to total HHs of the Village	Sex & Population				Total Population	
			Male	%	Female	%	Total	Average Household Size
Houses								
Nihan	48	22.43	126	51.43%	119	48.57%	245	5.10
Bela Balsehri	91	42.52	250	49.90%	251	50.10%	501	5.51
Rehtar	68	31.78	190	48.59%	201	51.41%	391	5.75
Chuntiya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sagri	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bela Sacha	7	3.27	11	42.31%	15	57.69%	26	3.71
Total	214	100	577	49.61%	586	50.39%	1163	5.43
Land								
Nihan	52	21.31	108	49.32%	111	50.68%	219	4.21
Bela Balsehri	49	20.08	72	50.70%	70	49.30%	142	2.90
Rehtar	65	26.64	146	51.41%	138	48.59%	284	4.37
Chuntiya	27	11.07	18	60.00%	12	40.00%	30	1.11
Sagri	11	4.51	39	59.09%	27	40.91%	66	6.00
Bela Sacha	40	16.39	89	53.94%	76	46.06%	165	4.13
Total	244	100	472	52.10	434	47.90	906	3.71
Total HH House and Land	458		1049	50.70%	1020	49.30%	2069	4.517

Source: Field Survey Feb-December 2021

6.3.2 Age wise Distribution of Households

144. (Table 6-5) given below shows age wise distribution of the household population of Paras and Bela Sacha. The male and female within the bracket of 10-19 years of age was 1%, 20-29 was 11%, 30-39 was 23%, 40-49 was 19%, 50-59 was 19%, 60-69 was 11%, 70-79 was 4%, 80-89 was 2.8%, 90 and above was 0% while 7 % respondent they don't know about the age of their HHs members.

Table 6-5: Age wise Distribution of Households

Age in Years	Nihan		Bela Balsehri		Ratar		Chuntiya		Bela Sacha		Sagri		Total Male	Total Females	Total number	% age
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	A	B	A+B	
10-19	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	5	1.09
20-29	4	1	7	1	19	7	0	2	4	4	1	1	35	16	51	11.14
30-39	24	8	20	6	26	8	0	1	9	3	1	1	80	27	107	23.36
40-49	8	5	31	6	18	8	2	0	6	0	1	2	66	21	87	19.00
50-59	7	5	26	10	14	11	4	4	7	1	1	1	59	32	91	19.87
60-69	10	3	8	1	8	7	7	0	6	2	0	1	39	14	53	11.57
70-79	0	1	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	14	5	19	4.15
80-89	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	7	6	13	2.84
90 & above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Not Given	12	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	19	32	6.99
Total	67	33	106	36	91	42	16	11	34	13	5	6	317	141	458	100.00

6.3.3 Social Profile of the Affected Households

145. The major castes of the AHs were Akhoon khel (0.93%), Awan (2.34%), Bhatti (0.47%), Gujjar (1.40 %), Mughal (0.93%), Pathan (0.47%), Qureshi (1.40%) and Rajpoot (0.93%), Sunni (1.87%), Swati (0.93%) and Syed (88.32%) as presented in (Table 6-6).

Table 6-6: Castes of Affected Households

Social Groups/Caste	Percentage
Akhoon Khel	0.93%
Awan	2.34%
Bhatti	0.47%
Gujjar	1.40%
Mughal	0.93%
Pathan	0.47%
Qureshi	1.40%
Rajpoot	0.93%
Sunni	1.87%
Swati	0.93%
Syed	88.32%
Total	100%

Source: Field Survey Feb – December 2021

6.3.3.1 Religion and Languages

146. Project area has 100% Muslim population with a majority of Sunni Muslims. Languages spoken in the area was Hindko. Mother tongue of almost all the surveyed population was Hindko.

Table 6-7: Mother Tongue of Affected Households

Language	Percentage
Hindko	100%
Total	100%

6.3.3.2 Matrimonial Practices

147. First cousin marriage was the most populous matrimonial practice in the project affected area. The AHs were asked about the marriages out of their clan, in response only 17% of the AHs mentioned that they prefer marriage outside their clan. While majority of the respondent i.e., 83% preferred marriage within their respective clan. (Table 6-8). Of the total 45 Households in Paras, 55% were married to their first cousins while 17.25% married out of their clan. In Bela Sacha 70% married within their clan while, 0% married out of their clan see table_(Table 6-9) below.

Table 6-8: Out of Clan Marriages

Village	Total No of AHH	AH who marry out of clan	Percentage
Nihan	100	22	22.00%
Bela Balsehri	140	27	19.29%
Ratar	133	30	22.56%
Chuntiya	27	Nil	Nil
Sagri	11	Nil	Nil
Bela Sacha	47	Nil	Nil
Total	458	79	17.25%

Source: Field Survey Feb - December 2021

Table 6-9: First Cousin Marriages

Village	Married couples to first cousins	Total Married Couples	Percentage
Nihan	56	84	67%
Bela Balsehri	65	168	39%
Ratar	90	130	69%
Chuntiya	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sagri	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bela Sacha	7	10	70%
Total	218	392	56%

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb–December 2021

6.3.3.3 Decision Making

148. As provided in (Table 6-10) below, 81.6% of AHs take consultative decisions within the family regarding household budget management, 91.9% of AHs take consultative decisions regarding family conflicts, 89.8% take consultative decisions regarding matrimonial matters and 88% take consultative decisions regarding property and asset management and inheritance. Moreover, when asked, both in Paras and Bela Sacha villages “are the daughters consulted in their marriages,” 31% responded in “yes”.

Table 6-10: Decision Making

Issue	Unilateral (Only HH takes decision)		Consultative (Elder members of the family)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Household budget management	39	18.31	174	81.69
Family conflicts	17	8.10	193	91.90
Matrimonial decisions	21	10.14	186	89.86
Property and asset management and inheritance	25	11.90	185	88.10
Total	102	12.14	738	87.86

Source: Field Survey Feb–December 2021

6.3.3.4 Educational Level and Literacy Rate

149. The socio-economic survey conducted in the Project area revealed that the literacy rate among the surveyed population above the age of fifteen years was 70% lower than the overall literacy rate of 50% and 59% of KP and Pakistan, respectively.³⁴ (Table 6-11) further shows that the literacy rate for male was 53% higher than that for females 17.25% in the project affected area of Paras and Bela Sacha villages.

Table 6-11: Literacy Rate of Affected HH

Literacy level	Male		Female		Total	Over all Ratio %
	Nos	%	Nos	%		
Illiterate	74	16.16%	62	13.54%	136	29.69%
Literate	243	53.06%	79	17.25%	322	70.31%
Total	317	69.21%	141	30.79%	458	100%

Source: Field Survey Feb–Dec 2021

150. As provided in (Table 6-12), among literate people 0.44% received education from Madrasa, 22.05% less than primary education, 19.43% up to primary level, 10.7% passed matric level, 7.86% education up to intermediate level, 6.55% reached up to graduate level and 3.28% higher education i.e., post-graduation and above.

Table 6-12: Education Level of Affected Population

Education Level	Total Number of Persons			
	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	74	62	136	29.69%
Madrasah	0	2	2	0.44%
No or Less than Primary	50	51	101	22.05%
Primary (Class 5 to Class 9)	80	11	87	19.43%
Matric (Class 10)	41	8	49	10.70%
Intermediate (FA/FSc)	35	1	36	7.86%
Graduate (BA/BSc)	29	1	30	6.55%
Other	10	5	15	3.28%
Total	319	141	458	100%

Source: Field Survey Feb–December 2021

6.3.3.5 Culture, Religion, Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Structures

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

6.3.3.6 Gender

152. Twenty-two women-headed households will be affected by the Project. Taking into account the socio-economic vulnerabilities of women-headed households, these AHs will be provided with vulnerability allowance, livelihood restoration support, and imparting of trainings to make them capable of starting their own business or employment in the project. These women will be given priority in project-based employment to ensure that they were not marginalized in the process of land acquisition and project implementation.

6.3.4 Land Ownership and Land Holding Size

153. As provided in (Table 6-13), minimum land of a household at Paras was 0.00001 acre and maximum were 26.92 acre with an average of 0.06 acre per household. While, minimum land of a household at Bela Sacha was 0.0004 acre and maximum were 3.04 acre with an average of 0.17 acre per household. (Table 6-14) provides number of households with different sizes of agricultural lands.

Table 6-13: Land Holding Size of Affected Households

Settlement	Minimum (Acre)	Maximum (Acre)	Average (Acre)
Paras	0.00001	26.92	0.06
Bela Sacha	0.0004	3.04	0.17

Source: DRD record and Field Survey Feb – December 2021

Table 6-14: Number of households with different sizes of agricultural lands

Range	Paras	Bela Sacha	Total (AHs)	%
	AHs	AHs		
Less than 0.0625 Acre	1350	67	1417	80.24%
0.0626 Acre to 0.125 Acre	164	18	182	10.31%
0.126 Acre to 0.3125 Acre	88	28	116	6.57%
0.3125 Acre to 0.5 Acre	19	4	23	1.30%
0.51 Acre and above	18	10	28	1.59%
Total	1639	127	1766	100%

6.3.5 Occupation and Production System

154. Majority of the working-age population surveyed were without any gainful employment because of low level of education, and lack of industry in the area. As shown in (Table 6-15) of the people with gainful employment, about 5.68% were employed in the Government sector, 9.8% were employed in Private Sector, 5.68% were self-employed, working as artisans, 26.42 % were working as skilled laborer, 8.08% were self-own trade and business, 2.6% Income generating farming, 1.09% Non-income generating subsistence farming, 0.44 % were non-income generating livestock rearing, 7.2 % were unemployed and seeking jobs, 0.44 % were not employed willingly, 1.5% were student against those still studying and not working, and 31.% were others i.e. House wives etc. Out of the total income earning population, about 41.8% were female and 58.2% were male gender, was one reason of being without gainful employment. Women were culturally restricted from the labor market or other sources of employment or from working in public and were rarely engaged in farming. As observed by the RFST women were mostly involve in livestock caring.

Table 6-15: Occupational Profiles of Affected Population

Primary Occupation	Nihan	Bela Balsehri	Ratar	Bela Sacha	Sagri	Chuntiya	Total	% age
Employed in Government	8	14	2	2	0	0	26	5.68%
Employed in private sector	8	16	17	1	0	3	45	9.83%
Self-employed working as Artisan	5	8	9	2	0	2	26	5.68%
Working as skilled or unskilled laborer)	16	34	46	12	5	8	123	26.42%
S-STB (Self owned trade and business	12	11	10	4	0	0	37	8.08%
I-FAR Income generating farming	4	6	1	1	0	0	12	2.62%
N-FAR (non-income generating subsistence farming)	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	1.09%
N-LIV (non-income generating livestock rearing)	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.44%
UNE (Unemployed and seeking jobs)	9	8	3	10	0	3	33	7.21%
NEM (Not employed willingly)	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.44%

Primary Occupation	Nihan	Bela Balsehri	Ratar	Bela Sacha	Sagri	Chuntiya	Total	% age
STU (Student against those still studying and not working)	2	3	2	0	0	0	7	1.53%
Other	32	36	42	15	6	11	142	31.00%
Total	100	140	133	47	11	27	458	100%

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb – December 2021

6.3.6 Source of Household Income

155. For majority of the population i.e. (41.9%) the source of income was employment in the private and public sector (salaried jobs), 3.2 % HHs earned their income from Family Sources, 2.1 % from Farming, 2.6 % from Livestock, 3.7 % from Business, 0.4% from Rent Arts & Craft Making 45.83% from Other multiple sources.

Table 6-16: Annual Income of Affected Households

Livelihood Sector	No. of Persons	
	Total	% Of Total Working Population
Salaried	192	41.92%
Family Sources	15	3.28%
Farming	10	2.18%
Live Stock	12	2.62%
Business	17	3.71%
Rent Arts & Craft Making	2	0.44%
Other	210	45.85%
Total	458	100%

6.3.6.1 Livelihood Sources with Average Annual Income

156. Below shows livelihood sector with average annual income per HH in PKR. The primary source of income for majority of AHs is salary received from public and private jobs (41.92%), while the portion of income received from agricultural activities, such as farming, livestock is quite small (2.18% and 2.62% respectively). The average income from salaries was PKR 662,054, family sources PKR 368,529, farming PKR 370,406, livestock PKR 565,172, business PKR 1,116,266, rent, art and craft making PKR 627,625 and others PKR 327,388.

Table 6-17: Livelihood Sectors and Average Annual Income

Livelihood Sector	Average Annual Income (PKR)/ HH			No. of Surveyed AHs	% of Surveyed AHs
	Minimum	Maximum	Average		
Salaried (public and private jobs)	96,000	20,160,000	662,054	192	41.92%
Family Sources	20,000	2,400,000	368,529	15	3.28%
Farming	4,800	6,000,000	370,406	10	2.18%
Live Stock	18,000	2,400,000	565,172	12	2.62%
Business	30,000	12,000,000	1,116,266	17	3.71%

Livelihood Sector	Average Annual Income (PKR)/ HH			No. of Surveyed AHs	% of Surveyed AHs
	Minimum	Maximum	Average		
Rent Arts & Craft Making	70,000	3,600,000	627,625	2	0.44%
Other (, Retired, Imam Masjid, abroad)	4,000	3,000,000	327,388	210	45.85%
Total	4,000	20,160,000	645,739	458	100%

Source: Field Survey Feb – December 2021

6.3.7 Average Income, Expenditures and saving

157. As per information collected directly from the affected person and their family members the per person per month calculated average income in Pakistani Rupees (PKR) was 72,582, per person per month average expenditures was 39,782 while per person per month saving was PKR 32,800.

Table 6-18: Income and Expenditures of Affected Households

Income Level PKR/Person/Month	Number of HH	Average income	Average Expenditures	Average Saving
less than 50,000	187	23,486	21,766	1,720
50,001 to 150,000	71	80,042	52,598	27,444
150,001 to 250,000	9	179,722	124,169	55,554
250,001 to 350,000	3	301,333	94,444	206,889
350,001 and above	10	772,667	194,238	578,428
Other	176	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	458	72,582	39,782	32,800

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb – December 2021

6.3.8 Vulnerability

158. Several groups of the population by virtue of their socio-economic realities were considered socially vulnerable and thus in need of special consideration so that they were not disproportionately affected by the Project. These groups included (a) poor households (HHs under national poverty line); (b) female-headed households (FHH); (c) HHs headed by elderly people and (c) households headed by disabled persons. The RFS revealed that out of available 458 affected households a total of 51 HHs were vulnerable (42 in Paras and 9 in Bela Sacha) out of which, 22 AHs were female-headed households and 29 males headed HHs who were below national poverty line. These were considered as vulnerable AHs.

159. Poverty was usually measured as an index of income inequality. In Pakistan, poverty line is PKR 3,030³⁵ per person per month. Of the surveyed AHs, the proportion of households living under the estimated national poverty line was 11.1% (51 households) while, those earning between PKR 3031 to 5000 per person per month is 19% (87 households), between PKR 5001 – 10000 a total of 14% (66 HHs) and 10001 and above was 55% (254 HHs) which was considered as higher income level as is given in (Table 6-19).

³⁵ http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_16/Annexure_III_Poverty.pdf cited on January 8,2019

Table 6-19: Income Level and %age of Affected Households Above and Below Poverty Line

Income Level PKR/Person/Month	Number of AH*	Percentage
Up to 3,030 (national poverty line)	51	11.14%
3,030 to 5,000	87	19.00%
5,001 to 10,000	66	14.41%
10,001 and above	254	55.46%
Total	458	100%

Source: Field Survey Feb – December 2021

6.3.9 Housing

160. (Table 6-20) shows that majority of the AHs (73%) live in brick houses with CGI (Corrugated Galvanized Iron) sheet (Tin) roof (semi-pucca). 1.21% living in Kaccha houses (walls made of mud and stones with CGI roof while, 25% lived in Pucca house with cemented bricks walls and RCC roofs.

