

August 2024



**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP) FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF ROHTAS FORT BYPASS ROAD LENGTH 3.21
KM**

PUNJAB TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH PROJECT

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT BOARD GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP) FOR CONSTRUCTION
OF ROHTAS FORT BYPASS ROAD LENGTH 3.21 KM**

ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP) REPORT

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ISSUE AND REVISION RECORD

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
A	22-06-2023	ARAP Consulting Firm	SS & GS PMU-PTEGP		1 st Draft ARAP
B	28-8-2023	ARAP Consulting Firm	SS & GS PMU-PTEGP		2 nd Draft
C	13-10-2023	ARAP Consulting Firm	SS & GS PMU-PTEGP		2 nd Draft rev 2
D	21-02-2024	ARAP Consulting Firm	SS & GS PMU-PTEGP		2 nd Draft rev 3
E	24-06-2024	ARAP Consulting Firm	SS & GS PMU-PTEGP		Final ARAP

LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
ROW	Right of Way
WB	World Bank

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 economic and physical displacement that results from a development project.
Inventory of Losses	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.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	It includes the dependents/household members of the Affected Persons (AP)
Resettlement Action Plan	The time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring, and evaluation.
Squatter	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 Department, Government of Punjab (GoPb) with the financial assistance of the World Bank (WB) has launched the Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth Project (PTEGP) to increase the contribution of 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 proposed subproject "Construction of Rohtas Bypass Road Length 3.21 Km," is aligned with the project's objectives of promoting cultural and heritage tourism by improving public access. Rohtas Fort attracts many tourists seeking recreational tours and enjoying the natural beauty of the eco-tourism landscape. The 3.21-kilometer bypass road aims to enhance connectivity, facilitating a smoother and more enjoyable experience for visitors and contributing to the sustainable development of cultural and heritage tourism in the region.

This sub-project will cause the acquisition of private land measuring 48 Kanal for the sub-project which is owned by 18 households. The private land characterized as barren with no immediate productive potential and may cause small-scale future adverse social impacts. The land is owned by 18 Affected Households (AHs) which will not be physically or economically displaced, the World Bank OP 4.12 requires the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to identify and mitigate these impacts. This ARAP has been prepared following 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 ARAP for the sub-project addresses impacts on the acquisition of privately owned land within the project (3.21 Km) because of civil works/sub-project implementation.

ES- 2 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- 3 SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT AND CENSUS SURVEY

This ARAP has been prepared based on a 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 covered 100% of affected Households.

The census survey of 18 affected households (AHs) indicated that the population of the surveyed households was comprised of 126 APs and among them, there were more males (52.6%) than females (47.4). The average family size is 7 persons per household. About 73% of AHs were living in a joint family system where grandparents were also living under the same roof and 27% percent of respondents reported that they were living in a nuclear family system.

The demographic characteristic of the survey shows that 18% of the head of AHs were up to 25 years of age, 27% were aged between 26 – 35 years while again 27% were 36 – 45 years old and the remaining 18 % AHs were above than 45 years of age. These figures show that most of the head of households were mature enough to give their opinion about the proposed project and have envisioned its impacts. Pothohari was the dominant language spoken by 55% AHs.

The census revealed that 19 % of the members of the APs were illiterate. Out of the total, 10% male and 9 % female were illiterate. According to socio-economic survey findings, it was witnessed that out of total APs, 27.3% were small business operator, 18.2% and 45.5% were associated with government and private jobs respectively. While only 9.1% of APs were associated with agriculture. The income level of the surveyed APs was grouped in five ranges. During the socioeconomic and census survey it was revealed that none of the AH was earning below PKR. 32,000 per month. Most of the APs (45%) were earning between PKR. 32,001 to 40,000.

This ARAP has been prepared to address resettlement impacts on affected persons (APs) to execute the sub-project sustainably. The sub-project is likely to cause moderate levels of social and resettlement impacts in accordance with categorization criteria as specified in the ESMF.

ES- 4 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

In accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12, a census was conducted to identify the person 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 basis. The PAPs will receive the compensation of barren land at the replacement cost value as per the following **Table ES-1**.

Table ES 1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specification	Affected Households	Compensation Entitlements
Land	Barren	18	Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All AHs	Deal appropriately during project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies

ES-5 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

During ARAP preparation, adequate consultation and involvement of the local communities and the affected persons is important. Specifically, the affected persons must be informed about the project objective and timeline, compensation arrangements, and grievance redress mechanism. As discussed earlier, the proposed sub- project will impact the local communities living in and around the project area to some extent. The key resettlement impact will be the loss of their private owned land. There is a total of 18 Affected Households (AHs) which comprised of 126 Affected Persons (APs)

Numerous consultations sessions were carried out from 09-03-2022 to 06-06-2024 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-6 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, M&E, and Environment specialists capable of carrying out the implementation and monitoring of ARAP. A supervisory consultancy firm, ES Consultants has been recruited which apart from the engineering staff also has Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) staff. They will also be tasked to support the PMU in implementing the ARAP mainly in consultations with PAPs and local communities;

recording and resolving immediate grievances which arise during the civil work; and on-site monitoring & supervision. The Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist and Supervisory Consultants will be responsible for the on-field implementation of the ARAP. As per the RPF, if RAPs are prepared regular monitoring of sub-projects will be carried out. The monitoring findings will be communicated to all concerned PAPs, the PMU, and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports.

ES-7 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The overall budget for the resettlement component is estimated at PKR. 11,755,392. This includes the cost for land acquisition, monitoring & evaluation, administration, and contingencies.

ES-8 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

An implementation schedule including various sub-tasks and timelines matching with the civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table ES-2**. 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.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
1	Approval of ARAP Document	World Bank	^{3rd} Quarter of 2024
2	Urdu Translation of ARAP	PMU	Within two weeks of approval
3	Notification of GRC (Site Level)	PMU	Within four weeks of approval
4	Notification of PMU-GRC	PMU	Within four weeks of approval
5	Notices to APs regarding their claims	BOR	Within six weeks of approval
6	Notices to APs to receive land compensation	BOR	Within eight weeks of approval
7	Hire and Mobilize IMA	PMU	Within four weeks of WB approval
8	Submit Monitoring Report by IMA	IMA	Within 14 weeks of WB approval
9	WB's Approval of IMA Compliance Report	WB	Within 18 weeks of WB approval
10	Disclosure of ARAP Implantation	PMU	Throughout as per the sub-activities under implementation of ARAP

ES- 9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

According to the Monitoring plan devised in the RPF of the project, effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism is required. ARAP implementation will be monitored regularly by the Social and Gender Specialist and supervisory consultants.

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 opportunities¹.

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 Punjab². The total funding of the Project is USD 55 million with a World Bank contribution of USD 50 million over the five-year time frame³.

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 proposed subproject "Construction of Rohtas Bypass Road Length 3.21 Km," is aligned with the project's objectives of promoting cultural and heritage tourism by improving public access. The Rohtas Fort attracts many tourists seeking recreational tours and enjoying the natural beauty of the eco-tourism landscape. The 3.21-kilometer bypass road aims to enhance

¹ 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>

² 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>

³ Adapted from https://ptegp.punjab.gov.pk/project_overview

connectivity, facilitating a smoother and more enjoyable experience for visitors and contributing to the sustainable development of cultural and heritage tourism in the region.

The route is in a severely damaged and deteriorated condition. The location map of the project is shown in **Figure 1.1**.

