



**URBAN REHABILITATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FROM BHATTI GATE TO KATRI HAJI
ALLAH BAKHSH (TAVEELA SHAIKHEN) WALLED CITY LAHORE
(PHASE-I CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION)**



ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP) REPORT

October 2024

Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth Project

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AHH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CNIC	Computerize National Identity Card
COI	Corridor of Impact
COI-I	Primary Corridor of Impact
COI-II	Secondary Corridor of Impact
DC	District Collector
ESMF	Environment Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environment Social Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAA	Land Acquisition Act, 1894
LWMC	Lahore Waste Management Company
OP	Operational Policy
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
P&D	Planning and Development Board
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
ROW	Right of Way
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
WASA	Water and Sanitation Agency
WB	World Bank
WCLA	Walled City of Lahore Authority

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Affected Person (AP)	Any person or household adversely affected by any project-related intervention or changes in the 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 the execution of a project.
Compensation	The provision of monetary (cash) or non-monetary (In-Kind) benefits provided to affected persons or communities as a remedy for the adverse impacts resulting from a project, such as land acquisition, restrictions on land use, or loss of assets or income.
Cut-off-date	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 APs 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-off-date is usually established with the imposition of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894.
Detailed Measurement Survey	The detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking project boundaries on the ground.
Encroachers	Means those who occupied property and extend it into an adjacent area that is not legally owned by them.
Entitlement	The range of estimates comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to business restoration due to APs, depending on the type, degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Income Restoration	The process or measures implemented to recover, improve, or sustain the income levels of individuals or communities adversely affected by a project.
Involuntary Resettlement	Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse

Inventory of Losses	economic and physical displacement that results from a development project. A detailed record or documentation of the assets, properties, or resources that individuals or communities may lose or have already lost due to a project's implementation.
Land Acquisition	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 a public purpose in return for consideration.
Non-titled	These are people with no legal title to land that they occupy.
Resettlement Action Plan	The time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring, and evaluation.
Informal Occupiers	Individuals or households occupying land or structures without legal ownership or formal authorization.
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 the security of tenure; and (vi) ethnic minorities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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's tourism revenue is linked to faith-based tourism, and this is a market with tremendous potential. The Planning & Development Board, 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 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 Walled City Lahore (WCL) is the result of cultural influences of at least three major political eras in the sub-continent of India, namely, (i) the Mogul Empire, (ii) the British Colonial presence, and (iii) the Modern Nation-State of Pakistan. WCL has a wealth of cultural heritage and smaller scale vernacular architecture. Despite the decline in total population of WCL overtime, the walled city area is still a very densely populated area compared to national, provincial and district averages population density.

The Bhatti Gate Sub-project proposes conservation of facade, rehabilitation of historic valued buildings/structures, developing parking area and improvement of infrastructure facilities like water supply, domestic sewerage, storm water sewerage, electrical work, and illumination work, provision of underground gas and telecommunication system, and street surfacing. The infrastructure shall be upgraded / improved to modern standards. The project has been designed for the betterment of the inhabitants and increasing the tourism potential of the area. The proposed work scheme split into two phases. Improvement of the infrastructure of the area will be carried out in phase two of the sub-project. The approximate cost of the sub-project is 1,730 million PKR, while completion time is 15 months.

The sub-project covered area is 77828.35 m² with 1028 number of properties (69 on Main Trail, 939 Houses in Streets, 20 number of empty plots/ruins,) including high value heritage properties. A total of 194 heritage properties are identified within the sub-project area, out of which 35 are high value heritage sites. More than 90% of properties in main trail street comprised on shops or food stalls at ground level and residence at first floor. Out of 1028 households a sample of 106 households questionnaires forms were completed under socio-economic survey conducted during February 2023. The local community were briefed about

the sub-project objectives and scope. Their fears and suggestions were recorded and communicated with the project's design team for finalizing the design work. Women consultations were undertaken, under Gender Analysis and explained about the benefits of the sub-project. Environmentally friendly and socially acceptable mitigation measures were derived in consultation with community and presented in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) prepared for the sub-project.

ES-2 BASELINE CONDITIONS OF PROJECT AREA

The monthly income levels reported by working respondents vary from PKR10,000 to PKR 100,000. Mean monthly income per house has been calculated to approximately PKR 38,500. The overall mean number of family members per household at project area is 6.47¹. Water and Sanitation Agency (WASA) Lahore managing water supply and wastewater arrangements in the project area. Groundwater is the major source of water supply for the area. Wastewater collection and conveying channels are mostly open channels (also called *nalies* in local language). It is proposed to install an underground wastewater collection and conveying system under this sub-project. About 60% of the respondents informed that they have Matric (10 years of schooling) level qualification. The local community has access to public and private hospitals and clinics in the sub-project vicinity in Lahore city.

Field investigation revealed that Urdu and Punjabi languages are commonly spoken in the community as mode of communication. All properties are connected to the national grid for electricity supply. Telephone line connection and mobile phone networks are available in the area. The sub-project area is in the congested part of Lahore city and very well connected with other parts of the city/country through public and government transport systems. Lahore Metro bus station (Bhatti Chowk bus station) is located at approximately five minutes' walk from the Bhatti Gate monument. Mayo Hospital and Lady Willington Hospital are the main hospitals of the area, in case of any emergency and serious health care needs.

ES-3 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This ARAP has been prepared following the project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the laws and regulatory framework with its successive amendments relevant to land acquisition and resettlement in Pakistan, the Province of Punjab, and in compliance with the 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.

ES-4 STUDY METHODOLOGY

The ARAP study for the Bhatti Gate sub-project entailed a comprehensive methodology to gather data on the proposed car park development and façade rehabilitation. A systematic

¹ PSLM 2017.

approach included reviewing relevant literature, project plans, and stakeholder identification. Key areas of influence were identified, including primary and secondary corridors of impact, which could directly or indirectly affect natural and manmade features within the project area. Stakeholders such as affected persons (APs), general population, government departments, and NGOs were identified, and consultations were held to gauge their concerns and interests. Field surveys and data collections, supervised by social safeguard and environmental specialists, involved multiple visits to the project area for visual observations, socio-economic surveys, and a census of APs and their lost assets.

Socioeconomic information was collected using various techniques, including field surveys, interviews, focus groups, and structured questionnaires, targeting commercial entities, road-side retailers, and women. A comprehensive 100 percent census survey of APs was conducted to create a detailed list of those affected. Consultations with stakeholders like WASA Lahore, LESCO, and LWMC provided valuable insights that were incorporated into the project design to ensure environmental and social acceptability. The collected data were compiled, analyzed, and used to establish a baseline of the project area, identify potential impacts, and develop mitigation measures. The ARAP was formulated to address resettlement issues and minimize social impacts resulting from the project's civil works.

ES-5 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF APs

This ARAP has been prepared based on a 100 percent census of APs, inventory of losses in terms of land, socioeconomic interviews and consultations with APs and other stakeholders. The purpose of the census was to: (i) register the owners/occupiers of affected assets and determine who the potentially affected persons are; (ii) collect demographic profiles and assess their socio-economic level and income/livelihood sources; and (iii) prepare an inventory of lost assets with link to the APs; (iv) collect gender disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of APs.

The census survey of two AHs indicated that the population of the surveyed households was comprised of 14 APs and among them, there were more males (52.6%) than females (47.4). The average family size is 6.47 persons per household. One AP is living in a joint family system where grandparents were also living under the same roof and the other is in a nuclear family system. The demographic characteristic of the survey shows that both APs were up to 40 years of age, one AP is Hindko speaking while the other is Punjabi speaking. The census revealed that both APs were illiterate. According to census survey findings, it was witnessed that both APs are small business operators. The income level of the surveyed APs was more than PKR 40,000 per month. During socioeconomic and census survey it was revealed that none of the AP was earning below PKR 37,000 per month. Both APs were earning between PKR 40,000 to 60,000.

ES-6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Under the proposed work scheme, a car park area will be developed on public land next to the Bhatti Gate Monument. However, encroachers identified, and part of the area is occupied and used for running following one tea stall and one bird caretaker:

- ▶ Birds Caretaker – developed cages for keeping different species of birds, e.g., pigeon, parrot and duck.
- ▶ A Tea Stall.

Other envisaged social environmental impacts of the proposed sub-project are related with construction/buildings conservation work including hurdle in access to the properties, hindrance in movement of local community and traffic, obstructions caused by dumped construction material or waste and cause noise and dust pollution in the area. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is prepared for mitigating anticipated environmental and social impacts of the sub-project along with this ARAP. The contractor will prepare and get approval of site specific ESMP, i.e., Contractor's ESMP (CESMP) from the supervision consultant before commence work on site. Construction related impacts will be mitigated through implementation of the CESMP except mitigating resettlement issues. This ARAP is prepared to mitigate resettlement issues and describes the compensating process of APs in accordance with WB OP4.12 and Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for ensuring effective implementation of the ARAP.

ES-7 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

In accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12, a census was conducted to identify the persons who will be affected by the sub-project to determine their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance. In the RPF, the compensation and resettlement and 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. The APs will receive the allowances such as transportation and livelihood allowance.

Table ES-1: Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Temporary structures on public Land which need to be relocated	One small structure of Tea Stall and one Birds cages along the drain wall	02 informal Occupiers	• There are two small businesses owned by two households those will be affected due to the proposed car park development. Cash compensation will be paid which includes the amount of their structures and applicable allowances, including Transport Allowance @ PKR 10,000 lump sum and Livelihood Allowance @ PKR 37,000 for one month, which is the officially announced minimum wage from the GoPb for one month. • Before commencing any construction activities for developing car park area, these

			informal occupiers will be relocated to available free public land along the drain as shown in the map (Figure 4).
Commercial cum Residential Structures on main trail Residential structures in West, East 1 and East 2 sides of the project area	Limited structural losses such as front doorstep or drain cover slabs. The nature of work on each property may slightly vary according to specific requirements. The specific losses, if any, can only be identified once the work commences.	1028	In-Kind compensation in case of damage. These limited structural damages to be improved or restored in their original state.
Filtration Plant			Permanent relocating of the filtration plant in consultation with WASA and Local community and ensuring its functionality at the new location.
Waste Transfer Station			LWMC will relocate its as reflected in the communication record between WCLA and concern authorities, the letter is attached (Annexure-F) and consultation with local community while the land ownership record is attached also (Annexure-F-1).
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All PAPs	Deal appropriately during project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies.

ES-8 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

The ARAP will be disclosed on PTEGP and the World Bank websites after the clearance for public access as per the bank policy. Consultations were carried out 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 work scheme. The concerns raised by the communities are recorded and discussed in the community consultation section in this report. 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 land acquisition requirement for the sub-project as all the proposed development is limited to public land.
- ▶ Relocation of one small business and bird cages are required during the development of car park area on public land next to the Bhatti Gate Monument. Structures will be relocated on available free Government land to the west of the proposed car park area.
- ▶ Part of the open drain under administrative control of WASA, Lahore will be covered for establishment of parking area.
- ▶ Façade rehabilitation of private properties will be carried out step wise. Conservation work will be carried out on 8-10 properties at a time in each component. Depending on the size and number of properties the work perimeter will be 70 to 100 meters for each patch.
- ▶ Limited structural losses such as front step or drain cover slabs.
- ▶ Sub-project interventions are likely to have positive impacts on the incomes of the business community in the project area.
- ▶ No tree cutting involved.

During ARAP preparation, adequate consultation and involvement of the local communities and the APs is important. Specifically, the APs were and will 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 the sub-project area to some extent. The key resettlement impact will be the loss of their commercial structures. There is a total of 2 AHs, which comprised of 14 APs.

Numerous consultations sessions were carried out from 09-03-2022 to 06-07-2024 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. The objective of the consultations was to provide a platform for 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.

ES-9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation of the ARAP will be the responsibility of the PMU-PTEGP. The PTEGP has full time staff, i.e., Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist, capable of carrying out the implementation and monitoring of ARAP. The Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist will be focal person for implementation of ARAP. A supervisory consultant firm (Maconsult JV THAAP Heritage) has been hired which apart from the social safeguards and technical expertise 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 APs and local communities; recording and resolving immediate grievances which arise during the civil work; and, on site monitoring & supervision. The executing agency WCLA and supervision consultants will be responsible for the on-field implementation of the ARAP.

ES-10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The PTEGP has already established a multi-tier GRM as proposed in the ESMF. The purpose of the GRM regarding resettlement is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons and thereby facilitate the fair implementation of this ARAP. The complaints received will be properly recorded and documented at PMU by a designated staff in the complaint register/online case log.