Table 6-20: Construction Type of Houses

Village	Pucca	% age	Semi Pucca	% age	Katcha	% age	Other	% age	Total
Nihan	14	26%	38	70.37%	1	1.85%	1	1.85%	54
Bela Balsehri	33	30%	76	68%	2	2%	0	0%	111
Ratar	13	17%	62	83%	0	0%	0	0%	75
Chuntiya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sagri	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bela Sacha	2	25%	6	75%	0	0%	0	0%	8
Total	62	25.00%	182	73.39%	3	1.21%	1	0.40%	248

Source: Field Survey Feb – November, 2021

161. On average, one house had four rooms, one kitchen and one bathroom. As given in (Table 6-21), 37% of the houses were small (up to 5 Marla), 31% of the houses are medium (6–10 Marla) and 31% of the houses were large (more than 10 Marla).

Table 6-21: Covered Area of Houses

Village	Covered Area (No. of Houses)			
	Less than 5 Marla	6-10 Marla	11-15 Marla	Total
Nihan	12	10	20	42
Bela Balsehri	26	31	24	81
Ratar	33	18	11	62
Chuntiya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sagri	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bela Sacha	Nil	1	4	5
Total	71	60	59	190
Percentage	37.37%	31.58%	31.05%	100%

Source: Field Survey Feb – November, 2021

6.3.10 Household Assets

6.3.10.1 Appliances

162. (Table 6-22) shows the number of households having different home appliances. The (Table 6-22) below shows the appliances owned by the affected households. Out of 458 surveyed households a total of 205 households (45%) having appliances for their domestic use. 134 HHs having 138 televisions at their house, 37 having 37 radio set, 60 having 64 electric room heater, 59 AHs having 60 electric water heaters, 114 AHs having 114 refrigerators, 9 AHs having 9 Freezer, 170 AHs having 175 washing machines, 184 AHs having 197 electric iron, 179 AHs having 437 electric fans, 123 AHs having 132 sewing machines, 32 AHs having 38 generators, while 45 AHs having 46 computers at their homes.

Table 6-22: Appliances Owned by Affected Households

Appliances	No. of Appliances	No. of AH
Television	138	134
Radio	37	37
Elec Room Heater	64	60
Elec Water Heater	60	59
Refrigerator	114	114
Freezer	9	9
Washing Mahine	175	170
Elec Iron	197	184
Electric Fan	437	179
Sewing Machine	132	123
Generator	38	32
Computer	46	45
Total	1447	205

6.3.10.2 Livestock

163. Type of livestock owned by the AHs in the project affected area include buffaloes, cows, calves, goats, sheep, oxen and chicken (see Table 6-23). Out of 458 HHs a total of 194 HHs (42%) were having livestock in their houses. Out of this, 41% of AHs keep livestock production for self-consumption, 12.34% AHs keep livestock production for both the purposes i.e., commercial and self-consumption, while, only 3.62% AHs were keeping the livestock for commercial purposes. During consultations with the affected communities the team observed that majority of the AHs prefer to stay back in the adjacent surrounding areas. In the after math the grazing areas will remain available for their livestock. It is concluded that there will be no major impact on AHs whose livelihood is linked with livestock production.

Table 6-23: Livestock Owned by Affected Households

Livestock	No. of Livestock and Use		
	Self	Commercial	Both
Buffaloes	1	3	7
Cows	28	3	18
Calf	5	0	1
Goats/Sheep	80	5	13
Lamb	0	0	1
Oxen	2	1	0
Donkey	0	0	0
Horse	1	0	0
Chickens	76	5	18
Other	1	0	0
Total	194	17	58
Percentage	41.28%	3.62%	12.34%

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

6.3.10.3 Vehicles

164. Type of vehicles owned by AHs include motorcycles, cars, jeeps, buses, truck and pickup (see **Table 6-24**). A total of 49 AHs having vehicles in the project affected area. Out of total 32 vehicles are for personal use, 14 for commercial use and 3 both for personal and commercial use.

Table 6-24: Vehicles Owned by Affected Households

Type	Number of Vehicles			
	Personal	Commercial	Both	Total
Car	25	4	0	29
Motor Cycle/Bike	5	0	0	5
Truck	0	2	0	2
Pick Up	0	0	1	1
Jeep/Vellay Jeep	2	8	2	12
Total	32	14	3	49

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb – December 2021

6.3.11 Water and Sanitation

165. The main source of drinking water for the AHs was the spring water. Several households installed water supply pipelines on self-help basis while others are fulfilling their need from the pipelines laid and owned by the PHE. There was no public, private or civil canals network available for irrigation purposes as the land is situated on the hills which is distributed in terraces for agriculture.

166. There was no proper sanitation system in the Project area. Some people discharge their sewerage on the land to the agricultural fields or to the streams. In few cases, soak pits were used for sewerage discharge. Some of the surveyed AHs have a pit latrine while several have flush latrines in their houses.

6.3.12 Fuel Sources

167. The fuel sources commonly used by AHs were electricity, fuel wood, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as given in (Table 6-25). Out of total surveyed households 190 AHs using electricity for 3 purposes i.e. lighting 190 AHs, space heating 9 AHs and water heating 15 AHs, A total of 119 AHs were gathering fuel woods from the nearby communal jungles, these 119 AHs using the fuel woods for three purposes i.e. space heating, water heating and cooking, 116 AHs purchase fuel woods from the nearby market and they were also using these woods for three purposes i.e. space heating, water heating and cooking while, 183 AHs purchase LPG from the nearby market using for cooking purposes only.

Table 6-25: Fuel Sources used by Affected Households

Fuel Sources	No. of AHs	Uses				Total	%
		Lighting	Space heating	Water heating	Cooking		
Electricity	190	190	9	15	1	215	19.69%
Fuel Wood (Gathered)	119	3	115	117	119	354	32.27%
Fuel Wood (Market)	116	0	112	114	114	340	30.99%
LPG	183	3	6	3	172	184	16.77%
Kerosene	3	3	0	0	0	3	0.27%
Total		199	242	249	406	1097	100%

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb – December 2021

6.3.13 Family Health

6.3.13.1 Births and Deaths

168. During the last two years, the AHs had 71 live births and 17 still births (see Table 6-26). A total of 37 persons died including 22 infants under the age of 0 to 9 years, 3 persons between the age of 20 to 29 years age, 2 persons between the age of 40 to 49 years, 4 persons between the age of 50 to 59 years, 2 persons between the age of 60 to 69 years and 4 persons above the age of 70 years (see Table 6-27).

Table 6-26: Births during last 2 years

Births	Nos	Nos of HHs
Live	71	64
Stillbirth	17	13

Table 6-27: Deaths during last 2 years

Age	Nos of Death
Upto 9	22
10-19	0
20-29	3
30-39	0
40-49	2
50-59	4
60-69	2
70 & above	4
Total	37

6.3.13.2 Serious Illnesses

169. Serious illnesses in the AHs in the last two years include asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, hepatitis, jaundice, paralysis and tuberculosis (**Table 6-28**). During individual interviews the respondents mentioned about 108 patients during the last two years whereby, 18 patients were treated, 78 had persistent, 4 got disabled, while 1 lost their jobs due to serious illness, 6 died and 1 got no treatment.

Table 6-28: Serious Illness and Outcome

Illness	No. of Persons and Outcome						
	Treated	Persisting	Disability	Lost job or occupation	Death	No Treatment	Total
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Asthma	0	4	0	0	1	0	5
Juandice	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paralysis	0	3	2	0	0	0	5
Diabetes	1	15	0	0	1	0	17
Cancer	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Heart Disease	5	14	0	0	2	0	21
Typhoid	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Abscess	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Back Pain	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Blood Presure	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Breathing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Aches	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Kidney Problem	4	11	0	1	2	0	18
Disable	1	5	0	0	0	0	6
Chest Infection	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eye	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Liver Problem	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lung	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Neck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoulder Problem	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Skin	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stomach	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Throat Problem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uric Acid	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shyatica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	78	4	1	6	1	108

6.3.13.3 Accidents

170. (Table 6-29) shows the type of accidents that occurred in last two years in the AHs. A total of 19 accidents took place in the last two years in the project affected area. 1 person Blind from one eye, 6 persons fell from Hight, 1 person burn, while 11 persons faced with road accidents. 3 out of total 4 persons were treated successfully while 1 is persisting.

Table 6-29: Accidents and Outcome

Type of Accident	No. of Persons and Outcome						Total
	Treated	Persisting	Disability	Lost job or Occupation	Death	No Treatment	
Blind from one eye	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Burns	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Car Accident	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fall From Height	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Fall From Tree	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Road Accident	4	3	0	0	3	0	10
Total	6	8	0	0	5	0	19

Source: Field Survey Feb – December, 2021

6.3.13.4 Common Illnesses

171. As provided in the (Table 6-30) common illnesses reported by the surveyed households were Tuberculosis, Diarrhea, Breathing Problems, Jaundice, Skin Diseases, Cold & Flu, Stomach Diseases, Joint aches, Tetanus, Paralysis, Diabetes, Cancer, Heart Problems, and Others. A total of 692 person got ill in the last two years out of which 35% were adult men above the age of 15 years, 36% were women above the age of 15 years, 16% were children in the age bracket between 6-14 years while 11.85% were infant within the age bracket 0-5 years.

Table 6-30: Common Illness

Common Illness	Age Group				Total
	Adult men	Adult Women	Children	Infants	
	(Above 15 years)	(Above 15 years)	(6 to 14 years)	(0 to 5 years)	
Tuberculosis	2	1	0	0	3
Diarrhea	2	2	3	3	10
Breathing Problems	3	0	0	0	3
Jaundice	2	1	0	0	3
Skin Diseases	4	1	1	0	6
Cold & Flu	125	120	102	69	416
Stomach Diseases	6	13	5	9	33
Joint aches	46	45	1	1	93
Tetanus	0	1	0	0	1

Common Illness	Age Group				Total
	Adult men	Adult Women	Children	Infants	
	(Above 15 years)	(Above 15 years)	(6 to 14 years)	(0 to 5 years)	
Paralysis	2	1	0	0	3
Diabetes	18	21	0	0	39
Cancer	1	1	0	0	2
Heart Problems	20	16	1	0	37
Others	14	28	1	0	43
Total	245	251	114	82	692
Percentage	35.40	36.27	16.47	11.85	

Source: Field Survey Feb – December, 2021

7 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

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

7.1 Identification of consultation with Stakeholders

173. In the context of involuntary resettlement, AHS/ are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

174. Project stakeholders include all AHS, Project beneficiaries, as well as other parties involved in project preparation and implementation, such as: government institutions in various levels, contractor and its workers, NGO/CSOs, etc.

175. (**Table 7-1**) below describes the primary and secondary stakeholders of the Project and (**Table 7-2**) provides an overview of Stakeholder Engagement.

Table 7-1: Primary and Secondary Stakeholders

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

Table 7-2: List of Stakeholders and their Relevance for the Project

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

7.2 Information Disclosure

176. A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of 16 development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. In these consultative meetings following points were discussed:

1. Project details;
2. Construction related impacts;
3. Reduction in power outage and revival of the affected economies;
4. Land acquisition;
5. Relocation of houses and different relocation options; and
6. Resettlement issues.
7. Livelihood restoration
8. Corporate social responsibilities etc.

7.3 Consultation and Information Disclosure During LARP Updating and Implementation

177. Key features of this LARP have already been disclosed to the AHs during RFS, and consultative meetings in March-April 2017, June-July 2018, Jan-Dec 2021 and Jan-Feb 2022. In total, 16 consultation meetings and FGDs with AHs and 14 consultation meetings with other project stakeholders have been held through the year of 2021-22 during the update of LARP. An information booklet having summary of LAR impacts, entitlements, eligibility of AHs and compensation/livelihood restoration packages, as well as LARP implementation procedures has been prepared as part of Implementation Ready LARP. This information booklet being translated into Urdu and distributed to all the AHs. It enabled the AHs/DPs to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation/income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and relocation assistance, payment procedures available for various types of AHs/DPS as given in the 'entitlement matrix', and grievance redress mechanism.

178. ADB's SPS, 2009 entails that all reports are made available to the affected persons and other stakeholders as well as to general public. After finalization and approval of the updated draft LARP by the ADB/AIIB, LARP will be disclosed on the websites of ADB/AIIB and PEDO. Moreover, LARP will be made available at Project field offices for public review. During and after land acquisition more consultations will be conducted with the affected communities before finalization of the final LARP. The PIU will be accountable to ensure that resettlement related information is appropriately disclosed to all the AHs/DPs in local language, their concerns are addressed, and required changes made in the final design.

7.4 Purpose of Consultation and Participation

179. The purpose of consultation and participation is to ensure meaningful and adequate consultation with all stakeholders, particularly the primary stakeholders in the Project affected area to sought AHs/DPs views in the planning and implementation of the project. Thus, the resettlement planning processes have followed a participatory planning process with local inputs in decision-making, policy development and mitigation measures. Provisions for disclosures and mechanisms for information sharing among the stakeholders are also discussed.

7.5 Consultation Process

180. The objective of public consultation was to enable public participation in the overall project, enable affected stakeholders to express their views and raise their concerns to enable better and more inclusive project implementation in the future. The consultations involved multiple methods including household level interviews, community meetings and focus group discussions. The consultative process undertaken for the preparation of the updated draft LARP has included not only AHs, but also the local communities of the area. Special attention was paid to identify the needs of vulnerable groups (such as the poor, women, and elderly), to ensure that their views have been considered in the formulation of the updated draft LARP. This section summarizes consultations undertaken with the directly affected communities while details of consultations with the communities in the entire study area and other stakeholders are provided in the Stakeholder Consultation log **Appendix-D Volume-2**

181. Consultations with the AHs were conducted as part of inventory taking of affected lands and other assets. The communities' and especially the AHs responses to the proposed Project were found to be positive however, they were worried about the replacement and compensation of their assets. Still, (if deemed necessary) the government have the choice of IVS to for bringing the price of the affected assets (particularly land) equivalent to the current market price.

182. The consultation team consisted of one Resettlement Expert, one Assistant Resettlement expert, social mobilizer/field enumerator (M/F), and one Gender Specialist, who joined the team in the month of December, 2021. The gender specialist tried to understand the concerns and grievances of the directly and indirectly affected households from gender perspective (see **Appendix D Volume 02** for details). For this purpose, the consultation team held meetings with men and women groups of the project affected communities. A total of 16 consultation sessions were held, wherein a total 360 persons (280 men and 80 women) participated.

183. During updating of sectional LARP consultation sessions with the AHs/DPS were carried out. They were informed about the updated status of the project. The RFS informed the AHs/DPs about the process to be adopted for land acquisition, compensation, livelihood restoration and resettlement. The AHs/DPs shared their concerns and suggestions. (**Table 7-3**) provides number of participants in different consultations in different villages and **Figure 7.1** provides photographic documentation of the consultations.

7.6 Methods adopted for public consultations

184. Apart from others the most populous method of public consultations is public meetings but due to scattered population this technique didn't work well and the Resettlement Survey Team mostly relied on individual interviews.

185. The R/S team at few places tried to hold public consultations but the attendance was quit discouraging. The AHs / DPs were residing scattered in the mountainous area and it was difficult to reach out to them and bring them all at one place.

186. Lack of intra villages public transportation and communication facilities, lack of cell phone or land line telephone facilities, lack of road networks amongst the scattered population was also an obstacle to gather the affected population of mountainous area at one place. As a result of such issues to achieve the desired number of AHs / DPs in public consultations became difficult for the R/S team. Resultantly the R/S team had the only choice of individual interviews left with them.

187. However, broad and meaningful consultation will continue throughout the project implementation cycle, building on the initial consultations held with various stakeholder groups during project preparation.

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

7.7 Women Consultations

189. To come up with a clear picture on gender rights and their issues in the project affected communities' a separate qualified female enumerator cum gender associate was engaged to collect gender segregated data for LARP and hold consultations with the women. During her stay she hold 3 targeted female consultations comprising of 80 female participants in Paras and Bela Sacha. Apart from the women consultations she held individual interviews with the female land owners existed in the list provided by the BOR. The female land owners were informed through male members of their family. To take care of the local norms and "Purdha" system in the local communities the females were gathered at one house in their village for consultation.