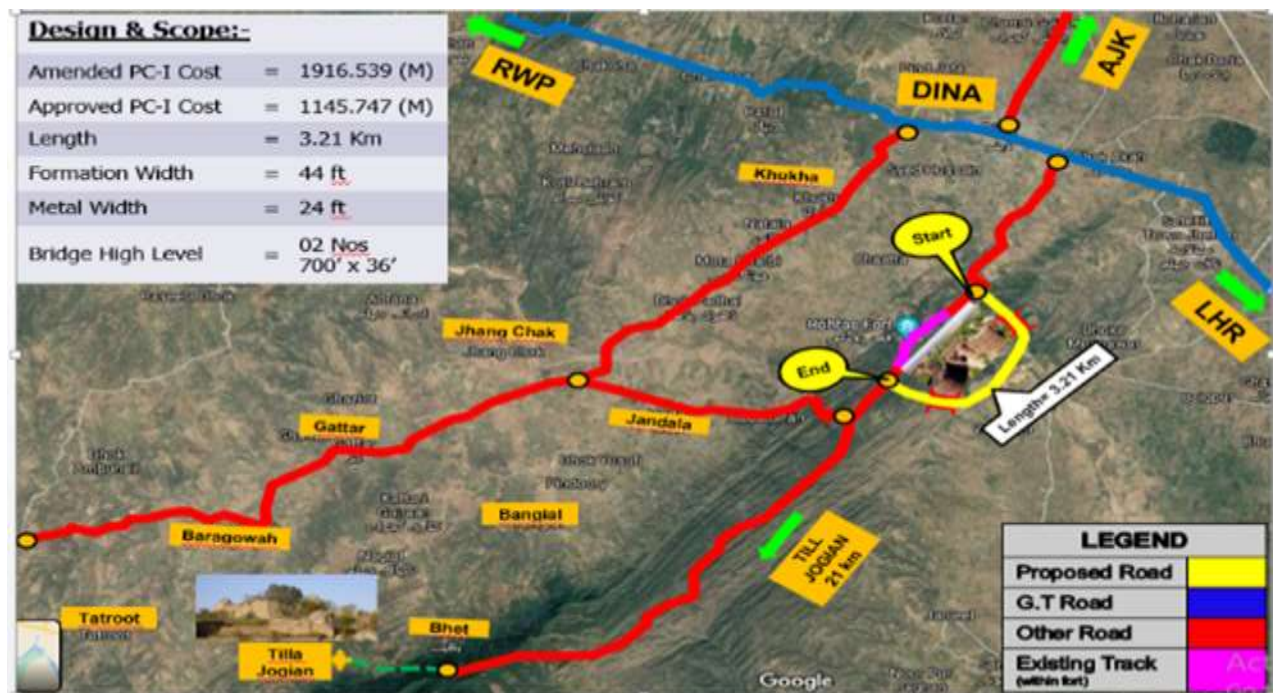


Figure 1.1: Location Map

1.2 PROJECT PROPONENT

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

1.3 ENGINEERING DESIGN PARAMETERS

The Engineering design parameters and their details are shown in **Table 1.1**

Table 1.1: Engineering Design Parameters and the details

Sr. No.	Description	Specifications
1.	Pavement Type	Flexible
2.	Length (Km)	3.21
3.	Formation Width	44 ft
4.	Carriageway Width	24ft

5.	Treated Shoulders	4 ft
6.	Sub-Base Course	8"
7.	Base Course	8"
8.	Asphalt Wearing Course.	2"

The Maps are attached as **Annex-C**.

1.4 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

The planned road spans 3.1 kilometers. Specifically, between RD 0+00 to RD 15+00, a land area of 48 kanal is necessary to be acquired to ensure seamless transportation towards the Rohtas Fort, while from 16+00 to 10,528+00 the remaining road and its alignment runs through on government land owned by the Forest Department and free from all encumbrances. The private land is owned by 18 APs. This parcel of land is unproductive and not utilized for any cultivation purposes.

1.5 PREPARATION OF ARAP

The sub-project involves the construction of Rohtas Bypass Road spanning 3.21 Km, located in Tehsil Dina, Village Rehana. Given that the number of PAPs is less than 200, the World Bank OP 4.12 requires the preparation of an ARAP to address these impacts. This ARAP has been prepared in accordance with the project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), ensuring compliance to both the national regulatory framework and the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

The present ARAP has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of a subproject characterized by a moderate level of negative impacts, which is localized and aligns the PTEGP-RPF.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE ARAP

The ARAP for the sub-project addresses impacts on the acquisition of privately owned land within the project (3.21 Km) because of civil works/sub-project implementation. Thus, the focus of this plan is to compensate those affected by the sub-project activities. It includes the entitlements for those affected, outlines the institutional framework, and the mechanisms for consultation, grievances resolution, and the timeframe for implementation. The following are the specific objectives of this ARAP:

- ▶ Identify and assess resettlement impacts based on detailed design, conduct meaningful consultations with the affected local communities to inform and guide them about the project, perceived impacts, and outcomes.
- ▶ Assess and quantify loss of the impacted assets as significant or insignificant and corresponding income losses to the owners impacted.

- ▶ Provide a strategy that would ensure timely acquisition of land, payment of compensation, and delivery of other benefits to APs before taking possession of the acquired/affected assets; and,
- ▶ Explain compensation entitlements with itemized budget estimates and ARAP implementation schedule as well as suggest institutional set-up for timely implementation and monitoring of ARAP.

2 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 RESETTLEMENT 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.

2.2 NATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

2.2.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) addresses the protection of property rights (Article 24) "no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his (her) property following the 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. Further, Article 4 (sub-clause/a of 1) reiterates the legislative right of people: "No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law".

2.2.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

In the absence of a specific resettlement policy, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 is the legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation to affected person. 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 the acquisition of private properties for public purposes and compensation, it does not extend to the resettlement and rehabilitation of persons as required by donor agencies including the World Bank.

2.2.2.1 PAKISTAN'S LAW AND REGULATORY SYSTEM FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

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

Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation. For those without title rights, there are no laws in Pakistan either at federal or 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. **Table 2.1** elaborates on key sections of the LAA sections pertinent to the acquisition

of land. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for the acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects.

Table 2.1: Key Sections of Pakistan’s LAA 1894

Sections	Details
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting the survey.
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose.
Section 5a	Hearing Objections, covering the need for inquiry of the concerns or grievances of the affected people related to land prices.
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take orders for the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The LAC has then to direct that the land acquired be physically marked out, measured, and planned.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all affectees that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any compensation claims then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of the affectees in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make inquiries into the measurements, value, and claim and then to issue the final “award”. The award includes the land’s marked area and the valuation of the compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	The emergency clause allows the acquisition of land before compensation of APs. This clause will not be applied in any aspect or subproject of PTEGP.
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, affectees may request the LAC to refer the case to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of the land.
Section 23	The award of compensation to the title holders for acquired land is determined at i) its market value of land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees, and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immovable) or his earnings, v) expenses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession plus 15% premium because of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with the person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48A (LAA- 1986)	If within one year from the date of publication of the declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him because of the delay.

2.3 WORLD BANK INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY (OP 4.12)

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

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

ARAP is prepared to comply with the WB OP 4.12.

2.4 GAPS BETWEEN NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND WORLD BANK POLICY

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

- All land-owning affected persons losing land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land rights, whether for temporary or permanent acquisition.
- Tenants and sharecroppers, whether registered or not, for all land-based assets, based on prevailing tenancy arrangements.
- Persons losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, and unregistered, tenants and leaseholders plus encroachers and squatters.
- Persons losing business, income, and salaries of workers, or a person or business suffering temporary effects, such as disturbance to the 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 in **Annex- D**.

3 SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT AND CENSUS SURVEY

3.1 DATA COLLECTION

The census survey for the preparation of ARAP was meticulously organized, employing a structured approach to gather comprehensive data within the sub-project areas. To initiate the process, a team was assembled, consisting of trained surveyors and field experts equipped to conduct household visits and consultations. Overall, the census survey required meticulous planning, effective communication strategies, and adaptability to overcome challenges encountered during field visits and consultations. The insights gathered from this process have contributed significantly to a more comprehensive understanding of the affected households' situations, aiding in the formulation of targeted interventions.

3.1.1 Problems Encountered

Several challenges were encountered during the census survey. Some households were initially hesitant to participate due to mistrust or apprehension about the survey's intentions. Overcoming language barriers and addressing community-specific concerns required extra effort and sensitivity. Moreover, logistical challenges, such as accessing remote areas and maintaining consistency in data collection methods, were encountered but managed effectively.

3.1.2 Field Visits and Consultations

Field visits were organized systematically, covering all designated areas outlined within the sub-project zones. The survey team engaged in face-to-face consultations with affected households, employing a structured questionnaire designed to capture various socio-economic aspects. These consultations were conducted in person, allowing for direct interaction and a comprehensive understanding of the households' situations, concerns, and needs. Additionally, community meetings were held to address collective queries, clarify survey objectives, and ensure an inclusive approach to data collection. These gatherings facilitated open discussions, enabling a better understanding of the community dynamics and concerns related to the project.