ES-11 GENDER ACTION PLAN

The gender action plan, based on a survey conducted by interns and social mobilizers from WCLA under SS&GS-PMU's guidance, addresses the socio-economic needs of women in the project area. With a budget of PKR 5,000,000 allocated for community awareness and tourism development, the plan includes conducting community meetings and workshops to build awareness, providing training on GRM and GBV/SEA/SH issues to project staff and social mobilizers, and disseminating project benefits to women. Additionally, the plan focuses on enhancing women's livelihoods through capacity-building programs and identifying small project opportunities for income generation, facilitated by WCLA's Social Mobilization wing. This comprehensive approach aims to improve safety, increase participation in project activities, and support economic empowerment for women in the community.

ES-12 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The allocation and provision of financial resource is the responsibility of the PTEGP for affective management of project resettlement related requirements including clearance of project area free from encumbrances, payment of compensation for acquired assets, provision of relocation and resettlement costs and implementation of income restoration measures. Hence, the compensation, assistance, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood has been considered as an integral component of project cost. All rehabilitation and resettlement related compensation funds will be provided by the PTEGP from the sub-project funds. The overall resettlement budget is PKR 739,040.

ES-13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

An implementation schedule including various sub-tasks and timelines matching with the civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table ES-1**. However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly, the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Table ES-2: Implementation Schedule

Sr. No	Activity	Responsibility	Time Period
Step 1	Preparation of ARAP (steps involved: stakeholder engagement; confirmation of PAPs and assessment of the associated social and resettlement impacts through census survey; and approval of World Bank.	Consultants/Social and Gender Specialist, PMU/WCLA/	Before Commencement of work.
Step 2	Continued public consultations, stakeholder engagement, consultation with PAPs.	PMU/WCLA	Throughout the sub-project duration
Step 3	Implementation of RAP; compensation payment prior to commencement of Civil Works; 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).	Social and Gender Specialist; M&E Specialist, PMU	Before implementation of ARAP
Step 4	Internal Monitoring of RAP/ARAP implementation	Social and Gender Specialist; M&E Specialist, PMU; Supervisory Consultant Firm	Quarterly
Step 5	Progress Reporting	Social and Gender Specialist; M&E Specialist, PMU	Quarterly
Step 6	ARAP Completion Report	Social and Gender Specialist, PMU	Upon completion of the sub-project

ES- 14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation are key components of the land acquisition and resettlement process. The M&E process examines what worked with the process and why, what did not and why it did not, and what adjustments or changes need to be made. According to best practice, sub-project that induce economic displacement should monitor and report on the effectiveness of ARAP implementation, including the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of consultation, and the restoration of livelihoods.

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Government of Pakistan (GOP), in its development agenda outlined in Vision 2025, stresses the key objectives such as enhancing economic growth, job creation, and fostering regional cooperation, while bolstering the country's global standing. Tourism emerges as a pivotal sector within the vision, recognized for its potential to drive economic growth. Particularly, cultural and heritage tourism stands out as a substantial and expanding international market that Pakistan can strategically tap into to generate more high-quality employment opportunities².

The Planning & Development Board, 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 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 Punjab³. The total funding of the Project is USD 55 million with a World Bank contribution of USD 50 million over the five-year time frame⁴. The Project consists of four major components

- ▶ 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 has been under implementation by a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU), PTEGP, since October 2017. It is financing certain small-scale physical interventions aimed at enhancing access, improving road conditions, and providing public convenience facilities in selected tourist destinations across the Punjab Province.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE SUB-PROJECT

The GoPb with the support of World Bank has decided to undertake the initiatives for conservation, beautification & illumination of the Bhatti Gate. Walled City of Lahore Authority (WCLA) has submitted a request/PC-I of the proposed sub-project. The sub-project covered area is 77828.35 Sqm. with 1028 number of properties (69 on Main Trail, 939 Houses in Streets, 20 number of empty plots/ruins.) The cost of sub-project is PKR. 1,730 million and

² 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>

³ Financing Agreement PTEGP between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the International Development Association, dated; August 2, 2017. The document is available at <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/337281506350830259/pdf/ITK171540-201708251045.pdf>

⁴ Adapted from https://ptegp.punjab.gov.pk/project_overview

completion time is 15 months. The Bhatti Gate Sub-project proposes conservation of facade, rehabilitation of historic valued buildings, and improvement of infrastructure facilities like water supply, fire hydrant system, domestic sewerage, storm water sewerage, electrical work, illumination work, gas, telecommunication and street surfacing. The infrastructure shall be upgraded / improved to modern standards. The project has been designed for the betterment of the inhabitants and increasing the tourism potential of the area. The whole purposed work scheme is divided into two phases:

- ▶ Phase 1 - Conservation of Historical Buildings/Monuments and Development of Car Park Area along with relocation of water filter plant.
- ▶ Phase 2 - Infrastructure Development of the Area

The sub-project would entail complete restoration and renovation of the entire built heritage site, as well as all the urban infrastructure and services. The sub-project area is further divided into four sections for smooth execution and effective management of the sub-project are as follow:

- ▶ Section 1 – Conservation of Bhatti Gate, Façade Rehabilitation of Main Trail, Relocation of Water Filtration Plant along with Parking Area Establishment.
- ▶ Section 2 – Façade Rehabilitation Work on West Side
- ▶ Section 3 – Façade Rehabilitation Work on East Side-1
- ▶ Section 4 – Façade Rehabilitation Work on East Side-2

Figure 1: Considered Part of Bhatti Gate Area in the Project

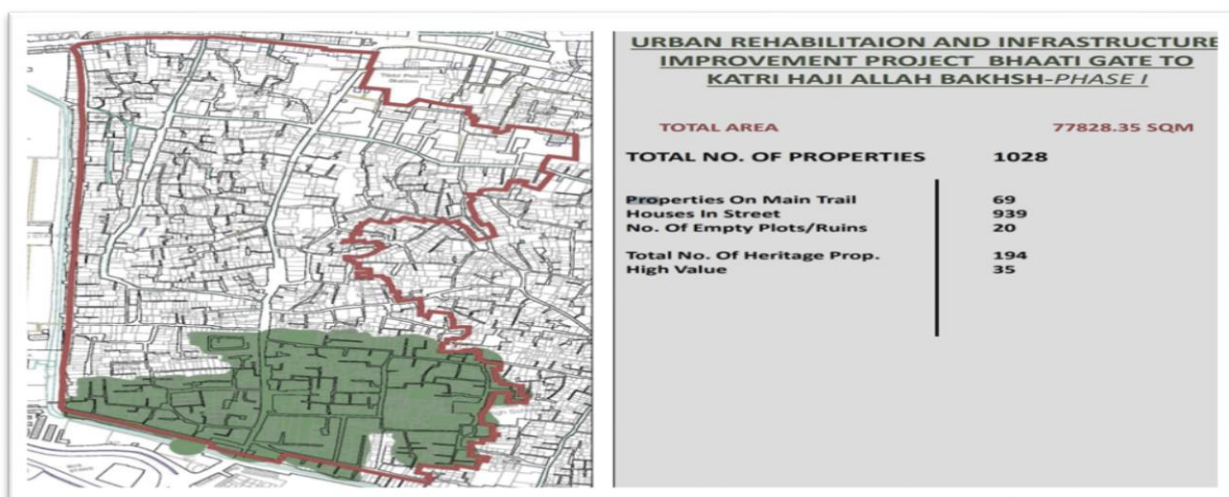


Figure 2: Distribution of Project Area into Four Section



1.2 PROJECT PROPONENT

The sub-project will be implemented through a loan agreement between the GoPb and the World Bank. The execution will be supervised by the Project Director (PD), PTEGP.

1.3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Broad base project objectives are as under:

- ▶ To safeguard and to bring social economic and heritage value to tangible cultural assets in trail area.
- ▶ To encourage heritage related commercial activity including tourism.
- ▶ Physical and socio-economic development and to improve municipal services and living conditions.
- ▶ To rehabilitate cultural assets as a source of pride and identity.
- ▶ To enhance institutional capacities in cultural heritage affairs and related skills in the public and private sector.
- ▶ To enhance local stewardship of cultural heritage.

To achieve the planned objectives for the sub-project it will involve the impacts on informal occupiers due to the development of the proposed car park on available public land along the open drain. It is envisaged that 2 households will be affected, currently running their small business and bird care taking activities on proposed car park area. This essentially required

the project to conduct Resettlement Study, i.e., preparation and implementation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) in accordance with WB's operational policies OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. This ARAP covers the project impacts and quantifying these assets and necessary mitigation measures in accordance with the objectives, policies and guidelines establish for the preparation of ARAP and implementation of the project. **Table 1.1** below illustrates the scope of work.

1.4 SCOPE OF WORK

Table 1.1: Scope of Work of Phase – I of the Project

Sr. No	Proposed Intervention	Scope of Work
1	Main Trail - Conservation of Bhatti Gate Monument Facade Rehabilitation of Main Trail, Relocation of Water Filtration Plant, Establishment of Parking Area. The proposed area belongs to the TMA, Punjab Government. The land ownership record is attached as an Annex-B.	Conservation of Bhatti Gate Consolidation work of main gate Surface rendering Electrification & illumination work Drainage & plumbing of main gate Facade Rehabilitation of main Trail Surface Rendering Woodwork and glasswork Consolidation work Drainage & plumbing of façade Electrification & illumination work Relocation of Water Filtration Plant – Currently the filter plant is located next to the Bhatti Gate monument and it is recommended to relocate to the new car park area. Develop parking area using the available public land along the open drain. There are two small business outlets identified in the proposed car park area including bird's caretaker and a tea stall. The questionnaire is attached as Annexure-A. These will be shifted to nearby suitable place before the commencement of civil work so to avoid the livelihood losses. Prepare and implement ARAP before commence work on site. Ground preparation Consolidation of existing drain
2	Section 2. Façade Rehabilitation Work on West Side	• Surface Rendering • Woodwork and Glasswork • Consolidation Work • Drainage & Plumbing of Façade • Electrification & Illumination Work
3	Section 3. Façade Rehabilitation Work on East Side 1	• Surface Rendering • Woodwork and Glasswork • Consolidation Work • Drainage & Plumbing of Façade • Electrification & Illumination Work

4	Section 4. Façade Rehabilitation Work on East Side 2	• Surface Rendering • Woodwork and Glasswork • Consolidation Work • Drainage & Plumbing of Façade • Electrification & Illumination Work
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1.5 PREPARATION OF ARAP

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 sub-project with low to moderate level of negative impacts which is localized, in line with PTEGP-RPF. This document covers Phase-I (Conservation and Rehabilitation Works) of the project.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE ARAP

The ARAP for the sub-project addresses impacts on livelihood and structures within the Phase-I because of civil works/sub-project implementation. Thus, the focus of this plan is to set out strategies for mitigation of adverse effects to maintain living standards of those affected by the sub-project activities. It includes 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 attain cooperation and ensure participation of the affected people and local community.
- ▶ To consult with APs about technically and economically viable alternatives
- ▶ To define institutional arrangements for implementation and grievance redressal mechanism.
- ▶ To monitor the entire implementation process.

1.7 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The sub-project alternatives were considered with two options, i.e., with sub-project and without sub-project as below:

1.7.1 WITH PROJECT

The proposed sub-project includes urban rehabilitation of the facades and infrastructure development within the demarcated project area of Bhatti Gate. At present, people living inside the Bhatti Gate are suffering due to outdated and outlived infrastructure, open drains, improper rainwater disposal mechanism and unstable building structures. The buildings are in a dilapidated state and have become unsafe for living. Most of the sub-project area population falls in low-income strata and is unable to bear the expenses of renovation and conservation.

This sub-project will not only stabilize the structure of properties but also conserve the architecture of pre-partition era. Further, electric supply lines and sewerage lines will be laid out underground and the area will be brought to a much safer and improved condition.

These proposed interventions will greatly improve the living conditions in the area. Moreover, façade rehabilitation and conservation of the original architecture will improve the aesthetics and will attract more tourists to visit this part of the walled city, which is a cultural identity for the city of Lahore.

1.7.2 WITHOUT PROJECT

Without this sub-project, the population of this area will continue to live in unsafe conditions. The tourism potential of this part of walled city will remain untapped.

2 BASELINE CONDITIONS OF SUB-PROJECT AREA

This section provides an overview of the baseline social aspects of the sub-project area. The sub-project area comprised of the highly populated Lahore walled city area. The access to the sub-project area is through the historical monument of Bhatti Gate structure. The Gate is among six remaining gates of Lahore Walled City out of 13 which were demolished during British era. There are about 1,028 number of properties within the sub-project area. There are 194 high value heritage properties identified and shown in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3: High Value Heritage Sites within the Sub-Project Area



2.1 THE WALLED CITY

The walled city located to the south of Ravi River that once flooded along the walls of Royal Fort in the past. Access to the walled city was possible only through one of its imposing gates that date back to the days of Akber the great who held his court in Lahore for fourteen years. Twelve gates were built under his order. Starting from Badshahi mosque and moving anticlockwise direction up to Royal Fort. These gates were:

(i)Taxali; (ii) Bhatti; (iii) Mori; (iv) Lohari; (v) Shahalami; (vi) Mochi; (vii) Akberi; (viii) Dehli; (ix) Yakki; (x) Sheranwala; (xi) Kashmiri; and (xii) Masti. Only six of these historic gates of Lahore remain today.