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

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

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

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

Table 7-3: Participants in Consultations**Consultations with Community**

Sr. No	Name of Settlement/Mouza	Venue	Date	Nos of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1.	Paras	Hotel Green Park – Paras	Jan 14, 2021	22	0	22
2.	Bela Paras	Bela Paras	Feb 03, 2021	20	0	20
3.	Paras	Paras	Feb 07, 2021	41	0	41
4.	Bela Paras	Bela Paras	Feb 07, 2021	27	0	27
5.	Nihan	Nihan	Feb 07, 2021	24	0	24
6.	Nihan, Bela Balsehri, Paras	Hotel Green Park – Paras	March 11, 2021	24	0	24
7.	Ratar	Pakistan Hotel, Ratar	March 12, 2021	19	0	19
8.	Paras, Ratar	Ratar	May 5, 2021	0	30	30
9.	Nihan	Nihan	May 6, 2021	14	0	14
10.	Bela	Bela	May 6, 2021	24	0	24
11.	Paras (Bela Belsari)	Bela Belsehri	May 6, 2021	0	27	27
12.	Paras, (Nihan)	Nihan	May 6, 2021	0	23	23
13.	Bela Sacha	Punjab Hotel - Paras Bazar	Oct 7, 2021	16	0	16
14.	Revenue office Balakot	Revenue office Balakot	Dec 28, 2021	16	0	16
15.	Paras (Nihan)	Nihan	Jan 19,2022	15	0	15
16.	Paras (Bela Belsari)	Bela Belsari	Feb 08, 2022	18	0	18
Total				280	80	360

Stakeholders/ Institutional Consultations

Sr. No	Name of Department/ Institution	Venue	Date	Nos of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1.	Communication & Works Department, KP	Office of XEN-C&W, Mansehra	May 5, 2021	3	0	3
2.	Forest Department, Mansehra KP	DFO Kaghan, Forest Department Office, Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	June 1, 2021	7	1	8
3.	Wildlife Department Mansehra, KP	Office of DFO- Wildlife, Mansehra	June 01, 2021	4	1	5
4.	District Administration Mansehra, KP	Office of Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC), Mansehra	June 01, 2021	2	1	3
5.	District Education Office, Male-Mansehra	Office of District Education Officer -Male, Mansehra	June 02, 2021	5	1	6
6.	Public Health Engineering Department -PHE, Mansehra	Office of Executive Engineer Public Health, Mansehra	June 02, 2021	3	1	4
7.	Director Agriculture Department, Mansehra	Office of the Director Agriculture, Mansehra	June 07, 2021	5	0	5
8.	Director Livestock Department, Mansehra	Office of the Director Livestock, Mansehra	June 07, 2021	5	0	5
9.	District Health Officer (DHO), Mansehra	Office of the District Health Officer (DHO), Mansehra	July 07, 2021	6	1	7
10.	Social Welfare Department, Mansehra	Office of District Officer Social Welfare, Mansehra	July 07, 2021	4	1	5
11.	District Education Officer (DEO) female, Mansehra	Office of District Education Officer (DEO) female, Mansehra	July 08, 2021	4	4	8
12.	Executive Engineer (buildings) Communication and Works Department, Mansehra	Office of the Executive Engineer (buildings) Communication and Works Department, Mansehra	July 08, 2021	5	1	6
13.	Population Welfare Department	Population Welfare Office, Mansehra	July 08, 2021	4	1	5
14.	Office of the Assistant Commissioner Balakot	Assistant Commissioner Office Balakot	Sep 13, 2021	7	0	7
Total				64	13	77

Source: Field Survey Feb – December, 2021



Consultation with DFO-Forest Kaghan Valley



Consultation with DFO wildlife, Mansehra.



Consultation with Additional Deputy commissioner Mansehra



Consultation with Director Agriculture, Mansehra



Director Livestock, Mansehra



Public Consultation with Community



Public Consultation with Community

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

Figure 7.1: Photographic Documentation of Consultations

7.8 Community Consultation

193. Community consultations were arranged through focused group discussions (FGDs) at various locations during census and socio-economic survey. FGDs were conducted, at Paras and Bela Sacha locations which involved both men and women participants. The total number of participants is 360, which include 280 male and 80 female participants. Details are given in the above (Table 7-3).

7.9 Concerns Raised by the Affected Communities

194. During the survey the affected community members shared their views regarding the proposed project. In general, people were found positive about the project as they think that the project will be beneficial for tourism and will bring business in their area. People perceive that the Project is of great importance in the current situation of power shortage as the demand and supply gap is getting larger day by day. They are expecting business and employment opportunities for the locals in the construction and operation phases of the project.

195. The AHs who will lose their houses mentioned that it is better to avoid dislocation of the AHs by bringing change in the design of the project. They were told that design team is working on the design of the project and they will try to avoid or minimize resettlement.

196. The AHs/DPs raised question about the monetary advantages in case they were asked for dislocation. The appraised them of the policy by saying that in case of self-relocation they will be provided with a range of allowances as per policy of the ADB/AIIB. They were told that the compensation of the affected land will be made under the LAA-1894. However, some additional allowances will be given to the AHs /DPs as per ADB SPS-2009. No depreciation will be made on the affected built-up structures and a CAS @ 15% will be given to the eligible AHs/DPs on their affected assets.

197. The concerns raised by the AHs/DPs during consultations summarized as follows:

- i. The AHs/DPs were further appraised that the assessment of affected land by the DRD will be based on one-year official sales and purchase record in the affected Mouza (settlement). The one-year period which will be considered for making average is the last one year before notification of section 4. Before dislocation the authorities will be bound to pay for the lost assets.
- ii. The AHs/DPs were found worried about employment in the project during operation stage. And proposed that the contractor shall be asked to allocate quota for the locals in the project-based employment.
- iii. Access to public and community assets such as mosques, schools and health clinics during and post construction period of the Project might get disturbed;
- iv. The AHs/DPs are afraid that outsiders in the labor camps and Dam body/reservoir might breach the privacy of locals especially women;

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- v. Link between right and left bank of the river will be broken due to the submergence of the suspension bridges in the reservoir³⁶;
 - vi. The AHs/DPs proposed establishment of labor camp away from the populated area. As this might create social issues.
 - vii. Free electricity should be provided to the local communities;
 - viii. AHs/DPs shall be the beneficiaries of the project and they shall be given share as a royalty in the project benefit;
 - ix. Women of the affected households suggested the proposed dam site shall be shifted to some other location as they after dislocation will lose their neighbors and social fabric which has been made over a period of time.
 - x. They said that construction of labor camp close to the village would create social issues as outsiders are not aware of the norms of affected villages.
 - xi. Women of the affected families were also asked about the needs of the project area. The foremost preferred needs, preference for local employment, upgrading of schools, hospital/dispensary and vocational training for women to enhance their skill in business development.
 - xii. The women folks were also found worried about water supply from the springs as they got the perception that construction might cause water scarcity in the perennial springs.
 - xiii. The women demanded that special assistance should be provided to poor and widows including the women headed households in the project affected area. The demanded vocational training center for the women in the project area including the surrounding population.
 - xiv. The participants demanded public sector health facility in the nearby locality so, that they could easily approach in case of emergency as well as for their routine treatment. They elaborated that due to poverty majority of the affected population can't afford expensive treatment at Balakot as they are supposed to pay not only for treatment but also for the transportation.
 - xv. The AHs/DPs want lining of their pathways so during rainy season they safely approach the market and other facilities.
 - xvi. The AHs/DPs after dislocation want the project to bring electricity to their new houses. They also demanded free of cost supply of electricity for their domestic use.
 - xvii. The non-titleholders want the project to give them free of cost fruits trees for plantation in the newly settled location.
 - xviii. The most important point the participants raised was the privacy (Purdah) of their women during construction period of the project. Particularly those living close to the access road. The AHs/DPS frightened that the labor or other staff from outside might violate the norms of the local community by disturbing their privacy.

³⁶ All the community of Sangar & Ghanool is located on the left side of the river so there will be no disconnection for those communities, however, same bridges used by all the affected communities and those living in the surrounding villages for approaching to Sharan, Hangrai and Bela Sacha thus affecting all of them.

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- xix. The participants also raised the question that whether they will be allowed to use the existing and new approach roads to be built by the project.
 - xx. The community after dislocation want the project to ensure free of cost water supply to their houses. They further demanded that their existing water supply system shall remain undisturbed during the initial construction work of the project.
 - xxi. The locals demanded employment both in PEDO and with the contractor on priority basis and wanted the project to reserve quota for the AHs/DPs in the employment.
 - xxii. The AHs/DPs want their unskilled youth to be trained in different trade so they are able to earn their livelihood during the project and in aftermath in the open market.

7.10 Mitigation Measures for Addressing the Views Emerging from Consultation

- i. All feedbacks and concerns from various consultation meetings and surveys are to be considered in the final design and final LARP. Internal and external monitoring will ensure the implementation of the plan. Following the feedback from consultations the below given steps will be taken by PEDO.
- ii. Compensation of affected assets are to be paid before taking physical possession of the affected assets and lands.
- iii. All the households who are being affected by the Project will be served with a prior notice by the district management on behalf of DC to evacuate their lands and assets, the DC will ensure all compensation and allowances are paid to the AHs/DPs. If any household rejects to vacate the affected property the household will be approached by the Project authorities to convince them. Forced evacuation will be the last resort.
- iv. Priority will be given to the locals in Project-related jobs during the construction and execution phase. Moreover, severely affected HHs will receive severe impact allowance to restore their income level.
- v. Community/public assets like school and health facilities already available in the affected villages will be relocated by the authorities with consensus of the affected community.
- vi. To keep the outsider refrain from breaching the privacy of the locals it is proposed to provide alternate access so, that the locals are safe.
- vii. It is proposed that any house or houses affected by the tunneling must be compensated.
- viii. Design of the project is being reviewed wherein, feasible changes in the design will be considered to avoid/ minimize resettlement.
- ix. Provision of free electricity and benefit sharing is a subject belong to the federal government. The project is unable to provide free electricity to the affected communities.
- x. In the preliminary design care has been taken to avoid impact on the built-up structure however, if any change required in the final design will be discussed with the project proponent.
- xi. Project will be convinced to ensure water supply to the dislocated or those deprived of water due to the project intervention.

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- xii. The houses and built-up structure are being compensated following the latest MRS.
- xiii. Any house affected due the tunneling, will be compensated by the project.
- xiv. Workers from inside and outside the project area will be instructed in writing to keep restricted in to their camps and take care of the local norms. Moreover, this condition will be made part of the workers' contract.
- xv. Skill trainings being proposed in the LARP/LRP to transform unskilled youth in skilled and to make them capable of earn their livelihood in the open market.
- xvi. This is proposed that during construction the locals may be allowed to use the roads and pathways for approaching market and other facilities.
- xvii. There are two main categories of tourism/ seasonal income in the project area i.e., shops, hotel and restaurants which will compensated as per their impact level (impact on businesses). The other category is transportation, local jeeps take tourists to the tourist areas adjoining the area, these are mobile businesses and their presence is not permanent in the area. These transporters can continue operating their businesses during implementation of the project activities and even after project completion. Hence, they are not considered project AHs/DPs and are not entitled for any sorts of compensation.
- Informal businesses such as sand mining and stone crushing are not practiced in the area and therefore beyond the scope of this LARP.
- The informal value addition (e.g., selling dried fruits and processed livestock products) are not impacted by the project/ land acquisition process and they will continue to carry out their value addition activities during and post project. Furthermore, only 23 AHs are losing more than 10% of their land; the access to the land and pastures is not being restricted by the project.
- xviii. Another round of livelihood impact surveys and consultation will be carried out as part of LRP finalization once the qualified NGO is on board, and specific LRP measures will be identified and established.

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

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

7.11 Relocation Options Discussed

199. As provided in (Table 7-4) during the household consultations and group discussions it was observed that majority of the affected communities i.e., 5.10 % have yet not decided where to go and responded in “I don’t know. 38.78% selected the option of “within the district”, 0.51% decided that they will stay back on their own land, while 16.84% each respectively selected the options of relocation “out of district” and “within the same village”. 19.90 % responded selected the option of Project-managed relocation. The affected community suggested that if they have to relocate within the village then the project should help them develop the site and provide basic facilities like electricity, education facilities, health facilities and roads etc. to them.

Table 7-4: Relocation Options

Relocation of Households	Total	%age
Don't Know	10	5.10
On your own Land	1	0.51
Other (Out of District)	37	18.88
Project Developed Site	39	19.90
Within the District	76	38.78
Within the same village	33	16.84
Total	196	

7.12 Mechanism of Addressing the Views Emerging from Consultation

200. All feedbacks and concerns from various consultation meetings and surveys will be considered in the final design and final LARP. Internal and external monitoring will ensure the implementation of the plan. Following the feedback from consultations following steps are being taken by PEDO.

1. Replacement value of affected assets will be paid before taking physical possession of the affected assets and lands.
2. All the households who are being affected by the Project will be served with a prior notice by the district management on behalf of DC to vacate their lands, houses and businesses. Prior to dislocation the DC will ensure all compensation and allowances are paid to the AHs/DPs. If any household rejects to vacate the affected property the household will be approached by the Project authorities to convince them. Forced dislocation will be the last resort.
3. Priority will be given to the locals in Project-related jobs during the construction and execution phase. Moreover, severely affected houses will receive severe impact allowance.
4. Community/public assets like school and health facilities already available in the affected villages will be relocated by the authorities with consensus of the community.

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5. The requisite amount for replacement/ reconstruction of community/public facilities has been transferred to the LAC/ DC Mansehra. However, before removing of such facilities replacement facilities will be commissioned and operational by the LAC/ DC Mansehra, the locations will be decided in collaboration with the relevant line department. The tentative date of possible construction at these sites will be September 2025.
 6. A clause will be added in the contractor's contract documents which will illustrate that the staff and labor will keep limited to their camps only and will not breach privacy of local communities.
 7. To keep the outsider refrain from breaching the privacy of the locals it is proposed to provide alternate access so, that the locals are safe.
 8. It is proposed that any house or houses affected by the tunneling must be compensated against their losses.
 9. Design of the project is also being reviewed and in case found feasible, the design will be changed to avoid/ minimize resettlement.
 10. Provision of free electricity and benefit sharing is a subject belong to the federal government. The project has no authority to provide free electricity to the AHs.
 11. In the preliminary design care has been taken to avoid impact on the built-up structure however, if any change required will be discussed with the project proponent.
 12. Project will be convinced to ensure water supply to the dislocated or those deprived of water due to the project intervention.
 13. All the affected houses and other built-up structure are assessed on the latest MRS.
 14. Workers from inside and outside the project area will be instructed in writing to keep restricted in to their camps and take care of the local norms. Moreover, this condition will be made part of the workers' contract.
 15. Skill trainings being proposed in the LARP/LRP to transform unskilled youth in skilled and to make them capable of earn their livelihood in the open market.
 16. This is proposed that during construction the locals shall be allowed to use the roads and pathways for approaching market and other facilities.
 17. A vocational training center is proposed for the women of the project area and surrounding area.

7.13 Future Consultations

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

- Inform stakeholders of the future developments and their consequences,
- Aid in the identification of key impacts associated with the development,

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- Seek input from key stakeholders on planned activities to increase its positive outcomes and avoid or mitigate negative impacts,
 - Involve stakeholders in the decision-making of the ESIA and development activities,
 - Identify appropriate grievance mechanisms. Detailed GRM is provided.
 - Determine how stakeholders can be involved in the monitoring of environmental and social impacts of the Project should it proceed. Details on monitoring and evaluations are provided in (**Table 12-1**).
 - Ongoing reporting on implementation of LARP activities,
 - Ongoing operation of the grievance redress mechanism.
 - The consultations will be undertaken in good faith while remaining impartial. Following good practice principles will be adopted to ensure meaningful and effective engagement/participation of the stakeholders;
 - Cultural sensitivity – this requires respect, understanding, and appreciation for the customs, institutions, values, and norms of the communities.
 - Interactive approach – stakeholder engagement should not be limited to the one-way dissemination of information by the project proponent but should include stakeholder input into decision-making processes for the proposed Plan.
 - Open, transparent and informative – Stakeholders should have access to relevant information, in a simple and understandable format.
 - Inclusive and equitable – ensure all stakeholder groups are represented, including less represented groups such as women, children, elderly and the poor.
 - Capacity building – capacity building should be part of the interaction with stakeholders, wherever appropriate and practicable.

8 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT TO COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE:

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

8.1.1 Compensation Eligibility

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.1.2 Compensation for Lost Assets

207. AHs/DPs losing land, structures (residential or commercial), assets, income, trees are entitled for compensation and rehabilitation subsidies, including a relocation subsidy, and a business loss allowance. The compensation for acquired assets will be based on replacement cost. Moreover, following guiding principles will be observed.