3.1.3 Lessons Learned

Throughout the survey, several valuable lessons were acquired. Firstly, the importance of clear communication and establishing rapport with the affected households emerged as a crucial factor in obtaining accurate and reliable data. Additionally, ensuring transparency about the survey's purpose and addressing concerns raised by the households significantly improved cooperation and participation.

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.

3.2 CENSUS

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/APs; (iv) collect gender disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of APs. The census covered 100% of affected households.

The census questionnaire included sections on APs' profiles including sections on demographic and socio-economic characteristics (family type and size (gender disaggregated), ethnicity, literacy status (gender disaggregated), household income level with income sources, and vulnerability status in terms of poverty, disability and gender of household etc.). It also includes a section on household property with asset ownership status (land and land-based assets) and project-affected assets with its ownership.

A well-experienced team consisting of social development experts/ resettlement specialists, social mobilizers/ survey enumerators, and data managers have been involved during the field surveys and data processing & analysis. Data collection was carried out under the supervision of the resettlement specialists in the field to assist the enumerators to ensure the quality of work. Data collection was completed on 23rd August 2023. The data collection tools are annexed as **Annex-H**.

3.3 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

The area of the proposed project falls in the administrative jurisdiction of the Jhelum District. The socio-economic survey focused on the AHs of sub-project area and relevant information related to the district.

3.4 ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP AND POPULATION

3.4.1 District Jhelum at a Glance

Jhelum is situated on the eastern bank of the Jhelum River, within the district of Jhelum in the northern region of the Punjab Province, Pakistan. Ranking as the 44th largest city of Pakistan by population, the city is home about 969, 57 residents. Covering an area of about 22 square kilometers (8.5 square miles). Jhelum has a population density of 261 people per square kilometer. The city experiences a population growth rate of 1.51%. The demographic composition predominantly comprises Muslims, accounting for 98.47% of the population, while the Christians constitute the majority among minorities, making up sharing 1.36% of the district's population.

3.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF APS

The assessment of social impact on the people who are going to be affected is an important exercise in the project planning and designing. A socio-economic and census survey was carried out to develop a socio-economic profile of the affected household (AHs)⁴ along the proposed alignment of respective road sections. The census survey of all AHs (100%) was

⁴ Generally, the respondent for census survey are head of households.

carried out. Census was carried out for all available heads of household to prepare socio-economic profile of the AHs and is used to define the entitlements for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration for the AHs in general and the vulnerable in particular. 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.

3.5.1 Population and Family Size

A socio-economic survey of 18 AHs indicated that the population within these households comprised 126 persons. Among them, there were slightly more males (52.6%) than females (47.4%) The average family size was found to be 7 persons per household. The distribution of respondent's families based on gender is detailed in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Population and Household Size of the AHs

Total AHs	Population				Total APs	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
18	60	52.6	66	47.4	126	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey of APs

3.5.2 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is an important demographic indicator, which is defined as the “number of males per hundred females”. As per the social survey, the sex ratio based on the household was 110 males per 100 females.

3.5.3 Family System

About 73% of APs were found to be living in a joint family system wherein grandparents also shared the same living space. In contrast 27% of respondents reported living in a nuclear family system. The details are shown in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2: Family Structure

Sr. No.	Family Structure	Number of AHs	Percentage
1	Joint	13	73
2	Nuclear	5	27
Total		18	100

3.5.4 Age Composition

The demographic analysis of the survey shows that 18% of the APs members were aged up to 25 years, 37% fell within the age range of 26–35 years. Another 27% were between 36–45 years old, and the remaining 18 % APs members were above 45 years of age. These figures suggest that most of the APs were mature individuals capable of providing informed opinions about the proposed sub-project and foreseeing its potential impacts. Further details on the age composition are provided in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Age Composition of APs

Sr. No.	Age Composition	Number of AHs	Percentage
1	18-25	3	18
2	26-35	7	37
3	36-45	5	27
4	Above 45	3	18
Total		18	100

3.5.5 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.

3.5.6 Mother Tongue

Within the APs, the dominant language spoken was Potohari, constituting 55% of the AHs. This was followed by Urdu, spoken by 27% of the APs and Punjabi, spoken by 18%. **Table 3.4** shows the language being spoken by the respondents.

Table 3.4: Mother Tongue

Sr. No.	Language	AHs	Percentage
1	Potohari	10	55
2	Urdu	5	27
3	Punjabi	3	18
Total		18	100

3.5.7 Caste Structure

The respondents of the socioeconomic survey represented diverse caste groups in the project area. The findings revealed that most of the AHs, constituting 64 %, belonged to Gujar caste. Additionally, 18% belonged to Muhandri caste, 9 % identified as Malik, and another 9% were known as Dastkar. The breakdown of the castes of the respondents is given in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5: Caste Structure

Sr. No.	Ethnic Group	Number of AHs	Percentage
1	Gujjar	12	64
3	Muhandri	3	18
4	Malik	2	9
5	Dastkar	2	9
Total		18	100

3.5.8 Education Level

The census findings indicate that 19 % of the APs were found to be illiterate. Among them, 10% male, and 9 % female. The average literacy rate in the surveyed households was 80%, which is slightly higher compared to the national literacy rate of 60% for both sexes as per the Economic Survey 2020-21. Education status among the members of AHs is shown in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.6: Educational Status

Gender	% of Literacy status of population age 10 years and above															
	Illiterate		Primary		Middle		Matric		Inter-mediate		Graduation		Post-Graduation		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	13	10	14	11	11	9	6	5	10	8	10	8	5	4	68	54
Female	11	9	11	9	10	8	10	8	8	6	6	5	4	3	58	46
Both Sex	24	19	25	20	21	17	16	13	18	14	16	13	9	7	126	100

3.5.9 Occupational Status

According to socio-economic survey findings, it was observed that out of total AHs, 27.3% were engaged in small business operations, 18.2% were associated with government jobs, and 45.5% were involved in private jobs. Conversely, only 9.1% of AHs were associated with agriculture. Detailed statistics regarding occupational status of the AHs are presented in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7: Occupations

Professional Status of AHs			
Sr. No.	Professional Status	Number	Percentage
1	Business	5	27.3
2	Government Job	3	18.2
3	Private Job	8	45.5
4	Agriculture	2	9.1
Total		18	100

3.5.10 Monthly Income

The income levels of the surveyed AHs were grouped into five ranges. The socioeconomic and census survey unveiled that none of the APs was earning below PKR. 32,000 per month. The majority, comprising 45% of the AHs, fell within the income range of PKR. 32,001 to 40,000. A detailed breakdown of the monthly income of AHs is presented in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Average Monthly Income

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Income (PKR.)	Number of AHs	Percentage
1	Up to 32,000	0	0
2	32,001 to 40,000	8	45
3	40,001 to 50,000	5	27
4	50,001 to 60,000	3	18
5	Above 60,000	2	9
Total		18	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of APs

3.5.11 Monthly Expenditure

Household expenditure is closely tied to family income. Consequently, about 27% of the AHs reported monthly expenditure up to PKR 32,000, and 36% fell within the range of PKR 32001-40,000. Additionally, 18% of AHs reported family expenditure between the range of PKR 40,001-50,000, while 10% had expenses ranging from PKR 50,001 to 60,000 per month. Another 9% of AHs reported expenditures exceeding PKR 60,000. Details of the respondents' monthly expenditure can be found in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9: Monthly Expenditure

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Expenditures (Rs)	Number of AHs	Percentage
1	Up to 32,000	5	27
2	32,001 to 40,000	6	36
3	40,001 to 50,000	3	18
4	50,001 to 60,000	2	10
5	Above 60,000	2	9
Total		18	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of APs

3.5.12 Housing Construction Pattern

In the project area, a diverse housing pattern was observed. Notably, 82% of AH were living in pacca houses constructed using superior materials and workmanship, while 18% respondents had semi pacca houses which were made of bricks masonry with mud mortar.

