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PUNJAB TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH PROJECT

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT BOARD GOVERNMENT  
OF PUNJAB

**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)  
WIDENING/IMPROVEMENT OF MAIN ROAD LEADING TO UCH  
SHARIF (LINK 1 - 3.5 Km)**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

Pakistan is home to numerous historical, leisure, and adventure sites as well as heritage sites linked to the Indus Valley civilization, a Bronze Age civilization in north-western Pakistan, the Mughal Empire and colonial era monuments. It also hosts many important pilgrimage sites for Buddhists, Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims.. Approximately 40 percent of the world tourism revenue is linked to faith based tourism and this is a market with tremendous potential. The Planning & Development Department, Government of Punjab (GOPb) with the financial assistance of the World Bank (WB) has launched the ***Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth Project (PTEGP)*** to increase the contribution of the tourism and related sectors to the local economic development of the province of Punjab. The Project focuses primarily on putting in place a stronger foundation for private sector participation in the tourism sector, including through the new Tourism Policy framework, institutional reforms, improved governance, sector coordination, destination management and improved access and tourist facilities. The Project is financing some low-scale physical interventions to provide improved access, better road conditions and public convenience facilities.

The sub-project, ***widening/Improvement of main Road Leading to Uch Sharif***, was proposed keeping in view historical, cultural and spiritual significance of Uch Sharif in district Bahawalpur. This sub-project will cause small-scale structural losses and livelihood impacts. As the number of Affected Persons (APs) is less than 200, the World Bank OP 4.12 requires the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to identify and mitigate these impacts. A total of 26 structures within the ROW of Link 1 are affected including 17 houses (mostly boundary walls), 07 shops (front), 01 tubewell, and 01 Mosque. A Total of 17households and 07 shop owners have been affected. This ARAP has been prepared in accordance with the project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which satisfies the national regulatory framework and the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

### Overview the Sub-project

The proposed road for the subproject "Widening/Improvement of the main road leading to Uch Sharif." These are four link roads leading to the shrine of Syed Jalal ud din Bukhari. The combined length of these Link roads is 7 Km. Cost of this sub-project is Rs.275.804 million, while implementation time is 12 months from the issuance of commencement letter.

The following interventions are proposed in the subproject area:

- a) Widening and Improvement of existing road
- b) Additionally, provision of paved shoulders with TST (Triple Surface Treatment) on Link 1 and tough paver on shoulders of Link 2 & 3 for facilitating pedestrian movement.

### Sub-project Categorization

The implementation of this sub-project will cause partial structural and livelihood impact issues due to clearance of Right of Way (ROW) at Link I. For execution of civil works, partial demolishing of encroached boundary walls of residential structures and front of shops, will take place within the RoW. This ARAP has been prepared to address all resettlement issues and impacts on affected persons on Link 1 (3.54 km)in order to execute the sub-project in a sustainable manner. The sub-project is likely to cause low to moderate level of environmental and social impacts in accordance with categorization criteria as specified in the ESMF.

### Implementation Arrangements and Plan

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible to ensure effective implementation of the ARAP. The responsibilities in this regard include:

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Time Period</b>
Step 1	RAP or ARAP implementation (steps involved: confirmation of PAPs and the associated resettlement impacts; finalization of compensation amount; completing documentation requirements for making the payments to individual affected persons/rights holders; payment of compensation; obtaining NOL from WB for start of civil works; addressing and resolving grievances; continued consultations and liaison with PAPs and other key stakeholders; complete documentation and reporting)	PMU/C&W/ Supervisory Consultant Firm	Before the Commencement of civil work
Step 2	Land clearance and issuance of certificate for civil works commencement	PMU/C&W	Before the Commencement of civil work
Step 3	Public consultations, stakeholder engagement, consultation with PAPs	SS & GS	Throughout the sub project duration
Step 4	M&E	M&E Specialist, PTEGP	Before implementation of ARAP
Step 5	Monitoring of RAP/ARAP implementation	M&E Specialist, PTEGP	Quarterly
Step 6	External Monitoring	M&E Consultants	Twice a year
Step 7	ARAP Completion Report	PMU	Upon completion of sub-project and compensation payments

A tentative implementation schedule has been prepared. The implementation plan for the assistance for affected persons described in this ARAP is to be synchronized with the implementation schedule, including the procedure of assistance to the Affected Persons (APs) and complete disclosure of project documents to the public.

## Public Consultations

Three consultations were carried out (23-02-2022 – 26-02-2022) with the stakeholders and communities in the sub-project area. Consultation meetings, sessions and focus group discussions were held to understand and record the views and concerns of the local community on the proposed rehabilitation works. The concerns raised by the communities are recorded and discussed in the community consultation section (Table 5, 5.1 & 5.2). The objective of the consultations was to provide a platform to the community, to voice their concerns or suggestions regarding structure losses and livelihood impacts of the sub-project and to develop a sense of collective ownership for the activities of the sub-project.

## Main Findings

The main conclusions drawn from the ARAP studies are outlined below:

- There will be no physical relocation of PAPs.
- Limited structural losses, including demolition of boundary wall of houses, business structures, and community fixtures will be needed. These structures are partial encroachments in the ROW of LINK 1 as per C&W's record.
- There are no temporary land needs for the subproject as the materials will be stored within the RoW.
- On completion of rehabilitation work, the reliability and efficiency of the road and footpaths, and traffic flow will be improved. Sub-project interventions are likely to have positive impacts on the incomes of the business community in the project area.
- To mitigate the adverse impacts due to the removal of shrubs/trees the provision for replanting through the respective contractor has been proposed in the ESMP.
- The census was concluded on 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, which has been announced as the cut-off date for the proposed sub-project.

## Resettlement Budget

Total estimated cost for the implementation of the ARAP is expected to be PKR **5,991,100** /-This includes compensation cost for affected residential, commercial, commercial structures and installations which are partially encroaching the ROW of Link 1 as per C&W. In addition, as per RPF vulnerability allowance, loss of business and contingencies are allocated in the resettlement budget.

## Institutional Arrangements

Implementation of the ARAP will be responsibility of the PMU-PTEGP. The PTEGP has full time staff i.e. Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist, M&E, and Environment specialists capable of carrying out the implementation and monitoring of ARAP. A supervisory consultant firm ES Consultants has been recruited which apart from the engineering staff also has Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) staff. They will also be tasked to support the PMU for implementing the ARAP mainly in: consultations with PAPs and local communities; recording and resolving immediate grievances which arise during the civil work; and, on site monitoring & supervision. The executing agency C&W and Construction Contractor (CC) will be responsible for the on-field implementation of the ARAP.

As per the ESMF, if RAPs are prepared regular internal and external monitoring of sub-projects will be carried out. The PMU team will engage a consultant firm for external monitoring and evaluation twice a year. The M&E findings will be communicated to all concerned PAPs, the PMU and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports.

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## ISSUE AND REVISION RECORD

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
<b>A</b>	15-06-2022	Tajwar Saeed, SS &GS, PMU-PTEGP	PD,PTEGP	WBG	First Draft ARAP
<b>B</b>	02-08-2022	Tajwar Saeed, SS &GS, PMU-PTEGP	PD,PTEGP	WBG	Second Draft ARAP
<b>C</b>	16-01-2022	Tajwar Saeed, SS &GS, PMU-PTEGP	PD,PTEGP	WBG	Third Draft ARAP
<b>D</b>	10-02-2023	Tajwar Saeed, SS &GS, PMU-PTEGP	PD,PTEGP	WBG	Cleared



## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AHH</b>	Affected Household
<b>AP</b>	Affected Person
<b>ARAP</b>	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
<b>BoR</b>	Board of Revenue
<b>BP</b>	Bank Procedure
<b>CDC</b>	Compensation Disbursement Committee
<b>CNIC</b>	Computerize National Identity Card
<b>COI</b>	Corridor of Impact
<b>DPAC</b>	District Price Assessment Committee
<b>DC</b>	District Collector
<b>DCO</b>	District Coordination Officer
<b>DCR</b>	District Census Report
<b>DED</b>	Detailed Engineering Design
<b>DMC</b>	District Municipal Corporation
<b>EMA</b>	External Monitoring Agency
<b>ESMF</b>	Environment Social Management Framework
<b>ESMP</b>	Environment Social Management Plan
<b>ESRU</b>	Environment Social & Resettlement Unit
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>GAP</b>	Gender Action Plan
<b>GRC</b>	Grievance Redress Committee
<b>GRM</b>	Grievance Redress Mechanism
<b>GoP</b>	Government of Pakistan
<b>HSE</b>	Health Safety and Environment
<b>IR</b>	Involuntary Resettlement
<b>LA</b>	Land Acquisition
<b>LAA</b>	Land Acquisition Act, 1894
<b>LAC</b>	Land Acquisition Collector
<b>OP</b>	Operational Policy
<b>OPL</b>	Official Poverty Line
<b>PAPs</b>	Project Affected Persons
<b>PAPC</b>	Project Affected Persons Committee
<b>P&amp;D</b>	Planning and Development Board
<b>RAP</b>	Resettlement Action Plan
<b>RPF</b>	Resettlement Policy Framework
<b>R&amp;R</b>	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
<b>ROW</b>	Right of Way
<b>TST</b>	Triple Surface Treatment
<b>WB</b>	World Bank

## DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

<b>Compensation</b>	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
<b>Cut-off-date</b>	A cut-off date means the date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the census. The cut-off-date is normally established by the borrower government procedure that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project affected persons. The cut-of-date is usually established with the imposition of section 4 of Land Acquisition Act 1894.
<b>Detailed Measurement Survey</b>	The detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.
<b>Encroachers</b>	Means those who own property and extend it into an adjacent area that is not owned by them.
<b>Entitlement</b>	The range of estimate comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation which are due to business restoration due to PAPs, depending on the type, degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
<b>Income Restoration</b>	Measures required to ensure that PAPs have the resources to at least restore, if not improve, their livelihoods.
<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse economic and physical dislocation that results from a development project.
<b>Inventory of Losses</b>	Measurement of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
<b>Land Acquisition</b>	The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for a consideration.
<b>Non-titled</b>	These are people with no legal title to land that they occupy.

**Project Affected Person (PAP)**

Any person or household adversely affected by any project related change or changes in use of land, water or other natural resources, or the person/s who loses his/her/their asset or property movable or fixed, in full or in part including land, with or without displacement, after the commencement and during execution of a project.

**Resettlement Action Plan**

The time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

**Squatter**

Those occupying public lands without legal arrangements with the Government or any of its concerned agencies.

**Vulnerable**

Any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement; for example (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households; (iv) landless elderly households with no means of support; (v) households without security of tenure; and (vi) ethnic minorities.

## 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) development agenda (Vision 2025) stresses the objectives of boosting economic growth, job creation and regional cooperation in addition to bolstering the country's image abroad. Tourism is highlighted as one of the sectors of the economy that could help stimulate economic growth. Cultural and heritage tourism is a large and growing international market that Pakistan could leverage to create more and better jobs<sup>1</sup>.

The Planning & Development Department, Government of Punjab (GOPb) with the financial assistance of the World Bank (WB) has launched the Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth Project (PTEGP) to increase the contribution of the tourism and related sectors to the local economic development of the province. The objectives of the project are to strengthen institutional capacity, increase private sector participation and improve infrastructure services for the tourism sector growth in the Province of Punjab<sup>2</sup>. The total funding of the Project is 55 million USD with a World Bank contribution of USD 50 million over the five-year time frame<sup>3</sup>.

The Project consists of four major components<sup>Error! Bookmark not defined.</sup>:

- Component 1: Policy, Institutions and Governance for Tourism Development
- Component 2: Private Investment and Entrepreneurship Promotion
- Component 3: Public Investment Facility
- Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

The project is being implemented by a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) PTEGP since October 2017. The project is financing some low-scale physical interventions to provide improved access, better road conditions and public convenience facilities in selected tourists destinations located throughout the Punjab Province.