8.1.2.1 Agricultural land

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

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

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

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

8.1.2.2 Residential, Commercial, Public and Community Land

212. Owners defined as titleholders or legalizable users will receive cash compensation at replacement cost according to the quantity and type of the land lost, including all transaction costs. Lessees or rental tenants of residential land will receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee

proportionate to the size of the affected plot and the duration of the remaining lease period. Non-titled land users/squatters or encroachers on affected land will not be entitled for compensation for partial loss of acquired/affected land but will be provided with compensation to the extent of improvements (if any) made to the land and rehabilitation/resettlement assistance to offset adverse impacts if any or provision of access to remaining land parcel on secured tenure basis.

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

8.1.2.3 Structures (Residential/Commercial and Other)

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

215. **For the full loss of structure:** In case of complete loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/economically unviable for use and its restoration and putting into earlier use is not possible, the owners legal and legalizable, may choose either (i) the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable value, quantity and quality, including payment for all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), at a relocation site or another location agreeable to the AP, or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. If the market value of a replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, the owner will be paid cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation for age. If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions will be made. Owners have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. Non-titled land users/squatters will be compensated through cash compensation for structure at full replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation/resettlement assistance only. Lessees and rental tenants will receive a cash refund for the rental fee equivalent to the paid advances (if any) and the period for which rent is paid or the remaining lease period but maximum up to 12 months.

8.1.2.4 Trees

216. Cultivators of affected fruit trees will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost fruit trees assessed at the current market rate of product value multiplied by a i) period required to grow a new tree to the age of production or ii) average years of crops forgone. The required number of years to grow a fruit plant to production age can be different for different tree species however, for compensation purpose 5 years period can be taken as standard and the compensation cost could be calculated by multiplying this standardized period with average production potential and current market rates of the product. For timber trees, cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current volume. However, the rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. As agreed with the PEDO interested AHs will be allowed to use or sell the timber or firewood of the trees on acquired lands. However, only those trees will be cut by the owner which will be required during construction activities or being submerged by the reservoir and where owner will not be interested it will be the responsibility of the contractor to cut the trees and clear the area.

8.1.2.5 Businesses

217. For the loss of business income (temporary or permanent) due to LAR or construction activities by the Project, the owner of a business will receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption for at least 3 months if loss is temporary and reversible and for 1 year if the loss is permanent, based on business turn over or tax records produced or in case of non-production of record, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type in same area with tax records available. If tax records are not available, the officially designated minimum wage rate or official poverty line (inflation adjusted), whichever is higher, will be decided by the PEDO based on recommendations by the PIC Resettlement team, will be used as base rate to compute compensation for affected households. Opportunities for project-based job and/or training to alternative livelihood sources with organizational and logistical support to help the AP secure an alternative income in detailed livelihood restoration program (LRP) developed for the Project. Coordination with relevant governmental and non-governmental organization will be made for this purpose. A framework approach for livelihood restoration is included in the Implementation Ready LARP and LRP budget has been provided accordingly. Additional discussion on the livelihood restoration approach is made in the section 9 on livelihood restoration.

8.1.2.6 Employment

218. Temporary loss of employment (44 employees) will be compensated with cash compensation @ PKR 21000/Month for 6 months³⁷. In addition, displaced workers will also be entitled to project-related jobs conditional to their qualifications or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to help establish the laid-off worker in alternative income generation activity. Workers losing their jobs will be documented and the income restoration provisions will be elaborated in the updated LARP and LRP.

³⁷ The 21,000PKR has been considered as a monthly basis for this entitlement as it is the monthly wage rate based on provincial official minimum wage rate and also the 44 DPs are temporary employees and no record available of their daily wage rate they taken.

8.1.3 Compensation for Transitional Impacts

8.1.3.1 Relocation and shifting

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

8.1.3.2 Transitional support and Rental Assistance

220. AHs/DPs facing interruption in their livelihood during the period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential/commercial structure will be entitled to transitional support during the transition period of six months. Such transitional support/allowance will be based on officially designated minimum wage/OPL rates and shall be paid to the household head. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or AP.

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

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

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

8.1.4.1 Support for agriculture-based livelihood

223. In case partial but significant³⁸ loss of arable land without provision of alternate land but with remaining land functionally viable, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land and

38 More than 10 % of productive arable land.

compensation of income losses as indicated above, the AHs/DPs (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land will be provided with financial support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs like land levelling and erosion control, irrigation infrastructure, farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc. as feasible and applicable. Provision of additional financial support will be made by linking with existing micro-finance organizations in the area like National Rural Support Program (NRSP) and Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP). Most of the support will be in the form of enterprise and value-chain development focus training under the livelihood restoration program to be developed under the project.

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

8.1.4.2 Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

225. PEDO will ensure that access of the displaced persons to their residences and livelihood sources like agricultural fields, business premises remain open and unrestricted during execution of the project works. To achieve the objective, either obstruction to any known access route will be avoided or alternate access will be provided in technical design as integral to project facilities. The final LARP will elaborate the specific anticipated impacts and outline measures to ensure access.

8.1.5 Special provisions for vulnerable AHs/DPs

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

8.1.6 Impact on Public Services and Facilities

227. Public services and facilities interrupted and/or displaced due to LAR will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a relocated site. All compensation, relocation and rehabilitation provisions of this LARP are applicable to public services and facilities. These include but are not limited to schools, Madrassa, Mosque, health centers, community centers, local government administration, water supply, suspension bridges, access road or graveyards, revenue

office, and forest office located at project affected site. Under the assessment of Communication and Works (C & W) department of 3-Schools and one health facility (BHU) will be affected, while the requisite amount for replacement/ reconstruction of such facilities has been transferred to the LAC/ DC Mansehra. However, before removing of such facilities replacement facilities will be commissioned and operational by the LAC/ DC Mansehra.

228. Change of Sub-project Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts

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

8.1.7 Entitlement Matrix

230. The entitlement matrix for different losses and categories of AHs/DPs is summarized in **Table 8.1**.

Table 8-1: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix³⁹

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land and permanent land use restriction	All land losses	Owner (Title holder, or holder of traditional rights) (2092 AHs/ DPs)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) ⁴⁰ determined based on SPS provisions and Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS). No tax will be deducted from the APs on transactions of the affected properties.
		Leaseholder (N.A)	Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum.
		Agriculture laborers (N.A)	The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage whichever is higher.
		Encroacher, squatter, non-titled user (N.A)	No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets and livelihood restoration.
Residential/commercial land and permanent land use restriction	All land losses	Owner (Title holder, or holder of traditional rights) (196 AHs/ DPs)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) ⁴¹ determined based on SPS provisions and Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS)
		Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights (N.A)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% CAS all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Lessee, tenant (N.A)	Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/leaseholder (N.A)	Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 4 months' rent to decide in consultation meetings with APs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters, encroachers) (N.A)	No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets
Temporary land occupation (as long as impacts on assets and livelihoods are not involuntary in nature)	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant (N.A)	Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties. Restoration of land to original state; and Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies. At any point temporary impacts imposed by contractor become involuntary or permanent in

³⁹ This updated EM will supersede all earlier disclosed EMs under the project LARPs.

⁴⁰ Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

⁴¹ Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			nature, provisions for involuntary land acquisition will apply. (The temporary land used by the contractor, based under lease/ rental mutual agreement between contractor and community/ owners of land and there is no need of provisions for involuntary land acquisition to apply.)
		Non-titled user (N.A)	Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) Restoration of land to original state; and Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below). At any point temporary impacts imposed by contractor become involuntary or permanent in nature, provisions for involuntary land acquisition will apply. (The temporary land used by the contractor, based under lease/ rental mutual agreement between contractor and community/ owners of land and there is no need of provisions for involuntary land acquisition to apply.)

2. STRUCTURES

Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (Including non-titled land user) (Residential: 196 AHs/ DPs, Commercial: 15 AHs/ DPs, Public & Community: 8 no. of structures)	Cash compensation at full replacement costs for affected structure (taking into account viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. All salvageable material dismantles either by the contractor or owner of structure will remain with owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
		Lessee, tenant (N.A)	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (Including non-titled land user) (196 AHs/ DPs)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs. The AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant (N.A)	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
3. CROPS			
Affected crops		Cultivator (N.A)	Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current net market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the Agricultural Department.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement (N.A)	Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. TREES			
Affected Trees		Landowner/ cultivator (1576 AHs/ DPs)	Cash compensation for fruit trees at net current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of yield forgone; plus, cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume. All trees (Fruit and non-Fruit) either cutting by the contractor or owner will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement (N.A)	Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Impact	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure	All APs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures (Residential: 196 AHs/ DPs and Commercial: 15 AHs/ DPs)	One-time shifting allowance of PKR 31,000 per affected household. One-time structure relocation allowance of PKR 31,000 per affected structure. One-time business moving assistance of PKR 63,000 for every AHs having to relocate their business.
Household dislocation/Chula Allowance	HHs dislocating due to full loss of their residential structure	HHs dislocating from their existing residents due to full loss of their residential structure (196 AHs/ DPs)	One-time household Dislocation/Chula Allowance @PKR. 1,500,000/- per dislocating household due to impact of the project on their residential house.
Electricity Allowance	Shifting of electricity meter and allied stuff	All house owners who lost their electricity connection/meter as a result of residential	The owner of house who has lost electricity connection of his house due to full damage of his house will be entitled for one time electricity allowance @ PKR. 20000/- per meter per house.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		structure relocation. (196 AHs/ DPs)	
House rent requirement during transition	Relocating APs requiring temporary accommodation while new structures are being built on alternative site	All APs including tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures (196 AHs/ DPs)	Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed based on prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting house or commercial structure. House rent allowance equal to @ PKR 25,000 per month, for 4 months house rent
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs including tenants required to relocate (196 AHs/ DPs)	On a case-to-case basis, the residential structure owner APs will be provided with transitional allowance during the transition period (initially calculated at 6 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of arable productive land and/or other income generating asset (formal or informal, e.g., source of subsistence or other value-added income/source)	All landowner/ land user APs with land-based livelihood or those losing other source of subsistence/value addition activity (formal and informal). Those affected twice by land acquisition by BHPP and SKHPP (23 AHs/103APs)	Severe impact allowance equal to PKR 63,000 per HH.
	Complete loss of commercial structure and/or business income (formal and informal)	All structure owners/ occupier APs facing business loss and loss of business income (both formal and informal). (219 AHs/ DPs)	Severe impact allowance equal to PKR 63,000 per HH.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	Temporary / permanent loss of arable land	All APs with arable land-based livelihoods affected (N.A)	The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the APs Partial loss of arable land: APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full Loss of arable land: Project-based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood. A livelihood restoration program has already been developed and provides measures for land-based livelihood restoration.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs.
Businesses	Temporary business or business income loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal) (N.A)	Cash compensation equal to lost income duration of interruption or at least 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business or business income loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal) (15 AHs/ DPs)	Cash compensation equal to lost income for 12 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate and Provision of project-based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program has been developed. No tax will be deducted from the APs on transactions of the affected properties.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses (44 eligible APs having loss of temporary employment)	Cash compensation @ of PKR 2,1000/ Month for six (6) months. In addition, AP will be considered for project-based employment based on his/her qualification or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program has been developed
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable Households	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable households including those below the poverty line, the landless, AHs headed by an elderly, disabled or women with	In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section,1 to 6 the vulnerable APs will be provided with: A special assistance of one-time payment of PKR 63,000/- (Sixty-three thousand). Preference for provision of project-based employment.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		dependents and no other income source, and indigenous peoples. (51 AHs/ DPs)	Assistance to access legal and affordable adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable. The entitlements covered under this LARP are against the land, structure, crops, trees, resettlement and relocation, income restoration, public services and facilities, and special provision for vulnerable households. Under the LRP the following are covered: Training support for livelihood restoration. Stipend during training. Vocational training for women and establishment of women vocational centers one for Ghanool and Sangar and another for Bela Sacha and Paras Skill development training in different trades Forest development and nursery raising trainings Livestock development training Training on agriculture
9. Unanticipated impacts			
Unforeseen involuntary impacts during construction, including temporary impacts and impacts on livelihoods not otherwise assessed.	Impacts during construction to assets and land outside of corridor of impact or RoW, or any additional impacts inside RoW/ COI	All APs (N.A)	Due compensation to be assessed and paid when the impacts are identified based on the EM provisions and on the requirements of SPS 2009.

8.1.8 Measures to Deal with Legal and Administrative Impediments to Compensation

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

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

232. Compensation for both land and non-land assets is deemed to have been paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to AHs/DPs or deposited into their bank account, or in the district treasury ready to be withdrawn at any time the impediment is resolved.

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

234. PEDO, with support from PIC will undertake continued community consultations and outreach to locate, assist and guide AHs/DPs with legal and administrative impediments. PEDO will conduct multiple visits⁴² to villages with pending compensation payments, organizing village meetings, posting of notices in public places, serving notices at last known address of AHs/DPs and publishing the names of unpaid AHs/DPs in the print media is needed to demonstrate that due efforts were conducted in addressing cases with impediments.

⁴² Repeated visits in three consecutive months scheduled for each village by the Land Acquisition Collector/PEDO to deliver compensation to unpaid AHs/DPs and identify those with legal and administrative impediments. The repeated visits should be documented showing visit schedule, information disclosure reports, list of persons met and field visit reports duly endorsed by the local community and the village headman confirming number of identified AHs/DPs with legal and administrative impediments.

9 RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

9.1 Relocation of Households

235. As provided in **(Table 7-4)** during the household consultations and group discussions it was observed that majority of the affected communities i.e., 5.1 % yet not decided where to go and responded in “I don’t know. 38.7% selected the option of “within the district”, 0.51% decided that they will stay back on their own land, 18.8% selected the options of relocation “out of district” and 16.84% selected the option of “within the same village”. 19.90 % responded selected the option of Project-managed relocation. The affected community suggested that if they have to relocate within the village then the project should help them develop the site and provide basic facilities like electricity, education facilities, health facilities and roads etc. to them.

236. Based on community preference, it is planned that AHs will be provided compensation amount and resettlement allowances and will be supported to construct their houses on their own. All AHs requiring relocation will be given sufficient time (6 months) after the payment of compensation and allowance to arrange their housing before vacating their current houses. Moreover, AHs losing their residential structures will be entitled to a one-time relocation allowance of PKR 31,000 per affected structure, and a one-time shifting allowance of PKR 31,000 per household on an average. AHs losing their commercial structures and requiring relocation will be provided with a one-time moving assistance of PKR 63,000 for their affected business. Rental assistance (residential and commercial) will also be provided as transitional support to facilitate the AHs for the temporary relocation of their assets and continue their activities while the replacement assets are restored. One HH will be provided PKR 15,000/month for six months. But this amount and duration may be adjusted during implementation. Moreover, the AHs will be provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as well as with all related administrative tasks. AHs usually have their contacts and can purchase plots from their relatives and friends within the same village. The affected community has already informed their land prices and other LARP allowances entitlement and as they know each other in person and can easily search plots for reconstruction of their houses. However, the CLOs will supplement their efforts in searching of plots and providing such information to the AHs.

9.2 Livelihood Restoration

237. As provided in **Section 5.2.8 (Loss of Livelihood)**, out of 458 AHs, 210 will lose part of their livelihood in terms of cultivated land loss, 15 AHs will lose commercial structures/business. They will be compensated for their lands, structures and business loss. Out of total 458 AHs, 23 AHs will lose more than 10% of their land. Every household losing his livelihood resources or places of income generation due to Project interventions will be supported with income and livelihood restoration assistance. Livelihood restoration activities include monetary and non-monetary measures. Moreover, 219 AHs losing equal or more than 10% of their productive land, houses and commercial structures will also be eligible for severe impact allowance. Those sharecroppers losing their livelihood will be compensated under the severe impact allowance.

238. Project implementation will require human resources; both skilled and unskilled labor will be needed over a long period of time. Employment is a key element of the socio-economy and could have important positive impact in the short-term, as well as longer term. A proper employment policy will enhance positive impacts. Main components of the policy are local employments, trainings and credit. At least one male and one female from every affected HH will be eligible for employment/labor or training or loan based on their willingness, based on the project requirement. Later on, this activity could be extended to unaffected households of the surrounding area of the project.

