RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR REHABILITATION/ IMPROVEMENT/ WIDENING OF KALLAR KAHAR TO MUNARA ROAD, CHAKWAL (Including a Corrective Action Plan)

April 2024

PUNJAB TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH PROJECT

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT BOARD GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

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ISSUE AND REVISION RECORD

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
A	23-06-2023	RAP Consulting Firm	SS & GS PMU-PTEGP	WB	1st Draft ARAP
B	22-08-2023	RAP Consulting Firm	SS & GS PMU-PTEGP	WB	2nd Draft ARAP
C	26-11-2023	RAP Consulting Firm	SS & GS PMU-PTEGP	WB	2nd Draft ARAP rev 2
D	24-03-2024	SS&GS	SS & GS PMU-PTEGP	WB	1st Draft RAP
E	03-04-2024	SS&GS	SS & GS PMU-PTEGP	WB	1st Rev of RAP

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AED	Anti-Encroachment Drive
AH	Affected Households
AP	Affected Person
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BoR	Board of Revenue
BP	Bank Procedure
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CDC	Compensation Disbursement Committee
CNIC	Computerize National Identity Card
COI	Corridor of Impact
DC	District Collector
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DCR	District Census Report
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DMC	District Municipal Corporation
DPAC	District Price Assessment Committee
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
GoPb	Government of Punjab
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
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
P&D	Planning and Development Board
PAPC	Project Affected Persons Committee
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAP	Resettlement Corrective Action Plan
ROW	Right of Way
TPMA	Third Party Monitoring Agency
WB	World Bank

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

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.
Corrective Action Plan	A set of measures in the CAP addressing policy non-compliances.
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 PAPs as defined by the census. The cut-off-date is normally established by the Deputy Collector, Board of Revenue (BoR) procedure that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project-affected persons. The cut-of-date is usually established with the imposition of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894.
Detailed Measurement Survey	The detailed inventory of losses 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 PAPs, 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 result 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)	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.
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

The Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth Project (PTEGP), supported by the World Bank and initiated by the Government of Punjab (GoPb), Pakistan, aims to stimulate the local economy by developing the tourism sector through policy reforms, institutional improvements, and infrastructure enhancements. A key focus is on promoting cultural and heritage tourism, as well as faith-based tourism, which holds significant potential given its global market share. Among its strategic interventions is the upgrade of the road from Kallar Kahar to Munara to improve tourist access and connectivity. This effort not only aims to facilitate a better travel experience for visitors to the region's natural and historical sites but also to support the sustainable growth of the tourism industry in Punjab.

The sub-project titled "Rehabilitation/Improvement of Road from Kallar Kahar to Munara District Boundary, Chakwal" spans 28 kilometers. The financial allocation for this project amounts to PKR 1,443.86 million. The projected timeline for completion is set at 12 months, commencing from the date the initiation letter is issued.

The subproject “Rehabilitation/ Improvement of Road from Kallar Kahar to Munara District boundary Chakwal has length 28 KM”. The cost of this sub-project is PKR 1443.86 million, while the implementation time is 12 months from the issuance of the commencement letter.

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared as an integrated document that consolidates the initial Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) covering the envisaged land acquisition for the project (but not yet implemented) and a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) as an addendum to compensate losses due to an unanticipated anti-encroachment drive (AED) undertaken separately within the project area of impact by the District Administration. The RAP details initial impacts from land acquisition surveyed under the RAP and provides mitigation and rehabilitation measures to support affected households. The addendum to RAP includes impacts post-AED and retroactive compensation for demolished structures and other resettlement assistances.

ES-2: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The RAP has been prepared following the project’s 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 and address the gaps in a manner consistent with OP 4.12 compliance requirements.

ES-3: SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The study involved data collection from primary sources, including discussions with APs of both genders, community leaders, and key stakeholders through focus group discussions, individual interviews, and on-site observations to assess socio-economic conditions in the sub-project area. A detailed land inventory was compiled with support from the Revenue Department through detailed measurement surveys, 100% of households.

ES-4: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISTION AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

This sub-project was surveyed with support from the Revenue Department for the acquisition of private land from RD 82-86, characterized as barren with no immediate productive potential. The land is owned by 80 Affected Households (AHs) comprised of 637 Affected Persons (APs) which will not be physically or economically displaced.

This RAP 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.

ES-5: BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

This RAP has been prepared based on a census of APs, an inventory of losses in terms of land, socioeconomic interviews and consultations with APs and other stakeholders.

There is a total of 80 AHs consisting of 637 APs to be affected due to land acquisition. The socio-economic survey of 69 AHs out of the total 80 affected due to land acquisition, who were present at the time of socioeconomic survey indicated that the population of the surveyed households comprised of 466 persons and among them, there were more males (52.7%) than females (47.3). The average family size is 6.7 person per household. About 83% of APs were living in a joint family system where grandparents were also living under the same roof and 17% percent of respondents reported that they were living in a nuclear family system.