### 1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE SUB-PROJECT

The proposed subproject “**Widening/Improvement of the main road leading to Uch Sharif**” is basically four link roads (Link I, Link II, Link III & Link IV) which connect the main road leading to the shrine of Syed Jalal ud din Bukhari (also known as Baba Jalal Surkhposh). This sub-project is in line with the objectives of the project, which include promotion of cultural and heritage tourism by improving access of the public. Uch Sharif is home to a number of shrines and monuments of cultural, historical and spiritual significance. A large number of visitors come here to seek spiritual experiences. The condition of existing metalled road

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<sup>1</sup> Combined project information documents / integrated safeguards data sheet (PID/ISDS) concept stage, May 23, 2016. The document is available at <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/841201468290413656/text/PIDISDS-CON-Print-P158099-05-29-2016-1464517363920.txt>

<sup>2</sup> Financing Agreement PTEGP between Islamic Republic of Pakistan and International Development Association, dated; August 2, 2017. The document is available at <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/337281506350830259/pdf/ITK171540-201708251045.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Adapted from [https://ptegp.punjab.gov.pk/project\\_overview](https://ptegp.punjab.gov.pk/project_overview)

is damaged / deteriorated especially Link – II is in very bad condition after laying of sewer line by Local TMA in third quarter of 2020. The edge has been broken and many potholes appeared in this road.



Fig 1.1: Location Map

## 1.2. PROJECT PROPONENT

The sub-project will be implemented under a loan agreement between Government of Punjab (GoP) and the World Bank. The project will be executed under the supervision of Project Director PTEGP.

## 1.3. ENGINEERING BASELINE AND DETAILS

Table 1

#	DESCRIPTION	LINK - I	LINK - II	LINK - III	LINK - IV
1.	Pavement Type.	Flexible	Rigid	Rigid	Flexible
2.	Length (Km)	3.54	1.92	1.34	0.20
3.	Formation Width.	32'	32'	24'	32'
4.	Carriageway width.	20'	20'	12'	20'
5.	Treated Shoulders	TST 3' wide (Both Sides)	Tuff Paver 4' wide (Both Sides)	Tuff Paver 4' wide (Both Sides)	Tuff Paver 4' wide (Both Sides)
6.	Sub-Base Course.	8"	6"	6"	8"
7.	Base Course.	8"	-	-	8"
8.	Asphalt wearing Course.	2"	-	-	2"
9.	RCC (1:1.5:3) Rigid Pavement.	-	8"	8"	-

The Topographic Maps are attached as **Annex-B**

#### **1.4. PREPARATION OF ARAP**

The proposed sub-project is a widening/ improvement of the four link roads connecting main road to the shrine of Baba Jalal ud din.. It is anticipated that the sub-project may have some adverse social impacts within the Link I (3.54 Km) which takes off from Head Punj Nad, Tarindah Muhammad Panah Road and terminates at Uch Sharif city during construction. As the number of APs is less than 200, the World Bank OP 4.12 requires the preparation of an ARAP to manage these impacts. This ARAP has been prepared in accordance with the project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which satisfies the national regulatory framework and the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

The present ARAP has been prepared to meet requirements of a subproject with low to moderate level of negative impact which is localized, in line with PTEGP-RPF.

#### **1.5. OBJECTIVES OF THE ARAP**

The ARAP for the sub-project addresses impacts on livelihood and structures within Link 1 (3.54 Km) as a result of civil works/sub-project implementation. Thus, the focus of this plan is to set out strategies for mitigation of adverse effects so as to maintain living standards of those affected by the sub-project activities. It includes the parameters of the entitlement package for affectees, the institutional framework, and the mechanisms for consultation, grievances resolution and the timeframe for implementation. The following are the specific objectives of this ARAP:

- To develop a mechanism for compensation and other settlement assistance before the start of civil works.
- To consult with affected persons about technically and economically viable alternatives
- To define institutional arrangements for implementation and grievance redressal mechanism
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Budget
- To attain cooperation and ensure participation of the affected people and local community.

## **2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1. RESETTLEMENT LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

This ARAP has been prepared in light of Pakistan’s laws relevant to land acquisition and resettlement, which is the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and WB’s OP 4.12 for Involuntary Resettlement. To resolve any gaps between the two sets of instruments, i.e. Pakistan’s Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA) and WB’s OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement, this framework provides measures to reconcile and address the gaps in a manner consistent with OP 4.12 compliance requirements.

### **2.2. NATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS**

#### **2.2.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**

The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) clearly addresses the protection of property rights (Article 24) in that it states that “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with law” and “no property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose, and save by the authority of law which provides for compensation”. However, it neither fixes the amount of compensation nor specifies the principles and manner in which compensation is to be determined and given. Further, Article 4 (sub-clause/a of 1) reiterates the legislative right of people by stating that: “No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law”.

#### **2.2.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

In the absence of a specific resettlement policy, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 is the de-facto legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation to PAPs. However, it does not provide for the Project to give due consideration to social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions associated with and affected by resettlement. Although LAA lays down detailed procedures for acquisition of private properties for public purposes and compensation, it does not extend to resettlement and rehabilitation of persons as required by donor agencies including the World Bank.

##### **2.2.2.1 PAKISTAN’S LAW AND REGULATORY SYSTEM FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose projects at federal and provincial levels through the right of exercise of eminent domain.

Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation/livelihood support. For those without title rights, there are no laws in Pakistan either at federal or at provincial levels that consider non-titleholders for compensation. The LAA deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purpose. **Table 2** below elaborates key sections of the LAA sections pertinent to acquisition of land. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects.

**Table 2: Key Sections of Pakistan’s LAA 1894**

<b>Key Sections of LAA</b>	
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose.
Section 5a	Hearing of Objections, covering the need for enquiry of the concerns or grievances of the affected people related to land prices.
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The LAC has then to direct that the land acquired to be physically marked out, measured and planned.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all APs that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of the APs in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final “award”. The award includes the land’s marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	Emergency clause that allows acquisition of land prior to compensation of PAPs. <b>This clause will not be applied in any aspect or subproject of PTEGP.</b>
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, APs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The award of compensation to the title holders for acquired land is determined at i) its market value of land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immovable) or his 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 plus 15% premium in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 31	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 (LAA-1986)	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.



### **2.3. WORLD BANK INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY (OP 4.12)**

The WB's experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these risks. The overall objectives of the Policy are:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) or a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared to address this policy.

### **2.4. GAPS BETWEEN NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND WORLD BANK POLICY**

The LAA Act 1894 deals with land acquisition and other immovable assets for public purposes of legal owners and title holders. The LAA does not allow compensation and rehabilitation assistance for non-titleholders. However, World Bank OP 4.12 recognizes the following categories as eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance:

- All land-owning affected persons losing land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land rights, whether for temporary or permanent acquisition.
- Tenants and sharecroppers, whether registered or not, for all non-land assets, based on prevailing tenancy arrangements;
- Persons losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and lease holders plus encroachers and squatters.
- Persons losing business, income and salaries of workers, or a person or business suffering temporary effects, such as disturbance to land, crops, and business operations both permanently and also temporarily during construction;
- Loss of communal property, lands and public infrastructure;
- Vulnerable persons identified through the census/ impact assessment survey/ analysis;
- In case of relocation, all affected persons will receive transitional and other support to re-establish their livelihoods.

A detailed Gap Analysis is provided as Annex-C.

### **3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT AND CENSUS SURVEY**

#### **3.1. BACKGROUND**

This sub-project will need to clear certain measurements of land on both sides of the road at Link-I, falling within the Right of Way (ROW) for execution of civil works. The ROW is partially encroached by houses and shops. The boundary walls of residential structures and shops will be pushed back during construction activity.

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

The proposed works under the sub-project comprise of widening and rehabilitation of the existing Link roads. The execution will be confined to the already available ROW at Link 2 Link 3, and Link 4, however at Link 1 widening will result in partial damage to the structures (residential, commercial and community) on the ROW. Since the land for the existing road is already owned by the government, acquisition of land is not required for the sub-project. There will be structural losses to houses and businesses, but the APs will not be physically dislocated. For the assessment and evaluation of these impacts, the following methodology has been adopted.

#### **3.3. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

In order to have comprehensive and detail information the following techniques and tools of data collection were used.

##### **3.3.1 CENSUS SURVEY**

100 per cent census of the PAPs was conducted on 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2022.

##### **3.3.2 AREA PROFILE**

A comprehensive area profile was prepared to document the socio-economic and demographic data in the study area. The findings are illustrated in the ESMP report of the sub-project.

##### **3.3.3 PRETESTING OF QUESTIONNAIRES**

In order to test the validity and reliability of the developed questionnaire, interviewing guides were pre-tested in the study area and questionnaire was reviewed to assess whether questions need to be clarified or changed.

##### **3.3.4 CONSULTATION WITH WOMEN**

A separate consultation was carried out with women in the subproject area. The views were recorded and are highlighted in **Table 5.1**.

##### **3.3.5 COLLECTION OF SECONDARY DATA**

The secondary data required for the ARAP was collected from different departments and existing studies.

##### **3.3.6 COLLECTION OF PRIMARY DATA**

The preparation of ARAP required the collection of data/information from the sub-project site. To achieve this, comprehensive questionnaires for data collection were prepared (**Annex-E**). The questionnaires were filled during consultative meetings and field visits.

- Area profile for the collection of macro level information relating to socio-economic condition of the area
- Census and inventory surveys to document the APs, their assets, family profiles and economic status.

- Consultations were held with stakeholders and community members in the subproject area to gauge the social, economic and resettlement impacts on local community.

### 3.4. METHODOLOGY FOR CENSUS SURVEY

A census of all Affected Households (AHs) was concluded on 25th Feb, 2022. The census has determined the exact number of Affected Persons (APs) and how they will be affected by the specific impacts of the sub-project.

A checklist was used to establish an inventory of losses of each affected household which included details of potentially affected structures and other assets belonging to each household. Similarly, a separate inventory of losses was prepared in regard to commercial property and community structures. The results of the census survey are presented in **Annexure-A**.

Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) numbers and contact numbers have been redacted in this ARAP to ensure confidentiality of respondents.

### SUB-PROJECT SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

Briefly, all APs are Muslim by religion. All households and businesses are headed by males. Most APs are earning below the minimum wage which is 25,000 Rs. (Annex-F) as their earning ranges from 10,000 to 20,000 per month (based on respondents' approximations as no actual receipts or tax records were available). Most APs are either labourers or associated with agriculture.

### AFFECTED STRUCTURES

The affected structures include mostly boundary walls of 17 houses and 07 shops, 01 tube well 50' bore, and 01 Mosque within the ROW of Link I. The affected structures have encroached the ROW as per Land record (Annex-E).

The following **Table 3** indicates the affected structures and assets located on ROW.

**Table 3: List of Affected Structures**

Sr. No	Type of Affected Structure	No.	APs/AHH	Status
1	Houses (boundary walls)	17	House owners	The structures have partially encroached the ROW
2	Shops (Front face)	07	Shop owners	
3	Tubewell 50' Bore	01	House owner	
4	Mosque	01	Community	

### 3.5. IMPACTS ON VULNERABLE APS (IF ANY)

As per the census monthly income of APs ranges from Rs. 10,000-20,000 which is below the minimum monthly wage limit (25,000Rs.) in Punjab province.

### 3.6. IMPACTS ON WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLD

During the survey it was found that no women-headed household/business exists in the ROW of the sub-project.

### 3.7. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

In accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12, a census has been conducted to identify the person/persons who will be affected by the sub-project to determine the eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance. In the RPF, the compensation and resettlement & rehabilitation entitlements have been elaborated in the Entitlement Matrix. All identified APs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance based on that entitlement matrix (Annex- C). Lack of legal documents for customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect eligibility for compensation and assistance. Entitlements of APs fall in two broad categories: (i) entitlements for permanent, partial loss of house/structure and (ii) entitlements for loss of income. APs will receive the following compensation:

- 1) Cash compensation amounting to the negotiated value with the communities which is the assessed and agreed value of structures at the time of payment.
- 2) Allowances such as vulnerability allowance.

### 3.8. CONSTRUCTION TYPE OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

Construction type of Affected Structure	No.
Pucca	09
Semi Pucca	13
Katcha	03

However, in case, during civil work if any possibility of damage is foreseen on structures other than above, the ARAP will be revised, and compensation will be paid to affected parties accordingly.

### 3.9. AFFECTED TREES

During the assessments based on walk through survey along the ROW, it was decided that maximum effort will be made to avoid tree cutting, however, in case it is unavoidable, a tree plantation plan has already been made part of the ESMP. No fruit or timber trees, were observed. In case of any unforeseen disturbance, the loss will be compensated monetarily in accordance with the RPF.

### 3.10. VALUATION OF ASSETS

A valuation survey was undertaken for estimating the unit rate for compensation of different types of structural losses. In addition, consultation was also done with APs. Using this data, the unit rates for valuation of affected structures was determined.