239. After consultations with the affected community, public sector stakeholders, PEDO and district management a separate livelihood restoration plan (LRP) for all those directly or indirectly affected by the project' is prepared. Details of LRP measures are provided in subsequent sections.

9.2.1 Promotion of local employment

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

- i. Job announcement procedures
- ii. Selection and recruitment process through positive discrimination process
- iii. Criteria and selection procedure
- iv. This policy must be applied by all contractors
- v. Monitoring must be undertaken by the PEDO.

9.2.2 Trainings

241. The construction works will require special skills. The APs as well as locals do not possess these skills, thus training will be arranged in different trades (welding, plumbing, refrigeration and air condition, driving, electrician etc.) to make the locals eligible for the required available position in the project. For this purpose, the Project will arrange training of local people to facilitate employment during Project implementation. Imparting these trainings in different trade will also make the APs capable of earning their livelihood in the open market. One person from every interested affected household will be eligible for the training. A training program for livelihood development/restoration under the LRP of the project will be prepared. SEU will receive applications from the interested AHs and after scrutiny of the applications will finalize the list of the APs who will receive these trainings in different disciplines. PIU will arrange trainings of the APs from one or more reputed vocational training institutions within Pakistan. For this purpose, a reasonable amount will be allocated in the LARP budget. This training process will start soon after the final LARP is approved. Further, the PIU will include necessary clauses in construction contracts to facilitate the employment of APs and their dependents when workers for construction activities are recruited. PIU will monitor the training activity internally. The external resettlement monitor (ERM) will monitor it externally based on the following indicators:

-
- i. Approved list of trainees,
 - ii. Schedule of trainings,
 - iii. Allocated budget,
 - iv. Enrolment of trainees in vocational training institutions, and
 - v. Induction of trained APs in construction activities.

242. For the implementation of the community development program an NGO will be hired. Terms of reference of Consultant-NGO for implementing LRP are provided as (**Appendix I Volume 02**).

9.2.3 Provision of loans

243. After receiving trainings, there is a possibility that all trained APs might not get job in Project-related activities. As part of LRP, SEU will establish linkages of the trained APs with the banks and micro-credit organizations and loans would be proposed to people willing to improve, expand or launch their own businesses.

9.3 Relocation of Public and Community Infrastructure

244. As discussed with the relevant institutions and communities (**Appendix D Volume 02**) public and community structures will be relocated around the affected villages for the same purpose with the financial assistance of the Project. Appropriate land will be identified by the project and relevant authorities with consent of the local communities. PEDO will ensure that the buildings on the alternative sites constructed and services have been shifted before allowing the demolition of the existing structures to ensure that there is no disruption in the services provided by these facilities. This implementation Ready LARP provides a complete list of affected public and community infrastructure affected by the project and suitable mitigation measures, while locations for rebuilding the infrastructure services and the associated costs will be additionally consulted and agreed with the communities.

245. During updating the LARP effective community consultations were carried out by adopting a participatory process that underpins genuine community development. It could enable the communities to articulate their own concerns, and identify the appropriate responses and solutions to problems that would affect them. Majority of the participants proposed that the hospital should be constructed at common place where all AHs/DPs and people from the surrounding area could approach for their treatment. This will reduce household budget on their treatment. Two (2) community owned Mosques will also be affected by the project in Paras. The AHs/DPs during individual interviews and public consultations mentioned that they need re-construction of the affected Mosques at a common place. Later the AHs/DPs with their bilateral understanding will decide about the new location of the Mosques. The participants further proposed that the project must ensure construction and establishment of the new public and community infrastructure before dismantling the existing buildings. The line government departments were also taken in loop and consulted on the dismantling and re-establishment of the public infrastructure. The departments by giving their suggestions proposed that the project in consultation with DC, affected community and concerned government departments should decide about the new location for the construction of public and community infrastructures. The institutional stakeholders also proposed to ensure quality of construction.

246. Responding to the suggestions and concerns raised by the community, the LARP team disclosed that the Deputy Commissioner office will be mainly responsible for the construction and re-establishment of the public and community infrastructures. The requisite amount for replacement/ reconstruction of such facilities has been transferred to the LAC/ DC Mansehra. However, before removing of such facilities alternate arrangement will be commissioned and operational by the LAC/ DC Mansehra, the locations will be decided in collaboration with the relevant line department. The tentative date of possible construction at these sites will be September 2025. This will be reported under safeguards monitoring report throughout the implementation.

Table 9-1: Affected community structures and estimated cost for reconstruction

S. No	Name public/community infrastructure	Existing Location	Estimated Cost to be incurred on (By C&W)
MP-110	Masjid and Madrassa - Harmain Kareemain Bela Balsehri	Paras	341966.813
MP-368	Masjid Mohallah Nihan Paras	Paras	2771403.26

10 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

10.1 Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO)

247. PEDO has the overall responsibility for resettlement and land acquisition of the Project. However, the project proponent was supported by the district LAC in acquisition of land for the project and disbursement against the impacted assets permanently affected by the project. PEDO is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) assisted by five General Managers and six Chief Engineers. GM hydel (PEDO) is responsible for oversight of the entire Hydropower Development Investment Program (MFF). Organizational chart of PEDO is provided in **(Figure 10.1)**. PEDO ensure that both SPS – 2009 and LAA-1894 requirements are met and that fund flows for both are defined, agreed and ensured to be functional. Responsibilities of PEDO will be to:

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

10.2 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

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

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

10.3 Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)

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

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

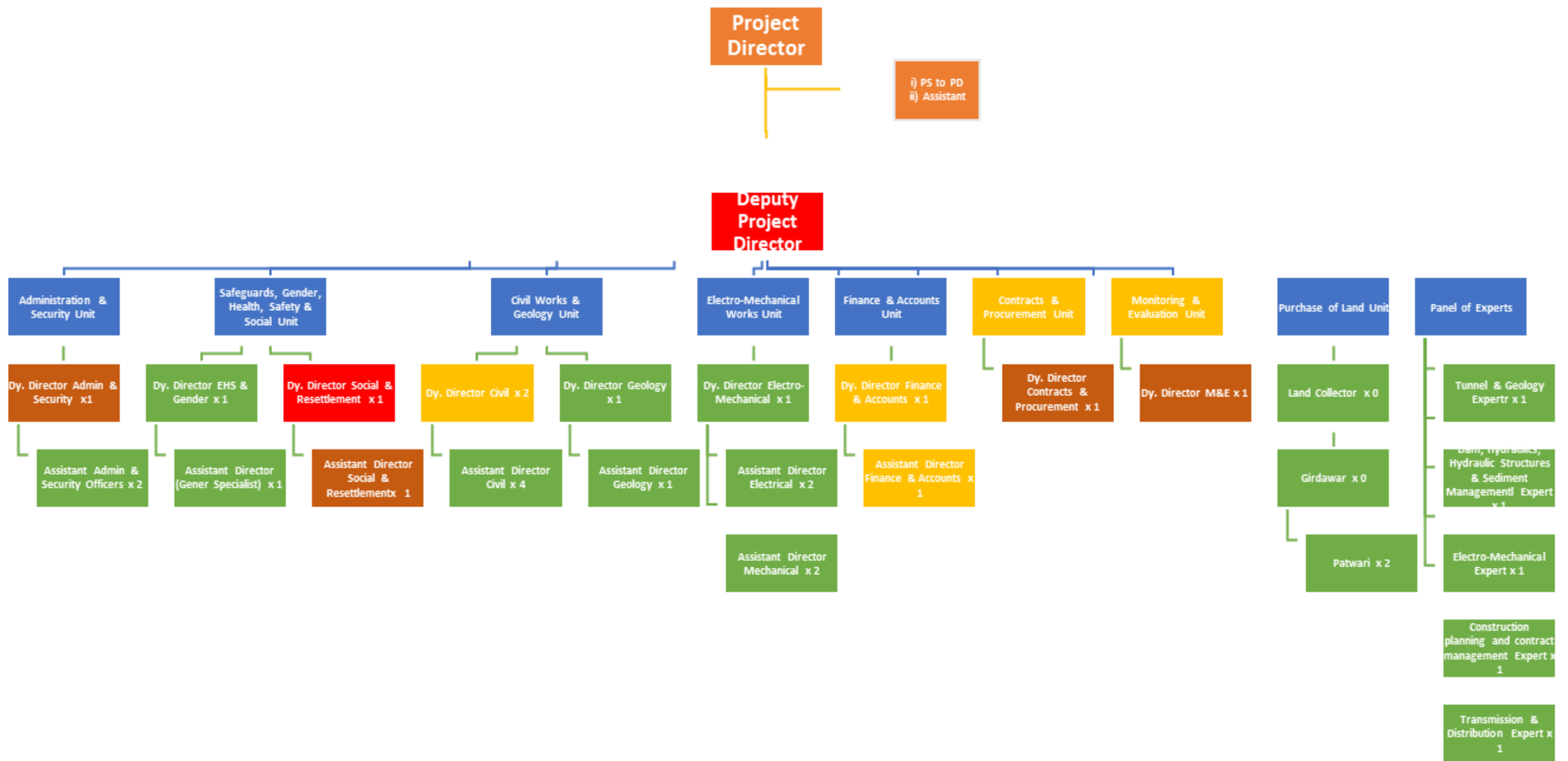


Figure 10.1: Organizational Chart of PIU

10.4 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

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

10.5 Allowance Disbursement Committee (ADC)

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

10.6 External Monitoring Agency

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

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

10.7 Board of Revenue

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

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

- i. Preliminary Notification of section 4, 5 and 6 that a land is required for public purpose and required land can be surveyed.

- ii. After surveys LAC declares that the land is needed or not for public purpose.
- iii. LAC give notice to all AHs/DPs that the government intends to take possession of the land. If they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
- iv. LAC records statements of AHs/DPs in the land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee and tenant or otherwise.
- v. Land Acquisition Collector to make inquiries into the measurements, value and claim and issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
- vi. LAC is responsible for the disbursement of compensation payments to the affected people with the finances provided by the relevant department or organization.
- vii. LAC is responsible to transfer physical possession of the land to the concerned department or organization and transfer the mutation papers.
- viii. The DC Mansehra, who also acts as LAC under LAA 1894, will assign the concerned *Tehsildar* to manage the entire land acquisition. Other staff members of the DRD, called "*Qanongo*" (clerical Staff of DRD) and *Patwari* (field Staff of DRD) will carry out title identification and verification of the ownership.
- ix. LAC is also responsible to coordinate with other government departments like Forest department, Buildings and Works department, PHE, PESCO and agriculture department.
- x. An organogram of institutional arrangements is presented in (Error! Reference source not found.) and role and responsibilities of concerned institutions is provided in (**Table 10-1**).

Table 10-1: Responsibilities of Concerned Institutions

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

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

11 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

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

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

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

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

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

11.1 Composition of Grievance Redress Committees

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

Table 11-1: Grievance Redress Committee at Paras (Dam Site)

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

Grievance Redress Committee at Sangar

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

Grievance Redress Committee Project level

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

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

11.2 GRC's Scope of Work

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

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

11.3 Orientation of GRC Members

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

11.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

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

11.5 Filing of Grievances to Village GRC

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

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

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

11.6 Hearing and Resolution of the Cases by Village GRC

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

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

11.7 Hearing and Resolution of the Cases by Project GRC

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

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

11.8 GRM Related Information and Documentation

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

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

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

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

Table 11-2: Database of GRC

Project: Balakot Hydropower Development Investment Project

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

12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

12.1 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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

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

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

12.2 Internal Monitoring

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

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

276. A detailed internal monitoring plan developed by the PIU. PIU modified monitoring indicators presented as below and a framework for monitoring the effectiveness of corrective actions. Monitoring indicators are presented in (Table 12-1).

Table 12-1: Monitoring Indicators

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

	No. of displaced persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups) Types of training and number of participants in each No. and % of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups) No. of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men and vulnerable groups) No. of new employment activities Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs Extent of participation in vocational training programs Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs % of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men and vulnerable groups) % of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men and vulnerable groups) % of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men and vulnerable groups) No. of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men and vulnerable groups) Quantity of land owned/contracted by displaced persons (women, men and vulnerable groups) No. of households with agricultural equipment No. of households with livestock
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277. Information on the status and effectiveness of the key activities from the Project site were collected by PIU using the following instruments:

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

12.3 External Monitoring

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

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

12.3.1 Resettlement Compliance Audit

- i. Overall verification of internal monitoring information on LARP implementation provided by PIU following the monitoring indicators provided in **Table 12-1**;
- ii. Verification of compensation rates determined by DRD;
- iii. Verification of project impacts identified in the LARP;
- iv. Verification of resettlement allowances whether it is sufficient to assist local communities to resettle;
- v. Identification of gaps between LARP requirements and LAR implementation;
- vi. Preparation of corrective action plan.

12.3.2 Monitoring

280. Monitoring indicators for ERM are presented in (Table 12-2).

Table 12-2: Indicators for Verification by External Monitor

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

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

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

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

284. During implementation of LARP's internal and external monitoring will be conducted for the tracking and monitoring of resettlement activities, particularly resettlement and livelihood restoration outcomes for physically displaced households, their compensation and allowances payment and preparation of administrative and legal impediments of unpaid AHs/ DPs. An external resettlement monitor (ERM) already has been hired to monitor LARP's implementation, post LARP and LRP (livelihood restoration plan) evaluation of the BHP project. Additionally, an NGO is being engaged to finalize the LRP through another round of livelihood impact surveys and consultations and implement the LRP program in the project area and closely monitor and evaluate all the livelihood restoration activities. Moreover, the ERM is responsible for monitoring the LRP activities at all levels of the impact on DPs 2-3 year after the relocation of AHs /DPs (at least 6 months prior the project completion) and submit a completion report to ADB. All the affected/ displaced households will be served with a prior notice by the LAC/ Dc Mansehra, after complete payment of compensation/ allowance or recorded any administrative and legal impediment (in case of unpaid AHs/ DPs) to vacate acquired lands, houses and businesses verified by ERM.

12.4 Reporting Requirements

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

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

286. This chapter presents the implementation schedule of LARP. The Project being implemented during a period of 78 months. The resettlement planning activities already started with the start of RFS in March to April 2017 and in June, July 2018 followed by data collection for Implementation Ready LARP from February 2021 to February 2022 based on revised feasibility design. Basic design of few components of the design like quarries areas and land fill areas has not been finalized, a time-bound implementation schedule is presented in (Error! Reference source not found.). The implementation schedule has been formulated to accommodate different phases of the Project and therefore, there are different resettlement and livelihood restoration activities as necessitated by the civil works. In any component of the project civil works start after the compensation payments are made, other resettlement related measures are completed are made and physical possession is given to the project by the competent authorities. Moreover, throughout the construction till the completion project regularly monitored internally and externally. Preparation for LARP implementation, particularly information dissemination and maintaining a constant dialogue with the AHs, commence after the approval of the LARP and continue throughout the Project implementation.