The demographic characteristics of the survey show that 18% of the APs members were up to 25 years of age, 31% were aged between 26 – 35 years while 29% were 36 – 45 years old and the remaining 22 % APs members were above than 45 years of age. In the households of the project APs, Pothohari was the dominant language being spoken by 57% APs.

The census revealed that 25 % of the members of the APs were illiterate. Out of the total, 20% male and 31 % female were illiterate. According to socio-economic survey findings, it was witnessed that out of total APs, 28% were small business operator, 13% and 55% were associated with government and private jobs respectively. The income level of the surveyed AHs was grouped in five ranges. During socioeconomic and census survey it was revealed that none of the AP was earning below PKR 32,000 per month. Most of the APs (54%) were earning between PKR 32,001 to 40,000.

ES-6: CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

During RAP preparation, adequate consultation with all stakeholders and involvement of the local communities and the affected persons is important. Specifically, the APs were informed about the sub-project objectives and timeline, compensation arrangements, and grievance redress mechanism. As discussed earlier, the proposed sub-project will impact the local communities living in and around the sub-project area to some extent. The key resettlement impact on local community is the loss of their barren land, on the other side the positive impact will be the improvement of traffic which will reduce the time travel as well.

Several consultations sessions were carried out from 9th March 2022 to 11th September -2023 with the stakeholders and communities in the sub-project area.

The total number of consultations were 27 and these sessions were attended by 154 participants including male and female. 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.

Table ES-1: Consultation Meetings with Affected People and Communities

Consultations with Key Stakeholders	Number of Meetings/FGDs	Number of Participants
Community Consultations with male members	10	86
Community Consultations with women	10	47
Consultation with Institutional Stakeholders	7	21
Total	27	154

ES-7: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The PTEGP has already established a multi-tier GRM as proposed in the ESMF and RFP. 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 Commissioner (DC) 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) 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[1]. 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

1-3 days (minimum time)

days. The GRC is headed by Project Director (PD). The Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist-PMU is the GRM focal person.

The awareness campaign for the GRM has already been launched. Furthermore, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will install GRM awareness banners and complaint boxes at five prominent locations, including the Munara area.

ES-8: ELIGIBILITY, COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

In accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12, and in the light of 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 APs will receive the following compensation:

- Cash compensation for land as per the replacement value.
- Short-term allowances such as business Interruption, displacement, and vulnerability.
- Transportation allowance will not be provided since the APs relocated their belongings adjacent to the demolished structures.

Entitlements for different categories of losses and their corresponding APs have been given in the entitlement matrix as Table ES-2.

Table ES-2: Entitlement Matrix for the Sub-project

Type of Asset Loss	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Where access is restricted and/or land will be affected	Barren land to be acquired.	Landowner	Cash compensation plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS) for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
Public Utilities	Electric poles	Affected community structures under AED	Rehabilitation/substitution of affected utilities (i.e., electric poles).
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies.

ES-9: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The RAP implementation will be the responsibility of the PMU-PTEGP. The PTEGP has full-time staff, i.e., Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist, a supervisory consultancy firm, ES Consultants, has been engaged to assist in RAP execution, focusing on community consultations, grievance management, and on-site monitoring. They will also be tasked to support the PMU in implementing the RAP mainly in consultations with APs and local communities; recording and resolving immediate grievances which arise during the civil work; and on-site monitoring and supervision. The executing agency Communications & Works (C&W) and PMU will be responsible for the on-field implementation of the RAP. As per the ESMF, if RAP is prepared regular internal and external monitoring of sub-projects will be carried out. The PMU team will engage a consultant firm for external monitoring and audit of the RAP. The M&E findings will be communicated to all concerned APs, the PMU, and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports.

ES-10: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The total estimated cost for the land acquisition is expected to be PKR 40.26 million. This includes the cost for land acquisition, monitoring & evaluation, administration, and contingencies for land acquisition.

Table ES-3: Summary of Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Cost / Unit (PKR)	Amount	Amount PKR
					(PKR)	(Million)
A.	**Compensation Cost for Permanent Loss of Land**					
	Barren Plain (non-cultivated land)	Marla	637	47494.82	29,573,481	29.57
	Sub-total (A)	Marla	637	47494.82	29,573,481	29.57
B	**RAP Implementation**					
(i)	Administrative cost			01% of total cost	295,734	0.3
(ii)	Training and Capacity Building			Lump sum	1,500,000	1.50
(iii)	Consultations			Lump sum	1,000,000	1.00
(iv)	GRM Implementation			Lump sum	500,000	0.50
(v)	Third Party Monitoring Agency			10% of total cost	2,957,348	3.00
(vi)	Contingencies for Land Acquisition			15% of the total cost	4,436,022	4.44
	Sub Total (B)				10,689,104	10.69

	Grand Total (A+B)				40,262,585	40.26
	Amount in USD				143,795	0.144
	1 USD = PKR 280					