Partial structural losses are valued at replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labour and other construction costs. No deductions will be made for depreciation, salvageable materials or transaction costs and taxes.

### **3.11. CUT-OFF DATE**

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited by the “cut-off” date. The cut-off-date is the start of the census of the affected communities which is 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2022. This census survey was jointly carried by the team from PMU-PTEGP, and Supervisory Consultant Firm. This cut-off date was shared with the affectees and they were informed that any person entering the project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to receive the agreed upon entitlement.

## 4. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

### 4.1. GENERAL

This ARAP determines the mechanism for providing compensation for partial structural losses due to widening and rehabilitation of existing ROW at Link I.

### 4.2. FORMS OF COMPENSATION

Compensations for land and other assets (buildings and structures) are determined as follows:

Compensation	Notes
Cash Payments	Compensation will be calculated and paid in the national currency. Rates will be based on the market value of land and/or assets when known, or estimated when not known, plus compensation for the value of standing crops.
In-Kind	Compensation may include items such as land, houses, and other buildings, building materials, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment.
Assistance	Assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labour.

### 4.3. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Entitlements for different categories of losses and their corresponding APs have been given in the entitlement matrix included in the project RPF. The partial structural losses will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix along with allowances such as vulnerability allowance. As per estimation of Supervisory Consultant Firm and C&W the structures mainly boundary walls have partially encroached the ROW, these affected parts of the structures are being considered as ROW. Further, a detailed survey has been conducted by local patwari and tehsildar at the directions of the Assistant Commissioner. It is confirmed now that these structures have encroached the ROW. The survey report is attached in the document as Annex-E

Eligibility of APs will be governed by the entitlement matrix and cut-off dates. **Table 4** provides an entitlement matrix for different types of losses and dislocation, based on the Inventory Census:

**Table 4 : Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix**

<b>Asset</b>	<b>Specification</b>	<b>Project Affected Persons</b>	<b>Compensation Entitlements</b>
Houses/ Structures	17 Houses	17 house owners (Encroachments)	Due to partial, permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Businesses	07 Shops	07 Business Owners (Encroachments)	Due to partial, permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Pumping Machinery	01 Tube well (50' Bore)	Tube well owned by one of the Affected house owner	Full cash compensation.
Community assets	01 Mosque	Community	Rehabilitation/substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads).
Vulnerable PAPs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female Headed households, disable persons of HH	26 APs	Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance on account of livelihood per Minimum Wage per earning member per month. Rs. 25,000/- Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All PAPs	Deal appropriately during project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies.

#### **4.4. TIMELINE**

The compensation will be paid before the commencement of the physical works on the Link –I of the sub-project.

#### **COMPENSATION COMMITTEE**

A Compensation Committee will be formed, headed by PD, C&W. The representatives of PMU-PTEGP (Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist will act as secretary, XEN, C&W Uch Sharif, 01 representative from District Administration, 01 Affected Person's representative & contractor. All payment of compensation will be paid by crossed bank cheques. The committee will verify APs and recommend to PMU for payment of compensation package in accordance with ARAP. Payment will be made through crossed cheques in the name of individual APs, or directly into AP bank account, and record will be maintained at PMU.

#### 4.5. PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT

As per the RPF, finances for RAP cost, including compensation, allowances, and administration of RAP preparation and implementation, will be provided by the Government of Punjab as counterpart funds. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for RAP implementation, the Government will allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in the RAP plus 15% of contingencies before RAP implementation. As discussed earlier, the project will pay the compensation amount to the APs through the compensation committee of PTEGP and APs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled assets at no costs, despite the compensation paid. The payments will be made through crossed cheque in the name of the recipient AP.

#### 4.6. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

Compensation will be paid after consultation with the APs and mutually agreed/prevaling rates. Compensation cost includes the cost of partially affected structures and vulnerability allowance.

Total estimated cost for the implementation of this ARAP is expected to be **PKR 5,991,100 /-**

PMU will prepare package for sub-project Affected Households (AHHs) which includes the following information:

1. Inventory for losses of each AP;
2. Compensation to be paid to AP;
3. The date, time and venue for the disbursement of compensation;
4. Detailing the requirement to present Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) and submit a copy of CNIC on the date of disbursement;
5. For any AP under the age of 18 or without a CNIC, the AP must provide an affidavit with photograph signed by the head of local government and additionally CNIC of guardian may also be provided;
6. Payment via crossed cheque in name of AP, or to AP bank account. If bank account does not exist, APs can be facilitated to open a bank account in order to receive compensation;
7. Details of the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

#### 4.7. UPDATING THE ARAP

In case of any unexpected or additional impacts, the ARAP may require updating. The ARAP should be updated *(i) prior to the award of civil works contracts and (ii) during the subproject civil works where design changes during construction result in changes to the resettlement impacts*. The structures reported will not be removed/demolished until all amended ARAP or addendum (if any) to the ARAP get approved by the World Bank, and compensation is paid.



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

### **5.1. INTRODUCTION**

During RAP preparation, adequate consultation and involvement of the local communities and the affected persons is important. Specifically, the affected persons must be informed about the project objective and timeline, compensation arrangements, and grievance redress mechanism. As discussed earlier, the proposed sub-project will impact the local communities living in and around project area to some extent. This chapter provides details of consultations carried out with stakeholders during the preparation of this ARAP. The final document will be uploaded on the PTEGP website.

### **5.2. OBJECTIVES OF CONSULTATION**

- Provide key project information to the stakeholders, and to solicit their views on the project and its potential or perceived impacts,
- Information dissemination, education, and liaison,
- Identification of problems and needs,
- Collaborative problem solving,
- Develop and maintain communication links between the project proponents and stakeholders,
- Reaction, comment and feedback on proposed Project; and ensure that views and concerns of the stakeholders are incorporated into the project design and implementation with the objectives of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits of the proposed project.

### **5.3. CONSULTATION WITH PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS**

The community members and their representatives were consulted from 23-02-2022 to 25-02-2022 to introduce the project formally and to obtain their views on development project. Their views and suggestions were recorded. The same has been elaborated in **Table 5 and 5.1**. The meetings were held at mutually decided location within the sub project area. In the meetings affected people were informed about sub-project activities, impacts and compensation process.

The purpose of these meetings was to collect the following information:

- Demographic characteristics of the area, such as population, number of households, housing characteristics, availability of social amenities, ethnic groupings etc.
- Livelihood activities of the project affected persons.
- Women's role in socio-economic life.
- Reaction towards project.

Following issues were also discussed:

- loss of structures
- Compensation for lost structures
- Impacts on public, communal infrastructure during construction.

The concerns of the PAPs are summarized in the table below:

**Table 5 Queries and Responses**

Sr. No	Participant	Observation/Feedback	Remarks by PMU-Team
1	House Owner	Instead of our side of the road consider utilizing the opposite end of the road.	All options will be considered keeping in view the technical design of the road. Relief will be provided wherever possible.
2	Primary School Teacher	Our Gas meter will get removed, who will be responsible for fixing it? We lack basic facilities in this area, so we are looking forward to this development activity.	The concerned department will be taken onboard for relocating the gas meters.
3	Shop Owner	Contractor should cooperate with us. In case we need a drain in front of our door, it should be provided. Also, proper marking of land should be ensured.	The PMU will ensure that there is full cooperation with the community during this construction activity. The community will be facilitated wherever possible. Proper marking will be ensured
4	Flour Mill Owner	Already vacant govt. land should be utilized.	Priority will be given to available land however it will depend on technicalities of road construction. Any loss will be compensated.
5	Works in fields	Water course should not get affected. The closing of this water course will damage our vegetable crops.	The contractors were instructed to ensure that the water course is not blocked at any stage to avoid damage to crops.
6	House Owner	Compensation should be paid for our boundary wall. We have no objection on this activity. It is beneficial for the community.	Compensation will be paid according to Entitlement Matrix.
7	Sessions Judge	Proper marking of ROW should be ensured. Already vacant govt. land should be utilized. Provide streetlights.	All suggestions noted. Streetlights are under consideration however, it depends on the willingness of TMA.
8	House Owner	In case of structural losses no party should be given undue favour. All affected people should be treated fairly.	The PMU ensured that the process will be fair and transparent.
9	Laborer	All affected people should be treated fairly.	The PMU ensured that the process will be fair and transparent.
10	House and Farm Owner	We should have right to salvage all the construction material and reuse it.	Agreed
11	House owner	Compensation for the boundary wall.	Losses will be compensated accordingly.

#### 5.4. CONSULTATION WITH WOMEN

A separate consultation was arranged with women on 24-02-22.

**Table 5.1 Queries and Responses (Female)**

Sr. No	Participant	Observation/Feedback	Remarks by PMU-Team
1	House wife	We are worried about our houses.	The PMU clarified that their houses will not be demolished, however there might be some partial structural losses which will be duly compensated. The compensation will provide them relief and will not cause a financial burden. The road is being rehabilitated in the larger interest of the community.
2	House wife	It should be ensured that there is no loss or minimum possible loss.	
3	House wife	We will have to face the financial burden if our homes are demolished.	
4	House wife	The road should be improved because it will be beneficial for all of us. We understand that there will be some disturbances during the construction work but we will manage.	
5	House wife		
6	House wife		
7	Housewife/works in fields		
8	House wife/Works in fields		

#### 5.5. CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITY

Consultations were conducted on 23-02-2022 & 26-02-2022 at Mohane Wali Mori to Shrine of Syed Jalal ud din Bukhari, with the Local community (residents / shops) regarding the proposed sub-project. Their feedback is summarized in the table below:

**Table 5.2 Summary**

Summary		
Participants	Feedback	PMU Feedback
Shop Owners/ Local Residents	<p>The bad condition of the road is a nuisance for us. Its rehabilitation will be beneficial for locals as well as zaireen (pilgrims) to the Darbar. There is a Girls school here and it is inconvenient for the girls to reach school. Also, due to bad road condition we take a longer route to go to the hospital.</p> <p>Better road conditions will increase the influx of people / tourists in this area which will be beneficial for our business.</p>	<p>PMU team elaborated to the community that the purpose of this project is to facilitate the local community residing in the project area and increase the tourism potential. This in turn will have long term positive impacts on their livelihood.</p> <p>Women were assured that no house will be demolished during execution of this project. However there might be some partial structural losses which</p>

	<p>Local women were worried as there was a rumour that all houses will be demolished.</p> <p>Few women, who worked in fields, said that they go to work by foot , their way should be clear at all times. They also wanted men of their families to be hired as labourers.</p>	<p>will be duly compensated. The compensation will provide them relief and will not cause a financial burden.</p> <p>PMU will instruct the contractor to ensure that preference should be given to local people in case any work opportunity arises and accommodate local labour wherever possible.</p>
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The list of participants is at Annex-H

## 6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Organizational structure required for implementation of ARAP of the sub-project is given below. The roles and responsibilities of the various role players during the project defined in this section.

### 6.1. PROJECT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Implementation of the ARAP will be responsibility of the PMU-PTEGP. The PTEGP has full time staff i.e. Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist, M&E, and Environment specialists capable of carrying out the implementation and monitoring of ARAP. An supervisory consultant firm ES Consultants has been recruited which apart from the engineering staff also has Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) staff. They will also be tasked to support the PMU for implementing the ARAP mainly in: consultations with PAPs and local communities; recording and resolving immediate grievances which arise during the civil work; and, on site monitoring & supervision. The executing agency C&W and Construction Contractor (CC) will be responsible for the on-field implementation of the ARAP.

As per the ESMF, if RAPs are prepared regular internal and external monitoring of sub-projects will be carried out. The PMU team will engage a consultant firm for external monitoring and evaluation twice a year. The M&E findings will be communicated to all concerned PAPs, the PMU and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports.

### 6.2. PROJECT SUPERVISION CONSULTANTS

A supervision consultant firm has been recruited which apart from the engineering staff it also has the HSE staff. They will report to PMU and prepare the implementation program, quality of works, delivery of works, and certify the quantities of work carried out and the payments. They will also be tasked to implement the ARAP prepared for sub-project. Their scope of work will include but not be limited to the following:

- Assist the PMU in project screening in terms of involuntary resettlement;
- Assist in Implementing the ARAP of sub-project
- Updating the census of APs linked with subproject impacts by type, category and severance and prepare the compensation packages on individual basis;
- Distribute the notices to the entitled APs regarding their payment of compensation

- Provide proper guidance to APs for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility and entitlement
- Facilitate the APs in compensation payment through the completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments like payment vouchers, opening of bank account and formation of CNIC, etc.
- Facilitate the APs in term of resolving the legal and administrative impediments for the compensation payment;
- Help the APs to put their complaints (if any);
- Conduct the community consultation and disclosure process throughout the project cycle;
- Assist PMU in the preparation of progress reports for the sub-project.