The sub- project area within Bhatti gate is congested and densely populated. Bhatti Gate falls within two Union Councils (UCs), UC-36 and UC-37. Each Union Council has 15000-18000 registered voters. Within most of the population is associated with small businesses. Some people are running their generational business of printing press and are linked to the well-known Urdu Bazar. On the main trail, the properties are residential cum commercial. Most of the shops sell items which cater to the day-to-day needs of residents of the project area. Some notable eateries, especially traditional breakfast points include Yousaf Halwa Puri, Heera Halwa Puri, Waheed and Allah Wala milk shops. However, as per local representatives a change in trend has been observed as the younger population is entering into the job market.

During the survey women mostly identified themselves as housewives with low literacy levels, however, they mentioned that younger women are now going to colleges and universities. Women of the area are vocal and aware about the issues in their surroundings. There are no women headed businesses in the project area. It was indicated in the survey that people living in the project area are usually low-income households with incomes ranging from PKR.10,000 to 100,000 per month. Most people are residing in properties sized 0.5 Marla to maximum 3 Marlas. The local community has responded positively to the proposed project however, some have expressed concern about the impact on their daily lives.

It appears that there is social cohesion among the community residing within the project area. People are well acquainted with each other. The residents take pride in their reputation of being hospitable and a friendly community. It has been reported that there is no religious minority residing within the project area.

2.2 PROJECT AREA SURVEY

Sub-project area survey was conducted by social survey team, under the supervision of Social Safeguard & Gender Specialist. The sub-project area includes shops and mobile vendors (mainly along the main trail), schools, health service units, houses and open public area (along the open drain). The open public area next to the Bhatti Gate monument was selected for car park development. 106 questionnaires were completed under the project area survey by interviewing men and women of the area from different occupation and age group.

2.2.1 CENSUS SURVEY

Out of 106 respondents interviewed under the sub-project socio-economic survey, two persons, head of households belong to primary corridor of impact, i.e., COI-I. These two persons are classified as AHs and currently running their business and birds care taking activities using the public land selected for the car park development under this project. Brief description of these affected persons and their business are given below:

- ▶ Birds caretaker – developed cages for keeping different species of birds e.g. pigeon, parrot and ducks.
- ▶ A Tea stall Operator.

This ARAP will be implemented before commencement of work in the COI-I area to mitigate adverse impacts on PAPs. The other 104 respondents belonged from the secondary corridor of impact COI-II and they are not directly impacted by the proposed project activities. The possible adverse impacts on these people (hindrance in their movement, blocking access to their shop or house, noise impact on school and other sensitive receptors, accidental damage to their property.) can be mitigated through implementation of safeguard plans, i.e., ESMP, waste management plan, traffic management plan.

2.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SUBPROJECT AREA

A sample size of 106 people was randomly selected out of 1028 households for socio economic profiling of the project area. The survey was initiated on 22-02-2023. A comprehensive area profile was prepared to document the socio-economic and demographic data in the study area. **Table 2.1** shows the consulted males and females below.

Table 2.1: Number of Public Members Consulted under Socio-Economic Survey

Sr. No	Each Component of the Project	Male	Female	No. of People
1	West Side	21	11	32
2	East Side 1	20	7	27
3	East Side 2	28	4	32
4	Bhatti Gate/Car Parking	2	1	03
5	Main Trail	8	4	12
	Men + Women = Total	79	27	106

2.4 DEMOGRAPHY

To date, the Walled City upgrading study (LUDTS, Vol 4, 1980) is perhaps the only document that provides population figures for the period 1850-1972 and attempts to make future projections. At the time of writing Vol.4 in 1980, it appears that policy makers believed population growth in the LWC continued along similar lines to that of greater Lahore. So that projections (1981 and beyond) were based on

- past demographic trends, and
- An assumption that like the larger urban area,

LWC would be associated with enhanced population growth from rural urban migration patterns over time. However, comparison of 3 census data between 1972 and 1998 show that there has been a decline in the population of the LWC by 7.9% during 1972- 1981, and by 15.4 % during 1981-1998, despite an overall increase in the Punjab's urban population by 151% between 1972 and 1998; and an increase in Lahore's urban population by 137% during the same period. In other words, historic trend is an insufficient indicator for future projections in the case of LWC, since factors that (may) account for growth in greater Lahore's population do not seem to apply to the specific context of the LWC.

2.4.1 POPULATION DENSITY

Despite the decline in total population overtime, LWC is still a very densely populated area compared to national, provincial and district averages. Whereas population density for Pakistan stands at 166 persons/sq.km, Punjab at 358.5 persons/sq.km, and Lahore district at 3,566 persons/sq.km, in the LWC it is 63,029 persons/sq.km (17 times that of Lahore district). Based on AKCSP plot and building survey (2008), this also means an occupancy rate of 15.86 persons per residential building, with an average gross residential occupancy rate of 11.36 square meters per capita. The average household size calculated from the 106 questionnaires completed in the project is 6.47.

2.4.2 HOUSEHOLD PROFILE AND INCOME GENERATION

LWC is home to some of the poorest people working in metropolitan Lahore. Results from the baseline socio- economic household survey reveal gross monthly income levels of PKR. 16,222 for an average family size of 6.47 persons. It was also inferred that about 15-17% of the LWC's population falls in the lowest income quintile. Additionally, a high percentage of the population (61.4%) are neither actual nor potential earners. The labor force is approximately 38.6% of which 23% are unemployed. The survey conducted in the project area revealed that the monthly income of working persons varies from PKR 5000 to 100,000. Average monthly income per house in the project area is calculated to PKR 38,500.

2.4.3 LITERACY RATE

The survey conducted in the project area indicates 60% of the respondents (total 106) have minimum qualification up to Matric (10 years of schooling). However, this may not be the exact literacy rate of the area as people are usually responded as Matric pass even, they have attended only few years of schooling.

2.4.4 Civic Amenities

Social infrastructure and amenities are crucial to create sustainable communities. This assessment was carried out to examine availability of household amenities like electricity and modern appliances, nature of access to water, fuel for cooking and type of sanitation facilities available as basic indicators for assessing standard of living. The result of the survey revealed that 100% of the households had the facility of electricity, school and hospitals. The information with respect to access to social amenities is given in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2: Access to Social Amenities

Sr. No.	Facility	Available (%)
1	Electricity	100
2	School	100
3	Hospital	100
4	Gas	100
5	Water Supply	88
6	Sewerage	100
7	Telephone/Mobile	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of APs

2.5 GENDER SITUATION

Most of these women primarily stay within their home and only venture outside for visits to relatives or in case of health emergencies, or essential trips to hospital in nearby area. In contrast also the women are actively involved in a diverse range of livelihood earning activities within their homes.

2.5.1 Women Participation

Women have a pivotal role in maintaining domestic functions. During the field survey, the role of the respondents in their participation in different activities of daily life was inquired. The information from the women on their role in domestic and income earning activities was also collected through individual interviews and group discussions with female respondents by the gender enumerators.

The survey findings uncovered the extensive involvement of women in diverse household activities within the project area. It was observed that 98% household activities were performed by the females, including 96% dedicated to childcare activities. In addition, women exhibited full representation, reaching 100%, in social obligations, with no restriction imposed on their participation in these functions. **Table 2.3** indicates the women participation level.

Table 2.3: Women Participation in the Various Activities

Sr. No.	Activities	Participation Level
1	Household	98%
2	Child caring	96%
3	Employment	10%
4	Social obligations (marriage, birthday& other functions)	100%
5	Local representation (counselor /political gathering)	03%

Source: Field Survey

2.5.2 Women Issues

During the survey, the issues related to the women highlighted by the respondents which are prioritized are as under:

- ▶ Limited access to and control over benefits;
- ▶ Scarcity of public transport service, especially for females;
- ▶ Scarcity of sanitation and hygiene facilities for the females.

3 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 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 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”.

3.1.1 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 APs. 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.

3.1.2 PAKISTAN’S LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894

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 purposes. 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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 temporarily during construction.
- ▶ Loss of communal property, lands and public infrastructure.
- ▶ Vulnerable persons identified through the census/ impact assessment survey/ analysis.
- ▶ In the case of relocation, all affected persons will receive transitional and other support to re-establish their livelihoods.

A detailed Gap Analysis is provided as **Annexure-B**.

3.4 ANTIQUITIES ACT 1975

The Antiquities Act 1975 ensures the production of cultural resources of Pakistan. This act is designed to protect antiquities from destruction, theft, negligence, unlawful excavation, trade and export. Antiquities have been defined in the act as ancient product of human activity, historical sites, or sites of anthropological or cultural interest, national monuments etc. The law prohibits new construction in the proximity of a protected antiquity and empowers the Government of Pakistan to prohibit excavation in any area which may contain details of archeological significance. The guideline procedure for environmental assessment recommended by Pakistan EPA reacts as follows:

“If the proponent or consultant identifies an archeological site that appears to be of importance, but the site is not listed they should discuss the site with the relevant conservation authority,” The relevant conservation authority should inform the responsible authority of their assessment of the significance of likely impact of the proposed development early in the process for the responsible authority to determine the level of documentation required. The EPA will then be able to review the level of reporting required in the light of advice from the archeology department.

3.5 THE WALLED CITY OF LAHORE ACT 2012

In 2010, the Punjab government decided to enact new legislation that is specific to regulating the physical restraints of the Walled City of Lahore. This new legislation was adopted by consensus in the Punjab Assembly and promulgated in April 2012, because of which, the Walled City of Lahore Authority (WCLA) came into existence in October 2012. The Walled City of Lahore Act is Pakistan’s first specific urban heritage municipal-governance legislation. It has invested in the Authority with considerable planning and executive powers and defines a broad planning framework to be prepared for the Walled City. The main features of the 2012 Walled City of Lahore Act are as follows:

The Act requires the Authority to prepare a ‘Master Conservation and Redevelopment Plan’ (MCRP), which includes the following:

- ▶ A land use and zoning plan
- ▶ A plan for the conservation of the Walled City’s heritage
- ▶ A plan for the development, improvement, and maintenance of municipal services
- ▶ A plan for the development, improvement, and maintenance of public passages, urban open spaces, and public areas
- ▶ A plan for the development of enterprise and economic activities
- ▶ A Heritage Conservation Board was created with professional experts in the relevant fields. The function of the board is to assist in and authorize decisions relating to conservation policy.
- ▶ A Citizens Community Council, and a trade and Business Council were established for consultative representation.

- ▶ Listing, and the establishment of a Register of Heritage Properties and their conservation (for the 'Declaration for Heritage Properties Rules' WCLA's document).
- ▶ The WCLA is authorized to prepare and implement schemes pertaining to area conservation, conservation of a building or groups of buildings, rebuilding or rehabilitation of housing, tourism development, infrastructure development or improvement, promotion of cultural activities and festivals, promotion of the visual and temporal arts, promotion and revitalization of craft, traffic improvement and transportation, health or education sectors, resettlement, etc.
- ▶ Among the outcomes of the Walled City of Lahore Act are several rules and regulations that have been created.

4 STUDY METHPODOLOGY

4.1 GENERL

The methodology entails a systematic and logical approach to get comprehensive information of the subproject. The ARAP study covers the components of the proposed car park development and façade rehabilitation/improvement of the sub-project area of Bhatti Gate. For collection of information/data following activities were undertaken:

4.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Available documents related to the project were acquired and reviewed. This included the reports prepared by various institutions regarding this project, maps, and policy on compensation for the project affected assets. Environmental & Social studies of similar projects and Pak-EPA and World Bank guidelines of environmental & social aspects were reviewed.

4.3 REVIEW OF PROJECT PLANS

Project documents reviewed for this study mainly included the previous survey and the detailed survey maps (profiles) of the royal trail alignments.