Note: 1 USD=PKR 280

ES-11: RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

An implementation schedule including various sub-tasks and timelines aligned with the civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table ES-4**. However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the sub-project and accordingly, the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Table ES-4: Implementation Schedule

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
1	Consultations with APs	PMU	1st Quarter of 2024
2	Census and a full and verified inventory of AED households	PMU	1st Quarter of 2024
3	Preparation of RAP	PMU	Within the 2nd Week of the 2nd Quarter of 2024
4	Approval of RAP Document	World Bank	Within the 3rd Week of the 2nd Quarter of 2024
5	Urdu Translation of the RAP Executive Summary	PMU	Within one Week of approval
6	Disclosure of RAP	PMU	Within one Week of approval
7	Notices to APs regarding their claims	PMU	4^{th} Week of April 2024
8	Development of micro plans for RAP compensation disbursement	PMU & BOR	Within 4^{th} Week of April 2024
9	Disbursement of structures compensation and allowances to all eligible AED APs	PMU and C&W	Within the 2nd Quarter of 2024
10	Award of cheques and distribution of final notices for relocation/shifting of concerned APs	PMU	Ongoing (monthly & quarterly)
11	Monthly reporting summary of complaints & grievances/disputes and objections in progress reports	PMU	Within 2 Weeks after the end of each month.

12	Hire and Mobilize TPMA	PMU	Within the 2nd Quarter of 2024
13	Submit Monitoring Report by TPMA	PMU	Within 14 weeks of WB approval
14	WB's Approval of TPMA Compliance Report	WB	Within 18 weeks of WB approval
15	Disclosure of Quarterly RAP	PMU	Throughout as per the sub-activities under implementation of RAP

ES-12: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

According to the Monitoring plan devised in the ESMF of the project, effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism is required. RAP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. Internally, the project will deploy a dedicated M&E team, tasked with conducting regular assessments of the RAP's implementation phases. This team will utilize a variety of tools and indicators to measure progress against the plan's objectives, identify potential bottlenecks, and facilitate timely adjustments.

The RAP will be monitored internally by the social safeguards & Gender Specialist along with the supervision consultant and externally through Third Party Monitoring Agency (TPMA). Evaluation will be summing up of an assessment of overall implementation approach and process, of RAP implementation, and their intended objectives and outcomes.

ADDENDUM - CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

ES-A1: INTRODUCTION

The addendum is drafted to address unexpected impacts from an anti-encroachment drive (AED) on livelihoods within the Kallar Kahar to Munara Road area, requiring their inclusion in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Operational Policy 4.12 compliance.

The AED, initiated by the District Administration of Chakwal in October 2023, resulted in the dismantling of structures, impacting 42 residential and commercial properties. The contemporaneous nature of the AED and its execution within or adjacent to the road's RoW necessitates preparing a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) aims to mitigate adverse effects on APs, ensuring compliance with social safeguard policies and guidelines.

ES-A2: AED IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHODOLOGY

A detailed assets inventory was compiled through measurement surveys, alongside a socio-economic baseline survey covering 100% of households. Additionally, a 100 percent census has been conducted to enumerate the affected people, inventory of losses and affected assets valuation to covers corrective measures for AED. Detailed measurement survey (DMS) has been conducted for each affected asset/structure to determine the exact size, type, and quality of each asset/structure. To ensure participation of AED affected population, consultations with affected populations were conducted regarding mitigation of AED impacts and development opportunities and will be continued throughout the sub-project cycle.

ES-A3: SCOPE OF AED IMPACTS

A complete enumeration of all AED affected households on the route alignment was undertaken on January 27, 2024. The survey revealed that 42 permanent structures (Pacca - constructed from concrete/brick masonry) were dismantled during the drive. The affected structures, encompassing a total area of 12,370 sq.ft., belong to 42 AHs and include two boundary walls, two plinths, two houses, and 36 shops. Additionally, 16 APs fall in the category of vulnerable people.

ES-A4: BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OD AED IMPACTED AHS

The socio-economic survey of 42 AHs revealed a population of 284 individuals, with slightly more males (52%) than females (48%), and an average family size of 6.7 persons per household. The sex ratio based on households was 111 males per 100 females. About 78% of APs lived in joint family systems, while 22% lived in nuclear families. Demographic analysis showed that most APs fell within the age range of 26 to 45 years, with 73% belonging to the Awan caste. Educationally, 26% of APs were illiterate, and 76% were engaged in small business operations. Most households earned below PKR 32,000 per month. Civic amenities like electricity, schools, and hospitals were accessible to all households. Women played significant roles in household activities, childcare, and social obligations, with extensive participation in diverse household chores. Issues highlighted by women respondents included dust pollution, accidents during school timings, water supply and sewerage issues, delay in road completion, lack of transportation, and insufficient medical and educational facilities.