### **6.3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION CONSULTANT**

As per the ESMF, if RAPs are prepared regular internal and external monitoring of sub-projects will be carried out. The PMU team will engage a consultant firm for external monitoring and evaluation twice a year. The M&E findings will be communicated to all concerned PAPs, the PMU and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports. The M&EC's scope of work related to the resettlement aspects will include but not be limited to the following:

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by the PMU assisted by social safeguard specialist and its field offices;
- Review of the socio-economic baseline census information of pre-project affected persons;
- Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys/interview with the project affected persons;
- Consultation with PAPs, officials, community leaders for preparing external monitoring report; and
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

### **6.4. THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR**

The Construction Contractor (CC) will be responsible for the on-field implementation of the ARAP. The Contractor will also be responsible for training his crew in all aspects and implementation of the ARAP.

### **6.5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

The PTEGP has already established a multi-tier GRM as proposed in the ESMF. The lowest tier of GRM is at District level, the middle tier is PMU level and PSC is the highest forum for resolution of any complaint. At the district level, the District Coordination Officer (DCO) will be the Grievance Redress Officer. GRM aims to provide an easy to access forum for stakeholders to officially launch any complaint (through

complaint boxes, by post, via mail, in person etc.) against any project related activities or issues whereby, their complaints will be heard, registered and addressed by the project. The GRM has time bound activities with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. At District Level: The GRO will resolve the complaint within 7 days and inform the complainant. In case the complainant is not satisfied with the redress of his/her grievance, the complaint will be referred to the PMU. At PMU Level: Secretary will resolve the complaint within 15 days and inform the complainant.<sup>4</sup> In case the complainant is not satisfied with the redress of his/her grievance to the apex body of GRC. The GRC will conclude the matter in 30 days. The GRC will be headed by Project Director (PD). The Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist-PMU will be the GRM focal person.

The purpose of the GRM with regard to resettlement is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of this ARAP. Problems expected to be addressed by a GRM during the implementation of ARAP are complaints about

- the location of the project alignment and requests to avoid specific affected assets,
- the omission of some APs in a census,
- the identification, measurement and valuation of losses,
- the assessment and disbursement of compensation relative to entitlements stipulated in ARAP,
- disputes about ownership of affected assets,
- delays in compensation payments, relocation activities or livelihood restoration measures,
- design and completion of relocation sites and facilities
- the adequacy and appropriateness of income restoration measures, among others.

The complaints received will be properly recorded and documented at PMU by a designated staff in the complaint register/online case log. The information recorded will include date, particulars, description of the grievance, actions/steps taken/to be taken to resolve the complaint at site level the register will also record the actual measures taken to mitigate these concerns and feedback of the complainant. The aggrieved APs will be kept informed about the actions on his complaint.

### **GENDER ACTION PLAN**

The ESMF of the project has outlined the gender aspects of the project. This ARAP has been developed with a gender sensitive approach, following the guidelines of ARAP regarding compensation of female lead households and vulnerable APs. The number of female structure owners in this case is none. Additional impacts on women may occur due to restricted mobility during construction work. Mitigation measures to address restrictions on mobility and access have been included in the subproject ESMP.

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<sup>4</sup> 3 days (minimum time)

## 7. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

### 7.1. Introduction

A cut-off-date has already been announced as 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, during the stakeholders' consultation process. After finalization of APs list, the compensation shall be paid by PMU. The civil works contractor shall not be mobilized prior to successful implementation of ARAP in concurrence with World Bank policies. The PMU will not provide compensation to structures which are built after the cut-off date. Civil works will not commence until compensation is paid to all entitled APs, and a no-objection to initiate civil works is obtained from the World Bank.

### 7.2. DETERMINING BASIS FOR VALUATION AND RESETTLEMENT COSTS

A valuation survey in the project area was undertaken for estimating the unit rates for compensation of different types of losses, such as residential, hilly/barren land and structures. The rates were arrived at in consultation with the Revenue and C&W, local community/ PAPs and from market rates. Using the acquired data, the unit rates used for valuation of land (obtained from the local Revenue Department), affected structures and other assets were determined. These prices are based on the prevailing market rates (**Annex-E**).

**Table 7**

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Average Unit Rate (Pak. Rs)
<b>1</b>	<b>Main Structure</b>		
1.1	Construction Category 1	Sq.ft	1,100
1.2	Construction Category 2	Sq.ft	1,022

### 7.3. LOSS OF STRUCTURE

Due to the construction activity, some Residential, Commercial and Community structures will be partially affected permanently. Structures are valued at replacement value/ cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs, if structure becomes functionally unviable, cash compensation will be computed for the entire structure. The total cost for structures has been calculated in the tune of **Rs. 4'170'000**. The detail of the affected structures are summarized in **Table 7.1**

**Table 7.1**

Sr. No.	Description	No	Type of affected Structure	Total Affected Area(ft <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Rs.)
<b>Affected Residential Structures (Boundary walls)</b>						
1	House	01	Semi Pucca	400	1,100	100,000
2	House	01	Semi pucca	600	1,100	70,000
3	House	01	Semi Pucca	100	1,100	150,000
4	House	01	Semi Pucca	300	1,100	70,000
5	House	01	Katcha	500	1,100	100,000
6	House	01	Semi Pucca	350	1,100	60,000
7	House	01	Semi Pucca	600	1,100	150,000
8	House	01	Semi Pucca	120	1,100	150,000
9	House	01	Semi Pucca	100	1,100	150,000
10	house	01	Semi Pucca	800	1,100	200,000
11	House	01	Semi Pucca	360	1,100	120,000
12	House	01	Pucca	105	1,100	100,000 + 100,000
13	House	01	Semi Pucca	1000	1,100	250,000
14	House	01	Katcha	490	1,100	70,000
15	House	01	Semi Pucca	160	1,100	70,000
16	House	01	Pucca	800	1,100	200,000
17	House	01	Katcha	300	1,100	60,000
<b>Commercial Structures</b>						
1	Shop	01	Pucca	96	1,100	150,000
2	Shop	01	Pucca	144	1,100	350,000
3	Shop	01	Semi Pucca	100	1,100	100,000
4	Shop	01	Pucca	80	1,100	150,000
5	Shop	01	Pucca	96	1,100	150,000
6	Shop	01	Pucca	128	1,100	350,000
7	shop	01	Semi Pucca	192	1,100	200,000
<b>Community Assets</b>						
1	Mosque	01	Pucca	182	1,100	500,000
<b>Installations (Pumps)</b>						
1	Tubewell 50' bore	01	-	-	-	50,000
<b>Total</b>						<b>4'170'000</b>

#### 7.4. COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF BUSINESS

For 07 affected shop owners, in case of temporary loss, cash compensation of monthly income for the period of the interruption of business i.e. one month (as estimated by contractor and consultant firm) will be provided. During the census the monthly income of these shops was ranging from 16,000 to 19,000. The compensation package of Rs. 20,000 for a period of one month has been offered to each shopkeeper (7 x 20,000= 140,000). The total cost has been calculated in the tune of **Rs. 140,000/-**



## 7.5. COST OF VULNERABILITY ALLOWANCE

As per the census monthly income of all **26 APs** ranges from Rs. 10,000-20,000. Which is below the minimum monthly wage limit (Rs.25,000). The total cost for the one time vulnerability allowance has been calculated in the tune of **Rs. 650,000**.

## 7.6. COST OF ARAP MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND ADMINISTRATION

As per RPF, Chapter 8, Section 8.7 the costs for external monitoring tasks can be allocated under the loan. The other cost of ARAP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. For services of consultant firms and support for ARAP implementation have been made in the budget **Rs. 49,100 @ 1%** of total compensation cost and M&E Cost is **Rs. 245,500 @ 5%** of the total cost.

## 7.7. CONTINGENCIES

As per RPF, Chapter 8, Section 8.7 a 15% contingency has been added to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. Contingencies cost amounting to **Rs 736,500 @ which is 15%** of the total cost has been added in the budget to cover unforeseen items which may be required during implementation of ARAP.

## 7.8. SUMMARY BUDGET

The overall budget for the resettlement component is estimated at **Pak Rs. 5,991,100** to be incurred based on preliminary design and initial assumptions on the scope of resettlement. The cost of buildings and structures are the replacement costs based on current market prices.

**Table 7.2**

Sr. No.	Description of Item	Total Compensation (Rs.)
A	Cost of Affected Structures (Residential)	2,170,000
	Cost of Affected Structures (Commercial)	1,450,000
	Cost of Affected Community Assets	500,000
B	Cost of Installation of Tubewell	50,000
C	Cost for Vulnerability Allowance	650,000
D	Compensation for loss of business	140,000
E	<b>Sub Total (A+B+C+D = E)</b>	<b>4,960,000</b>
	Monitoring & Evaluation Cost @ 5%	245,500
	Administration and Support Cost @ 1 %	49,100
	Contingencies @ 15 %	736,500
	<b>Sub Total (F)</b>	<b>1,031,100</b>
	<b>Grand Total ( E+F)</b>	<b>5,991,100</b>

## **8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **8.1. INTRODUCTION**

According to the Monitoring plan devised in the ESMF of the project, effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism is required in case of preparation of RAP/ARAP. ARAP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally.

### **8.2. MONITORING OF ARAP**

Internal monitoring of this ARAP will be carried out routinely by the PMU-PTEGP and their results will be communicated to concerned Project Affected Persons and to World Bank through the quarterly project implementation reports. The external monitoring will be carried out twice a year, and its results will be communicated to all concerned PAPs, the PMU and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports. The objective of monitoring and reporting of ARAP implementation is to identify implementation problems and successes as early as possible so that the implementation arrangements can be adjusted.

### **8.3. REPORTING FREQUENCY**

PMU will prepare monthly progress reports on RAP implementation activities with assistance of social safeguards specialist and will submit to the Project Director - PTEGP and based on the monthly progress report, quarterly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to World Bank. The reports will include suitable recommendations for improvement. Monitoring reports will be submitted on regular intervals as specified (i.e. MPR and QPR).

The external monitoring will be carried out twice a year, and its results will be communicated to all concerned PAPs, the PMU and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports. The M&E documents and other social reports will also be publicly available by uploading on project website