4.4 AREA OF INFLUENCE AND STAKEHOLDER

The project could affect the existing natural and manmade features falling within a work area or certain Corridor of Influence/Impact (COI). Inventories were prepared for such features observed within the COI. Data was collected basically for two types of areas of influence, namely:

- ▶ Primary Corridor of Impact (COI-I): This is an area selected for car park along the open drain next to the Bhatti Gate Monument, within which there would be direct impact due to removal / relocation / protection of structures, utilities and other private / public infrastructure (e.g., water filtration plant electric poles, water pipes, drainage channels, telecommunication poles etc.).
- ▶ Secondary Corridor of Impact (Col-II): This refers to the area where indirect impacts of the project may extend like the side streets and their residents. The extent of this boundary from the project site can vary, and depends on the nature of the resource, which can be affected, and the nature of project action or influence.
- ▶ Identification of stakeholders: Based on the delineation of the project corridor as indicated by WCLA Project staff, and the expected project interventions in the field, the following two categories of stakeholders were identified for the purpose of the social assessment:
 - ▶ Potential APs/beneficiaries have assets, infrastructure. Businesses (owners, tenants, owner cum tenants and absentees both male and female) impacted by the project or residing in the area, along with owners of any asset on the

land structure located within the sub-project area, who may be directly impacted.

- ▶ The general population / residents, as well as any institutions, Government Departments, NGOs / CBOs who may be impacted or have an interest etc., along the project corridor or in the side street, who may be subject to an indirect impact on their business, residences or access to their workplaces during the construction period, or by any kind of project action, or who may have other interests in the project.

4.5 DATA COLLECTION AND SURVEY OF THE SUB-PROJECT AREA

The social safeguard and environmental specialist with WCLA team have been visiting the sub-project area during the year 2022-23 to collect required information for completing this study. Members of the survey teams were guided and supervised by the social safeguard & gender specialist. For this purpose, many visits were made to the project area. During these visits besides visual observations, this team has conducted a socio-economic survey to obtain information about the social, economic and environmental resources of the sub-project area and a census of affected persons/assets/infrastructure. Project's PAPs and community members from secondary corridor of impact were interviewed and 106 Questionnaires form were completed from 1028 households. Moreover, consultations/scoping sessions were held with concerned departments, authorities, business owners and other people who could be affected by the project in any way and obtain their views.

4.6 SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION COLLECTION

The following tools and techniques were used for collecting socio-economic information as the primary source of data collection:

(a) Field Survey/Interviews

After preliminary field visit questionnaires were developed, tested, modified and used for subsequent collection of the data from the APs. These survey tools are as follows:

- ▶ Commercial survey
- ▶ Census survey of APs
- ▶ Gender survey
- ▶ Roadside Retailers survey

This survey was conducted using structured questionnaires. Thus, each of the affectees was surveyed using a Performa designed to collect baseline information of the project area.

(b) Census Survey

Census survey was conducted throughout the project area and the APs were interviewed (in their shops). A list of APs, whose businesses/shops are falling primary corridor of impact was prepared through spot visits and collection of data and it is given in **Annexure-C**.

(c) Consultation With Stakeholder

One- to-one meeting and group discussion were conducted with concerned departments and authorities including WASA Lahore, LESCO, LWMC etc. and their point of view were obtained. The consultation record was communicated with the project team and incorporated in other E&S studies, i.e., ESMP etc. for finalizing environmentally friendly and socially acceptable design of the project. The stakeholder consultation record is attached as an **Annexure-D**.

Analysis of the stakeholder consultation was one of the key elements of the scoping phase of the study. During this, identification of the stakeholders was carried out, followed by an analysis of their interests and influence with respect to the proposed sub-project. Relevant secondary data was also collected during stakeholder consultation, e.g., meteorological data.

4.7 DATA COMPILATION, ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT

The data were collected, compiled and analyzed to develop a baseline of the sub-project area's physical, biological and human environment. For this purpose, both review of secondary sources data and collection of primary data from field were carried out for evaluating the socio-economic and project impacts.

Socioeconomic and project information collected through different techniques was used to determine the potential impacts of the proposed project. Subsequently potential impacts were quantified and assessed to determine their significance. Mitigation measures were identified where required to minimize the social impacts. The ARAP has been developed to mitigate the resettlement issues that are likely to arise due to civil work.

5 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF APs

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The assessment of social impact on the people who are going to be negatively affected with respect to their place of living and livelihood. A census survey was carried out to develop a socio-economic profile of the APs in the sub-project area. The survey focused on the following features of the affected population:

- ▶ Demographic characteristics
- ▶ Education and literacy
- ▶ Nature of business / occupation
- ▶ Income from primary and secondary sources
- ▶ Women role in socio-economic life

Detailed findings of the survey comprising of different parameters are discussed in the following sections.

5.1.1 Population and Family Size

A census survey of two Affected Households (AHs) was indicated that the population within these households comprised 14 persons. Among them, there were 10 females and 4. The average household size was found to be 7 persons per household. The distribution of APs of these households based on gender is detailed in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Population and Household Size

Total AHs	Population				Total Population	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
2	4	28.5	10	71.4	14	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey

5.1.2 Family System

One AH was found to be living in a joint family system wherein grandparents also shared the same living space. In contrast the other respondents reported living in a nuclear family system.

5.1.3 Age Composition

The demographic analysis of the survey shows that APs of these AHs are in the age range of 40-50 years.

5.1.4 Religion

During the survey, respondents were asked about their religion, and the findings indicate that 100% of the respondents identified their religion affiliation as Islam.

5.1.5 Mother Tongue

Within the AHs, one is Hindko speaking while the other is Punjabi.

5.1.6 Caste Structure

The respondents of the socioeconomic survey represented that one AH is Qutub Shai Awan and the other is Malik respondents are given in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2: Caste Structure

Sr. No.	Ethnic Group	Number of APs	Percentage
1	Awan	7	50
2	Malik	7	50
Total		14	100

5.1.7 Education Level

The census findings indicate that both heads of AHs were found to be literate, one is middle, and the other has passed the matriculation, while their school going age children are also getting education from schools.

5.1.8 Occupational Status

According to socio-economic survey findings, it was observed that both head of AHs are engaged in small business operations.

5.1.9 Monthly Income

The average monthly income range of the AHs is PKR 60,000 to PKR 70,000

5.1.10 Monthly Expenditure

Household expenditure is closely tied to family income. AHs reported monthly expenditure up to 50,000 per month.

5.1.11 Housing Construction Pattern

In the project area, pacca housing pattern was observed. Notably, both of AHs is living in pacca houses constructed using superior materials and workmanship.

5.1.12 Ownership Status of the Houses

The ownership status of the houses was asked by the respondents during the survey. According to the findings of the survey, one is living in a rented home while the other respondent is living in his own houses.

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The development and execution of any project will have, in general, impacts on the socio-economic, physical and biological environment. Similarly, impacts due to the Sustainable Development of Walled City Project Lahore are occurring due to the sub-project implementation. This sub-project has been defined as below having mainly shops and infrastructure on both sides of the main trail. Residential properties are mainly found along the streets in other sections of the sub-project with the occasional presence of grocery shops, health centers and schools.

6.1 ECONOMIC AND LIVELIHOOD IMPACTS

This sub-project area's Right of Way (ROW) has the property mainly owned by the followings:

- ▶ Private Owners/Tenants
- ▶ Municipal Corporation/LWMC
- ▶ Police Department
- ▶ WASA, Lahore

The project will have following impacts:

- ▶ Impact on structures
- ▶ Impact on economic and livelihood activity of shops/businesses on main trail

6.1.1 Impacts on Structures

Public land is available on both sides of the Bhatti Gate monument. An open drain under the administrative control of WASA Lahore is also passing, which will be covered. A filtration plant is also constructed in this area under the control of WASA which will be relocated to the most appropriate site after consultation with community and WASA.

On the left side of the gate there is a temporary structure which will be relocated closer to the waste collection yard as per the agreement between LWMC and WCLA. These are two temporary structures on public land with a damaged bricked low boundary wall, i.e., a tea stall and bird cages. The LWMC/WASA and WCLA also agreed to relocate the garbage dump (waste transfer site) to the outskirts of Lahore city. Typical structures identified in different sections of the project area are described in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1: List of Structures to be impacted

Sr.	Types of Properties		Proposed Interventions	Relocation		Remarks
				Yes	No	
	Parking Lot	Following two Brick work structures used for small business and birds care taking activities: 1. Birds Care taking activity 2. A Tea Stall 3. Filtration Plant 4. Police Quarter	Develop parking area using the available public land along the open drain Ground preparation Consolidation of existing drain	Yes		Relocation of police quarter and filtration plant as per agreed terms & conditions between WCLA and concerned department., while the two businesses will be paid cash compensation as per the WB OP 4.12

The following figure shows the relocation of temporary structures on public land:

Figure 4: Location Map of Relocating Affected Structures



6.1.2 Impacts on Economic and Livelihood Activities on Main Trail

Few shops owners extend their shop on daily basis to display their products through these show cases. These are folding types of show cases in many instances and at the end of the day these are rolled back into the main shops. Some of these extensions are of semi-permanent nature, however, as per joint survey of the area by PMU-PTEGP and WCLA, the extensions are outside the demarcated ROW. WCLA has done GIS mapping of the area and has declared ROW of the main trail (20 feet wide) to be clear (**Annexure-E**). The work in Phase I includes:

- ▶ Façade Rehabilitation Work on West Side
- ▶ Façade Rehabilitation Work on East Side-1
- ▶ Façade Rehabilitation Work on East Side-2
- ▶ Conservation of Bhatti Gate, Façade Rehabilitation of Main Trail, Relocation of Water Filtration Plant along with Parking Area Establishment.

The executing agency will carry out work in small pockets within the perimeter of 70 – 100 meters so the sub-project area will remain accessible to public by providing alternate routes/diversions. Mitigation measures regarding obstruction of movement and working hours are discussed in detail in the proposed project's ESMP, which will become part of the civil work contract.

Four to five mobile vendors were consulted by the WCLA team, the only concern raised by them was the closure of streets. These vendors were assured them that no street will be block and there will be no hindrance for them so the mobile vendors will not be impacted as per the consultation of WCLA with them. There will be no major digging or excavation on the main trail. The businesses will remain open during façade rehabilitation work and will continue to have access to public utilities such as electricity, water, gas etc. Minor structural losses may occur during works which will be repaired during the ongoing civil work in the form of compensation in kind. The cost of work carried out by the contractor regarding compensation in kind, if applied, will be covered in the project cost.

Table 6.2: Impact on Livelihood and Businesses on Main Trail

Types of Economic Activity	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Compensation
Permanent Shops	Obstruction of movement	The contractor will provide alternate routes, diversions with proper signage. Work will be done in off peak hours to minimize impact. During conservation of Bhatti gate, another entrance point to area can be utilized from Taxali gate side. A detailed plan is included in the ESMP which will be part of the civil works contract. Temporary wooden, steel ramps, steps will be provided which will be later replaced permanently using material such as brick work coherent with the uplifted façade. The iron shutters, display counters, canopies will be redesigned for uniformity.	In case of any damage on main trail shop(s), the cash compensation will be provided to AP as per the WB OP 4.12.

Mobile Vendors	Relocation	For safety purposes the vendors will be moved a few meters away from the properties where work is being done. The executing agency has planned civil work in stages and 08 to 10 properties will be dealt at a time in each component.	Due to the mobile nature of work the carts can be moved away without any loss. They will continue to work on the main trail.
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6.2 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.

6.3 IMPACTS ON COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

The sub-project will not impact on two structures, i.e., bird cages and Tea Stall.

6.4 IMPACT OF TREES

As part of the assessments conducted during a walk-through survey, it was determined that every effort would be made to minimize tree cutting. However, in situations where cutting is unavoidable, a tree plantation plan has been incorporated into the ESMP. As per the survey there will be no tree cutting involved.

6.5 IMPACT ON VULNERABLE APs

As per findings of the socioeconomic and census survey, none of the APs fall in the category of vulnerable, as all of them reported earnings exceeding the officially announced monthly minimum wage rate. Additionally, there were no instances of APs falling into other vulnerability categories, such as women headed household or individuals with disabilities.

7 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

7.1 GENERAL

This ARAP determines the mechanism for providing compensation for partial structural losses due to the rehabilitation work in the car park.

7.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

In accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12, a census was conducted to identify the affected persons who will be affected by the sub-project to determine their 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. Lack of legal documents for customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect eligibility for compensation and assistance. Entitlements of APs mainly fall in the acquisition of privately owned land on permanent bases, The APs will receive the following compensation:

- ▶ Cash compensation to the replacement value with the APs agreed on the value of their structures at the time of payment; and
- ▶ Allowances such as livelihood and transportation allowances.

7.3 FORMS OF COMPENSATION

Compensations for their assets (structures) are determined in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1: Compensations for Structures

Compensation	Notes
Cash Payments	Compensation will be calculated and paid in the national currency. Rates will be based on the replacement value of structures.
Allowances	Livelihood and transportation allowances

:

7.4 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The partial structural losses will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix along with allowances such as vulnerability allowance.