ES-A5: CONSULTATION WITH AED AHS

Consultations with AHs regarding mitigation of AED impacts and development opportunities were conducted in a socio-culturally appropriate manner. Five face-to-face consultations engaged 78 individuals, comprising 46 men and 32 women. Vulnerable subgroups were identified and represented to ensure their interests were adequately addressed. Concerns expressed by AHs, such as traffic disruption, economic displacement, and pollution. Responses included traffic management plans, proper compensation for affected structures, and continuous sprinkling on construction sites to minimize dust pollution. Measures for safety during construction, and respect for privacy were also assured. The PMU committed to hiring maximum labor from the affected local community and respecting women's privacy.

ES-A6: ELIGIBILITY, COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT

Compensation eligibility, irrespective of legal documentation, was established, with a cut-off date of January 23, 2024. Compensation and assistance entitlements align with WB OP 4.12, covering those losing structures, utilities, business, income, and vulnerable individuals. Compensation includes a displacement allowance equivalent to one month's minimum wage, business disruption allowance for six months, and a vulnerability allowance for specific households. Priority will be given to vulnerable households for job opportunities during project implementation. All affected commercial structures were owner operated. The compensation and resettlement & rehabilitation entitlements are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix in **Table ESA1**.

Table: ESA1: Entitlement Matrix of the Sub-project

Type of Loss	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Residential and Commercial Structures	AED affected structures	All relevant APs including squatters	Cash compensation as per replacement value and free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs. In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Business interruption/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs including squatters	Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; ii) In case of temporary loss, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business up to a maximum of six months based on officially announced minimum wage rate, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month.
Community structures	Mosques	Affected community	Rehabilitation/substitution of affected structures/ramps, doorsteps.
Short-term Allowances for Resettlement	Displacement Allowance	All AED AHs	Displacement allowance is equal to one-month standard minimum wage (PKR 32,000) to compensate for the trauma and inconvenience of forced dislocation due to AED.

and Rehabilitation	Vulnerability Allowance	All vulnerable APs below poverty line and female Headed HHs.	Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance PKR 32,000 on account of livelihood restoration support based on officially announced minimum wage.
		Households, disabled persons	Lump sum one time assistance PKR 32,000 based on officially announced minimum wage. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies.

ES-A7: CAP BUDGET

The overall budget for the CAP component is estimated at PKR 73.58 million to be incurred based on the scope of losses due to AED. **Table ESA2** describes the overall CAP budget.

Table ESA2: CAP Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Cost / Unit (PKR)	Amount (PKR)	Amount PKR (Million)
A	**Compensation Cost for Affected structures**					
(i)	Residential Structures	ft2	1,498	4,282	6,414,436	6.41
(ii)	Commercial Structures	ft2	10,671	4,517	48,200,907	48.2
	Plinth	ft2	323	932	301,036	0.3
(ii)	Boundary Wall	rft	69	4,282	295,458	0.3
	Sub-total (A)				**55,211,837**	**55.21**
B	**Allowances for Physically Displaced Persons**					
(i)	Displacement Allowance	AHs	42	32,000	1,344,000	1.34
(ii)	Vulnerable AHs (below poverty line)	AHs	16	32,000	512,000	0.51
(iii)	Business Interruption Allowance	AHs	36	192,000	6,912,000	6.91
	Sub-total (B)				**8,768,000**	**8.77**
C	**Total Cost (A+B)**				**63,979,837**	**63.98**

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Cost / Unit (PKR)	Amount	Amount PKR
					(PKR)	(Million)
D	Contingencies for AED			15% of the total cost	9,596,976	9.60
	Grand Total (C+D)				**73,576,813**	**73.58**
	Amount in USD				**262,774**	**0.26**

Note: 1 USD = PKR 280

ES-A8: CAP IMPLEMENTATION AND AUDIT

The CAP implementation schedule will be synchronized with the overall RAP implementation, prior to civil works schedule as presented in **Table ESA3**.

Table ESA3: CAP Implementation Schedule

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
1	Census and a full and verified inventory of AED households	PMU	1st Quarter of 2024
2	Preparation of CAP	PMU	Within the 2nd week of the 2nd Quarter of 2024
3	Approval of CAP Document	World Bank	Within the 3rd week of the 2nd Quarter of 2024
4	Disclosure of CAP	PMU	Within one week of approval
5	Development of micro plans for CAP compensation disbursement	PMU	Within 4th week of April 2024
6	Constitute and Notify CAP Compensation Disbursement Committee	PD, PMU	Within 4th week of April 2024
7	Notices to APs regarding their claims	PMU	Fourth Week of April 2024
8	Disbursement of compensation and allowances to all eligible AED Aps and award of cheques	PMU	Within 4th week of April 2024
9	Disclosure of Quarterly CAP Reports	PMU	Throughout as per the sub-activities under implementation of CAP

The TPMA will conduct an audit of CAP implementation that includes corrective actions related to the AED after its completion. The audit and evaluation will be summing up of an assessment of overall implementation approach and process, of CAP implementation, and their intended objectives and outcomes.