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

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

Table 13-1 Implementation Schedule - 2nd Sectional LARP (Mouza-Paras & Bela Sacha)

Activities	Responsibility	Tentative Dates of Completion	Remarks
Institutional Arrangements			
Hiring and mobilization of Deputy Director Social and Resettlement	PIU	April 2022	Completed
Hiring and mobilization of Assistant Director Social and Resettlement	PIU	Vacant	Position advertised in May 2022 and selection is under process.
Hiring and mobilization of ERM	PIU	20 September 2022	Not yet Mobilized
Internal Monitoring			
Submission of semi-annual internal monitoring reports (SAIMRs)	PMC/ PIU	1 st SAIMR Submitted July-December 2021 2 nd SAIMR January-July 2022 Subsequent reports to be submitted every 6 months (3 rd week) thereafter.	SAIMR to cover LARP/LRP progress, grievance redress and all social safeguards related activities.
Preparation and submission of LAR completion report	PMC/ PIU	6 months before closing of Project	To be disclosed on ADB website.
External Monitoring			
Mobilization of external resettlement monitor (ERM)	PMC/ PIU	20 September 2022	After approval of LARP from ADB
Submission of draft inception report	ERM	After approval of LARP from ADB	
Submission of final/ revised inception report	ERM	After approval of LARP from ADB	Inception report to be disclosed on ADB website.
Package Specific LARP compliance report within 2-weeks after receipt of request for handing over for civil work (supported by a compensation, monitoring/ progress report).	ERM	After substantial payment of compensation and allowances in all affected mouzas.	After approval of LARP
Monthly Progress report during implementation of the assignment describing activities undertaken during specific month of assignment.	ERM	After One month of inception Report	After approval of LARP
External monitoring report (Two report x 4-years) within 6-months from mobilization and every after six months to monitor implementation of the remaining compensation payments and the livelihood restoration activities and civil works.	ERM	Subsequent reports to be submitted every 6 months thereafter	Reports to cover all indicators for external monitoring as per the approved LARPs. To be disclosed on ADB website.
Post LARP and LRP (livelihood restoration plan), evaluation report 2-3 years after effective relocation and within six months before closing of the project.	ERM	Within 6 months before closing of the project.	To be disclosed on the ADB website.
Final Report	ERM	After Completion of LARP	

Activities	Responsibility	Tentative Dates of Completion	Remarks
Information Disclosure, DP Outreach and Consultations			
Translation of updated LARP information booklet to Urdu language.	PMC	After approval of LARP	
Dissemination of LARP information booklet.	PMC	After approval of LARP	Disseminated during consultations and field visits
Consultations/ outreach regarding land award and entitlements and documentation of cases with legal and administrative impediments	PMC/ PIU	After approval of LARP	Documentation of cases with legal impediments to follow guidance note of SPS 2009 of ADB.
Grievance Redress Mechanism			
Notification of GRC	PIU	03 January 2022	Completed
GRC meetings	PIU	Ongoing/ need based	
Recording/ documentation of grievances	PMU/ PIU	Through SSMRs and as required	Included in SSMRs and to be reported as required.
Land Acquisition Process			
Issuance of notification of land award under section-11 of LAA 1894.	DC/ LAC Mansehra	Mouza Bela Sacha on 25 July 2022 and Mouza Paras 19 August 2022	Completed
Distribution of payment notices and advertisement in local newspapers.	DC/ LAC, PIU supported by PMC	Mouza Bela Sacha 27 July 2022 and September 2022 & onward Mouza Paras 23 August 2022 and September 2022 & onward	Ongoing activity
Disbursement of payments and documentation of cases with impediments to compensation (land, structure and trees)	LAC/ DC Mansehra, PIU supported by PMC	September 2022 & onward	-Ongoing activity -Documentation of cases with legal impediments to follow the SPS 2009 guidance note of ADB.
Disbursement of payments of all allowances/ assistance (i.e., vulnerability allowance, severity allowance, transition allowance, etc.)	LAC/ DC Mansehra, PIU supported by PMC	After approval of LARP	-Ongoing activity -Will depend on disbursement of compensation by LAC and availability of APs/ DPs.
IVS verification			
IVS firm Shortlisting	PIU	October 2022	- Ongoing activity -ToR has been agreed with ADB -IVS firm proposal evaluation and methodology are being agreed with ADB
IVS verification process	IVS firm	October 2022- March 2023	In consultation with ADB
IVS verification report	IVS firm	April 2023	In consultation with ADB
Livelihood Restoring (NGOs)			

Activities	Responsibility	Tentative Dates of Completion	Remarks
NGOs Shortlisting	PIU	September 2022	Completed
NGO contract Effectiveness	PIU	March 2023	
LRP Update	NGO	December 2023	
Civil Works			
Sign civil works contract	PIU	09 March 2021	Completed
Pay mobilization advance	PIU/ Contractor	27 September 2021	Completed
Orientation session for the contractor on safeguard requirements	PMC/ Contractor	October 2022	Will cover both environmental and social safeguards.
Joint Survey/ Demarcate in the field areas to be kept from civil work	PMC/ Contractor	Not yet finalized	After basic design approval.
Issue no-objection for NTP for civil works in cleared areas as verified by the ERM	ADB	After EMR submission of ERM	Conditional to confirmation of ERM report and its approval by ADB.

Table 13-2: Action plan for the unavailable AHs/DPs

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

14 COST AND BUDGET

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

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

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

14.1 Unit Rates

292. Currently the unit rate for lands, houses, fruit and non-fruit trees and public and community infrastructure have been finalized and determined by the district LAC. The current rates were finalized by the competent authority given in **(Table 14-1)** below. Rates used in this chapter were based on the assessments of made by the DRD, C&W, forest and agriculture departments. These, official rates of affected assets were assessed by the LAC after the start of the land acquisition process and putted in the LARP by the PMC. However, these updated rates will be subject to verification by the ERM. In order to verify and confirm that the provided LAR rates, costs and compensation package to the eligible AHs/DPs as described in the entitlement matrix in this LARP is in compliance with ADB SPS 2009" replacement cost" principle, sample due diligence of valuation rates though IVS will be carried out in parallel with LARP implementation and where the gap is identified, additional compensations will be provided to AHs/DPs through an addendum to this LARP. Government will hire accredited, expert valuers, in consultation with ADB and with terms of reference agreed with ADB. Within 9 months of the approval of this LARP from ADB, the valuation due diligence shall be completed and the report submitted to ADB for review and clearance. Any additional payments, if recommended as an outcome of the IVS, will be paid by the government within 3 months of approval of LARP addendum. During this time, PEDO will submit monthly progress report to ADB on the valuation process and initial findings. The additional measures undertaken by the project through an IVS (independent valuation study) to validate replacement rates are already communicated to the AHs/ DPs. Information related to IVS, to validate replacement rates already incorporated in the Urdu broacher of LARP for wide

dissemination among the AHs/ DPs in the affected mouzas of project. The dissemination of project Urdu (language) broacher is under process and continue till the complete payment of compensation and allowances. A copy of Urdu broacher attached as an **Appendix-N. Volume-2**

14.1.1 Lands

293. Rates used in this section were based on the official record and actual land transactions in the last one year in the project affected area before the project cut-off date. The prices for “Chahi Zamin” (cultivated land), “Abadi deh” (residential/ commercial), “Banjar” (un-cultivated land) “Ghair Mumkin Pahar” (un-cultivated barren/ hilly) lands were classified and valued separately following the above procedure. (Table 14-1) below provides the estimated prices of different categories of land according to the manner in which the land was valued in the area. For details of individual land holding please see (Appendix-O -volume-3) and for notification of section-5 of land acquisition act-1894 see Appendix-J of volume-2 of this report.

Table 14-1: Rates used in Valuation of land by Type in Paras and Bela Sacha settlements

No.	Mouza/ Settlement	Land Type	Unit Rate (PKR/ Kanal)
1	Paras	Bagh Bari Aabi/Bari/Hoter	1,690,496.00
2		Maira/Rakar Kalsi	169,049.60
3		Daka Rakh	21,131.20
4		Dhaka Charagha/Darakhtan/Banjar Qadeem/Jadeed	10,565.60
5		Ghair Mumkin (un-cultivated)	5,282.80
1	Bela Sacha	Bari	1,194,086.40
2		Rakar Kalsi	149,260.80
3		Bagh/Hoter/Bari Aabi	1,492,608.00
4		Daka Rakh	18,657.60
5		Charagha/Dhaka Drakhtan	9,328.80
6		Ghair Mumkin (un-cultivated)	4,664.40

Source: LAC – December, 2021

14.1.2 Houses and Other Structures

294. Rates for houses and other affected structures were calculated based on the Market Rate System 2021 and composite schedule rates (CSR) of KP43 and as per the specification of each structure. Affected structures were categorized as per categories/details given in the MRS 2021. (Table 14-3) shows summary of affected area and rates of different affected structures. For Details of affected individual structures see Appendix-P of volume-3 attached with this report.

295. n. As per assessment of agricultural department and award notification under Section 11 LAA 1894, and filed verification by the resettlement team, no crop and pasture/hay existed in both Mouzas (Paras and Bela sach) at project area. Hence, no crop compensation allocated.

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

14.1.3 Fruit Trees

296. Fruit and other productive trees will be compensated based on rates sufficient to cover income replacement for the time needed to re-grow a tree to the same productivity of the one lost. The loss of fruit bearing trees will be compensated based on their type, productive age and the market value of the produce for the remaining period of its average life. The prices of trees were based on the assessment carried out by the agriculture department. The assessment was carried out during the months Feb-April 2021 by the Agriculture department for Paras and Bela Sacha settlements. The rates were finalized by the agriculture department based on their updated price list for different categories of fruit trees. Details are provided in (Table 14-4) below. For individual details of fruit trees see **Appendix-O volume-3** of this report. Official notification of fruit trees is attached as **Appendix-K in volume-2**.

14.1.4 Non fruit / firewood Trees

297. Forest department of district Mansehra is the main custodian of the non-fruit/forest trees in Kaghan valley. The project affected area comes under the jurisdiction of DFO Kaghan. (Error! Reference source not found.) below provides detail of compensation rates of Non-fruit trees. The prices of trees were based on the assessment carried out by the forest department from Feb-April, 2021. Rates provided for non-fruit trees by the forest department based on the schedule rates as issued by the government of KP. Official notification of the assessed trees issued by the forest department is attached as (**Appendix-L in volume-2**).

298. The value of trees used for fire and timber calculated based on the average volume and quality of wood produced and taking into consideration the size classes as determined by girth, diameter at breast, height and volume as assessed by the Forest Department. (**See Table 14-5**)

14.1.5 Land for Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas

299. Under contractor agreement of contract clause 9.10 (d) "Land Acquisition and resettlement" all the temporary land required for any access road, dumping (spoil) sites, contractor camp and other works regarding project component is the responsibility of the contractor. This indicates that the land for the contractor's facility would be under a voluntary agreement which the landowner may refuse in case s/he is not satisfied with the terms and conditions offered in the agreement. For this purpose, limited alternative options are available as the project area is mostly mountainous. In case of a need for any permanent involuntary land take, all those cases will be included in the LARP addendum and regulated according to LARP and SPS provisions. The contractor will restore the land to its original condition before handing over the land to the landowner after the completion of contract agreement. The EPC contractor will report monthly on: (a) all temporary land take impacts and related mitigation measures by the contractor; (b) all temporary impacts which become involuntary or permanent for affected persons and communities and will require mitigation under this LARP. IMRs and EMRs to reflect the information about temporary land take arrangements by the contractor.

14.1.6 Public and Community Infrastructure in the project affected area

300. Affected public and communal structures have been covered in **Section 13.1.2.** in addition to cost of construction and land an amount of 20 million will be allocated for furniture and equipment of health and education facility to be established in the project affected areas. The amount allocated for furniture and fixture has already been shown in the budget table of sectional LARP for Sangar and Ghanool. These educational facilities would be established at an easily accessible location so that the affected communities and general public of surrounding area. The project will have impact on electric poles of in Paras and Bela Sacha settlements. The affected poles of PESCO will require relocation. The concerned department i.e., PESCO will relocate the affected infrastructure with the financial assistance of the Project. A cost of PKR. 1,035,406 against the affected poles and electric wires have been included in this LARP. This estimate was received from PESCO through LAC. see the estimated demand of PESCO (**Appendix- J in Volume 02**). Several water supply pipes owned by the Public Health Engineering Department will be affected by the project. The PHE have assessed their assets and an estimate of PKR 1,367,000 have been submitted to DC for payment. The assessment of PHE and amount against the affected assets is attached as (**Appendix- J in Volume 02**).

14.2 Estimated Budgets

14.2.1 Land

301. As detailed provided in **Section 5**, a total of 227.19 Acre of land will be required for the construction of different components of the project. **Table 14-2** provides a breakup of estimated prices of land and total cost to acquire 120.37 Acre of land both at Mouza Paras and Bela Sacha. Official notification of section-4 and 5 of LAA-1894 issued by the district Land Acquisition collector is attached as **Appendix-J in volume-2**.

Table 14-2: Cost Estimate for Land Acquisition

No.	Mouza/ Settlement	Land Type	Kanal	Marla	Quantity (Kanal)	Unit Rate (PKR/ Kanal)	Total Cost (PKR)	15% CAS	Total Composition	2% District Council Fee	Total
1	Paras	Bagh Bari Aabi/Bari/Hoter	163	10	163.50	1,690,496.00	276,396,096.00	41,459,414.40	317,855,510.40	6,357,110.21	324,212,620.61
2		Maira/Rakar Kalsi	117	9	117.45	169,049.60	19,854,875.52	2,978,231.33	22,833,106.85	456,662.14	23,289,768.98
		Total Cultivated	280	19	280.95		296,250,971.52	44,437,645.73	340,688,617.25	6,813,772.34	347,502,389.59
3		Daka Rakh	65	5	65.25	21,131.20	1,378,810.80	206,821.62	1,585,632.42	31,712.65	1,617,345.07
4		Dhaka Charagha/Darakhtan/Banjar Qadeem/Jadeed	69	8	69.40	10,565.60	733,252.64	109,987.90	843,240.54	16,864.81	860,105.35
5		Ghair Mumkin (un- cultivated)	371	15 1/2	371.78	5,282.80	1,964,012.97	294,601.95	2,258,614.92	45,172.30	2,303,787.21
		Total Un-cultivated	506	9	506.43		4,076,076.41	611,411.46	4,687,487.87	93,749.76	4,781,237.63
		Sub Total Paras	787	7 1/2	787.38		300,327,047.93	45,049,057.19	345,376,105.12	6,907,522.10	352,283,627.22
1	Bela Sacha	Bari	16	3	16.15	1,194,086.40	19,284,495.36	2,892,674.30	22,177,169.66	443,543.39	22,620,713.06
2		Rakar Kalsi	9	1	9.05	149,260.80	1,350,810.24	202,621.54	1,553,431.78	31,068.64	1,584,500.41
3		Bagh/Hoter/Bari Aabi	32	8	32.40	1,492,608.00	48,360,499.20	7,254,074.88	55,614,574.08	1,112,291.48	56,726,865.56
		Total Cultivated	57	12	57.60		68,995,804.80	10,349,370.72	79,345,175.52	1,586,903.51	80,932,079.03
4		Daka Rakh	60	7	60.35	18,657.60	1,125,986.16	168,897.92	1,294,884.08	25,897.68	1,320,781.77
5		Charagha/Dhaka Drakhtan	32	6	32.30	9,328.80	301,320.24	45,198.04	346,518.28	6,930.37	353,448.64
6		Ghair Mumkin (un- cultivated)	25	6 1/2	25.33	4,664.40	118,125.93	17,718.89	135,844.82	2,716.90	138,561.72
		Total Un-cultivated	117	20	117.98		1,545,432.33	231,814.85	1,777,247.18	35,544.94	1,812,792.12
	Sub Total Bela Sacha	175	11 1/2	175.58		70,541,237.13	10,581,185.57	81,122,422.70	1,622,448.45	82,744,871.15	
	Grand Total Paras, Bela Sacha	962	19	962.95		370,868,285.06	55,630,242.76	426,498,527.82	8,529,970.56	435,028,498.38	

Source: LAC – December, 2021

14.2.2 Houses and Other Structures

302. Cost estimates for affected structures, shops and other structures including government and communal structures are provided in (Table 14-3) below.