None of the respondents mentioned that they lived in katcha houses made with mud and straws. **Table 3.10** shows construction pattern of houses in subproject area.

Table 3.10: Housing Construction Pattern

Sr. No.	Type of House	Number of AHs	Percentage
1	Pacca	15	82
2	Semi Pacca	3	18
3	Katcha	0	0
Total		18	100

3.5.13 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, 100% of the respondents were living in their own houses.

3.5.14 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 3.11**.

Table 3.11: Access to Social Amenities

Sr. No.	Facility	Available (%)
1	Electricity	100
2	School	100
3	Hospital	100
4	Gas	0
5	Water Supply	88
6	Sewerage	94
7	Telephone/Mobile	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of APs

3.6 GENDER SITUATION

Rural women are major contributors in four sub-sectors of the rural economy, crop production, livestock rearing, cottage industry, household and family maintenance activities. These responsibilities cover various tasks, including transporting water, fuel and fodder to and from

the home, as well as engaging in food preparation, preservation and childcare. Most of these women primarily stay within their home and only venture outside the village for visits to relatives or in case of health emergencies, or essential trips to hospital in nearby towns. In contrast, females in urban settings are actively involved in a diverse range of livelihood earning activities.

3.6.1 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 3.12** indicates the women participation level.

Table 3.12: Women Participation in the Various Activities

Sr. No.	Activities	Participation Level
1	Household	98%
2	Child caring	96%
3	Employment	02%
4	Social obligations (marriage, birthday& other functions)	100%
5	Local representation (counselor /political gathering)	02%

Source: Field Survey

3.6.2 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.
- Insufficient medical treatment facilities, especially unavailability of female medical staff in local Basic Health Units (BHUs).
- Insufficient educational facilities for women in the local educational institutions.
- Skill development centers are not available in the proposed project area; and
- Scarcity of sanitation and hygiene facilities for the females.

4 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACS

The proposed works under the sub-project include the construction of a new bypass road to south-east of Rohtas Fort. A total land area of 48 Kanal is required for the new road. It is important to note that the APs will not face physical or economical displacement, as the identified parcels of land are currently barren, with no cultivation activities are being carried out from APs. Furthermore, there is no encroachment on the land earmarked for acquisition. For the assessment and evaluation of these impacts, the following methodology has been adopted.

4.1 IMPACT ON LAND

The affected asset(s) include mainly the uncultivated or barren land nearby to the Rohtas Fort and the record of land parcels and land affected persons along with detail of section 4 is annexed as **Annex A&B**. Hence, the private land measuring 48 Kanal would be acquired for the sub-project which is owned by the 18 households which comprised 126 APs. **Table 4.1** indicates the quantum of required land.

Table 4.1: List of Affected Asset

Sr. No	Type of Affected Asset	Total Area	Ownership Status	Status
1	Barren Land	48 Kanal	Privately owned land	Barren

4.2 IMPACTS ON RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

The sub-project will not impact on any structures whatsoever.

4.3 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 field data, a total of 1256 trees will be impacted. To mitigate the loss, compensation will be provided in accordance with the RPF. The cost has already been made part of the ESMP. Importantly, these trees are situated on state land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department and are not privately owned. A detailed estimate from the Forest Department is provided in **Annex-G**.

4.4 IMPACT ON VULNERABLE APS (IF ANY)

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.

5 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

5.1 GENERAL

This ARAP determines the mechanism for providing compensation for partial structural losses due to construction of the road.

5.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

In accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12, a census was conducted to identify the APs 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 based on replacement cost value of barren land.

5.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Entitlements or compensation of barren land have been given in the entitlement matrix in line with Project RPF. The eligibility of APs will be governed by the entitlement matrix before cut-off date, i.e., 27 February 2024. **Table 5.1** provides an entitlement matrix for different types of losses and dislocation, based on the Inventory Census.

Table 5.1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specification	Affected Households	Compensation Entitlements
Land	Barren	18	Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All AHs	Deal appropriately during project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies

5.4 TIMELINE

The compensation will be paid to AHs after the completion of the land acquisition process by the revenue department.

5.5 COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

For the unidentified losses (if any) a Compensation Committee will be formed by PD-PTEGP, headed by PD, C&W. The representatives of PMU-PTEGP (Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist will act as secretary, XEN C&W Jhelum, 01 representative from District Administration, 01 APs representative. All payment of compensation will be paid by crossed bank cheques. The committee will verify unidentified losses of APs and recommend PMU for payment of compensation package in accordance with ARAP. Payment will be made through crossed cheques in the name of individual APs, or directly into AP bank account, and the record will be maintained at PMU.

5.6 PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT

As per the RPF, finances for RAP cost, including compensation of land, allowances, and administration of RAP preparation and implementation, will be provided by the Government of Punjab as counterpart funds. To ensure that sufficient funds are available for RAP implementation, the Government will allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost estimated in the RAP plus 15% of contingencies before RAP implementation. As discussed earlier, the project will pay the compensation amount to the APs through the compensation committee of PTEGP and salvage materials may belong to the acquiring agency but not deducted from the replacement cost. The payments will be made through a crossed cheque in the name of the recipient AP.

5.7 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

Compensation will be paid after the completion of LAA process. Compensation cost includes the cost of land and applicable surcharges. The total estimated cost for the implementation of this ARAP is expected to be PKR 11,755,392/-

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

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

5.8 UPDATING THE ARAP

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

6 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

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

6.2 OBJECTIVES OF CONSULTATION

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

6.3 METHOD OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The WB Policy requires the provision of relevant project information in a timely manner, at an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to the APs and other stakeholders. Information disclosure involves delivering information about a proposed project to the APs and other stakeholders. The purpose of the information disclosure requirements specified under WB Policy is to facilitate engagement of people so that a constructive relationship between the parties is established at the outset and maintained over the life of the project. Special efforts were made to reach vulnerable groups lacking access to public media and information exchange. Some of the disclosing information methods are:

- Public meetings
- Focus group discussions
- Household/Individual interviews
- Program websites; and
- Local information boards at village information centers.

Public Consultations were carried out to establish stakeholder's opinions regarding project implementation. The methods used for public consultation and stakeholder's participation are shown in **Figure 6.1**:

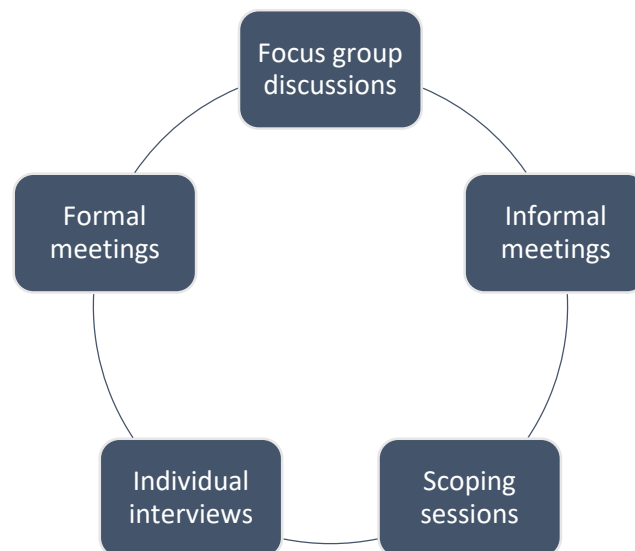


Figure 6.1: Methods used for public consultation and stakeholder's participation

6.4 CONSULTATION WITH PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

The 42 community members (35 men and 7 women) and their representatives along with the 8 other key institutional stakeholders, i.e., relevant persons of Board of Revenue (BOR), Highway Department, Municipal corporation and Local Government & Community Development Department were consulted from 06-01-2023 to 06-06-2024 to introduce the project formally and to obtain their views on the development project. Their views and suggestions were recorded. The same has been elaborated in **Table 6.1**. The meetings were held at mutually decided locations within the sub-project area. In the meetings' affected people were informed about sub- project activities, impacts, and compensation process.

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

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

The following issues were also discussed:

- loss of land
- Compensation for land

The concerns of the APs are summarized in the table below and the lists of participants are attached as **Annex-F**.