Table 7.2: Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Temporary structures on public Land which need to be relocated	One small structure of Tea Stall and one Birds cages along the drain wall	02 informal Occupiers	- There are two small businesses owned by two households those will be affected due to the proposed car park development. Cash compensation will be paid which includes the amount of their structures and applicable allowances, including Transport Allowance @ PKR 10,000 lump sum and Livelihood Allowance @ PKR 37,000 for one month, which is the officially announced minimum wage from the GoPb for one month. - Before commencing any construction activities for developing car park area, these informal occupiers will be relocated to available free public land along the drain as shown in the map (Figure 4).
Commercial cum Residential Structures on main trail Residential structures in West, East 1 and East 2 sides of the project area	Limited structural losses such as front doorstep or drain cover slabs. The nature of work on each property may slightly vary according to specific requirements. The specific losses, if any, can only be identified once the work commences.	1028	In-Kind compensation in case of damage. These limited structural damages to be improved or restored in their original state.
Filtration Plant			Permanent relocating of the filtration plant in consultation with WASA and Local community and ensuring its functionality at the new location.

Waste Transfer Station			LWMC will relocate its as reflected in the communication record between WCLA and concern authorities, the letter is attached (Annexure-F) and consultation with local community while the land ownership record is attached also (Annexure-F-1).
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All PAPs	Deal appropriately during project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies.

7.5 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 last survey which was 22 February 2023. This census survey was jointly carried out by the team from PMU-PTEGP, and WCLA. This cut-off date was shared with the APs, and they were informed that any person entering the sub-project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to claim compensation.

7.6 TIMELINE

The compensation will be paid to APs after the clearance of ARAP.

7.7 COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

A Compensation Committee will be formed by PD-PTEGP, headed by Director WCLA. The representatives of PMU-PTEGP (Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist will act as secretary, Assistant Director WCLA, one representative from District Administration, and one contractor’s representative. All payment of compensation will be paid by cross-bank cheques in the name of individual AP, or directly into AP bank account, and the record will be maintained at PMU.

7.8 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 if deemed necessary. 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.

8 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

8.1 GENERAL

Information dissemination, consultation and participation of PAPs are an integral part of the project. It helps to reduce the likely conflicts, minimizes the risk of project delays, and enables the project to be more economical and socially viable. The consultation process was carried out as per the guidelines of the World Bank.

Specific objectives of the public consultation for ARAP preparation are as under:

- ▶ To share the information about the subproject, its components and activities with local communities and PAPs as well;
- ▶ To obtain information about the needs, priorities and reactions of the PAPs regarding policies and activities;
- ▶ To obtain the co-operation and participation of the PAPs in the resettlement/relocation and rehabilitation planning and implementation process;
- ▶ To ensure the transparency in all the project activities through sharing the information;
- ▶ To establish accessible and effective grievance redress procedures;
- ▶ To increase public confidence about the proponent, reviewers and decision makers; and
- ▶ To create a sense of ownership among the stakeholders regarding the project.

8.2 IDENTIFICATION OF MAIN STAKEHOLDERS

The primary sub-project stakeholders identified are APs in COI-I and others who reside or own businesses/shops and mobile vendors roaming around and mostly selling food items in the in the COI-II subject to the purposed conservation and development work at Bhatti Gate, Walled City area. Other secondary stakeholders identified included local community members, local Government representatives, Government officials of the relevant departments (WASA, LESCO, LWMC, Municipal Corporation Lahore etc.) community-based organizations (CBO)/ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Details of each Government Department and CBO/NGO are given in **Annex-D**. All those stakeholders have different types of stakes according to their involvement in various aspects of the sub-project. These were consulted and shared their views and concerns related to the implementation of the sub-project and interacted with the CBOs/NGOs that can support the community during the execution of the sub-project.

8.3 SCOPING SESSIONS

Between August 2, 2022, and June 13, 2024, 26 meetings were held to address concerns and gather feedback from residents and stakeholders regarding the Bhatti Gate project. During these discussions, a total of 78 men including these two APs and 28 women were consulted.

The concerns of the APs were discussed through individual interviews and scoping sessions in the project area. Meetings were held on different dates, timings and places. The details of the meetings are given in **Annex-A** and **Annex-D**.

8.4 POINTS DISCUSSED

Following points were discussed during the public consultations:

- ▶ Project components, its activities and impacts;
- ▶ Needs, priorities and reactions of the APs regarding the proposed sub-project;
- ▶ Sharing grievances redress procedures;
- ▶ Entitlement Matrix development for the APs;
- ▶ Eligibility criteria of the lost assets;
- ▶ Basis for determining the rates for the affected assets;
- ▶ Compensation criteria to be followed for the payment to the APs; and
- ▶ Role of the APs in implementation of the sub-project

8.5 CONCERNS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS

During the consultation process, the stakeholders were briefed about the project objectives and scope. Their fears and suggestions were recorded. Women consultations was undertaken, under Gender analysis and explained about the benefits of the project. Following concerns were raised in the stakeholder and public consultations:

- ▶ The occupants of the proposed car park area were of the view that they are sitting on public land and their relocation to available free public land southwest of the project area is acceptable and should not affect their businesses/livelihoods. This option of relocation of APs was discussed with WCLA and a site for relocating of APs was agreed. A layout plan prepared by WCLA is presented as **Figure 4**. An ARAP will be prepared and implemented before commencement work on development of car park area.
- ▶ It was asked by the community members and stakeholder that working hours should be communicated with the concerned authority or person in advance so they can plan their activities accordingly. PTEGP informed them that the contractor and supervision consultant will share their working plan and if required make necessary amendments in the plan to minimize disturbance from the work. During rehabilitation of façade the residents of the building will be informed minimum two days before commence work. The complete work plan will be shared with the residents and their opinion and suggestions will be incorporated in the plan.
- ▶ Expressed fears that the large number of workers and labor will be brought by the Contractor from outside the sub-project area and ensure them that an opportunity of employment generated by the sub-project shall be availed by the people of the area.
- ▶ It was clarified that the layout of existing roads/streets will not be changed. Possible adverse impacts related to improvement or rehabilitation of streets work will be mitigated through implementation of ESMP. During the work in front of their doors they may have temporary disturbance for entry and exit. Before the start of work at that

point permission will be taken from the house owners and the scaffolding will be placed in such a way which will not disturb them. Temporary access to the properties will be provided if required during construction activities. If public paths or any building damage accidentally during project execution, then the contractor will rectify this as soon as possible. A complaint register will be available at the site office and on PTEGP's web site in case anyone wants to register a complaint regarding work activities.

- ▶ Question was raised by the community that presence of outside work force in the area will cause moral and social problems for the free movement of local women folk in the area. It was clarified that strict discipline would be exercised in the labor force by providing stringent clauses in the contract document. It was responded that a well-organized campaign should be run during the construction of the project including carrying out training sessions on sexual abuse, privacy issue and exploitation.

8.6 ARAP DISCLOSURE AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

During consultations, the ARAP provisions including, project LAR policy, compensation eligibility criteria and entitlements, cut-off date, compensation payments, and grievance redress mechanism provided in ARAP were fully explained to the APs. After, approval this ARAP will be disclosed on WB and PTEGP websites and will also be disclosed to APs and other stakeholders by placing its copies at accessible places including the relevant PMU and prominent places of the Bhatti Gate within the sub-project corridor. The executive summary of the project ARAP detailing information about project description and LAR impacts, legal framework, compensation eligibility and entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangement, compensation payment process, and implementation timeframe will be translated into Urdu/ and will be shared to the APs and local communities.

The information brochure will be prepared based on ARAP. In addition, the 'cut-off date' and other information on relevant issues will be disclosed to APs and other stakeholders in the project area by installing hoarding boards in native and/or Urdu language at appropriate places near settlements and by distributing leaflets to the APs and local communities.

8.7 FUTURE CONSULTATIONS WITH THE APS

Consultation is an on-going process that will be carried out with the APs and other stakeholders throughout the sub-project implementation period. During consultations the APs will be engaged and inform them on compensation payment mechanism, timelines, project-based grievance redress mechanism available and record their views and preferences during redress of their grievances and delivery of compensation including resettlement and relocation costs.

Following consensus on actions for compensation/relocation of affected assets of community, the consensus statements will be recorded and maintained. The agreed actions will be implemented and monitored to ensure timely compensation for affected land. Nonetheless, all future consultations will be documented, and records will be maintained properly. The Consultation strategy to be followed during the ARAP implementation is provided in **Table 8.1**.

Table 8.1: Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy

CPID Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcomes
During ARAP Implementation			
Disclosure of ARAP	APs, local communities, PTEGP, WCLA other relevant local government departments, CBOs and CSOs etc.	Disclosure through websites, and by placing hard copies at accessible places along the project alignment and through disseminating translated (Urdu) summary of ARAP to APs.	The ARAP uploaded on WB and PTEGP websites and the APs and other stakeholders informed on ARAP provisions.
Grievance redress mechanism established and functional	Local Communities, PTEGP project engineering staff, supervision consultants and civil work contractors, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris including other relevant local government departments.	Individual meetings focus group discussions and by disseminating GRM related information through leaflets, brochures and installing boards along the project alignment.	APs fully aware and accessing project based GRM to address their concerns.
ARAP implementation arrangement and timelines	APs, Local Communities, PTEGP, project staff, District administration/ revenue authorities including Patwari, supervision consultants and civil work contractors.	Individual meetings focus, group discussions, by delivering compensation payment notices and installing boards along the road alignment.	APs compensation claims processed and paid.
ARAP Monitoring	Project social safeguard staff, internal and external monitors, APs, and local communities, and PTEGP, and WB.	Individual meetings, key informant interviews/ FGDs and disclosure of monitoring results/reports on website.	ARAP implementation progress assessed, and monitoring reports disclosed at website.

9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

9.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Implementation of the ARAP will be the responsibility of the PMU-PTEGP. The PTEGP has full-time staff i.e., Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist, capable of carrying out the implementation and monitoring of ARAP.

The PMU team and THAAP Heritage will conduct regular monitoring monthly. The findings will be communicated to all concerned APs, the PMU, and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports.

9.2 PROJECT SUPERVISION CONSULTANT

A supervision consultant firm ES Consultant along with THAAP Heritage have been recruited which apart from the engineering staff also have the social mobilization and HSE staff. They will report to PMU and prepare the implementation program, quality of work, and 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 the sub-project. Their scope of work will include but not be limited to the following:

- ▶ Cash compensation for lost assets as per the replacement value.
- ▶ 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 preparing the compensation packages on an individual basis;
- ▶ Distribute the notices to the entitled APs regarding their payment of compensation;
- ▶ Facilitate the APs in compensation payment through the completion of the necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments like payment vouchers, the opening of a bank account and formation of CNIC, etc.
- ▶ Facilitate the APs in terms 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.

10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1 GENERAL 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. 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.

10.2 PURPOSE OF GRM

The purpose of the GRM 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 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.

10.3 GRM PROCEDURE

The complaints can be lodge from the complainant through a designated email (pmuptegp@gmail.com), on PTEGP postal address (175-A, Scotch Corner Upper Mall, Lahore), complaint box at site, phone call on office number (042-99332609) or in person. The complaints 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 complainant will be kept informed about the actions of his complaint. Furthermore, GRM banners will be placed on different locations of the subproject sites and brochures **(Annexure-G)** will be distributed in the subproject area for their awareness. The PMU and THAAP heritage will conduct regular sessions on GRM in local communities and its details will be shared in respective QPRs.

The PMU has already prepared banners to be displayed at the sub-project site showing information regarding GRM. The social safeguard specialist will provide training on GRM & SEA/SH to the Social mobilizers of WCLA who will then create awareness among the community. Detailed community awareness plan will be prepared and executed by the Social Mobilization wing of WCLA. The key aspects for above mentioned are as follow

- ▶ Community Meetings and Workshops for Awareness Building.
- ▶ This will help people internalize the idea that women can and should benefit from the project by taking part in various income, education, and health initiatives.
- ▶ Training and Capacity Building of Project Staff.
- ▶ Training project staff, government officials, and other stakeholders on GBV, SEA/SH issues.
- ▶ Disclosures on Project benefits to Women.
- ▶ Dissemination of information about the project and its benefits to the project area affected populations, particularly women.
- ▶ Livelihoods and Employment for Women.
- ▶ Training/ Capacity building of the women to start small projects for earning livelihood. WCLA will help in identifying such opportunities based on their previous work in the walled city area.

10.4 WORKERS' GRM

Typical workplace grievances include demand for employment opportunities; labor wage rates; delays of payment; disagreement over working conditions; and health and safety concerns in the work environment. Handling of grievances should be objective, prompt and responsive to the needs and concerns of the aggrieved workers. The worker Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) allows for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed. Workers who submit their complaints or grievances may request that their names be kept confidential, and this should be respected. Under OP 4.12, a worker GRM will be provided for the subproject, including direct workers and contracted/supply workers, to raise workplace concerns relating to the workplace. A direct worker, or a contractors'/primary suppliers' worker, who has any complaint or grievance has the right to present it and eventually get a proper response on it.