Table 14-3: Cost Estimate for Compensation of Affected Structures

Sr. No	Area / Length	Area / Length		Paras	
		Area / Length	Amount as per C&W	Area / Length	Amount as per C&W
1	Res	22,895.072	37,290,675.220	431,632.32	800,216,107.28
2	R/Wall	398.000	979,287.915	2,184.31	4,273,681.07
3	Bandi	1,712.920	1,219,488.368	12,907.00	11,053,558.36
4	Demaged	-	-	-	-
5	Shelter/ Shed	1,098.000	1,527,087.422	-	-
6	Cottage	4,698.500	10,017,030.385	-	-
7	P/Wall	287.000	396,932.100	156.00	378,496.68
8	Stair	24.000	45,564.824	-	-
9	Breast Wall	36.500	28,097.828	161.50	344,292.51
10	Resturant	5,762.500	12,811,881.500	-	-
11	R/Wall & P/Wall	260.000	323,276.944	-	-
12	Poultry Farm	12,364.000	20,401,747.953	7,946.87	11,337,971.17
13	Hotel (Ground Floor)	10,885.938	25,041,144.778	-	-
14	Hotel (1st Floor)	11,662.938	21,024,804.387	-	-
15	Hotel (2nd Floor)	8,228.500	16,562,338.978	-	-
16	Hotel (3rd Floor)	2,744.000	5,206,026.560	-	-
17	Hotel (Store within ceiling)	1,022.000	487,340.700	-	-
18	Hotel (Stairs)	159.000	291,358.742	-	-
19	Hotel (Railing in each floor)	1,056.000	279,987.840	-	-
20	Hotel (Glazed Tiles in W/Room)	800.000	159,349.309	-	-
21	Hotel (Solar System)	1.000	500,000.000	-	-
22	Resturant (Ground Floor)	422.375	914,239.135	-	-
23	Resturant (1st Floor)	422.375	714,417.746	-	-
24	Resturant (2nd Floor)	422.375	788,388.280	-	-
25	Resturant (Stairs)	18.000	34,063.297	-	-
26	Hotel (Shed)	276.000	217,149.900	-	-
27	Hotel (Hall)	2,883.000	2,424,819.480	-	-
28	Shed	1,054.000	567,359.241	3,059.83	966,325.87

Sr. No	Area / Length	Area / Length		Paras	
		Area / Length	Amount as per C&W	Area / Length	Amount as per C&W
29	2 Nos Stairs	-		54.00	258,388.69
30	Almirah	-		1,290.68	1,907,143.02
31	Almirah in Kit & Rooms	-		194.54	368,509.97
32	Approach	-		15.00	18,973.44
33	B/Wall	-		3,697.05	7,405,197.43
34	Bathroom	-		2,985.18	3,995,914.88
35	Bathroom + Kitchen	-		206.75	402,576.36
36	BHU	-		904.07	1,064,288.49
37	Book Shelf	-		30.00	56,826.67
38	Box	-		64.00	132,846.71
39	Breast Wall i/c coping	-		37.50	174,786.32
40	C/Wall	-		34.00	76,466.10
41	Cabinet	-		10.41	1,093.51
42	Cages	-		40.00	35,849.00
43	Cattle shed	-		384.54	277,453.30
44	Commercial Building	-		5,240.00	8,610,394.20
45	Cupboard	-		144.00	180,459.96
46	Enterance + Store	-		240.50	117,748.80
47	F/Path	-		42.00	4,328.67
48	Fence	-		681.00	182,603.64
49	Fencing Work	-		100.00	17,698.37
50	Fish Tank	-		1,759.50	1,705,890.11
51	Floor cabinet in Kitchen	-		45.67	217,204.92
52	Flour Mill	-		289.50	488,751.27
53	For Hen	-		18.00	19,463.15
54	Forest Quarters	-		493.50	951,176.84
55	Fountain	-		3.00	45,000.00
56	Gabion	-		65.00	526,754.27
57	Gate	-		217.50	87,243.56
58	Goat Farm	-		525.00	803,171.25
59	Goat Shelter	-		200.00	55,132.00
60	Graveyard	-		116.00	89,362.95
61	Guest House	-		838.13	1,885,043.70
62	Hall	-		3,368.46	7,770,706.95

Sr. No	Area / Length	Area / Length		Paras	
		Area / Length	Amount as per C&W	Area / Length	Amount as per C&W
63	Hotel	-		43,376.65	85,973,984.40
64	Jamia Masjid Bela Paras	-		4,930.00	9,417,810.50
65	Khura	-		101.50	10,460.59
66	Kitchen	-		5,516.92	8,497,092.75
67	Kitchen Shelf	-		14.00	7,214.45
68	Kitchen Wall Cabinet	-		39.00	67,447.69
69	Ladder	-		10.00	18,468.70
70	Masjid	-		1,447.75	3,084,076.07
71	Mumty	-		115.63	43,598.72
72	Open Well	-		1.00	120,000.00
73	P/Beam	-		27.41	22,202.23
74	P/Protection	-		1,486.49	161,107.32
75	Path	-		976.00	91,617.23
76	Patwar Khana	-		757.13	657,930.83
77	PCC	-		11,808.92	1,196,984.58
78	PCC & Path	-		729.00	75,133.20
79	PCC at Lawn	-		550.00	56,684.93
80	PCC in Street	-		280.00	28,856.80
81	PCC Stair	-		5.00	4,637.86
82	PCC Steps	-		595.66	64,697.16
83	Plinth	-		116.64	12,021.33
84	Plumb	-		15.00	4,828.16
85	Porch	-		306.00	744,856.02
86	Portion	-		775.63	1,421,162.18
87	Poultry Form & Mills	-		2,858.00	6,671,327.94
88	Pre-Feb: Structure	-		333.00	429,776.46
89	R/House	-		1,342.26	2,608,094.71
90	Railing	-		884.50	788,023.33
91	Ramp	-		476.00	392,790.44
92	RCC Stairs	-		16.00	25,569.18
93	School	-		23,026.84	54,056,017.58
94	Seasonal Shop	-		210.21	158,254.50
95	Shed for Turbine	-		270.00	49,407.30
96	Shelf	-		87.75	151,698.12

Sr. No	Area / Length	Area / Length		Paras	
		Area / Length	Amount as per C&W	Area / Length	Amount as per C&W
97	Shelter	-		17,897.77	14,086,809.00
98	Shelter/ Bandi	-		230.00	204,268.75
99	Shelves	-		592.11	994,396.75
100	Shelves & Almirah	-		157.85	299,003.00
101	Shop	-		4,889.11	6,578,773.32
102	Stairs	-		697.23	1,304,906.54
103	Steel Railing (GF+FF)	-		608.00	222,985.87
104	Steps	-		102.00	53,677.39
105	Store	-		2,399.50	712,540.80
106	Store/ Hall	-		345.75	566,079.19
107	Store/ Shed	-		312.00	141,791.52
108	Structure	-		20.00	33,627.20
109	Tank	-		56.66	17,717.36
110	Tent	-		650.00	38,005.50
111	Ver	-		-	-
112	Verandah	-		1,093.50	373,978.47
113	W. Tank-1	-		46.50	13,680.30
114	W. Tank-2	-		75.00	22,773.75
115	W/Tank	-		117.00	337,569.43
116	Wall	-		3,572.65	6,446,837.66
117	Wall cabinets	-		24.00	214,008.47
118	Wardrobe	-		104.00	130,332.19
Total		-	160,253,858.832	-	1,078,412,477.143

303. . As per assessment of agricultural department and award notification under Section 11, and filed verification by the resettlement team, no crop existed in both Mouzas (Paras and Bela sacha) project. Hence, no crop compensation allocated.

14.2.3 Fruit Trees

304. A total of **PKR 37,515,470** is calculated for loss of 1129 fruit trees at Paras and 319 fruit trees at Bela Sacha. (Table 14-4) below provides details of cost compensation of fruit trees. Individual details of ownership and number of fruit trees has been provided in (APPENDIX O Volume 03).

Table 14-4: Cost Estimate for Fruit Trees (PKR)

S. No	Kind of Fruit Plant	Paras		Bela Paras		Total No of Fruit Plants	Total Estimated cost
		No of Fruit Plants	Estimated cost	No of Fruit Plants	Estimated cost		
1	Walnut	204	22,042,200	42	4,538,100	246	26,580,300
2	Walnut Nursery Plant	62	3,100			62	3,100
3	Walnut 2nd YN	126	128,000	6	6,000	132	134,000
4	Walnut 3rd YN	24	36,000	26	39,000	50	75,000
5	Walnut 4th YN	87	139,000	1	2,000	88	141,000
6	Walnut 5th YN	18	40,000	32	64,000	50	104,000
7	Walnut 6th YN	8	16,000	1	2,000	9	18,000
8	Walnut 7th YN	23	46,000	2	4,000	25	50,000
9	Walnut 8th YN	24	48,000			24	48,000
10	Pear	34	817,700	26	625,300	60	1,443,000
11	Pear 3rd YN	1	1,500			1	1,500
12	Pear 4th YN			1	2,000	1	2,000
13	Pear 7th YN	3	6,000			3	6,000
14	Plum	48	722,400	1	15,050	49	737,450
15	Plum 2nd YN	2	2,000			2	2,000
16	Plum 3rd YN	17	25,500			17	25,500
17	Plum 4th YN	2	4,000			2	4,000
18	Apricot	75	1,355,250	78	1,409,460	153	2,764,710
19	Apricot 2nd YN	9	9,000	3	3,000	12	12,000
20	Apricot 3rd YN	3	4,500	15	22,500	18	27,000
21	Apricot 4th YN	6	12,000	1	2,000	7	14,000
22	Apple	81	1,706,670	15	316,050	96	2,022,720
23	Apple 1st YN	2	1,000			2	1,000
24	Apple 2nd YN	9	9,000			9	9,000
25	Apple 3rd YN	4	6,000	11	16,500	15	22,500
26	Apple 4th YN	5	10,000			5	10,000
27	Almond	3	42,210			3	42,210
28	Almond 4th YN	7	14,000			7	14,000

S. No	Kind of Fruit Plant	Paras		Bela Paras		Total No of Fruit Plants	Total Estimated cost
		No of Fruit Plants	Estimated cost	No of Fruit Plants	Estimated cost		
29	Banana	1	1,240			1	1,240
30	Guava	2	28,880			2	28,880
31	Guava 1st YN	2	1,000			2	1,000
32	Guava 2nd YN	1	1,000			1	1,000
33	Guava 4th YN	1	2,000			1	2,000
34	Grapes	13	31,850			13	31,850
35	Grape Fruit 3rd YN	1	1,500			1	1,500
36	Grape Fruit 4th YN	2	4,000			2	4,000
37	Lemon	6	38,820			6	38,820
38	Lemon 2nd YN	1	1,000			1	1,000
39	Lemon 3rd YN	2	3,000			2	3,000
40	Locquat	7	42,140			7	42,140
41	Locquat 4th YN	7	14,000			7	14,000
42	Orange	23	167,440	3	21,840	26	189,280
43	Orange 2nd YN	2	2,000			2	2,000
44	Orange 3rd YN	12	18,000			12	18,000
45	Orange 4th YN	4	8,000			4	8,000
46	Peach	26	376,220	7	101,290	33	477,510
47	Peach 3rd YN	9	13,500	1	1,500	10	15,000
48	Pecannut 4th YN	2	4,000			2	4,000
49	Persimon	76	1,373,320	25	451,750	101	1,825,070
50	Persimon 2nd YN	2	2,000	1	1,000	3	3,000
51	Persimon 3rd YN	6	9,000	4	6,000	10	15,000
52	Persimon 4th YN	21	42,000			21	42,000
53	Persimon 5th YN	2	4,000			2	4,000
54	Pomegranate	3	54,120	2	36,080	5	90,200
55	Pomegranate 3rd YN	1	1,500			1	1,500
56	Pomegranate 4th YN	1	2,000	1	2,000	2	4,000
57	Cherry	2	88,140	5	220,350	7	308,490
58	Cherry 3rd YN			3	4,500	3	4,500
59	Cherry 4th YN	3	6,000	6	12,000	9	18,000
60	Fig 3rd YN	1	1,500			1	1,500
	Sub Total	1129	29,590,200	319	7,925,270	1448	37,515,470

14.2.4 Non-Fruit Trees

305. For the 9189 affected non-fruit trees, compensation is calculated as PKR 5,157,300 (Table 14-5) below provides details of cost compensation of Non-fruit trees. The individual ownership and cost of trees has been provided in **APPENDIX O Volume 03** of this report.

Table 14-5: Cost Estimate for Non- Fruit Trees

Species	Mouza						Total No. of Trees	Total Volume	Rate per cft	Total value (Rs)
	Bela Sacha			Paras						
	No. of Trees	Volume	Total value (Rs)	No. of Trees	Volume	Total value (Rs)				
Deodar	1	33	74,250	8	149	335,250	9	182	2250	409,500
Kail	0	0	-	9	90	108,000	9	90	1200	108,000
Chir	3	40	16,000	71	1204	481,600	74	1244	400	497,600
Broad Leaved	718	3894	778,800	3744	12182	2,436,400	4462	16076	200	3,215,200
B/leaved (U/Size)	4635	4635	927,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	4635	4635	200	927,000
Total	5357	8602	1,796,050	3832	13625	3,361,250	9189	22227		5,157,300

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

14.2.5 Cost of Compensation for Business and Temporary Employment loss

A total of 12 businesses were affected in Paras and 3 number businesses were affected in Bela Sacha. The total number of these affected businesses is 15. Total compensation for 12 months against each business (Hotel / Restaurant/ Business (PKR 50,000 x 12 Months = PKR 600,000), Poultry Farm (PKR 30,000 x 12 Months = PKR 360,000) and Shop (PKR 20,000 x 12 Months = PKR 240,000) total compensation 6,840,000 is shown in Table 14-6 below. The average income of each business was verified from the persons having same kind of businesses with same nature and volume in the surrounding area because no income tax, sales tax or other transaction record was available with the owners of these businesses both in Paras and Bela Sacha. All the affected AHs having businesses fully affected by the project by thus eligible for the sever impact allowance. Temporary loss of employment (44 employees) will be provided with cash compensation @ PKR 21000/Month for 6 months.

14.2.6 Cost for trainings

14.2.6.1 Skill Development Training

306. The purpose of the training program is to improve, or at least restore, incomes and living standards of the affected households. Under the Skill development NGO/PIU will identify skill gaps and will ensure develop these skills through skill development training program. An amount of PKR 36,000,000 is allocated for training of 500 youth in the whole of project area. Out of total 500 trainees 350 youth would be trained from Paras and Bela Sacha. Total amount allocated for skill development training in Paras and Bela Sacha is PKR. 25,200,000 The trainees enrolled in different trades will be given monthly stipend to meet their food and other day to day expenses.

Each training will be spread over a period of 3 months. Selection criteria and details of budget were provided in the livelihood restoration plan.

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

308. Both from Paras and Bela Sacha settlements a total of 350 trainees will be selected in these trainings. Selection criteria and details of the trades are provided in a separate training module to be developed by the NGO to be hired by the project.

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

309. It is proposed to restore the livestock and fruit production at least to the pre-project levels, develop fish farming and facilitate adoption of environment friendly techniques. New varieties and appropriate technology would be introduced through diversified pilot programs, while training in agricultural extension would be arranged for the interested groups of APs. The importance of forests cannot be underrated. We depend on forests for our survival, from the air we breathe to the wood we use. Besides providing habitats for animals and livelihoods for humans, forests also offer watershed protection, prevent soil erosion and mitigate climate change. By introducing latest variety of plants and adopting new techniques the PIU in collaboration with forest department of Kaghan valley would promote forest development in the project affected area.

310. To bring changes in the conventional agriculture techniques, develop livestock and adopt modern techniques for development of forest and raising of livestock a lump sum amount allocated for this program is PKR: 3,0000,000/-. The allocation of the given amount will be utilized for the whole of the project affected area. Demonstration plots on new varieties of, forest will be introduced for the project affected people. This will help farmers earn more from their small land holdings. Due attention will be given to the livestock caring and rearing. In collaboration with the agriculture extension program and livestock directorate the trainings on different skills will be introduced and imparted including artificial insemination. It will help the farmers increase their income from their livestock. Secondly the modern techniques of livestock raising would be made available at their door steps. This will encourage more participation of farmers in these trainings.

311. Both for Mouza Paras and Bela Sacha an amount of PKR. 20,000,000/- has been allocated for the agriculture extension, forest and livestock raising. These will include demonstration plots and other activities with the support of the line departments.

14.2.8 Vocational Centers for Women

312. Training on kitchen gardening, washing powder, Jam making, handicraft etc. would be arranged for the women folks to help them earn their livelihood and support their family in a dignified manner. Vocational training centers will be established within the project area for the women of the affected community and surrounding population at an easily accessible location. This will help them enhance their income through handicrafts. This will also help them in enhancing their socio-economic condition and by thus the poor and neglected population will have an

opportunity to help themselves and their families. An amount of PKR. 5,000,000 is allocated for the vocational trainings of the project area.

313. Both for Mouza(settlement) Paras and Bela Sacha one dedicated vocational center will be established at Mouza Paras. An amount of PKR. 2,500,000/- is allocated for the woman vocational center.