Table 6.1: Community Consultations Conducted and Recorded

Sr. No	Location	Date	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Category of Participants
1.	Dina	6-01-23	15	13	2	Local Community & public
2.	Rohtas (Dina)	7-01-23	9	8	1	APs
3.	Budlot (Dina)	23-8-23	13	10	3	APs/Local Community & public
4.	Rehana	24-8-23	5	4	1	Local Community & public
5.	Rehana	06-6-24	16	10	6	APs/Local Community & public
6.	Total		42	35	7	

6.5 OUTCOME OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

In these consultations, affected households including owners/occupants of affected land were apprised about the ROW limits as of record.

The consultations focused on the dissemination of information about the ARAP entitlements, compensation payment mechanism, and timelines, explaining grievances redress mechanism and measures adopted to ensure interrupted access to resources. **Table 6.2** below presents the summary of concerns raised with measures considered and designed to redress the issues.

Table 6.2: APs Concerns and Feedback

Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
Timely payment of compensation of the affected land.	The payment of compensation for affected land should be paid prior to initiate civil works in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.	PMU will ensure timely disbursement of compensation and confirmation of full payment of ARAP through LAC/ EMA before allowing construction activities.
Compensation for affected land should be on market rates.	The revenue department will assess the price of land according to category of the land and 15% additional compulsory land acquisition surcharge will be given to the APs.	PMU will ensure the payment of land compensation to the APs according to the latest revenue record as well as ensure the provision of compulsory acquisition surcharge to the APs.
Local skilled and unskilled labour should be employed in the project construction work as well as in office work.	Employment opportunities will be created during construction. The bidding documents will include provisions for engaging local labour and contractors will provide jobs to the locals on priority basis.	PMU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
Extra care must be given to the visitors of the Rohtas Fort. Their influx must not be affected as it's a vital source of income for the area.	The contractor shall be bound to avoid any hindrance.	PMU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
Crossings and bus waiting area with partition for men and women should be built for the local community along the road	The culverts and crossings have been included in the detailed design for all appropriate locations. Moreover, depending upon the site situation the	PMU and construction supervision consultants will monitor implementation. Additional requirements of facilities

Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
at suitable locations.	requested facilities will be adjusted in the design.	may be adjusted in consultation with local people.
Dispensary Facility	The proposed project is not envisioned to provide health facilities.	
Due to construction activities as well as influx of labor, movement of the citizens particularly of females, residing in the nearby streets will be restricted.	The contractor will be bound through contractual provisions to locate his camp sites away from the nearby settlements. The Site specific EMPs including environmental management provisions for camp and construction sites will be prepared, implemented and monitored. Moreover, construction should be carried out in scheduled hours. So that after construction hours, local community, particularly females can easily move in the area.	PMU and Construction Supervision Consultants will ensure compliance to contractual provisions and continue a daily oversight at all construction sites to monitor compliance.
Site Camps of the Contractor	Provisions for camp and construction sites will be prepared, implemented and monitored.	The issues and incidents on non-compliance of SEMP provisions will be documented and reported in Environmental Monitoring reports.
Suitable jobs especially to the eligible and willing local people should be provided and jobs relating to the office work for women must be considered.	The entitlement provisions for providing project-based jobs for the local willing/ interested male/female members of APs will be provided.	PMU LAR team will closely coordinate with the APs and project implementing authorities for engaging willing male/female members of the APs on project-based jobs.
Dust and noise during construction activities will disturb the local community.	All protective measures should be taken to manage the dust and noise during construction phase of the proposed project.	PMU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.

6.6 CONSULTATION WITH INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

Table 6.3 shows the concerns of institutional stakeholders while the photo log of the consultation meeting in each department has been attached as **Annex-E**.

Table 6.3: Consultation with Institutional Stakeholders

Sr. No.	Department	Points of Discussion /Apprehensions	Response
1	Add. Dy. Commissioner Revenue	- The consultant's team described the project location and proposed activities to the official and inquired about their apprehensions/ suggestions regarding the project. - Discussed the scope and main features of the project. - The Land Acquisition progress was discussed.	The worthy officer assured of all the institutional support to expeditious execution of the project.
3	Tehsildar	For the finalization of APs list, the officer was requested to streamline and expedite the required process for the Award of Land.	The officer has handed over the required data and assured of the further support.

Sr. No.	Department	Points of Discussion /Apprehensions	Response
4	Naib Tehsildar	The Naib Tehsildar was requested to attend a community meeting for the satisfaction of the community and to further streamline the data of land.	He accompanied for the community consultations.
5	Ex. Eng. Highway Sub- Division Jhelum	The XEN Highway was approached and briefed for the project. The proposed route and alignment with RoW were discussed with the officer.	He was satisfied with the project activities and the progress of the project.
6	SDO. Highway Sub- Division Jhelum	The officer was taken in loop for the community consultations and land records facilitation.	The officer extended full cooperation.
7	Chief Officer Municipal	The Municipal officer was briefed about the project and its RoW. The project design and execution plan were shared with him for the better coordination regarding future municipal activities along the road.	The officer extended full cooperation.
8	DD LG & CD	The Deputy Director Local Government and Community Department was also taken in the loop for the project.	He has shared valuable suggestion for the smooth execution of the project.

6.7 CONSULTATION WITH WOMEN

A separate consultation was arranged with women on 24-02-23. The **Table 6.4** provides the information of their observations and remakes by the PMU

Table 6.4: Queries and Responses (Female)

Sr. No	Participant	Observation/Feedback	Remarks by PMU-Team
1	Housewife	The road should be improved because it will be beneficial for all of us. We understand that there will be some disturbances during the construction work, but we will manage.	The Consultant team clarified that the road is being rehabilitated in the larger interest of the community.
2	Housewife		
3	Housewife		
4	Housewife		
5	Housewife		
6	Housewife		
7	Housewife		

6.8 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 Tehsil office of the respective district along the project corridor. The 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 disclosed to the APs and local communities.

The information brochure will be prepared based on ARAP. In addition, the 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.

6.9 FUTURE CONSULTATIONS WITH THE APs

Consultation is an on-going process that will be carried out with the APs and other stakeholders located along the alignment of the proposed road throughout the project implementation period. During consultations the APs will be engaged to disclose ARAP provisions on compensation eligibility and entitlements 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 CPID strategy to be followed during the ARAP implementation is provided in **Table 6.5**.

Table 6.5: Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy

CPID Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcomes
During LARP implementation			
Disclosure of ARAP	APs local communities, PTEGP Project and LAR staff, District Land Revenue authorities/ officials including Patwari and 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 and land 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 land 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.

CPID Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcomes
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.

7 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.

7.1 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, M&E, and Environment specialists capable of carrying out the implementation and monitoring of ARAP. A supervisory consulting firm, ES Consultants has been recruited which apart from the engineering staff also has Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) staff. They will also be tasked to support the PMU in 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 Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist and Supervisory Consultants will be responsible for the on-field implementation of the ARAP.

As per the RPF, if ARAP/RAPs are prepared regular internal and external monitoring of sub-projects will be carried out. Since the social impacts are moderate, the Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist at the PMU will be responsible for regular monitoring with support from Supervisory Consultants. The M&E findings will be communicated to all concerned APs, the PMU, and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports.

7.2 PROJECT SUPERVISION CONSULTANTS

A supervision consultant firm has been recruited which apart from the engineering staff also has the 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:

- 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
- Provide proper guidance to APs for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility and entitlement
- Facilitate the APs in compensation payment through the completion of 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.

7.3 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The PTEGP has already established a multi-tier GRM as proposed in the ESMF. The lowest tier of GRM is at District level, the middle tier is PMU level and PSC is the highest forum for resolution of any complaint. At the district level, the District Coordination Officer (DCO) will be the Grievance Redress Officer. GRM aims to provide an easy-to-access forum for stakeholders to officially launch any complaint (through complaint boxes, by post, via mail, in person, etc.) against any project-related activities or issues whereby, their complaints will be heard, registered, and addressed by the project. The GRM has time-bound activities with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. At District Level: The GRO will resolve the complaint within 7 days and inform the complainant. In case the complainant is not satisfied with the redress of his/her grievance, the complaint will be referred to the PMU. At PMU Level: Secretary will resolve the complaint within 15 days and inform the complainant. In case the complainant is not satisfied with the redress of his/her grievance to the apex body of GRC. The GRC will conclude the matter in 30 days. The GRC will be headed by Project Director (PD). The Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist-PMU will be the GRM focal person.