The Audit/evaluation report of TPMA will be shared with PTEGP, P&DB and WB and disclosed to the public.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Pakistan 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. Within this framework, tourism emerges as a pivotal sector, recognized for its potential to drive economic growth. Particularly cultural and heritage tourism stands out as a substantial, and rapidly expanding international market that Pakistan can strategically tap into to generate a greater number of high-quality employment opportunities2.

The Planning & Development Board, Government of Punjab (GoPb) with the financial assistance from the World Bank (WB), has launched the Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth Project (PTEGP). This project aims to increase the contribution of tourism and its associated sectors to the local economic development of the province. The project's objectives include strengthening institutional capacity, fostering greater private sector participation, and improving infrastructure services to facilitate the growth of the tourism sector in Punjab3. With a total funding of USD 55 million, the World Bank has committed USD 50 million over a five-year period supports these endeavors4.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 sub-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.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE SUB-PROJECT

The subproject titled **"**Rehabilitation/ Improvement of Road from Kallar Kahar to Munara, District Chakwal" is in line with the PTEG Project's objectives of the promoting of cultural

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1. 2 Combined project information documents / integrated safeguards data sheet (PID/ISDS) concept stage, May 23, 2016. The document is available at https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/841201468290413656/text/PIDISDS-CON-Print-P158099-05-29- 2016-1464517363920.txt
2. 3 Financing Agreement PTEGP between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the International Development Association dated; August2, 2017.The document is available at
3. https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/337281506350830259/pdf/ITK171540-201708251045.pdf
4. 4 Adapted from https://ptegp.punjab.gov.pk/project_overview.

and heritage tourism by improving public access. Kallar Kahar attracts a significant number of tourists who seek recreational tours and wish to immerse themselves in the natural beauty of the eco-tourism landscape. The 28-kilometer 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. Additionally, the current metaled road has suffered damage and deterioration, particularly due to being the passage of Heavy Traffic Vehicles (HTVs). The road's edges are broken, and numerous potholes have emerged, significantly affecting its condition.

1.3 LOCATION AND SITE SETTING

The Mandra Chakwal Khushab (MCK) road serves as a crucial artery, traversing through the districts of Rawalpindi, Chakwal, and Khushab. Originating at Mandra along the Grand Trunk Road (N-5), this pivotal route extends over 169 kilometers, concluding in the District Khushab. This road holds great importance as it establishes a direct link among the districts of Rawalpindi, Chakwal, and Khushab, enhancing regional accessibility and fostering economic and social integration.

The sub-project constitutes a segment of the MCK Road, extending from the 89th kilometer, proximate to the Kallar Kahar Motorway Interchange, to the 116th Km, close to the boundary of Chakwal District. Initially covering 27.25 Km, an extra segment of 0.75 Km has been integrated as part of new construction efforts. This addition aims to smoothen steep gradients, bringing the overall length of this segment to an even 28.00 Km. This enhancement not only improves navigability but also ensures a smoother and safer travel experience for users.

The successful completion of this road will significantly boost socio-economic activities across the entire region. Additionally, the road caters to a significant volume of traffic, including traffic from three cement factories along the Kallar Kahar-Choa Saiden Shah Road and various quarries, which use this route to transport commodities to different areas. Moreover, this road section traverses through multiple populated areas like Kallar Kahar, Manukpur, Ransial, Sardhi, Morr Jhang, Miani, Jhamra, impacting numerous local populations.

1.4 SUB-PROJECT COST

The estimated budget for the subproject stands at PKR 1,786.11 million.

1.5 SUB-PROJECT PROPONENT

The implementation of the sub-project will occur via a loan agreement established between the Government of Punjab (GoPb) and the World Bank. Oversight of the execution will be under the supervision of the Project Director (PD) from PTEGP.