The different types of workers (including all direct workers and contracted workers, and were relevant, their organizations) may approach the workers' GRM for the following key reasons, among many others:

- ▶ Demand for employment opportunities;
- ▶ Labor wages rates and delays in payment of wages;
- ▶ Disagreements over working conditions;
- ▶ Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) concerns the work environment.

For this purpose, a GRM register has been placed at the subproject site and any worker from the contractor's side can lodge the complaint. The HSE focal person of the consultant side monitors this on daily basis and in case of and grievance he takes prompt action and discuss it with the PMU's E&S team.

11 GENDER ACTION PLAN

The values of equality and non-discrimination are protected in Pakistan's constitution as Article 25 clearly states that there shall be no discrimination based only on a person's sex, and which guarantees equality before the law and equal protection under the law. Pakistan is a signatory to numerous international declarations and conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which emphasize the equality of men and women's rights.

Pakistan was among the lowest ranked nations and ranked 145 on the Gender Gap Index (GGI) out of 146 countries surveyed, according to the Global Gender Gap Report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2024. Pakistan comes in at number 121 out of 155 nations in the UN Gender Inequality Index, which assesses gender disparities in economic position, political empowerment, and reproductive health.

The gender survey was conducted by a team of interns, social mobilizers of WCLA under the guidance of SS&GS-PMU. For this purpose, an interview guide was developed and a sample of 15-20 females were selected at randomly from the project area for evaluating various socio-economic parameters like education, marital status and pattern, number of children, types of work presently involved, technical knowhow etc. Based on the survey it was found that among women the education level varies from primary to Graduate degree holders. Most of them are married and have on average 4 children/family. Majority of women are housewives depending on the income of male members of the family. The monthly income of household ranges from PKR 5000 to 50,000 per month. The most serious problems for the female respondents are safety issues such as high voltage wires dangling on their houses, open drains causing health issues. Women expressed their willingness to take part in any capacity building trainings and formation of committees regarding the ongoing project activities.

The overall project cost includes PKR 5,000,000 for community awareness, and tourism development. Following activities will be made part of the community awareness activities for women. The PMU has already prepared banners to be displayed at the sub-project site showing information regarding GRM. The social safeguard specialist will provide training on GRM & GBV/SEA/SH to the Social mobilizers of WCLA who will then create awareness among the community.

Detailed community awareness plan will be prepared and executed by the Social Mobilization wing of WCLA.

- ▶ Community Meetings and Workshops for Awareness Building. This will help people internalize the idea that women can and should benefit from the project by taking part in various income, education, and health initiatives.
- ▶ Training and Capacity Building of Project Staff
- ▶ Training project staff, government officials, and other stakeholders on GBV, SEA/SH issues.
- ▶ Disclosures on Project benefits to Women

- ▶ Dissemination of information about the project and its benefits to the project area affected populations, particularly women.
- ▶ Livelihoods and Employment for Women
- ▶ Training/ Capacity building of the women to start small projects for earning livelihood. WCLA will help in identifying such opportunities based on their previous work in the walled city area.

12 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

12.1 INTRODUCTION

A cut-off-date has already been announced as 22 February 2023, during the stakeholders' consultation process. The compensation shall be paid by PMU. The civil works contractor shall not be mobilized before the successful implementation of ARAP in concurrence with World Bank policies. The PMU will not provide compensation to structures that 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.

12.2 SUMMARY BUDGET

The allocation and provision of financial resource is the responsibility of the PTEGP for affective management of sub-project resettlement related requirements including clearance of sub-project area free from encumbrances, payment of compensation for acquired assets, provision of relocation and resettlement costs, implementation of income restoration measures. Hence, the compensation, assistance, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood has been considered as an integral component of project cost. The rate is being calculated on schedule rates of Lahore region attached as **Annexure-H**. All compensation funds will be provided by the PTEGP from the counterpart financing share of the government. The overall resettlement budget is PKR 739,040 as shown in **Table12.1**.

Table 12.1: Resettlement Budget

Structure category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Rate/Unit (PKR)	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Transportation Allowance (PKR)	Livelihood Allowance (PKR)	Electric Meter/Sui Gas Meter Shifting Charges (PKR.)	Total Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
Tea Stall	Pacca	180	Sq.ft	2,774	499,320	10,000	37,000	10,000	556,320	0.56
Bird Cages	Semi Pacca	30	Sq.ft	2,774	83,220	10,000	37,000	52,500	182,720	0.18
Total					582,540	20,000	74,000	62,500	739,040	0.74

The rate calculated as per the scheduled rate of Lahore (PKR 4,549) which is for the finished work per Sq.ft, while the gray structure rates are the half of this, i.e., PKR 2,774 which is being used as the affected structures were the gray structures as shown in **Annexure-C**.

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.1 GENERAL

Implementation of this ARAP consists of compensation to be paid to the APs their affected assets. The implementation of the ARAP will be adjusted and scheduled according to the overall project implementation. Public consultation, internal monitoring, and grievance redress will be undertaken throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities.

13.2 ARAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

An implementation schedule including various sub-tasks and timelines matching with the civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table 13.1**. However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly, the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Table 13.1: Implementation Schedule

Sr. No	Activity	Responsibility	Time Period
Step 1	Preparation of ARAP (steps involved: stakeholder engagement; confirmation of PAPs and assessment of the associated social and resettlement impacts through census survey; and approval of World Bank.	Consultants/Social and Gender Specialist, PMU/WCLA/	Before Commencement of work.
Step 2	Continued public consultations, stakeholder engagement, consultation with PAPs.	PMU/WCLA	Throughout the sub project duration
Step 3	Implementation of RAP; compensation payment prior to commencement of Civil Works; 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).	Social and Gender Specialist; M&E Specialist, PMU	Before implementation of ARAP
Step 4	Internal Monitoring of RAP/ARAP implementation	Social and Gender Specialist; M&E Specialist, PMU; Supervisory Consultant Firm	Quarterly

Step 5	Progress Reporting	Social and Gender Specialist; M&E Specialist, PMU	Quarterly
Step 6	ARAP Completion Report	Social and Gender Specialist, PMU	Upon completion of the sub-project

14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

14.1 INTRODUCTION

According to the Monitoring plan devised in the RPF 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.

14.2 MONITORING OF ARAP

Monitoring of this ARAP will be carried out routinely by the PMU-PTEGP and THAAP consultant and their results will be communicated to concerned PAPs and World Bank through the quarterly project implementation reports. The objective of monitoring and reporting ARAP implementation is to identify implementation problems and successes as early as possible so that the implementation arrangements can be adjusted.

14.3 REPORTING FREQUENCY

PMU will prepare quarterly progress reports on ARAP implementation activities with the assistance of social safeguards specialist and will submit them to the Project Director - PTEGP 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 at regular intervals as specified (i.e., MPR and QPR).

LIST OF ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-A: Questionnaires Developed for the Socio-economic Survey

QUESTIONNAIRE

**SOCIO ECONOMIC AND RESETTLEMENT SURVEY FOR BHATTI GATE PROJECT,
LAHORE**

Respondent's Information:

Name		Contact#	
Address		CNIC#	

Demographic Profile:

Gender	☐ Male ☐ Female	Relationship with head of household/ Owner of shop or business	☐ Self ☐ Other (----- -----)
Education	☐ Illiterate ☐ Primary ☐ Middle ☐ Matric ☐ Intermediate ☐ Bachelors ☐ Masters ☐ Another----- -----	Average Monthly income of the household	
Occupation	☐ Self employed ☐ Business Owner ☐ Shopkeeper ☐ Private employee ☐ Government employee ☐ Farming ☐ Mobile vendor ☐ Any other ----- -----	Average Annual Income of the household	
Size of the household	☐ Family size----- ----- ☐ Males----- Females-----	Child/ 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: square ft./ Marla _____.

Present Value (Rs) _____.

Other Assets:

Shop(Sq. ft): L ____ W ____
 Khokha: ____
 Electric Pump (No.): ____
 Hydro Power Generator/ Water Motor (No.): ____
 Gas Connection (No.): ____
 Other: ____

Access to Social Utility (Tick):

Social Utility	Available	No Access	Satisfactory	Un-Satisfactory
Electricity				
Sui Gas				
Water Supply				
Telephone/PTCL				
Sewerage/Drainage				
Basic Health Unit				
School				
Others				

Perception of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project:

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

Resettlement Part:

Do you feel any resettlement impact? Yes ____ No ____
 If yes then

Category	Quantity (No.)	Value (Rs.)	Remarks
Cart (Radhi)			
Khokha			
Wooden Bench (Phatta)			
Total			

Affected Residential Structures:

Structure	Types of structure	Area	
-----------	--------------------	------	--

	Katcha	Pucca	Semi Pucca		Value of Structure (Rs.)
House					
Boundary wall					
Other					

Affected commercial structures:

Structure	Types of structure			Area/size	Value of Structure
	Poor Condition	Good Condition	Not so Good		
Shop					
Khokha					
Mobile vendor					
Other					

Any affected structure owned by women?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes then provide detail:

Impact on Utility: Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Types	Nos. / Area
Electric pole	
Transformer	
Transmission line	
Telephone	
Gas Pipe Line	
Other	
Total:	

Impact on Community Structure:

Name	Yes	No	Value (Rs.)
Schools			

Mosque			
Health Centre			
Others			
Total:			

Preferred Mode of compensation:

Cash compensation _____
Kind _____
Other _____

Any concern about Bhatti Gate project?

Views / Comments of Interviewers

Name & Signature of Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

ANNEXURE-B: Comparison Between WB OP 4.12 and Land Acquisition Act, 1894

Sr. No.	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act	Approaches to Address the Gaps
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.
3.	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine	No equivalent requirements	Screened and categorized. Scope defined, social

Sr. No.	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act	Approaches to Address the Gaps
	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.		assessment and gender analysis undertaken.
4.	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 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.	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 formally through project grievance redress mechanisms. Consultations conducted, vulnerable groups identified and supported as relevant.
5.	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.	No equivalent requirements.	Livelihood's restoration is required, and allowances are provided as relevant.
6.	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed support	No equivalent requirements.	Support provided to be commensurate with impacts

ANNEXURE-C: Details of Affected Persons and their assets



Birds cages at proposed car parking area



Tea Stall at proposed car parking area



AP-2 , Bird cages owner



AP-1, tea stall owner

ANNEXURE-D: Stakeholder and Public Consultation with Pictorial Record

Sr. No	Participant	Date	Observation/Feedback	Remarks by PMU-Team
1	Local Residents (Asif Nizami Talat Shakir Abdullah sb Ch. Farman Iqbal Qureshi Majeed Anwar Khalid Javed Shahida Parveen Aliya Sarwar Sadia Atif) WCLA Team: Mr. Shehryar-Architect Hamza Shoaib-Civil Engineer Aqdas and Raqib Draft Persons	02-08-2022	The Local residents and shop owners were of the view that there is a dire need to improve the outlook of the area not for aesthetics only but also for improving the overall life quality of the community. They also wanted improvement in existing infrastructure, especially drainage. Women have expressed their concern about the deteriorated state of their generational homes. A housewife said that all doors and windows of her house are broken, and she feels unsafe. Other women also expressed similar concerns and requested that the restoration work should be started at the earliest. The representatives of WCLA elaborated that many buildings are in a dilapidated state and require immediate restoration. Some buildings have unique Sikh Architecture. They pointed out that WCLA has already successfully completed restoration of main trail of Delhi Gate, and they hope to achieve same results here. The community has already been sensitized to this project and it is highly anticipated by them.	The PMU team briefed about the nature of the project and assured that completion of this project will resolve some of the longstanding issues of the community especially electrical wires and drainage.
2	Attached in pictorial evidence as Annexure-E	10-11-2022 Seminar: Stake Holder Consultation	Annexure-E	
3	House owner Business owner Business owner	30-12-2022	There is no proper parking which results in traffic jam for long hours and the digging process will also affect our mobility. We need alternate routes to reach our houses and workplaces.	PMU team briefed the participants that a dedicated parking area will be developed under the proposed project. It was assured that the construction and digging process will be carried out after negotiating schedule