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

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

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

8 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

8.1 INTRODUCTION

A cut-off-date has already been announced as 27th February 2024, during the stakeholders' consultation process following the official notification of Section 4. After the finalization of APs list, 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.

8.2 COST OF ARAP MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND ADMINISTRATION

As per RPF, Chapter 8, Section 8.7 the costs for external monitoring tasks can be allocated under the loan. The other cost of ARAP implementation and administrative activities will be part of the existing departmental expenditure. For services of consultant firms and support for ARAP implementation have been made in the budget PKR. 97,152@ 1% of total compensation cost and M&E Cost is PKR 485,760/- PKR @ 5% of the total cost.

8.3 CONTINGENCIES

As per RPF, Chapter 8, Section 8.7 a 15% contingency has been added to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. Contingencies cost amounting to PKR 1,457,280 /- PKR @ which is 15% of the total cost has been added to the budget to cover unforeseen items which may be required during the implementation of ARAP.

8.4 SUMMARY BUDGET

The overall budget for the resettlement component is estimated at PKR. 11,755,392/- to be incurred based on preliminary design and initial assumptions on the scope of resettlement. The minutes of DPAC meeting held on 7th May 2024 are attached as **Annex-B**. The cost of land is provided in **Table 8.1** and summary ARAP Budget in **Table 8.2**.

Table 8.1: Land Compensation

Mouza	Type	Kanal		Marla	Total Kanal	Unit Rate/Kanal (PKR.)	Total (PKR.)
Rehana	Uncultivated Land	48		0	48	1760,00	8,448,000
				Acquisition charges @ 15 %			1,267,200
				Total Cost of Land			9,715,200

Table 8.2: ARAP Summary Budget

Sr. No.	Budget Item	Total Compensation (PKR.)
A	Cost of Land Acquisition	9,715,200
	Sub Total (A)	9,715,200
B	Monitoring & Evaluation Cost @ 5 %	485,760
	Administration and Support Cost @ 1 %	97,152
	Contingencies@ 15 %	1,457,280
	Sub Total (B)	2,040,192
C	Grand Total (C = A + B)	11,755,392

9 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

9.1 GENERAL

Implementation of this ARAP consists of compensation to be paid to the APs for affected land parcels. The implementation of the ARAP will be adjusted and scheduled according to the overall project implementation. All activities related to the acquisition of land are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to acquisition of land and commencement of civil works. 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. The civil works contract for the subproject will only be awarded and ROW handed over for construction work after all compensation has been paid for the project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

9.2 ARAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

An implementation schedule including various sub-tasks and timelines matching with the civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table 9.1**. 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 9.1: Implementation Schedule

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
1	Approval of ARAP Document	World Bank	3 rd Quarter of 2024
2	Urdu Translation of ARAP	PMU	Within two weeks of approval
3	Notification of GRC (Site Level)	PMU	Within four weeks of approval
4	Notification of PMU-GRC	PMU	Within four weeks of approval
5	Notices to APs regarding their claims	BOR	Within six weeks of approval
6	Notices to APs to receive land compensation	BOR	Within eight weeks of approval
7	Hire and Mobilize IMA	PMU	Within four weeks of WB approval
8	Submit Monitoring Report by IMA	IMA	Within 14 weeks of WB approval
9	WB's Approval of IMA Compliance Report	WB	Within 18 weeks of WB approval
10	Disclosure of ARAP Implantation	PMU	Throughout as per the sub-activities under implementation of ARAP

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 INTRODUCTION

According to the Monitoring plan provided in RPF of the project, effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism is required in case of preparation of RAP/ARAP. ARAP implementation will be monitored regularly by the social team.

10.2 MONITORING OF ARAP

Internal monitoring of this ARAP will be carried out routinely by the PMU-PTEGP and their results will be communicated to concerned Project Affected Persons and World Bank through the quarterly project implementation reports. External monitoring will be carried out twice a year, and its results will be communicated to all concerned APs, the PMU, and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual 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.

10.3 REPORTING FREQUENCY

PMU will prepare monthly progress reports on ARAP implementation activities with the assistance of social safeguards specialist and will submit them to the Project Director – PTEGP. Monitoring reports will be prepared monthly, and the M&E findings will be communicated to all concerned APs, the PMU, and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports.

ANNEXES

ANNEX-A: APs of Land Acquisition and Compensation

APs of Land Acquisition and Compensation

Sr. No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Kanal	Rate per Kanal	Land Compensation	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge @ 15%	Total Compensation
1	177/175	1085	AP-1	-	3.8	176,000	668,800	100,320	769,120
2	177/175	1123	AP-2	-	3.5	176,000	616,000	92,400	708,400
3	177/175	990	AP-3	-	2.5	176,000	440,000	66,000	506,000
4	177/175	1074	AP-4	-	3	176,000	528,000	79,200	607,200
5	176	1085	AP-5	-	3.9	176,000	686,400	102,960	789,360
6	176	1085	AP-6	-	3.6	176,000	633,600	95,040	728,640
7	176	1085	AP-7	-	2.2	176,000	387,200	58,080	445,280
8	172/170	1084	AP-8	-	2.9	176,000	510,400	76,560	586,960
9	172/170	1127	AP-9	-	3.3	176,000	580,800	87,120	667,920
10	172/170	1128	AP-10	-	3.5	176,000	616,000	92,400	708,400
11	172/171	1129	AP-11	-	1.8	176,000	316,800	47,520	364,320
12	172/172	1133	AP-12	-	2	176,000	352,000	52,800	404,800
13	172/173	1135	AP-13	-	1.5	176,000	264,000	39,600	303,600
14	172/174	1142	AP-14	-	2.5	176,000	440,000	66,000	506,000
15	172/175	1146	AP-15	-	1.3	176,000	228,800	34,320	263,120
16	172/176	1169	AP-16	-	2.2	176,000	387,200	58,080	445,280
17	172/177	1211	AP-17	-	2.75	176,000	484,000	72,600	556,600
18	172/170	1171	AP-18	-	1.75	176,000	308,000	46,200	354,200
Grand Total					48	176,000	8,448,000	1,267,200	9,715,200

ANNEX-B: Notification of Section 4 & Minutes of DPAC for Compensation of Land Acquisition



The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 28, 2024

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, JHELM

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 4

No. 294.....

Dated 27.1.2024

Whereas, it appears to the District Collector, Jhelum that the land is likely to be taken by the Government at the public expenses for a public purpose named CONSTRUCTION OF ROHTAS BYPASS ROAD LENGTH 3.21 KM DISTRICT JHELM It is therefore hereby notified that the land in locality described below is likely to be acquired for the above purpose.

2. The notification is made under the provision of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 to all whom it may concern.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section the District Collector, Jhelum is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking with their servants and workers to enter upon and carry out any works in land in locality and do all other acts required are permitted by the section.

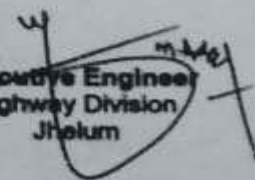
SPECIFICATION

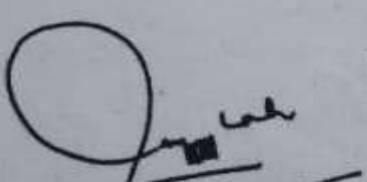
Tehsil	District	Village	Year of Jamabandi	Khasra Nos.	Area in Kanal - Marla
Dina	Jhelum	Rehana		990/3, 1074/2,3 1084/2, 1085/3, 1123, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1148, 1148, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1163, 1169, 1171, 1172, 1175, 1179, 1211.	
				Total:-	48 - 00

DIRECTION AND BOUNDARIES

East:- Cultivated and non-Cultivated area.
 West:- Cultivated and non-Cultivated area.
 North:- Cultivated and non-Cultivated area.
 South:- Running Road Rohtas.