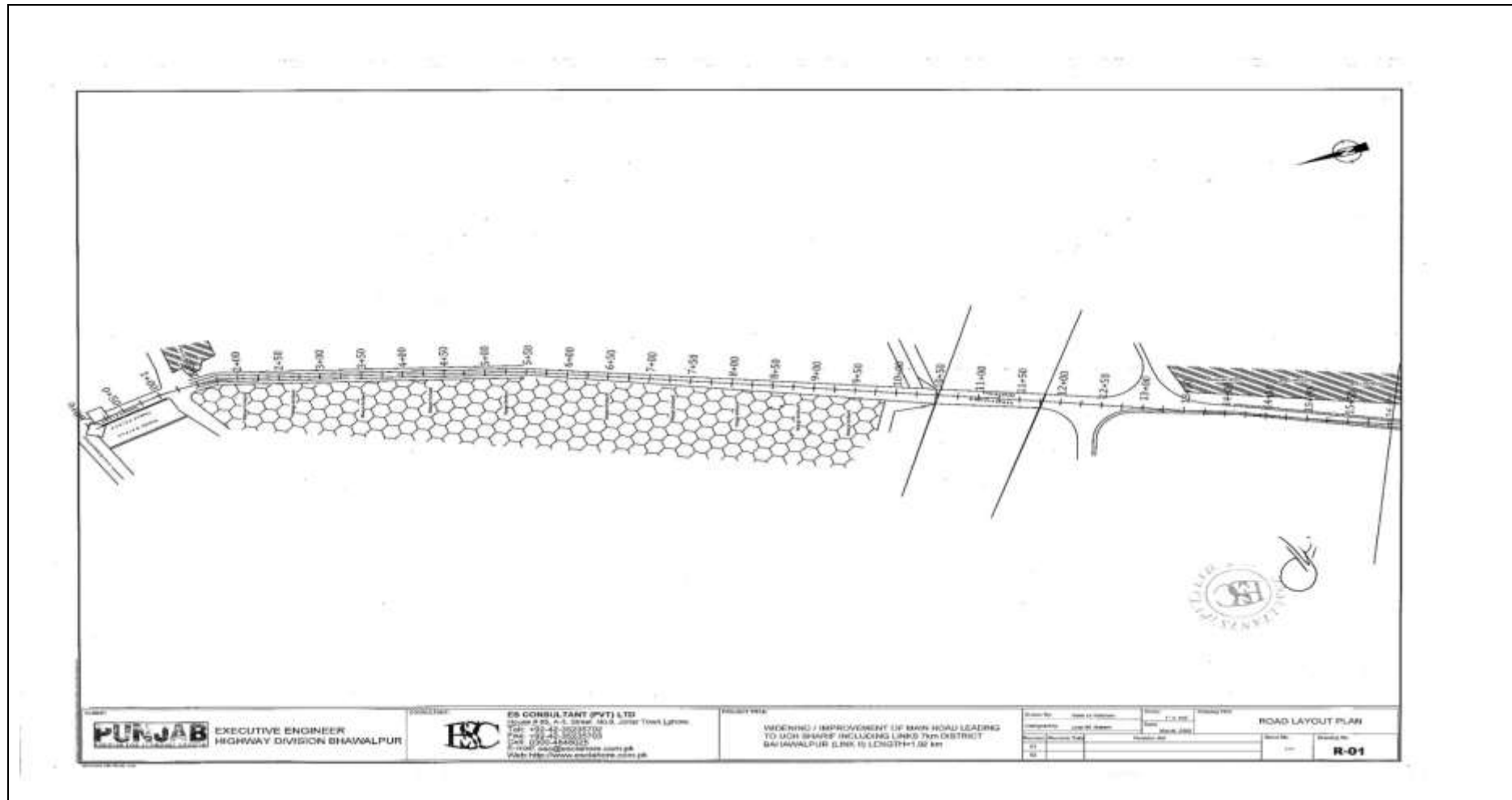
## **ANNEXURES**

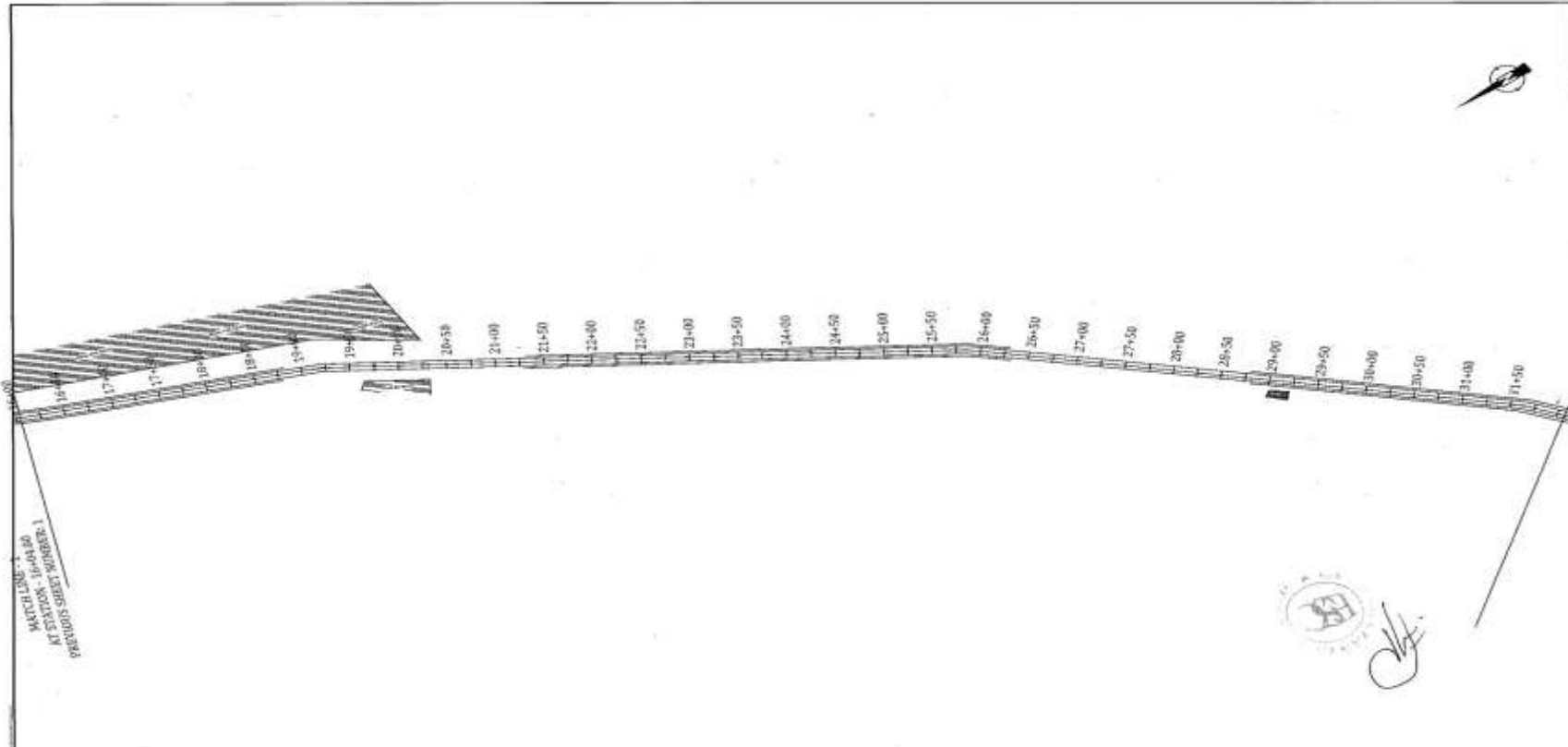
## Annex A: Impacts and compensation

Sr .	APs	Address	Avg Income /Month	Affected Structure	Type of Affected structure	Area sft	Value of affected Structure	Allowance (Average income below minimum wage)
1	AP-1	Bukhari near jalalud din	15000	House 50' bore tube well	Semi Pucca	400	100,000 +50,000	20,000
2	AP-2	Mohalla Bukhari	12000	Mosque	Pucca	182	200,000	20,000
3	AP-3	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	12000	House (Boundary Wall)	Semi pucca	600	70,000	20,000
4	AP-4	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	12000	Shop	Pucca	96	150,000	20,000
5	AP-5	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	18000	Shop	Pucca	144	350,000	20,000
6	AP-6	Mohalla Bukhari	10000	House/wall	Semi Pucca	100	150,000	20,000
7	AP-7	Bukhari near jalalud din	12000	Shop	Semi Pucca	100	100,000	20,000
8	AP-8	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	10000	House (Boundary Wall)	Semi Pucca	300	70,000	20,000
9	AP-9	Babar medical store Mughlaan Uch Sharif	16000	shop	Pucca	80	150,000	20,000
10	AP-10	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	15000	House (Boundary Wall)	Katcha	500	100,000	20,000
11	AP-11	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	18000	Shop	Pucca	96	150,000	20,000
12	AP-12	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	12000	House (Boundary Wall)	Semi Pucca	350	60,000	20,000
13	AP-13	Bukhari near Ahmad Pur	17000	Shop	Pucca	128	350,000	20,000
14	AP-14	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	12000	House (Boundary Wall)	Semi Pucca	600	150,000	20,000
15	AP-15	Mohalla Bukhari	15000	House (Boundary Wall)	Semi Pucca	120	150,000	20,000
16	AP-16	Mohalla Bukhari	14500	house	Semi Pucca	100	150,000	20,000

17	AP-17	Bukhari near jalalud din	18000	house	Semi Pucca	800	200,000	20,000
18	AP-18	Bukhari near jalalud din	12000	House (Boundary Wall)	Semi Pucca	360	120,000	20,000
19	AP-19	H-No-Mohalla Sadat	16000	shop	Semi Pucca	192	200,000	20,000
20	AP-20	Uch Gillani Uch Sharif	12000	House (Boundary Wall)	Pucca	105	100,000 x 2	20,000 x2
21	AP-21	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	15000	House (Boundary Wall)	Semi Pucca	1000	250,000	20,000
22	AP-22	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	6000	House (Boundary Wall)	Katcha	490	70,000	20,000
23	AP-23	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	14400	House (Boundary Wall)	Semi Pucca	160	70,000	20,000
24	AP-24	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	18500	House (Boundary Wall)	Pucca	800	200,000	20,000
25	AP-25	Mughlaan Uch Sharif	13000	House (Boundary Wall)	Katcha	300	60,000	20,000

**Annexure B: Topographic Maps**





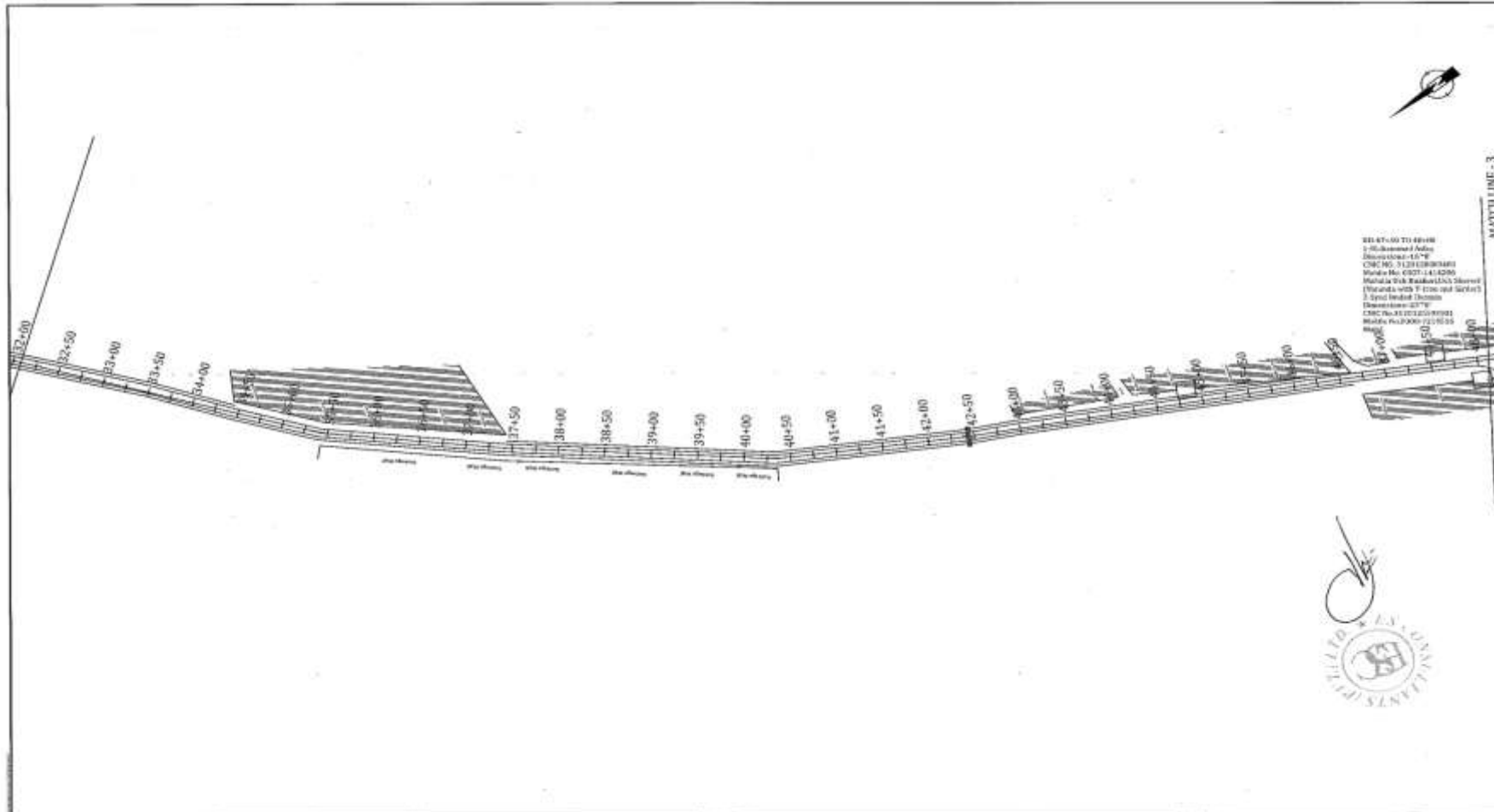
**PUNJAB** EXECUTIVE ENGINEER  
HIGHWAY DIVISION BHAWALPUR

**ESC** ER CONSULTANT (PVT) LTD  
HOUSE # 25, A-3, Street No. 5, Jinnah Town Lahore  
Tel: +92-42-35235702  
Fax: +92-42-35235703  
Cell: 9900-4384008  
E-Mail: erc@erconsultant.com.pk  
Web: http://www.erconsultant.com.pk