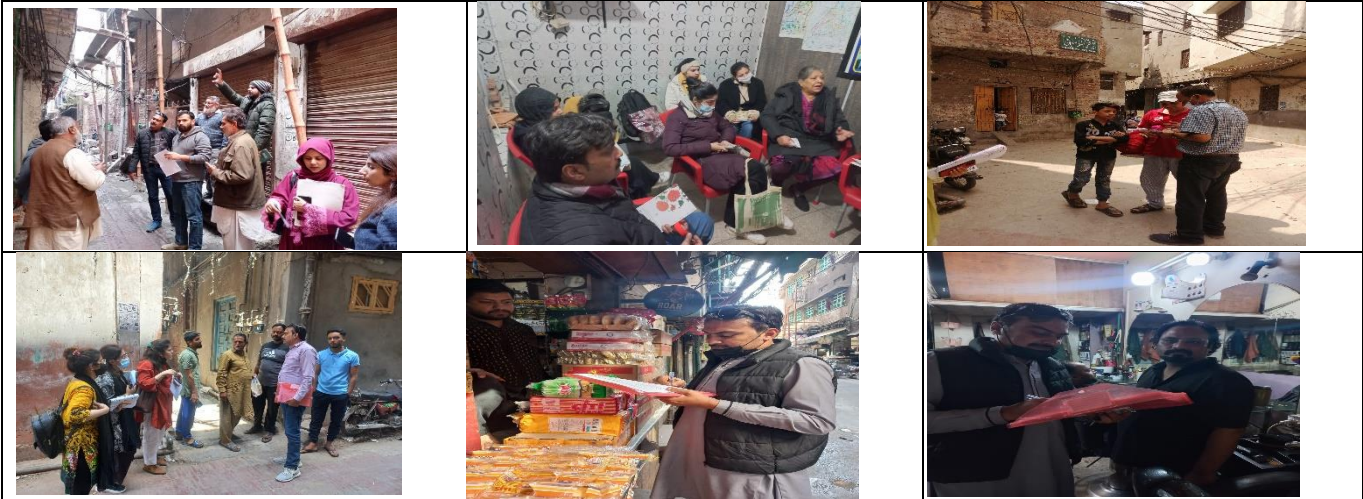
				with the local community and the contractor will be bound to provide the alternate routes, and diversions with proper signage under an elaborate management plan(ESMP)
	Business owner		As my work is related to production of wires. The long hours of non-availability of Electric supply will affect my business.	The PMU Team briefed that community would continue getting electricity supply during the proposed activities (Phase-I). However, in case power supply is interrupted for short hours, locals will be notified beforehand to make appropriate arrangements
	Secretary Union Council		1) There are no streetlights in the area. 2) The open drains are dangerous for the people in terms of health, due to open drainage rat population is also increasing.	1) Point noted regarding the street light issue. Illumination of the area is included in the proposed project. 2) Underground drainage is the part of the project and it will cover all the problems.
	Business owner		In monsoon season this area become a mess as the rain water is not properly drained and the open drains also ooze out which result in standing water on roads for many days, this thing is not only effecting the mobility of residents but the business of the local businessman .As nobody wants to come to such places .	PMU explained that the project will improve the drainage system which will end the long-standing issue of over flow of drains after rains in this area.
	Business owner			
	House owner		The process of construction will result in a lot of garbage and waste material in the area.	The contractor will be responsible for clearing the construction waste. WCLA, Supervisory consultant firm will stay in touch with waste management authorities to manage it and ensure the on-time removal and dumping of the waste in appropriate manner.

	Business owner		Construction in the major areas will affect the business activities as we outsource the raw material for business from different areas.	The contractor will intimate before the construction via notices and public announcements so raw material can be stored in sufficient quantity also a traffic management plan will be prepared. Furthermore, there is alternate access to Bhaati area through Taxali area which can also be utilized for transportation of raw material.
	Business owner			
	School principal		1) Construction will result in noise and dust pollution. 2) School activities will be disturbed. 3) Mobility and safety of kids.	1) The project work will be done mostly through manual labour as heavy machinery cannot be used inside the streets and alleys of the project area. 2) All noise producing activities will be conducted during day time near residential area. If sensitive receptor identified near the work area i.e. school, health center etc. than additional precautions will be taken to minimize the noise pollution e.g. use noise barrier, adjust working hours etc 3) Alternate routes and safety plans will be incorporated in the ESMP of the project. It will bind the contractor to take all safety measures such as placing safety barriers and cordoning off the area.

	Business owner		Is it possible to carry out the project activities after business timings?	The project will initiate work from dead end alleys away from the commercial centre. Once the work is started near business activities the contractor will negotiate timings and alternate routes with local business owners.
	House owner		If there is conflict between the on the ground labour force and the local residents or business community who will look after that matter.	Site supervisor will be present to deal with such conflicts. If the community is dissatisfied with the onsite conflict resolution, They can register their grievance through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The information regarding GRM will be displayed in the project area.
	Business owner			
	House owner		What if the water supply line is disrupted during the digging process in construction?	The PMU Team briefed that community would continue getting water supply during the proposed activities (Phase-I). However, in case water supply is interrupted for short hours, locals will be notified beforehand so they can store water.
3	Occupants of the Car Park Area i.e APs	22-02-2023 11-07-2023 11-08-2023 18-10-2023 03-01-2024 26-04-2024 13-06-2024	The APs were of the view that they are sitting on public land and serve public agencies. The relocation of their businesses should not affect their livelihood.	PMU team and WCLA reps assured that all arrangements will be made through departmental negotiations. The new location of affected structures will be mutually agreed upon by the concerned department and executing agency. WCLA will provide support in relocating of

				any personal belongings if needed.
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Pictorial View of Consultations



Public consultations on Main Trail, East-1&2, and West

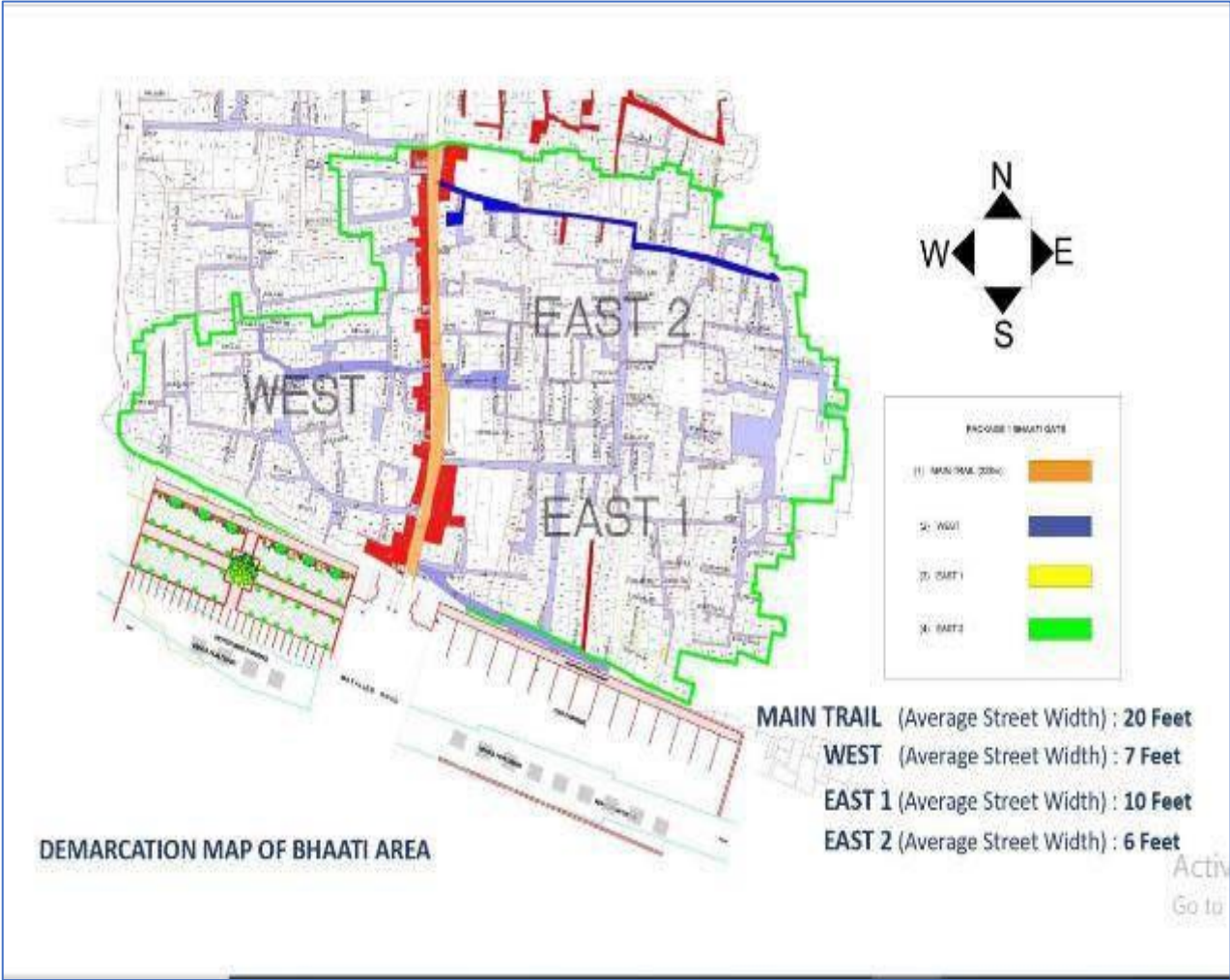


Public Consultations with Local Communities



Women consultations

ANNEXURE-E: GIS Mapping



ANNEXURE-F: Communication Record of Relocating of Waste Transfer Station between WCLA and Concern Authorities



**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
Metropolitan Corporation, Lahore**

No. 442-Dix/SWM 022

Dated. 27-09 / 2022

**Chief Executive Officer,
Lahore Waste Management Company.**

**Subject:- SHIFTING OF BHATTI GATE TRANSFER STATION TO SOME OTHER
SUITABLE SITE.**

The undersigned is directed to refer to the subject and state that Secretary, LG & CD Department, Govt. of the Punjab has observed that Bhatti Gate transfer station is in a congested area and gives very ugly look. Besides, it is also polluting the environment of the locality.

Therefore, the undersigned is directed to request you shift Bhatti Gate transfer station at some other suitable place in the larger public interest.


**Director (SWM),
Metropolitan Corporation
Lahore.**

Copy to:

- ❖ Chief Officer, MCL.
- ❖ PS to Secretary, LG & CD Department.



WALLED CITY OF LAHORE AUTHORITY
Government of the Punjab

Dated: Lahore, the 11th April, 2023

To,

The Commissioner,
Lahore Division, Lahore

Subject: **REQUEST FOR SHIFTING OF TRANSFER STATION OF LWMC TO ANY OTHER
SUITABLE PLACE AND REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OUTSIDE
BHATTI GATE.**

With reference to the subject cited above.

The Walled City of Lahore Authority (WCLA), in collaboration with the PTEGP, has initiated the implementation of the "Urban Rehabilitation and Infrastructure Improvement Project Package-I From Bhatti Gate to Katri Haji Allah Bakhsh (Taveela Shaikhani) Walled City Lahore," a World Bank-funded project. This endeavor aims to restore a balance between residential and commercial interests in the area, with the ultimate goal of reestablishing the Walled City of Lahore as a premier tourist destination.

It is worth mentioning that a fast-track project is scheduled to commence in mid-May 2023. The area outside Bhatti Gate falls under Nazool ownership (Land record & GIS map attached herewith), and WCLA is planning to develop a tourist facilitation center and parking area for the Bhatti Gate trail. This plan is expected to contribute significantly for the promotion of tourism and socioeconomic development in the area.

The transfer station of LWMC is located near project area. It has been noticed the transfer station of LWMC has the potential to cause environmental impacts and disruptions to the project's operations. Therefore, we kindly request your office to consider relocating the said transfer station to a more suitable location. Additionally, we urge the removal of any temporary structures outside Bhatti Gate and the subsequent handover of land to WCLA to ensure the smooth and uninterrupted execution of the project with the utmost commitment.

Thank you.