 Land Acquisition Collector
 Punjab Highway Department
 Rawalpindi


 Executive Engineer
 Highway Division
 Jhelum


 District Collector
 Jhelum

Minutes of the meeting of District Price Assessment Committee Jhelum held under the Chairmanship of Syedah Ramallah Ali, Deputy Commissioner / District Collector Jhelum, on 07.05.2024 at 11.00a.m. in the Committee Room of DC Office Jhelum

The meeting started with the name of Allah Almighty. The Chair welcomed the participants and apprised them that the meeting is being convened to assess: -

- i- The Market price of the land measuring 4 kanal bearing khasra No. 712 in Mouza Kaluwal Tehsil Dina for establishment of Police Station Anti Narcotics Force.
- ii- The price of land to be acquired for Rohtas Bypass Project road length 3.21 km in Mouza Rehana, Tehsil Dina, District Jhelum.

2- The following Officers attended the meeting: -

- 1- Deputy Commissioner / District Collector, Jhelum In Chair
- 2- Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), Jhelum
- 3- Assistant Commissioner Dina
- 4- District Excise and Taxation Officer Jhelum
- 5- Tehsildar, Dina
- 6- XEN Irrigation Jhelum

3- The Chair informed the participants that the following documents/reports were sought from Assistant Commissioner Dina: -

- i) Rates of land as per valuation table;
- ii) Prevailing market price of the land;
- iii) Average rate per Marla in the preceding year

4- The Assistant Commissioner Dina submitted the following report/ recommendations pertaining to the land to be acquired for Rohtas Bypass Project situated in Village Rehana

Sr. No	Mouza	Khasra No.	Kind of land	Price per Marla as per DC Valuation Table 2023-24	Average sale price per Marla in preceding year	Market value per Marla	Rates assessed by DPAC
1	Rehana	990,1074,1084,1085, 1123,1127,1128,1129 ,1133,1134,1135,114 2,1143,1144,1145,11 46,1148,1159,1160,1 162,1163,1169,1171, 1172,1175,1179,1211	Agricultural	176000 per kanal	241000 per kanal	300000 per kanal	176000 per kanal

After due deliberation and detailed discussion the committee unanimously decided that as the land is to be acquired for construction of bypass road at public expense and there is no construction on the said land therefore valuation table price is approved as estimated cost of the land.

- 5- Assistant Commissioner Dina submitted the following report / recommendations pertaining to state land to be allotted for establishment of Police Station Anti Narcotics Force Dina.

Sr. No	Mouza	Khasra No.	Kind of land	Price per Marla as per DC Valuation Table 2023-24	Average sale price per Marla in preceding year	Market value per Marla	Rates assessed by DPAC
1	Kaluwal	712	Commercial	550000 / Marla	76904 / Marla	600000 / Marla	600000 / Marla

After perusal of the above report, taking all legal formalities into consideration and detailed discussion, the committee unanimously approved the rate mentioned in the last column of the above table.

- 6- Meeting was ended with a vote of thanks to and from the Chair.

Excise & Taxation Officer
Jhelum

Tehsildar, Dina

XEN irrigation Jhelum

Assistant Commissioner, Dina

Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue),
Jhelum

Deputy Commissioner/
District Collector, Jhelum

No. 329/DRA dated

11 /05/2024

A copy is forwarded to all concerned for information.

Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue)
Jhelum

ANNEX-C: Engineering Maps

ANNEX-E: COMPARISON BETWEEN WB OP 4.12 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT & PAKISTAN 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 formally 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 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.

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	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.
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	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.		
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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

ANNEX-F: PICTORIAL VIEW OF CONSULTATIONS

 Dina, Punjab, Pakistan 2HMC+363, Dina, Jhelum, Punjab 49400, Pakistan Lat 33.031437° Long 73.57416° 29/03/23 12:32 PM GMT +05:00	 Dina, Punjab, Pakistan 2JG4+X9V, Dina, Jhelum, Punjab, Pakistan Lat 33.027477° Long 73.6057° 29/03/23 12:49 PM GMT +05:00	 Jhelum, Punjab, Pakistan WP22+JFS, Dinao Attock, Jhelum, Punjab 49000, Pakistan Lat 31.59902° Long 73.74567° 28/03/23 02:58 PM GMT +05:00
		 Jhelum, Punjab, Pakistan WP22+JFS, Dinao Attock, Jhelum, Punjab 49000, Pakistan Lat 31.59902° Long 73.74567° 28/03/23 02:58 PM GMT +05:00
Tehsil Dina, District Jhelum		
		
UC Rehana (Rohtas Fort)		
		

UC Buddlot,



Tehsil Complex, Dina



Meeting at Rehana

ANNEX-G: ATTENDNCE SHEET OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPANTS

Attendance Sheet
Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
Construction of Rohtas Bypass Road Length 3.21 KM

UC Name: _____ Tehsil: PH-2 District: Jhelum

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
1	Hamidullah	M	—	0544 280255	Rafique
2	Shuja	M	—	0322-0700942	Shuja
3	Zulqarnain Qureshi	M	—	0313-5620253	Qureshi
4	TALIB MIRZA	M	—	0300-5061660	—
5	Danyal Jmal	M	—	0316-6581014	Danyal

Page 1 of 3

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
6	Zafar Abbas	M	—	03005394084	Zafar
7	M. Afzar	M	322023629164-1	03471348980	Afzar
8	M. Waqas Hassan	M	38405-30223527	03169031386	Waqas
9	Fazal Abbas	M	33203-3267151-5	0304072719	Fazal
10	AFTAB	M	3730L22440683	0300-9516088	Aftab
11	ARSHAD HANUDD	M	37301-8371846-1	0312-5558103	Arshad
12	Fauz Maysood	F.M	37304-0508612-2	0346-0470328	Fauz

Page 2 of 3

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
13	Saima Ayub	F	37304-4590975-2	0311-5621078	
14	Begum Hashim	NA	37301-466766-0	0318-1566645	
15	Bano	F	37301-4296034	03190524094	
16	Bushra Bibi	F	37304-0584470-6	0319-052409	
17	Humaira	F	32103-5523921-0	0319-052409	
18	Zainab Begum	F	61101-1823796-8	—	

Page 3 of 3

Attendance Sheet

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Construction of Rohtas Bypass Road Length 3.21 KM

UC Name: _____ Tehsil: Rohtas District: Jhelum

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
1	Shahid Saghir	M	61001-7532092-5	0333-5474886	
2	Sayid Saghir	M	37301-		
3	Shabbir Ahmed	M			
4	Azhar	M			
5					

Page 1 of 3

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
6	ZAHID BUTT	M	37301-22223985	0300-5555221	Zahid
7	Raja Imran Siddique	M	42401-1144258-1	0312-4589059	Raja Imran
8	Chaudhry Shahid	M	37301-4297506-3	0300-9525600	Chaudhry Shahid
9	M. Farzullah	M	37301-2305788-3	0343-5054020	M. Farzullah
10	Raja Rizwan Siddique	M	42000-1450806-9	0333-2136634	Raja Rizwan
11	Taseer Mehmood	M	37301-8425298-1	0312-5907170	Taseer Mehmood
12	Taimoor Ali	M	37303-9404914-1	0349-5224170	Taimoor Ali

Page 2 of 3

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
13	Farman Ali	M	45103-7039109-5	0322-1315437	Farman Ali
14	Murtagh Ahmad	M	37301-2340397-1	0333-5858184	Murtagh Ahmad
15					
16					
17					
18					

Page 3 of 3

Attendance Sheet

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Construction of Rohtas Bypass Road Length 3.21 KM

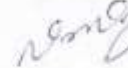
UC Name: روہٹا Tehsil: دس District: Jhelum

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
1	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-2306974-3	0335-5423079	
2	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-2194232-9	0323-5802743	
3	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-4032874-5	0342-6786236	
4	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-6764482-5	0335-5826299	
5	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-2894362-9	0346-5990923	

Page 1 of 3

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
6	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-2201553-3	0335-0427595	
7	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-2276232-5	0343-4465401	
8	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-2349192-9	0335-5715147	
9	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-2237899-9		
10	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	4406-2973858-7	0324-5806361	
11	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-4312907-3	0325-9574988	
12	محمد علی احمد روہٹا	مرد	37301-0833306-5	0322-6515933	