14.2.9 Resettlement Allowances

314. The following (**Table 14-6**) provides details of resettlement allowances. During the RFS, 51 households identified as poor with income below the national poverty line including 22 woman headed households. These vulnerable AHs will be eligible for the vulnerability allowance. The households who are losing more than 10% of their monthly income earning as a result of land acquisition are eligible to the severe impact allowance and household need relocation will require relocation allowance, and self-managed relocation allowance. All the AHs losing residence will also be provided 4 months house rent @ PKR 25,000 per month. All those affected houses whose houses are being dislocated and fully damaged will be entitled for one time electricity meter replacement allowance @ PKR 20000/-as they will need electricity connection in their relocated houses. The electricity allowance is in addition to the allowances already proposed in the draft LARP. The eligible AHs/DPs for this allowance are the owners of affected electricity connection. Another proposed by PEDO and approved by the provincial cabinet is dislocation/Chula allowance is PKR 2 million. The eligible/entitled households for this allowance are those being relocated due to impact of the project. Details of individual allocation of allowances is shown in (**Appendix-Q in volume -03**).

Table 14-6: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Allowances

Sr. No	Category	Eligible HHs	Unit Price (PKR/HH)	Total Amount (PKR)
1	Vulnerability Allowance	51	63,000	3,213,000
2	Structure Relocation Allowance	190	31,000	5,890,000
3	Shifting Allowance for Houses	190	31,000	5,890,000
4	Shifting Allowance for Commercial Structures	15	31,000	465,000
5	Transition Allowance	190	57,000	10,830,000
6	Business Moving Assistance	15	63,000	945,000
7	Loss of Temporary Employment	44	21,000	5,544,000
8	House Rent	190	100,000	19,000,000
9	Severe Impact Allowance	219	63,000	13,797,000
10	Business Allowance for 12 months (determined on the per month average loss of business for 12 months)			
10.1	Hotel / Restaurant/ Business	8	50,000	4,800,000
10.2	Poultry Farm	3	30,000	1,080,000
10.3	Shop	4	20,000	960,000
11	Electricity Allowance	190	20,000	3,800,000
12	Household Dislocation /Chula Allowance	196	2,000,000	392,000,000
Total				468,214,000

14.2.10 Comparison of resettlement allowances

315. The allowances below in (**Table 14-7**) shows the comparison of allowances as proposed in Draft LARP in the year 2018 and as proposed by the RFST during updating of sectional LARP. The RFST added inflation for the year 2019-2021 to bring justified increase in the allowances. The purpose of all this exercise was to compensate the AHs/DPs in line with the ADB SPS-2009 wherein, it has been mentioned to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all AHs/DPs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Table 14-7: Updated Resettlement Allowances

S No	Unit Price (PKR) as per LARP(Draft) 2018		Year wise and total %age of Inflation Rate				Total inflation during the period 2019-21 in PKR	Sum of Allowances after adding inflation for the period (2019-21)	Allowances in updated LARP (2022)	Entitlements and Remarks
	Category	Unit Price (PKR/HH)	2019	2020	2021	Total Inflation %age			Unit Rate	
1	Vulnerability Allowance	50,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	13,525	63,525	63,000	The marginalized or those distinct households or people who might face the risk of marginalization and suffer disproportionately from resettlement affects. These may include households with income below the poverty line, the landless, households headed by an elderly, female headed households, women and children, indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land.
2	Structure Relocation Allowance	25,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	6,763	31,763	31,000	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure.
3	Shifting Allowance for Houses	25,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	6,763	31,763	31,000	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure
4	Shifting Allowance for Commercial Structures	25,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	6,763	31,763	31,000	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure
5	Transition Allowance	45,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	12,173	57,173	57,000	On a case-to-case basis, the residential structure owner APs will be provided with transitional allowance during the transition period (initially calculated at 6 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements. This addition is for all those affectees who's houses are affected by the project interventions
6	Business Moving Assistance	50,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	13,525	63,525	63,000	Those APs relocating their business due to adverse impact of the project are eligible for this allowance.
	Temporary Employment Loss	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,000	Those APs loss temporary employment is entitled for loss of temporary allowance for six (6) months. (@21,000 x 6= 126,000)
7	House Rent	80,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	21,640	101,640	100,000	Relocating APs requiring temporary accommodation while new structures are being built on alternative site
8	Severe Impact Allowance	50,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	13,525	63,525	63,000	Loss of 10% or more of arable productive land. Physical relocation and complete loss of commercial structure.
9	Business Allowance for 12 months (To be determined on the per month average loss of business for 12 months)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50,000	One-year average income if loss is permanent OR up to six months average income if the loss is temporary
10	Electricity Allowance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000	20,000	This allowance is proposed by the LARP team to PEDO to cover expenditures to be incurred on electricity connection, meter, transportation, application and other related processes for installation of electricity connection in the relocated house. All APs losing their electricity connection will be entitled for this amount after approval from the competent forums.
11	Household Dislocation Allowance/C hula Allowance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		2,000,000	This allowance is a form of financial assistance granted to eligible households whose houses/residential structures will be dismantled and they will be forced to dislocate. By dislocating they will lose sources of their income as they will no more be able to access their earning sources. This entitlement will enable the households (house owners) to rebuild their houses in the surrounding locations. Compensation to the APs will be made after due approvals from the competent forum.

14.2.11 Graves Management

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

317. Under the project the affected 12 graveyards comprising 178 graves in Mouza Paras. The affected graves owners will be compensated @ PKR 100,000/- per grave including relocation/ shifting facility may be provided if the owner of grave agreed upon shifting/ relocation. All the relocation sites will be finalized in consultation with communities, these consultations are ongoing and will continue throughout the LARP implementation. Furthermore, the procedures defined by the Public Health department for shifting of graves will be followed and the contractors' staff responsible for the relocation will be trained on the requirements by PIU safeguard unit. EMR to monitor the graves management throughout the implementation and include in safeguards monitoring reports. Technical Assistance

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

Table 14-8: Technical Assistance

No.	Resettlement Activity	Unit	PKR/Unit	Remarks
C.1	PIU/PMU	month	690,000	Already shown in the LARP budget of Sangar and Ghanool
C.2	ERM	Person/month	800,000	
C.3	Support for health facility	Lumpsum	20,000,000	
C.4	Additional surveys	Lumpsum	5,000,000	
C	Total			

14.2.12 Cost of land of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas

319. Earlier an amount of PKR 16 million was allocated for temporary acquisition of quarries area and spoil disposal areas which was based on initial assessments of 64 Kanal land @ PKR 250,000 per Kanal. PEDO after signing the contract shifted the responsibility of quarries area and spoil disposal areas to the contractor. Since the contract is Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) so, in lieu of the project proponent the contractor will take care of this responsibility. The required land for spoil disposal is identified by the EPC contractor and submitted to PMC for approval. The submitted document is under review by PMC. After the approval the spoil disposal management plan will be prepared.

14.3 Overall Resettlement Budget

320. The total estimated cost of this LARP (Table 14-9), including compensations for the affected lands, houses, trees, cost of replacement of affected community structures, relocation allowances and technical assistance, 2% contingency has been estimated @ **PKR 2,493.608million (US\$ 12.468 million)**.

Table 14-9: Estimated Resettlement Cost of Hydropower Development Investment Project⁴⁴

No.	Resettlement Activity	No.	Unit	PKR/Unit	Total PKR.
A.	Asset Compensation:				
A.1	Affected Structures:	477 (as per C&W Department)			1,238,666,338.00
A.1.1	CAS @ 15%				185,799,950.70
A.1	Total including 15%				1,424,466,288.70
A.2	PESCO				1,035,406
A.3	PHE				1,367,000
A.4	Land:				
A.4.1	Cultivated Land	42.31875	Acre	-	428,434,468.62
A.4.2	Un-cultivated Land	78.05	Acre	-	6,594,029.75
A.4	Total	120.36875			435,028,498
A.5	Trees				
A.5.1	Fruit Trees:	1448	Number	-	43,142,791
A.5.2	Non-Fruit Trees:	9189	Number	-	5,959,875
A.5	Total	10637			49,102,666
A.6	Trainings (as per draft LRP)				
A.6.1	Skills Dev Trainings:	350	Person	72,000	25,200,000
A.6.2	Women vocational Center	1	Number	2,500,000	2,500,000
A.6.3	Agriculture extension, forest and livestock development Program		Training-demonstration plots		20,000,000
A.6	Total				47,700,000
A.7	Management of graves	178	Grave	100,000	17,800,000
A.	Total of A				1,976,499,859
B	Resettlement Allowances				
B.1	Vulnerability Allowance	51	Number	63,000	3,213,000
B.2	Structure Relocation Allowance	190	Number	31,000	5,890,000

⁴⁴ This budget covers all available and not available AP / DPs / AHs which is reflected in Volume-3 of this LARP. The total figure of 1863 AHs / DPs is catered by this budget.

No.	Resettlement Activity	No.	Unit	PKR/Unit	Total PKR.
B.3	Shifting Allowance for Houses	190	Number	31,000	5,890,000
B.4	Shifting Allowance for Commercial Structures	15	Number	31,000	465,000
B.5	Transition Allowance	190	Number	57,000	10,830,000
B.6	Business Moving Assistance	15	Number	63,000	945,000
B.7	Loss of Temporary Employment	44	Number	21,000	5,544,000
B.8	House Rent	190	households	100,000	19,000,000
B.9	Severe Impact Allowance	219	Number	63,000	13,797,000
B.10	Business Allowance for 12 months (determined on the per month average loss of business for 12 months)				
B.10.1	Hotel / Resturant/ Business	8	Number	50,000	4,800,000
B.10.2	Poultry Farm	3	Number	30,000	1,080,000
B.10.3	Shop	4	Number	20,000	960,000
B.12	Electricity Allowance	190	Electricity Connection	20,000	3,800,000
B.13	Household Dislocation /Chula Allowance	196	Household	2,000,000	392,000,000
B	Total		-		468,214,000
C	Technical Assistance: (for all project area)				
C.1	PIU/PMU		month	690,000	Already shown in the LARP budget of Sangar and Ghanool
C.2	ERM		Person/month	800,000	
C.3	Support for health facility		Lumpsum	20,000,000	
C.4	Additional surveys		Lumpsum	5,000,000	
C	Total	-	-	-	
D	Subtotal (A+B+C)				2,444,713,859
E	Contingency (2% of D)		Lumpsum		48,894,277
Total Amount (Pak. Rupees):		-			2,493,608,136
Total Amount (US Dollars*):		-			12,468,041
*Exchange Rate US \$ 1 = 200 PKR					

Annex 1: Lease Land Used by Contactors

BALAKOT HYDROPOWER PROJECT (BHPP)

Details of Temporary Land Take by the Contractors

S. No.	Name of Land Owner/ Lease Holder	Father Name	Khasra No.	Size of Rental/ Lease Land Used by Contractor		Location		Nature of Works	Status of Land Ownership	Duration of Lease/ Rental Land (Years)	Contractor Name
				Kana l	Marla	(Mouza/ Village)	Tehsil				
1	Ahmad Ali Shah	Muhammad Ayaz Shah	2	1	0	Kiwai	Balakot	Access Road Leading towards Adit Tunnel -1	Private	7	GRC
2	Syed Amjad Ali Shah	Syed Ghulam Muhammad Shah	6	1	0	Kiwai	Balakot	Access Road Leading towards Adit Tunnel -1	Private	7	GRC
3	Riaz Hussain Shah	Syed Badul Satar Shah	3	1	0	Kiwai	Balakot	Access Road Leading towards Adit Tunnel -1	Private	7	GRC
4	Syed Mushtaq Ahmad Shah	Nooe Muhamamad Shah	5	1	0	Kiwai	Balakot	Access Road Leading towards Adit Tunnel -1	Private	7	GRC
5	Tariq Hussain Shah	Syed Ghulam Hussain Shah	1	1	0	Kiwai	Balakot	Access Road Leading towards Adit Tunnel -1	Private	7	GRC
6	Amjad Hussain	Muhammad Afraz		1	6	Sangar	Balakot	Site Camp of BHPP	Private	5	GRC
7	Muhammad Nazakat	Muhammad Khasab		3	17	Sangar	Balakot	Site Camp of BHPP	Private	5	GRC
8	Muhammad Nazir	Meer Zaman		1	5	Kiwai	Balakot	Acces Road to thobi Camp	Private	7	GRC
9	Habib Ur Rehman	Buba									
10	Muhammad Safdar	Muhammad Younas		0	5	Kiwai	Balakot	Acces Road to thobi Camp	Private	7	GRC
11	Syed Mushtaq Ahmad Shah	Noor Muhammad Shah		4	0	Kiwai	Balakot	Acces Road to thobi Camp	Private	7	GRC
12	Syed Asad ul Haq Shah	Sakhi Shah		23	0	Kiwai	Balakot	Construction of site camp	Private	7	GRC
13	Ghulam Muhi Ud Din	Ghulam Rabbani	4114	1	13.2	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
14	Ghulam Rabbani	Ghulam Jilani	4114	2	18.8	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
15	Shafique Ur Rehman	Ghulam Muhi Ud Din	4113	3	11.4	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
16	Abdul Shakoor	Zain ul Abideen	4157	5	17.4	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
17	Muhammad Ishaq	Mian Juma	4156	0	10.4	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
18	Rehmat Ullah	Mian Faqir Muhammad	4159	5	1.2	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC

S. No.	Name of Land Owner/ Lease Holder	Father Name	Khasra No.	Size of Rental/ Lease Land Used by Contractor		Location		Nature of Works	Status of Land Ownership	Duration of Lease/ Rental Land (Years)	Contractor Name
				Kana l	Marla	(Mouza/ Village)	Tehsil				
19	Abdul Rasheed	Muhammad Hussain	4160	1	18.4	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
20	Abdul Ghafoor	Abdul Qudoos	4161, 4175	2	16.2	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
21	Muhammad azeem	Rehmat Deen	4187	1	11	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.2	CGGC
22	Noor Zaman	Aziz Ur Rehman	4189	1	12.4	Ghanool, Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
23	Abdul Rasheed	Ghulam Nabi	4153, 4188, 4213	7	10.4	Ghanool, Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
24	Muhammad Rafique	Habib	4213	5	14.2	Ghanool, Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
25	Muhammad Khalid	Abdul Hameed	4224	1	1.2	Ghanool, Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
26	Muhammad Sabir	Muhammad Miskeen	4226, 4224	2	19.4	Ghanool, Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
27	Muhammad Abdul Qadeer	Abdul Hai	4104	1	10	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
28	Abdul Latif	Rehmat Ullah	4098	0	8.264	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
29	Abdul LATif	Bangi	4095	0	16.16	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
30	Abdul Majeed	Muhammad Faqeer	4004	0	19.23	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
31	Norani Mian	Muhammad Amin	4224	4	16	Ghanool, Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
32	Jumma	Meer Wali Marhum	4213	0	14.8	Ghanool, Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
33	Abdul Waheed	Mian Norani	4004	3	4.279	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
34	Abdul Qayum	Rehmat Ullah	4093	1	15.32	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
35	Muhammad Rafique	Mian Norani	4004	4	12.29	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
36	Irshad Bibi	Baz Gul	4094, 4095	3	13.56	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
37	Abdul Wahid	Mati Ullah	4098	0	8.264	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
38	Abdul Rasheed	Mian Mohi Uddin	4003, 4004, 4115	12	11.69	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
39	Ghulam Mohi Uddin	Fazal Din	4091	0	6.611	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC

S. No.	Name of Land Owner/ Lease Holder	Father Name	Khasra No.	Size of Rental/ Lease Land Used by Contractor		Location		Nature of Works	Status of Land Ownership	Duration of Lease/ Rental Land (Years)	Contractor Name
				Kana l	Marla	(Mouza/ Village)	Tehsil				
40	Muhammad Shafeeq	Mian Norani	4084, 4004	2	6.046	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
41	Muhammad Abdul Qadeer	Abdul Hai	4004, 4084	2	6.4	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
42	Muhammad Rasheed	Abdul Rasheed	4098	0	4.132	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
43	Muhammad Sadeeq	Muhammad Amin	4102	1	12.4	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
44	Roshan Deen	Muhammad Deen	4084	0	0.404	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
45	Suleman	Ameer Ahmad	4099, 4100	2	13.21	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
46	Muhammad Hasan	Muhammad Ameen	4213	0	17	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
47	Abdul Qayum	Badukl Qudoos	4175	2	10.6	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC
48	Muhammad Riaz	Mian Abdullah	4254	4	19	Ghanool, Darwaish Abad Kolian	Balakot	Access Road to Adit	Private	6.5	CGGC