PROJECT TITLE  
WIDENING / IMPROVEMENT OF MAIN ROAD LEADING  
TO UCH SHARIF INCLUDING LINKS 7th DISTRICT  
BHAWALPUR (LINK II) LENGTH=1.50 km

Drawn By:	Checked By:	Scale:	Sheet No.:
Designed By:	Approved By:	Project No.:	Project Name:
Approval/Revision Table:	Approval No.:	Revision No.:	Revision Description:
SA			
SE			

**R-02**



32+00 TO 42+50  
 2.00m Roadway Width  
 Drainage Slope - 1% W  
 CIRC RD. 3.125m (10'00")  
 Marker No. 4027-141-8290  
 Markala Dik Bahawalpur District  
 (Markala with 7' from end Section)  
 3. Sprinkler System  
 Drainage Slope - 0.2% W  
 CIRC RD. 3.125m (10'00")  
 Marker No. 4027-141-8290  
 Markala



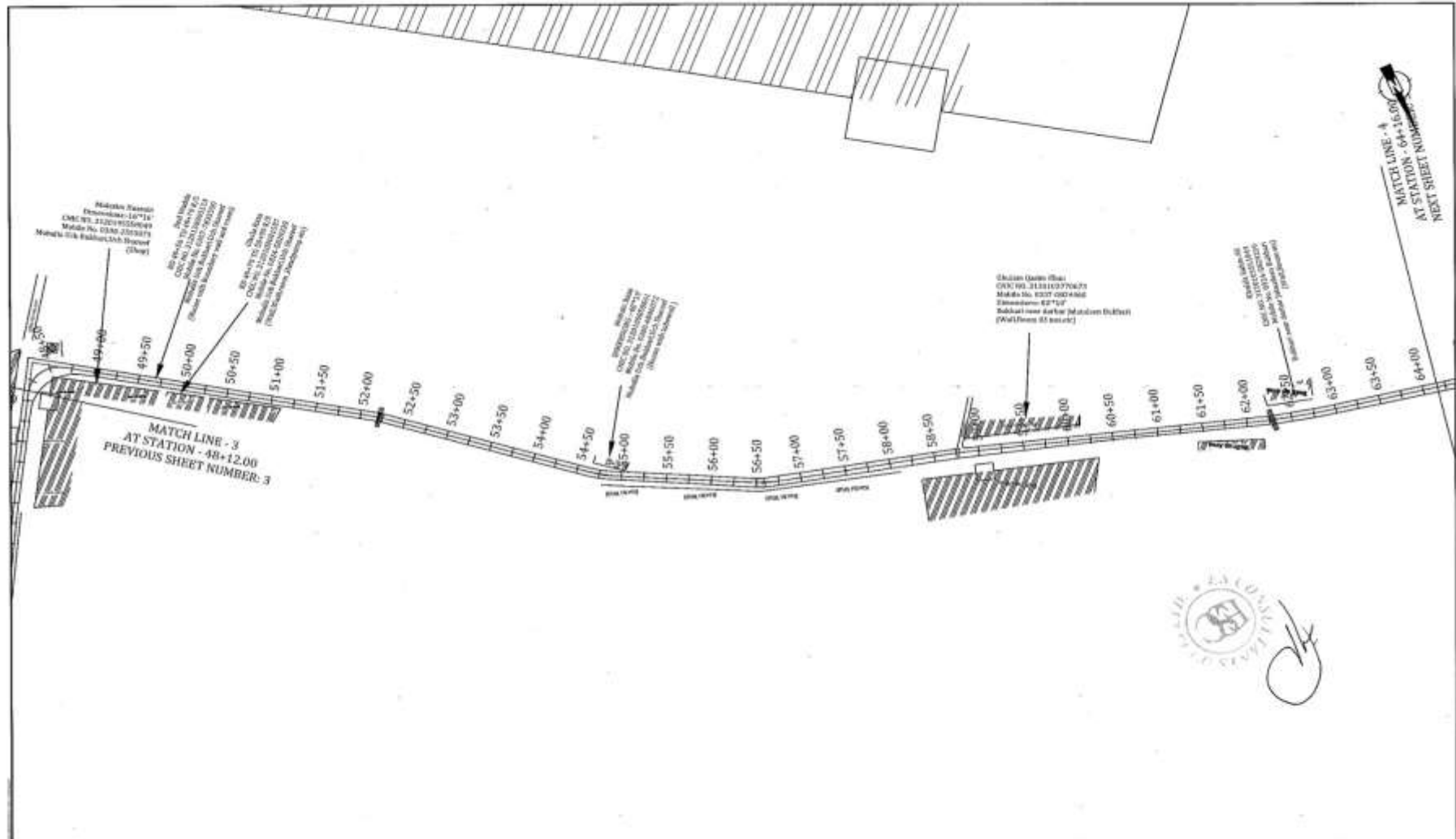

**EXECUTIVE ENGINEER**  
 HIGHWAY DIVISION BAHAWALPUR


**ES CONSULTANT (PVT) LTD**  
 House # 55, A-5, Street No. 5, Jinnah Town, Lahore.  
 Tel: +92-42-35235702  
 Fax: +92-42-35235703  
 Cell: 0300-4948025  
 E-mail: es@esconsultant.com.pk  
 Web: http://www.esconsultant.com.pk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 WIDENING / IMPROVEMENT OF MAIN ROAD LEADING  
 TO UCH SHARIF INCLUDING LINKS TARI DISTRICT  
 BAHAWALPUR (LINK II) LENGTH-1.92 km

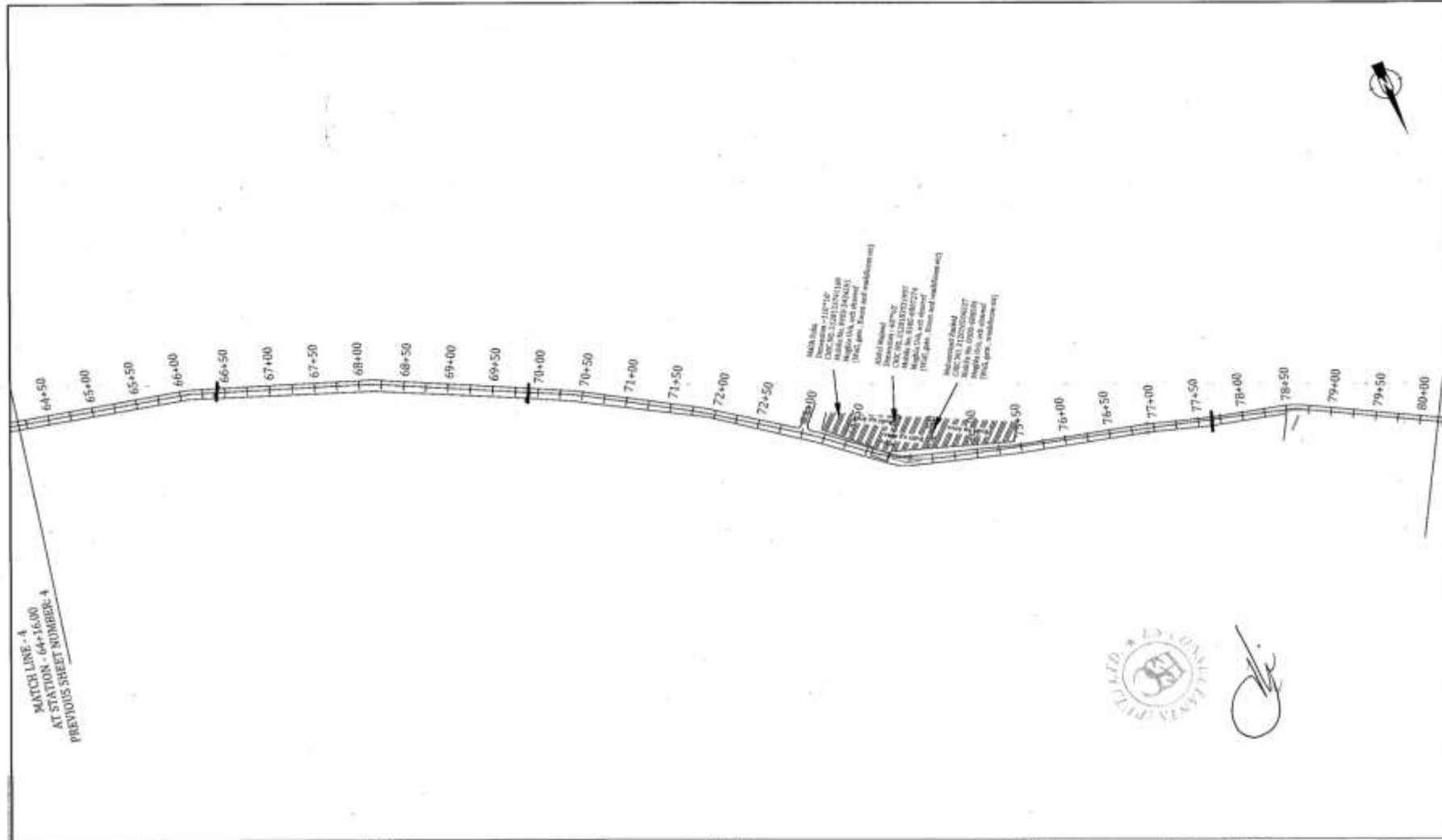
Project No.	Sheet No. Bahawalpur	Scale	Drawing Title
Design/Prep.	Eng. J. A. Khan	Date	ROAD LAYOUT PLAN
Checked	Reviewed	Approved	
By			<b>R-03</b>





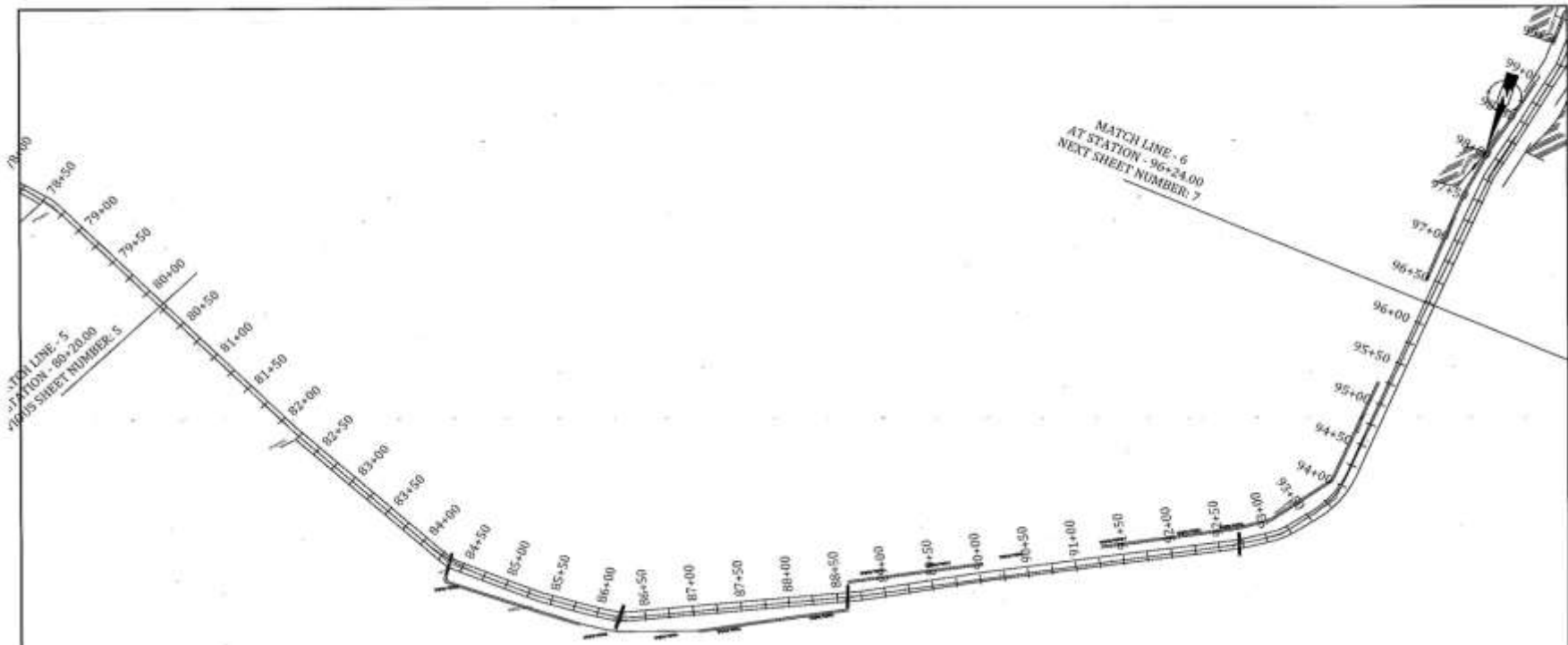
ENGINEER'S SEAL  
  
 Signature

 EXECUTIVE ENGINEER HIGHWAY DIVISION BAHAWALPUR	 ES CONSULTANT (PVT) LTD. House # 85, A-3, Street No. 8, Jinnah Town Lahore. Tel: +92-42-35235702 Fax: +92-42-35235703 Cell: 0300-848025 E-mail: esc@esclahore.com.pk Web: http://www.esclahore.com.pk	PROJECT TITLE WIDENING / IMPROVEMENT OF MAIN ROAD LEADING TO UGH SHARIF INCLUDING LINKS 7km DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR (LINK 1) LENGTH=1.50 km	Scale: 1" = 100' Date: March, 2020	Drawing No. ROAD LAYOUT PLAN
			Designer By: Waqar Ali Checked By: Waqar Ali Approved By: Waqar Ali	Sheet No.: R-04