KAMRAN LASHARI
DIRECTOR GENERAL (WCLA)

C.C:

1. CEO, LWMC
2. Director, Operation & Maintenance, (Gunj Buksh Town), WASA
3. Director (5WM), MCL
4. Director (C&P), WCLA
5. Senior Architect, WCLA
6. Deputy Director (W.S), WCLA

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walledcitylahoreauthority



WCLAauthority



walledcitylahore.gop.pk



ANNXURE F-1: Land Ownership Record of Car Parking Area

مقامی سرکاری زمین

تفصیل خرم بزرگ ملکیت وار ملکیت رکھنے والے راجہ راجہ ملکیت سال 17-1916ء کارپوریشن

نمبر	نمبر	رقبہ اقدار	ملکیت بنام	پرکیت
1	2712	357 1034	میونسپلٹی	خرم نمبر 2717 سفید ترین قبضہ خود
2	2717	357 028	"	خرم نمبر 2712 سالم خرم ہر حیدرین وہ انہیں خوش انجام
3	2713	357 2265	سکارہ دقتدار (نزل)	سالم رقبہ خرم جات پر مکہ پولیس سٹیشن
4	2714	357 256	زیر قبضہ	
5	2715	357 188	مکہ پولیس	
6	2716	357 188		

مقامی سرکاری زمین خرم کی مساوی سال 1907-8ء
تفصیل خرم کاپی راجہ راجہ ملکیت سال 17-1916ء
کف اقدار کے ساتھ

Right Side of Gate

تفصیل خرچہ برائے ملکیت و رابطہ ریکارڈ مارچ 1986-17				
نمبر	خرچہ	رقبہ ادا	ملکیت بنام	کیڈنٹ
1	2709	5.57 2058	نسبیلہ	زیر قبضہ خشت لریہ دار اللہ بخش و سداون قوم بہ
2	2708	5.57 2039	سرحد دولتندار (نزد لنگڑ)	زیر قبضہ (محکمہ پولیس)

تفصیلی سرحد کوہ برائے خرچہ کا مساوی سالہ 1907-8
لکھنؤ قومی کالج اور حقداران زمین لکھنؤ سالہ 1986-17
لکھنؤ سرحد

(Left of Side of Gate)



Bhatti Gate: Detail of ownership with Khasra No. as per land record corporation for the year 1916-17

Sr. No.	Khasra No.	Land Area	Ownership	Status
1.	2709	SFT 2058	Lahore Municipality Corporation	Currently in possession of tenant named Allah Baksh s/o Sultan caste Manj
2.	2708	SFT 2032	Government Land (Nazool Land)	(Police Department) possession

The above given Khasra numbers for the year 1907-08 along with photocopies are as per ownership of land Register of Right Series for the year 1916-17,

(Left side of Bhatti Gate)

پیشہ
سید حفیظ علی شاہ
Patwari (w.c.l.a.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Number of Ward.	Name of Lane and Bazaar	Number of House		Owneres	Name of occupier with Father's Name	Measurement in Feet								Description of House	Rent	Remarks	
		Old Khastara	New Khastara			East		West		South		North					
						Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.				
	Bhatti Gate		2707 Bay	Municipality	Road									Bath			
	"		Jeem	Municipality	Road									Courtyard			
	"		2708	Govt.Land	(police deptment) Possession	23	0	24	0	87	0	86	0	3209 sft	Police Station		
	"		2709	Municipality	Allah Bakhsh s/o Sultan caste Manj	10	0	9	6	29	0	28	6	280 sft	Shop & Land		
	"		Alif	Municipality	Allah Bakhsh s/o Sultan caste Manj	27	0	10	0	54	6	54	0	1097-3 sft	As Per		
	"		Bay	Municipality	Allah Bakhsh s/o Sultan caste Manj	20	0	18	0	30	0	29	0	560-6 sft	Empty		
	"		Jeem	Municipality	Allah Bakhsh s/o Sultan caste Manj	18	0	18	0	7	0	6	6	121-6	Empty		

Handwritten signature

ANNEXURE-G: Schedule Rates of Lahore for Construction



No.CEB(CZ)/CSR-98/50-Dev/1637-42/D(1)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
PUNJAB BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL ZONE

Dated Lahore the January 09, 2024.

To

The Superintending Engineer,

- i) Buildings Circle No. 1, Lahore.
- ii) Buildings Circle No. 2, Lahore.
- iii) Buildings Circle No. 3, Lahore.
- iv) Buildings Circle No. 1, Faisalabad.
- v) Buildings Circle No. 2, Faisalabad.
- vi) Buildings Circle, Sahiwal.

Subject:-

**PLINTH AREA RATES 1ST BI ANNUAL 2024 FOR THE PERIOD FROM
1ST JANUARY 2024 TO 30TH JUNE 2024 IN PUNJAB BUILDINGS
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL ZONE, LAHORE.**

I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Plinth Area Rates for 1st Bi-Annual 2024 for the period (1st January 2024 to 30th June 2024) based on Input / MRS placed on website by Finance Department are hereby notified which may pleased be adopted for preparation of rough cost estimates in the Buildings Department, Central Zone, during the period mentioned above.

DA/as above.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR-II

for Chief Engineer.

Punjab Buildings Department,
Central Zone, Lahore

Endst. No.CEB(CZ)/CSR-98/50-Dev/1643-1700/D(1),

Dated: 09/01/2024.

Copy alongwith a copy of plinth area rates is forwarded for information to the:-

- i) Chairman, P&D Board Punjab, Lahore.
- ii) Secretary, Govt. of the Punjab, Finance Department, Lahore.
- iii) Secretary, Govt. of the Punjab, C&W Department, Lahore.
- iv) All Administrative Secretaries, Govt. of the Punjab.
- v) Inspector General of Police / Prisons, Punjab, Lahore.
- vi) Chief Engineer, Punjab Buildings Department (North & South Zone), Lahore.
- vii) Chief Engineer (Monitoring & Evaluation), Punjab Buildings Department, Lahore.
- viii) Chief Engineer, Punjab Planning & Design Department, Lahore.
- ix) All Deputy Commissioner (Central Zone).
- x) Chief Implementation, P&D Board, Lahore.
- xi) All Executive Engineers, Buildings Department, Central Zone.

DA/as above.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR-II

for Chief Engineer.

Buildings Department,
Central Zone, Lahore

C.C.

- i) Director (A&W-I) & Director (A&W-II) Local.
- ii) Deputy Director-I / Deputy Director-II / Chief Draftsman / Assistant Director (Dev.) / Assistant Director (Admn.) / Budget & Accounts Officer (Local).

STATEMENT SHOWING PLINTH AREA RATES
FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF BUILDINGS IN PUNJAB BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL ZONE), LAHORE.

1st BI-ANNUAL 2024 (PERIOD 1st Jan 2024 to 30th June 2024)

Sr. No.	TYPE OF BUILDING	UNIT	LAHORE	MASKANA SAHIB	SHEKHUPURA	KASUR	FAISALABAD	CHENHOT	T.T. SINGH	JUANG	SAHIWAL	OKARA	PAK PATTAN
NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS :			LAHORE			FAISALABAD			SAHIWAL				
1	SCHOOLS	P.S.R.	4170	4170	4170	4170	4040	4040	4040	4040	4000	4000	4000
2	COLLEGES	P.S.R.	4500	4500	4500	4500	4341	4341	4341	4341	4270	4270	4270
3	HOSTELS	P.S.R.	4540	4540	4540	4540	4369	4369	4369	4369	4306	4306	4306
4	HOSPITALS	P.S.R.	4488	4488	4488	4488	4336	4336	4336	4336	4252	4252	4252
5	MISC. BUILDINGS	P.S.R.	4549	4549	4549	4549	4396	4396	4396	4396	4338	4338	4338
6	MULTI PURPOSE HALL WITH PRE-CAST / PRE-STRESSED RCC 3-T ROOF ON HALL (CEILING HEIGHT=23' 6")	P.S.R.	3755	3755	3755	3755	3625	3625	3625	3625	3585	3585	3585
7	GARAGE / CYCLE STAND	P.S.R.	3257	3257	3257	3257	3105	3105	3105	3105	3031	3031	3031
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS :			LAHORE			FAISALABAD			SAHIWAL				
8	B.P.S. No. 1-10	P.S.R.	5743	5743	5743	5743	5550	5550	5550	5550	5443	5443	5443
9	B.P.S. No. 11-14	P.S.R.	5554	5554	5554	5554	5338	5338	5338	5338	5244	5244	5244
10	B.P.S. No. 15-17	P.S.R.	5251	5251	5251	5251	5000	5000	5000	5000	4913	4913	4913
11	B.P.S. No. 18-19	P.S.R.	5236	5236	5236	5236	5073	5073	5073	5073	4998	4998	4998
12	B.P.S. No. 20 & ABOVE	P.S.R.	5478	5478	5478	5478	5250	5250	5250	5250	5186	5186	5186
13	COMPOUND WALL 4.5" thick, & 6.0 ft. height above Plinth Level	P.S.R.	3058	3058	3058	3058	2864	2864	2864	2864	2715	2715	2715
14	BOUNDARY WALL 9" thick, & 6.0 ft. height above Plinth Level	P.S.R.	4464	4464	4464	4464	4150	4150	4150	4150	3912	3912	3912
15	SECURITY WALL 9" thick, & 6.0 ft. height above Plinth Level	P.S.R.	9053	9053	9053	9053	8601	8601	8601	8601	8527	8527	8527
16	INTERNAL ELECTRIC INSTALLATION EXCEPT CYCLE STAND & GARAGES	P.S.R.	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
17	INTERNAL PUBLIC HEALTH PORTION	P.S.R.	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
18	INTERNAL SUI GAS	P.S.R.	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
19	INTERNAL ELECTRIC INSTALLATION FOR CYCLE STAND & GARAGES	P.S.R.	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
ADDITIONS / REDUCTIONS IN PLINTH AREA RATES :			LAHORE			FAISALABAD			SAHIWAL				
20	ADD FOR STOP / ISOLATED COLUMN FOOTING	P.S.R.	682	682	682	682	659	659	659	659	700	700	700
21	ADD FOR EACH 1" & ADDITIONAL HEIGHT ABOVE 12' 6"	P.S.R.	95	95	95	95	88	88	88	88	83	83	83
22	ADD FOR EACH 1" & DEEPER FOUNDATION	P.S.R.	84	84	84	84	77	77	77	77	72	72	72
23	ADD FOR RUBBED RAFT FOUNDATION (Five Storeys)	P.S.R.	2757	2757	2757	2757	2751	2751	2751	2751	2928	2928	2928
24	ADD FOR FLAT RAFT FOUNDATION (Five Storeys)	P.S.R.	2459	2459	2459	2459	2438	2438	2438	2438	2630	2630	2630
25	ADD FOR BASEMENT (PROVISION FOR STEM OF RCC RETAINING WALL ONLY)	P.S.R.	1842	1842	1842	1842	1831	1831	1831	1831	1889	1889	1889
26	ADD FOR FOUNDATION FOR FIRST FLOOR AND SUBSEQUENT FLOORS	P.S.R.	190	190	190	190	165	165	165	165	154	154	154
27	ADD FOR FRAME STRUCTURE FOR EACH FLOOR	P.S.R.	980	980	980	980	968	968	968	968	1000	1000	1000
28	REDUCE COST OF FOUNDATION FOR FIRST FLOOR AND SUBSEQUENT FLOORS	P.S.R.	646	646	646	646	600	600	600	600	569	569	569
29	ADD FOR FIRST FLOOR AND SUBSEQUENT FLOORS	P.S.R.	190	190	190	190	165	165	165	165	154	154	154

- Notes:-
- These rates are prepared on the basis of standard drawings / improved specifications, normal bearing capacity 0.75 Tsf, normal plinth level 4-ft above ground level and foundation 3ft deep from NSL.
 - The raft foundation has been taken for five storeys. The rate for same will be increased or decreased proportionately depending on number of storeys.
 - The rates for mild steel reinforcement are based on local billet.
 - The boundary wall of 9" height is with RCC column at 16' or 12' x 9" & Plinth beam 12' x 9" with RCC coping as per design provided by the Director P&D.
 - Rates at serial No.4 are inclusive of 2" thick high density Polystyrene XPS board to be installed on roof for insulation.
 - The Plinth area rates are inclusive of cartage for crushed stone aggregate/bajt from approved quarry to the site of work.
 - Improved Specifications include following for all Residential / Non-Residential Buildings as follows:-
Aluminum Windows, Solid Wooden Doors, Porcelain Tiles / Marble 24"x24" for floors with matching Skirting, Ceramic Tiles (12"x18"/12"x24"/18"x24" / 6"x24"/12"x36") for wash rooms, Plastic Emulsion for interior surface, Weather Shield Paint + Cement Plaster for exterior surface, Beach / Hinge Electrical Fittings, PPRC / G.I pipes for water supply except
a) Mosaic tiles 12"x12"x1" for Residence Grade 1-10 and 24"x24"x2" for Schools, Porcelain tiles 18"x18" for Residence Grade 11-14.
b) Vinyl Emulsion for Residence Grade 1-10 and Grade 11-14.
c) Stainless Steel Railing for Residences Grade 15-17, 18-19 and 20 & Above.
d) Solid Flush Doors in Residences Grade 1-10, 11-14 & 15-17.
 - Provision of Grade 60 steel fabrication is included in Plinth Area rates.

[Signature]
CHIEF DRAFTSMAN
Chief Engineer (Central Zone)
Punjab Buildings Department Lahore

[Signature]
DEPUTY DIRECTOR-II
for Chief Engineer (Central Zone)
Punjab Buildings Department
Lahore