Page 2 of 3

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
13	غلام حسن	مرد	37301-403 37304-0357230-5	0348-8940592	
14	غلام عباس	مرد	37301-2233800-3	03340219445	
15	نعمان خالو	مرد	37301-3673128-9	0340-5968410	
16	قہصر محمود	مرد	37301-7128372-5	03485448918	
17	طائر شہزاد	مرد	37301-2201487-5	0336-6813555	
18	وہار عاشق	مرد	37301-0151932-1	0315-5976157	

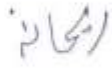
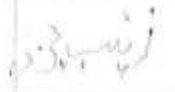
Attendance Sheet

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Construction of Rohtas Bypass Road Length 3.21 KM

UC Name: _____ Tehsil: Rohtas District: Jhelum

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
1	Lendrid Sarwar		37301-22249929	03005427105	
2	IKTIKAR ALI		37301-0951805-1	03345520960	
3	Rehmat Khan		37301-7100822-1	0332-5890120	
4	Khalid Mahmood		42401-3737898-3	0332-5847582	
5	Sabbir Shah	Male	37301-9806219	0340-0569714	

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
6	Sufeen Huz		37303.1151174-7	0335-65690478	
7	SHAKIL Ashraf Mirza		37301.2203482-7	03009571619	
8	Raja Kaleem Siddiq		373012 317287-5	03328568507	
9	Haji Muhammad Aslam			0332 9232427	
10	S. GHANIM HASSAN		97301-1530 7577	03215433249	
11	Rehana	Female		0310-0292682	
12	Zainab Bibi				

**Rehabilitation/ Improvement/ Widening of Construction of Rohtas
Bypass Road**

Attendance Sheet for Consultation

Community: ✓ / Department: _____

Location: Rehans Dated: 23-8-23

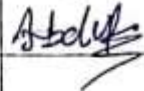
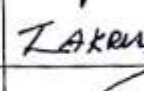
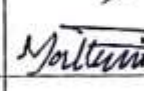
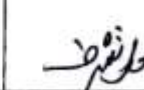
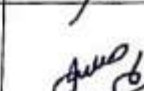
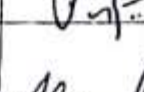
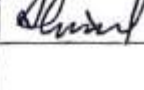
St. No.	Name of the Participants	Occupation	Cell No.	Signature/Thumb Impression
	Wajid Ali	Police	0300-7713176	Wajid
	Sohail Haider	Farmer	0308-6668998	Sohail
	M. Usman	Student	0332-7717176	Usman
	Raees-ul-Hassan	Job	0333-7717075	Raees
	M. Tayyab	Business	0319-7717779	Tayyab

**Rehabilitation/ Improvement/ Widening of Construction of Rohtas
Bypass Road**

Attendance Sheet for Consultation

Community: ✓ / Department: _____

Location: Rohtas Dated: 24-8-23

Sl. No.	Name of the Participants	Occupation	Cell No.	Signature/Thumb Impression
	Naseem Ali	Labour		
	Abdul Qayum	Business		
	M. Asif	Job		
	Muhammad Zakir	Overseas	0311 - 6883249	
	Matloob Hussain	"		
	M. Ashraf	Razmer		
	Nadeem Hussain	Labour		
	Ahmed Din	Business	0332 -	
	Jamshed Iqbal	Highway	4593092	
1			0301-4040207	

ANNEX-H-: NOC of the Forest Department



NO. DFO/JLM/LC - 6-784
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
JHELUM
PHONE # 0544920032
Email dfojhelum@hotmail.com
Dated Jhelum 30-12-2022

To,

The Executive Engineer,
Highway Division Jhelum

Subject: - **NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE – CONSTRUCTION OF ROHTAS FORT
BYPASS ROAD LENGTH= 3.60 KM DISTRICT JHELUM.**

Reference:- Your office letter No.856/C dated 16.06. 2020.

As per Government of Punjab Forestry Wildlife and Fisheries Department order No. SOFT (EXT) VIII-40/2009 dated 11.10.2019 & No. SOFT (EXT)VIII-9/80 dated 31.05.2018 and Chief Conservator of Forest Northern Zone Rawalpindi No.197-98/AL dated 03.11.2022, the tree removal case creating hindrance in the Construction of Rohtas Fort Bypass Road length = 3.60 km dues on account of compensation value & Replenishment cost is calculated , detail is as:-

A. Detail of trees effective/removed

S#	No. of trees effected	Timber	Firewood	Total	Shisham Unit	Remarks
1	149	11.40	48.328	59.728	29.017	Will be removed after approval of authority through open auction.
2	1107	0	0	0	0	
Total	1256	11.4	48.328	59.728	29.017	

B. Compensation

1. 149 No. trees = 284000/-
 2. 1107 Pole Crop @ 700/= 774900/-
- Total 1058900/-**

C. Replenishment Cost

3.60 x 5 Rows= 18 AV.KM =
18*780218= **14043924/-**

You are therefore requested to kindly provide the Cheque of Rs.15102824/- on account of compensation Rs.1058900/- on account of Replenishment Cost Rs.14043924/- in favor of DFO Jhelum at earliest, so that the complete case may be formulated and submitted to competent authorities for final approval please.

An early action in this regard is highly appreciated.

Divisional Forest Officer,
Jhelum Forest Division.

No. Dated Jhelum the 2022.
Copy is submitted to:-

1. The Conservator of Forest Potohar Forest Circle Rawalpindi for favor of information.
2. The XEN highway Department Jhelum for information.
3. Sub Divisional Forest Officer Jhelum for information with reference to his letter No. memo/SDFO/JLM dated 28.12.2022.

Divisional Forest Officer,
Jhelum Forest Division.

ANNEX-I-: QUESTIONNAIRE

SOCIO ECONOMIC AND RESETTLEMENT SURVEY

QUESTIONNAIRE

SOCIO ECONOMIC AND RESETTLEMENT SURVEY

Respondent's Information

Name		Address	
CNIC#		Contact #	

Demographic Profile

Gender	☐ Male ☐ Female	Relationship with head of the family	☐ 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 ☐ Govt employee ☐ Farming ☐ Mobile vendor ☐ Any other	Average Annual Income of the household	
Size of the household	☐ Family size----- - ☐ Males----- Females----- -	Children below the age of 18	

Housing Conditions

Do you have your own house? 1) Yes ____ 2) No ____ 3) Tenant _____

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

Other Assets

Shop (Sq. ft): L ____ W ____ Khokha: _____
 Electric Pump / Hand Pump (No.): _____ Hydropower Generator: _____
 Other (_____) (No.): _____
 Trees Yes _____ No _____

- Mature Fruit Trees (No.): _____

Mature Shade Trees (No.) _____

Access to Social Amenities (Tick)

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

Livestock Yes _____ No _____

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

Perceptions of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project

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

Resettlement Part

Do you feel any resettlement impact? Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Category	Are a		Value of Land (PKR)	Remarks
	Acre	Kanal		
Cultivated				
Uncultivated				
Grazing				
Barren Land				
Waste Land				
Other				
Total				

- 14.2 Affected Cropping Area Yes _____ If
No _____
yes then

Name of Crop	Acre	Kanal	Value (PKR)
Rabi			
Kharif			
Total:			

- 14.3 Affected residential structures

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

- 14.4 Affected commercial structures

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

- 14.5 Any affected structure owned by women? Yes
No _____
If yes then provide detail:

- 14.6 Impact on Farm House Yes _____ No _____
If yes then

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

- 14.7 Impact of Tube wells Yes _____ No _____
If yes then

Types of Tube wells	No.	Value (PKR)
Electric		

Diesel		
Turbine		
Other		
Total:		

14.8 Impact on Utility Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

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

14.9 Impact on Community Structure

Name	Ye s	No	Value (PKR)
Schools			
Mosque			
Graveyard			
Health Centr e			
Shrine			
Others			
Total:			

14.10 Preferred Mode of compensation

Land for land

_____ Cash
compensation _____
Kind

Other _____

14. Any concern about PTEGP-Subproject?

15. Views / Comments of Interviewers

Name & Signature of Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

Part-B

Women's Participation

11.1 Women participation in different household activities:

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

11.2 Women issues in the project area

11.3 Women views about the project

12. Perceptions of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project

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

13. General Remarks of the Respondent