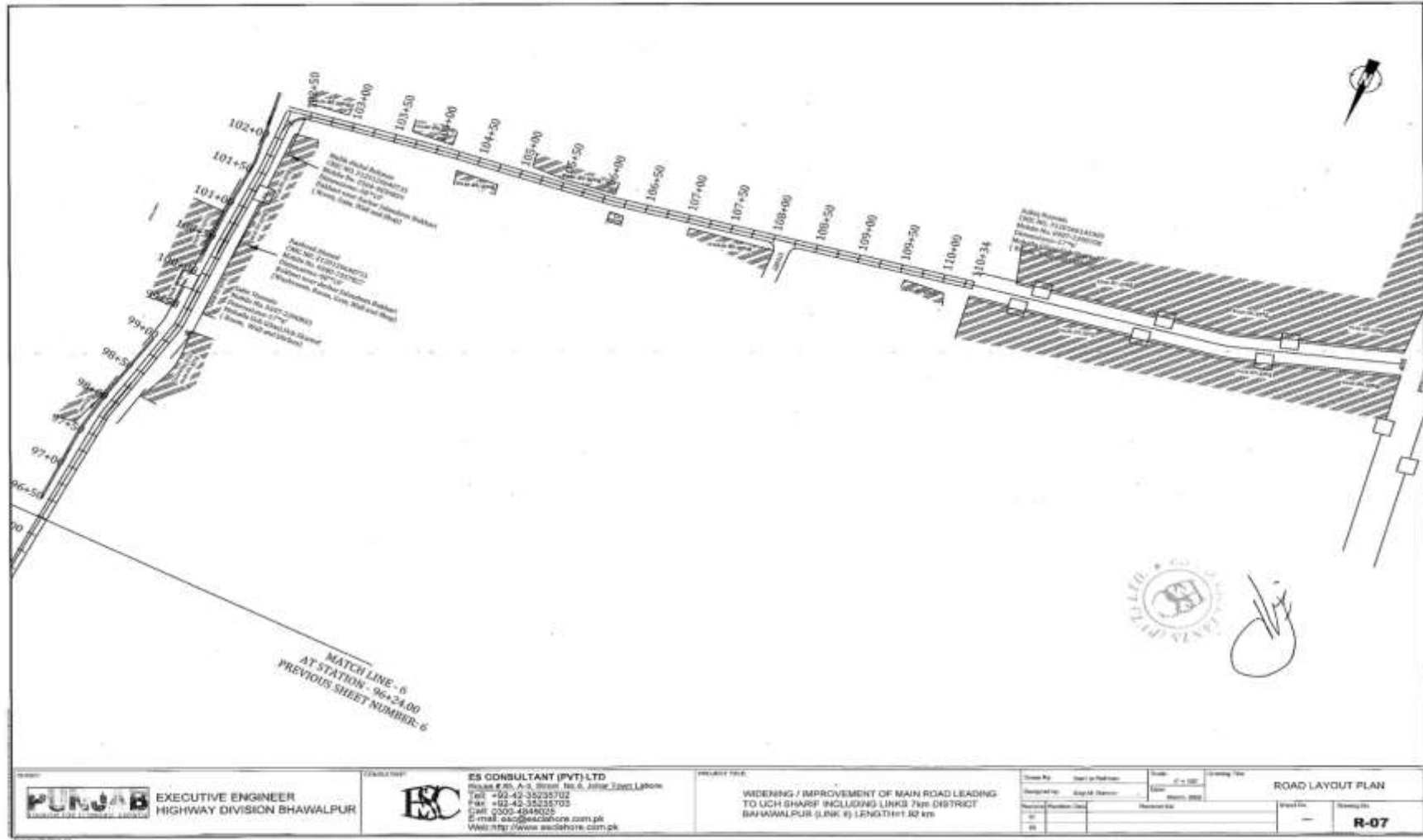


Signature and Stamp of the Engineer

<p>EXECUTIVE ENGINEER HIGHWAY DIVISION BAHAWALPUR</p>	<p>ES CONSULTANT (PVT) LTD House # 8, B-1, Street No. 8, Jinnah Town Lahore. Tel: +92-42-35235702 Fax: +92-42-35235703 Cell: 0300-8448025 E-mail: esco@esconline.com.pk Web: http://www.esconline.com.pk</p>	<p>PROJECT TITLE</p> <p>WIDENING / IMPROVEMENT OF MAIN ROAD LEADING TO UCH SHARIF INCLUDING LINKS 7km DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR (LINK 5) LENGTH=1.92 km</p>	<p>Drawn By: Saad Ali Khan</p>	<p>Scale: 1" = 100'</p>	<p>ROAD LAYOUT PLAN</p>
			<p>Designed By: Eng. M. Iqbal</p>	<p>Date: March, 2022</p>	



	EXECUTIVE ENGINEER HIGHWAY DIVISION BRAWALPUR	ES CONSULTANT (PVT) LTD House # 81, A-3, Street No. 6, Jinnah Town, Lahore. Tel: +92-42-36235702 Fax: +92-42-36235703 Cell: (300-494929) E-mail: es@esconsultant.com.pk Web: http://www.esconsultant.com.pk	PROJECT TITLE: WIDENING / IMPROVEMENT OF MAIN ROAD LEADING TO LCH SHARIF INCLUDING LINKS 7km DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR (LINK I) LENGTH=1.02 km	Drawn By: _____ Scale: 1"=100' Checked By: _____ Date: 04/05/2022	ROAD LAYOUT PLAN
				Approved: _____ Date: _____	Sheet No: _____ Drawing No: <b>R-06</b>



<p><b>EXECUTIVE ENGINEER</b> HIGHWAY DIVISION BHAHALPUR</p>	<p><b>ES CONSULTANT (PVT) LTD</b>                  House # 80, A-3, Street # 6, Jinnah Town, Lahore                  Tel: +92-42-35235702                  Fax: +92-42-35235705                  Cell: 0300-4949026                  E-mail: esoc@esconsultant.com.pk                  Web: http://www.esconsultant.com.pk</p>	<p><b>PROJECT TITLE:</b></p> <p>WIDENING / IMPROVEMENT OF MAIN ROAD LEADING TO UCH SHARF INCLUDING LINK 8 DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR (LINK 8) LENGTH 11.82 km</p>	<p><b>ROAD LAYOUT PLAN</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Drawn By:</td> <td>Scale:</td> <td>Sheet No.:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Checked By:</td> <td>Color:</td> <td>Stationing:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved By:</td> <td>Date:</td> <td>Sheet No.:</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">R-07</p>	Drawn By:	Scale:	Sheet No.:	Checked By:	Color:	Stationing:	Approved By:	Date:	Sheet No.:			
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### Annexure C: Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	
where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	independent of severity of impact		- Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.	
		Leaseholders <i>(registered or not)</i>	- Renewal of lease contract in other plots of equal value/productivity of plots lost, or - Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of 3 years).	
		Sharecroppers <i>(registered or not)</i>	- Cash equivalent to market value of the lost harvest share once (temporary impact) or twice (permanent impact).	
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	- Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.	
		Squatters	- 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.	
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation).	
		Sharecroppers <i>(registered or not)</i>	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)	
		Squatters	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation)	
	Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholders	- Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or - Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
			Renters/ Leaseholders	- 3 months rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.

		Squatters	- Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 15,000).
Houses/		All relevant PAPs	- Cash compensation plus 10%

Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Structures		(including squatters)	<p>Electrification allowance at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Affected tenants will receive cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period, or three months, whichever is higher.</li> <li>- In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.</li> </ul>
Crops	Crops affected	All PAPs owning crops (including squatters)	All crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Trees	Trees affected	All PAPs owning trees (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content.</li> <li>- Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to re-establish a tree of equal productivity.</li> </ul>

Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All PAPs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	- Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; ii) In case of temporary loss, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity.  - Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at OPL level Rs. 15,000/ month).
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All PAPs affected by relocation	- Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (Rs. 15,000 per household).
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads,	Affected community	- Rehabilitation/substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads).
Vulnerable PAPs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed	All vulnerable PAPs	- Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance on account of livelihood restoration support. OPL should be per household member Or Minimum Wage

Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements <sup>34</sup>
	households, disable persons of HH.		per earning member per month.  - Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All PAPs	- Deal appropriately during project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies.

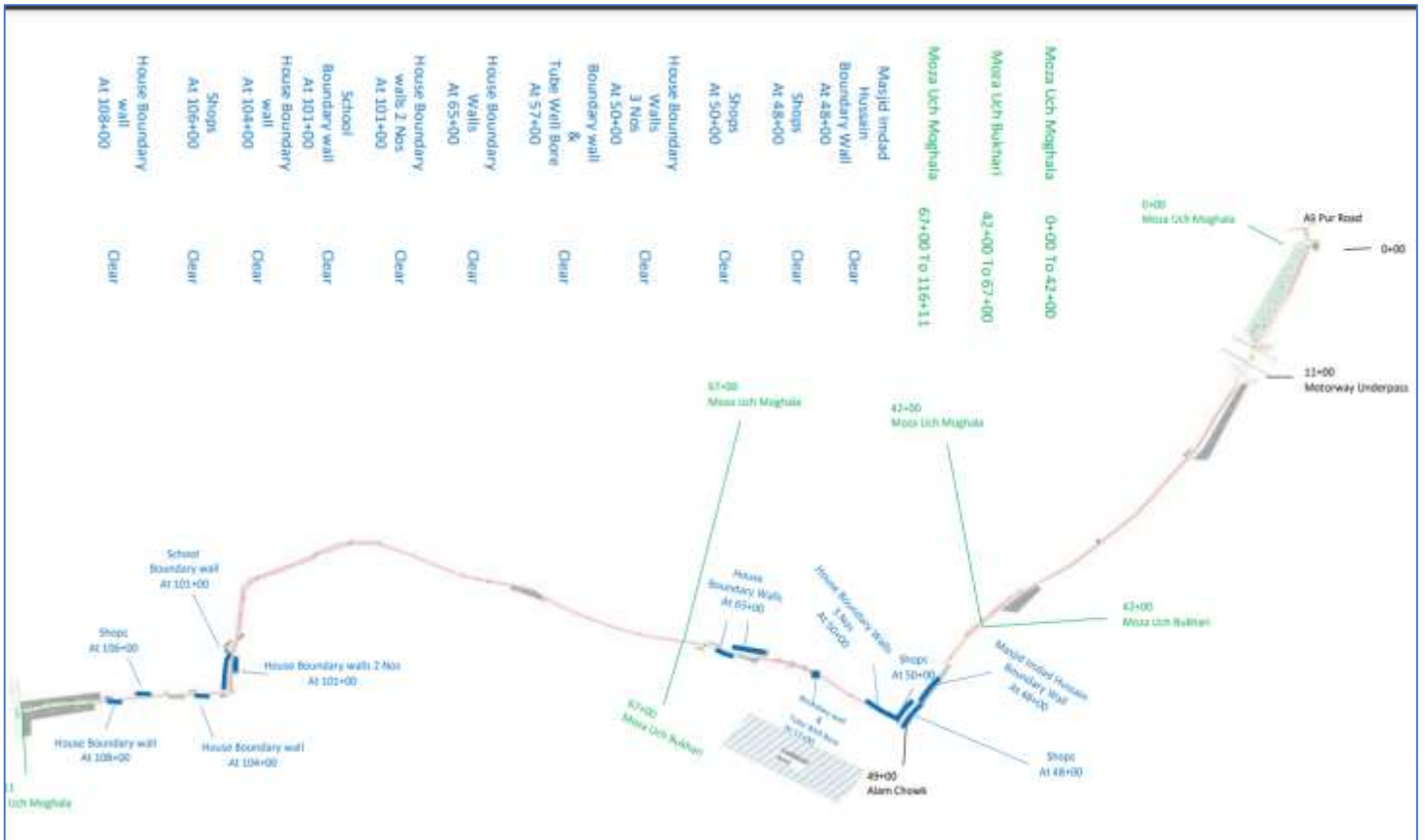
**ANNEXURE D: Comparison between WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement & Pakistan Land Acquisition Act, 1894**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles</b>	<b>Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act</b>	<b>Approaches to Address the Gaps</b>
1	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 displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	No equivalent requirements	Screened and categorized. Scope defined, social assessment and gender analysis undertaken.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of settlement 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	LAC or District Judge (in Case of the Telegraph act) Are the final authorities to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment of compensation for the affected lands and other assets?	Complaints and grievances are resolved informally through project grievance redress mechanisms. Consultations conducted, vulnerable groups identified and supported as relevant.