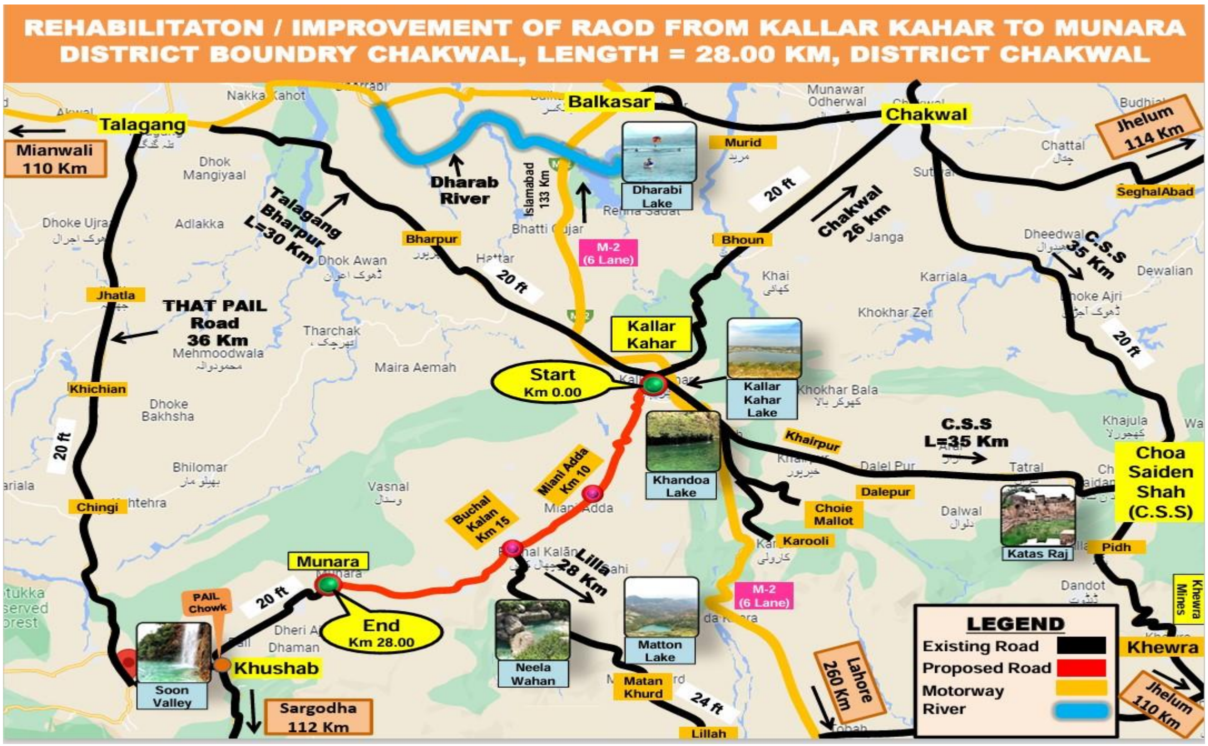


Figure 1.1: Location Map

1.6 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)	28KM
3.	Formation Width	40’
4.	Right of Way (RoW)	80’
5.	Carriageway Width	24’
6.	Treated Shoulders	4’ both side
7.	Sub-Base Course	6’-8’
8.	Base Course	4’ (overlay Portion), 6’ (shoulder) & 8” (reconstruction)
9.	Asphalt Wearing Course	2.5-inch base and 1.5’ Asphalt wearing course

Moreover, the design details and typical cross sections are annexed as **Annex-I.**

1.7 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the Kallar Kahar to Munara Road Rehabilitation/ Improvement/ Widening project. The primary objective of the RAP was to identify affected persons (APs), offer mitigation measures, and establish a framework to execute the plan following the standards specified in World Bank OP 4.12 and Pakistan's regulations. The initial focus of the RAP was on the road section widening from RD 82 to RD 87, necessitating the acquisition of private land. However, an unforeseen event took place in October 2023, when the local administration of District Chakwal conducted an Anti-Encroachment Drive (AED), to clear the right-of way (RoW) resulting in damage to various structures including shops, houses, and boundary walls.

The originally surveyed land acquisition needs did not anticipate the AED impacts, which are within the sub-project area (either within or adjacent the Right of Way and thus facilitate improvements to the road) and entail direct impacts on livelihoods that are considered linked and require corrective action consistent with OP 4.12. As such, the RAP which covered the initial land acquisition impacts, was expanded to include a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) as an addendum provided as **Appendix 1** to address and compensate for the losses incurred due to the AED.

This RAP document including CAP, prepared following the project’s Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and in compliance with OP 4.12 and national regulations, aims to consolidate the initial RAP and the CAP. It details the land acquisition surveyed impacts and includes measures to compensate for post-AED impacts, supporting the rehabilitation of the affected households. Following discussions between the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the World Bank, this comprehensive RAP was developed to ensure that all project-related resettlement activities are executed in a socially responsible manner, aligning with both the World Bank's guidelines and the project's RPF.

1.8 OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

This RAP aims to mitigate the adverse effects on the APs to ensure compliance with applicable social safeguard policies and guidelines[5].

The Plan entails a comprehensive identification of the APs, evaluating all project impacts. It outlines goals, principles, compensation standards, and public engagement methods for APs rehabilitation. Additionally, it details the nature and scale of impacts, criteria for compensation eligibility and entitlements, institutional structures for resettlement action implementation, community grievance redressal procedures, costs, implementation timelines, and internal and external monitoring procedures. The following are the specific objectives of this RAP:

- 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.

5 The Resettlement and Corrective Action Plan (RAP) represents a combined document that consolidates the initial Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) with the Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to include impacts of the post-AED. It details initial impacts from land acquisition under ARAP to compensation for demolished structures and rehabilitation measures after AED to support affected households.