Sr. No.	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act	Approaches to Address the Gaps
	<p>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.</p>		
3	<p>Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p>	No equivalent requirements.	Livelihood's restoration is required and allowances are provided as relevant.
4	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed support	No equivalent requirements.	Support provided to be commensurate with impacts

**ANNEXURE E: STATUS OF ROW**



## ANNEX: F MINIMUM WAGE NOTIFICATION

EXTRA ORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L-7532



# The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE FRIDAY JUNE 24, 2022

GOVT. OF THE PUNJAB  
LABOUR & HR DEPARTMENT

Dated Lahore the 22 June, 2022

### NOTIFICATION

No. SO(D-II)MW/2011(Vol-VI): In exercise of the powers conferred under section 6 of the Punjab Minimum Wages Act, 2019 (XXVIII of 2019), Governor of the Punjab, on the recommendation of Minimum Wages Board, is pleased to specify the minimum rates of wages for unskilled adult & adolescent workers employed in all industrial and commercial establishments of Punjab Province:

- (a) Rs. 961.53/- per day (for eight working hours);  
and
- (b) Rs. 25,000/- per month (for 26 working days).

2. The following deductions shall be allowed to the employers for providing housing accommodation and transport facility subject to agreement between the employer and worker:

- (a) For providing housing accommodation: Rs. 310/- per month;  
and
- (b) For providing transport facility: Rs. 66/- per month.

3. As per provision of Rule 15 of the West Pakistan Minimum Wages Rules, 1962, for work of equal value, a female worker of the category shall get the same minimum wages as allowed to a male worker of the category for such work.

4. The daily / weekly working hours, condition of overtime work, work on weekly days of rest and paid holidays, etc, in respect of the unskilled adult and adolescent workers of given category shall be regulated by the Factories Act, 1934 (Act XXVI of 1934), Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (No. IV of 1936) and other relevant Labour Laws.

5. The minimum rates of wages of other categories of workers (highly skilled, skilled and semi-skilled) employed in any industry shall in no case be less than the minimum rates of wages, now, fixed for unskilled adult and adolescent workers in the province of Punjab.

6. This notification shall come into force with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2022.

SECRETARY  
GOVT. OF THE PUNJAB  
LABOUR & HR DEPARTMENT

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( 6257 )

**Annexure G: Pictorial View of Consultations**



Picture 1: Consultation with Community



Picture 2: Consultation with Community



Picture 3: Consultation with PAPs



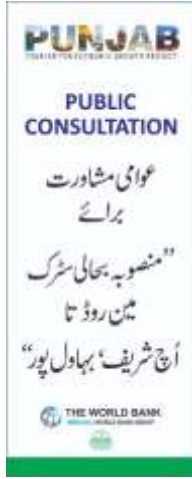
Picture 4: Consultation with PAPs



Picture 5: Consultation with Women



Picture 6: Meetings with Local Administration



Picture 7: Material for Display



Picture 8: Information Material

### Annexure H: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sr.	Name	Gender	Location/Date	Designation/Occupation
1	Mehboob Khan	Male	DCO Office, Bahawalpur/ 26-02-2022	Dy. Director Development
2	Mr. Farrukh	Male	Uch Sharif/ 23-02-2022	XEN, C&W
3	Mr. Sajid	Male	Uch Sharif/ 23-02-2022	Sub Engineer, C&W
4	Fayyaz Ahmed	Male	Uch Sharif/ 23-02-2022	Work shop owner
5	Fazal Hussain	Male	Uch Sharif/ 23-02-2022	Rickshaw Loader
6	Malik Soba	Male	Mohalla Bukhari/ 23-02-2022	Resident
7	Mohammad Rashid	Male	Mohalla Bukhari/23-02-2022	Agriculture
8	Master Inayat Ali	Male	Bukhari near jalalud din/23-02-2022	Teacher
9	Ghulam Akbar	Male	Bukhari near jalalud din/23-02-2022	Business Owner
10	Manzoor Ahmed	Male	H-No-Mohalla Sadat/24-02-2022	Flour mill
11	Haji Ahmed	Male	Uch Gillani Uch Sharif /24-02-2022	Agriculture
12	Murad Ali Shah	Male	Mughlaan Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	Labourer
13	Tahir Baloch	Male	Mughlaan Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	Session judge
14	Malik Hazoor	Male	Mughlaan Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	Labourer/Agriculture
15	Abdul Hameed	Male	Mughlaan Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	Agriculture
16	Kaneez Fatima	Female	Bokhari Mohalla, Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	House wife
17.	Laal Bibi	Female	Bokhari Mohalla, Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	House wife
18.	Sana Bibi	Female	Bokhari Mohalla, Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	House wife
19	Iqra Bibi	Female	Bokhari Mohalla, Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	House wife
20	Rabia bibi	Female	Bokhari Mohalla, Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	House wife
21	Rukhsana Bibi	Female	Bokhari Mohalla, Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	House wife
22	Mukhtiara bibi	Female	Uch Mughlaan, Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	Works in field
23	Sumaira	Female	Uch Mughlaan, Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	Works in field
24	Farzana	Female	Uch Mughlaan, Uch Sharif/24-02-2022	Works in field

## Annexure I : QUESTIONNAIRE

### SOCIO ECONOMIC AND RESETTLEMENT SURVEY FOR SUB-PROJECT *WIDENING/IMPROVEMENT OF MAIN ROAD LEADING TO UCH SHARIF, DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR*

#### Respondent's Information

Name		Address	
CNIC#		Contact #	

#### Demographic Profile

<b>Gender</b>	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	Relationship with head of the family	<input type="radio"/> Self <input type="radio"/> Other (-----)
<b>Education</b>	<input type="radio"/> Illiterate <input type="radio"/> Primary <input type="radio"/> Middle <input type="radio"/> Matric <input type="radio"/> Intermediate <input type="radio"/> Bachelors <input type="radio"/> Masters <input type="radio"/> Another-----	Average Monthly income of the household	
<b>Occupation</b>	<input type="radio"/> Self employed <input type="radio"/> Business Owner <input type="radio"/> Shopkeeper <input type="radio"/> Private employee <input type="radio"/> Govt employee <input type="radio"/> Farming <input type="radio"/> Mobile vendor <input type="radio"/> Anyother -----	Average Annual Income of the household	
<b>Size of the household</b>	<input type="radio"/> Family size----- <input type="radio"/> Males----- Females-----	Children below the age of 18	

#### Housing Conditions

Do you have your own house? 1) Yes \_\_\_\_ 2) No. \_\_\_\_ 3) Tennant\_\_\_\_\_

Total Area of the house living in : square ft. Present Value (Rs)\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Other Assets

Shop(Sq. ft): L \_\_\_\_ W \_\_\_\_ Khokha: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Electric Pump / Hand Pump (No.): \_\_\_\_\_ Hydropower Generator: \_\_\_\_\_

Other (\_\_\_\_\_) (No.): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trees Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

- Mature Fruit Trees (No.): \_\_\_\_\_ Mature Shade Trees (No.) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 9. Access to Social Amenities (Tick)

Social Amenities	Available	Satisfactory	Un Satisfactory	No Access
Electricity				
Sui Gas				
Water Supply				
Telephone				
Sewerage/Drainage				
BHU				
School				
Others				

**10. Livestock** Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Livestock No.			Present value (Rs)
Buffaloes	Cows	Horse	
Donkey	Mule	Sheep	
Goat	Poultry	Other	

**Perceptions of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project**

Impacts	Increase	Decrease
Employment opportunities		
Business activity		
Commuting/Mobility		
Tourism		
Any other		

**14. Resettlement Part**

Do you feel any resettlement impact? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

Category	Area		Value of Land (Rs.)	Remarks
	Acre	Kanal		
Cultivated				
Uncultivated				
Grazing				
Barren Land				
Waste Land				
Other				
Total				

**14.2 Affected Cropping Area** Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

Name of Crop	Acre	Kanal	Value (Rs.)
Rabi			



Kharif			
Total:			

14.3 Affected residential structures

Structure	Types of structure			Area		Value of Structure
	Katcha	Pucca	Semi Pucca			
House						
Boundary wall						
Other						

14.4 Affected commercial structures

Structure	Types of structure			Area		Value of Structure
	Katcha	Pucca	Semi Pucca			
Shop						
Factory						
Mobile vendor						
Other						

14.5 Any affected structure owned by women?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then provide detail :

14.6 Impact on Farm House Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

Name	Type of Farm House			Area		Value (Rs.)
	Kacha	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Sq.ft	Rft.	
Rooms						
Cattle Shed						
Boundary Wall						
Other						

14.7 Impact of Tube wells Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

Types of Tubewells	No.	Value (Rs.)
Electric		
Diesel		
Turbine		
Other		
Total:		

14.8 Impact on Utility Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes then

Types	Nos. / Area
Electric poles	
Transformer	
Transmission line	
Telephone	
Other	
Total:	

14.9 Impact on Community Structure

Name	Yes	No	Value (Rs.)
Schools			
Mosque			
Graveyard			
Health Centre			
Shrine			
Others			
Total:			

14.10 Preferred Mode of compensation

Land for land \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cash compensation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Kind \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

15. Any concern about PTEGP-SubProject?

\_\_\_\_\_

16. Views / Comments of Interviewers

\_\_\_\_\_

Name & Signature of Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Part-B**

## Women's Participation

### 11.1 Women participation in different household activities:

Activities	Participation (%)	Decision Making (%)
Household activities		
Child caring		
Farm/Crop activities		
Livestock rearing		
Sale & Purchase of properties		
Social obligations (marriage, birthday & other functions)		
Local representation (councilor/ political gathering)		
Others		

### 11.2 Women issues in the project area

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### 11.3 Women views about the project

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### 12. Perceptions of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project

	Increase	Decrease
Employment opportunities		
Living standard		
Unemployment		
Income generating activities		
Mobility (Access to Resources)		
Quality of drinking water		
Agriculture water		
Other specify _____		

### 13. General Remarks of the Respondent

**ANNEX- J MARKET QUOTATIONS**

**مدینہ اسٹیٹ آف بلڈنگ میٹریل**  
 0300-0081025  
 0300-8686050  
 04-002-222

710  
 720  
 04-002-222

**پنجند آئرن سٹور**  
 0307-8218803  
 0300-6855892  
 0300-9672053

710  
 700  
 700  
 10

**آئرن سٹور اینڈ**  
**حسن بلڈنگ ورکس**  
 0304-6999196  
 0304-6999196

710  
 700

9/2/2022  
 Power with Strength

UAN: 042-111-228-252, Fax: 042-37287959

**حمزہ برکس کمپنی**  
 0300-6831055  
 0300-6839821  
 0307-5423720  
 0306-0831817

272  
 6600  
 5600