- Assess physical and economic displacement by quantifying loss of the impacted assets as significant or insignificant and corresponding income losses to the owners and/or employees of impacted productive assets.
- Provide a strategy that would ensure timely acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, and delivery of other benefits to APs before taking possession of the acquired/affected assets.
- Suggest a mechanism for consultation and participation of APs at various stages of the project including implementation of the RAP and provide a grievance redress mechanism to facilitate the affected people for resolution of their grievances at the project level.
- Explain compensation entitlements with itemized budget estimates and RAP implementation schedule as well as suggest institutional set-up for timely implementation and monitoring of RAP.

1.9 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY OF THE RAP

The sub-project involves the rehabilitation/ improvement of the road from Kallar Kahar to Munara. It is anticipated that the sub-project may stretch across five Union Councils (UCs), i.e., Kallar Kahar, Buchal Kallan, Miani, Nurpur and Munara. Given that the number of APs is more than 200, the World Bank OP 4.12 requires the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to manage the social and resettlement impacts. This RAP 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 resettlement planning is initiated early in the project lifecycle to address adverse impacts effectively. This includes the precise demarcation of affected lands and informing APs as per the project requirements.

2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 RESETTLEMENT LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This RAP 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 by stating that: "No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law".

2.2.2 National Legislation

In the absence of a specific resettlement policy, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894 is the de facto legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation to affected persons. 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.

2.2.3 Pakistan's Law and Regulatory System for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

In Pakistan, LAA 1894 regulates the land acquisition process and enables the federal and provincial governments to acquire private land for public purposes through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility, and each province has its own province-specific amendments in the Law and interpretation of the Act. Some provinces also have their own province-specific implementation rules. The LAA and its implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to the titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 year's average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past one year, or even the current rates, has been applied with an added 15%

compulsory acquisition surcharge according to the provision of the law. In addition to the provisions of LAA, related regulations setting out the procedures for land acquisition have been provided in province-specific rules.

The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land for projects and payment of compensation. For entering private land or carrying out surveys and investigations, specified formalities must be observed and notifications to be issued. The affected persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

The Law deals with matters related to the acquisition/ or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purposes. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for the acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, and apportionment of awards, along with dispute resolution, penalties, and exemptions. The surveys of land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. However, the law only recognizes "legal" owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record titles, registered sale deeds, or agreements. The salient features of the Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894 are given in the **Table 2.1**.

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 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 immoveable) 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 48 A (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 as a consequence of the delay.

2.3 WORLD BANK INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY (OP 4.12)

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

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

The development of a RAP is a policy response to comply with the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

2.4 GAPS BETWEEN NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND WORLD BANK POLICY

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

- All land-owning affected persons losing land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land rights, whether for temporary or permanent acquisition.
- Tenants and sharecroppers, whether registered or not, for all non-land assets, based on prevailing tenancy arrangements.
- Persons losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, 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, land, and public infrastructure.
- Vulnerable persons identified through the census/ impact assessment survey/ analysis; and
- In the case of relocation, all affected persons will receive transitional and other support to re-establish their livelihoods.

A detailed comparison between WB OP 4.12 and the Land Acquisition Act 1894 is provided in **Annex-II**.

3. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 OVERVIEW

The methodology used for the preparation of RAP included collection and a detailed desk review of project documents and relevant secondary information including official records, statistical data of Tehsil Kallar Kahar and District Chakwal and other related documents as well as other subject matter reports.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION

The study involved data collection from primary sources, including discussions with APs of both genders, community leaders, and key stakeholders through focus group discussions, individual interviews, and on-site observations to assess socio-economic conditions in the sub-project area. Collaborations with government officials from various departments were established to gather insights. A detailed assets inventory was compiled through a detailed measurement survey, alongside a socio-economic baseline survey covering 100% of households. The aim was to document the number and status of APs who might be displaced or otherwise affected by the project, ensuring they receive appropriate compensation, and support for resettlement and rehabilitation. Public consultations and engagements with project APs and stakeholders were conducted to analyze social impacts, incorporating participatory methods and tools for a thorough gender and social assessment. 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.

3.3 FIELD VISITS AND CONSULTATIONS

Field visits were organized systematically, covering the entire road segments. A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify interested and affected stakeholders of the project. The mapping exercise was conducted simultaneously with the scoping exercise before risks and social impact assessment. The exercise identified all the stakeholders in the project area including the APs, community leaders, public representatives, district and tehsil administration, relevant government departments, and other stakeholders. Key elements of the stakeholder mapping were to ascertain the degree of 'impact' as well as 'influence' of the respective stakeholders.

3.4 HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

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

3.5 CENSUS AND INVENTORY FOR RAP PREPARATION

The purpose of the census was to: (i) register the owners/occupiers of affected land and determine APs 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 land 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 (AHs).

3.6 RESETTLEMENT DATABANK

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

4. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section details the potential adverse impacts of the subproject, outlines the extent of land acquisition, and detailed measurement study and preparation of inventory of losses. The section also identifies APs, who are eligible for compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation measures, ensuring a holistic approach to mitigating the sub-project's impacts.

The assessment of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts has been carried out in accordance with the detailed design, focusing on the land required for the construction of the road's Right of Way (RoW). An evaluation of all affected assets situated within the planned RoW, which is 80ft, has been undertaken, involving the enumeration and interviews with owners/occupiers of these impacted assets. This process aims to finalize the inventory of losses, establish title/ownership details, and assess the socio-economic status of the APs.

The sub-project involves a comprehensive impact assessment covering various social and resettlement aspects, including:

- Verification and confirmation of land acquisition along the entire sub-project alignment.
- Identification and compensation arrangements for APs situated along the sub-project alignment and in line with its design.
- Examination of the assets inventory and the status of APs based on the revised alignment and project design.

The initial steps pertaining to land acquisition along the alignment are detailed in the subsequent sections.

4.2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

The proposed road project stretches over 28 kilometers, requires the acquisition of 31 Kanal and 17 Marla of land between RD 82 and RD 87 to enable the seamless flow of transportation. This specific segment impacts 80 property owners, with the land in question being privately owned yet currently unused and barren, devoid of any agricultural or economic activities.

Table 4.1 outlines the impact on the landowners, indicating that 80 affected households (AHs), comprised of 637 APs, will be impacted by the loss of land. The project's scope includes the rehabilitation, improvement, and widening of the existing roadway, with all activities confined to the existing right-of-way (RoW) from Kallar Kahar to Munara. The required land for widening at RD 82-87 will not lead to physical or economic displacements, as the identified land parcels are unproductive, with no ongoing cultivation, trees, or shrubs. Furthermore, there is no encroachment on the land required for acquisition and free from all encumbrances.

Table 4.1: Affected Land and Affected Household (AHs)

Sr. No.	Total Affected Land	No. of AHs	No of APs	Remarks
1	31 Kanal and 17 Marla	80	637	The land parcel is privately owned, and barren required for widening of the road segment.

The record of land parcels and land affected persons along with detail of the issuance of Section 4, Minutes of the District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) and notification of Section 6 of LAA are annexed as **Annex-IV, Annex-V** and **Annex-VI and** Annex**-VI (A)** respectively.

4.3 IMPACT ON ELECTRIC POLES

Due to the project civil work, there will be relocation of 97 electric poles, the detail and relocation of electric poles is submitted to IESCO for NOC after the receiving of Demand Notice.

4.4 IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The census enumeration as well as stakeholders' meetings/FGDs confirmed that there are no indigenous people exist in the sub-project area Therefore, WB OP 4.10 is not triggered.

5. BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section presents the baseline socioeconomic conditions of a sample of AHs affected due to land acquisition for detailed understanding of the social and economic conditions of the AHs for monitoring of RAP implementation and to gauge the impacts of the sub-project on APs.

The main objective was to obtain the socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of the population in the project area to understand their interrelationships, social dynamics, and inequalities and to identify opportunities and constraints in accessing project benefits. This also included those with special characteristics based on gender, ethnicity, level of income and geographical remoteness.

5.2 DESCRIPTION OF SUB-PROJECT AREA

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

5.3 ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP AND POPULATION

5.3.1 District Chakwal

Chakwal District borders the districts of Rawalpindi and Attock in the North, Jhelum in the East, Khushab in the South, and Mianwali in the West. The total area of Chakwal District is 6,609 square kilometers, which is equivalent to 1,652,443 acres (6,687.20 km2).

The southern portion runs up into the Salt Range and includes the Chail Peak, 3,701 feet (1,128 m) above the sea, and the highest point in the district. Between this and the Sohan river, which follows the northern boundary, the country consists of what was once a level plain, sloping down from 2,000 feet (610 m) at the foot of the hills to 1,400 feet (430 m) about the Sohan; the surface is now much cut up by ravines and is very difficult to travel over.

At the time of the 2017 census the district had a population of 1,495,463, of which 723,178 were males and 772,166 females. The rural population is 1,211,855 (81.03%) while the urban population is 283,608 (18.96%). The literacy rate was 74.64% for the population 10 years and above: 84.64% for males and 65.57% for females. Muslims made up almost the entire population with 99.67%, with the minorities being 3,700 Christians and 960 Ahmadis. Hindus number around 190.

5.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE PROFILE

The assessment of social impact on the people who are going to be affected with respect to their place of living and livelihood is an important exercise in the project planning and designing. Detailed findings of the survey comprising of different parameters are discussed in the following sections.

5.4.1 Population and Family Size

A socio-economic survey of 69 households (HHs)[6] indicated that the population within these surveyed households comprised 466 APs. Among them, there were slightly more males (52.7%) than females (47.3%) The average family size was found to be 6.7 persons per household. The distribution of respondent's families based on gender is detailed in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Population and Family Size of the HHs

Total HHs	Population				Total Population	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
69	246	52.7	220	47.3	466	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey of APs

5.4.2 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 112 males per 100 females.

5.4.3 Family System

About 83% of HHs were found to be living in a joint family system wherein grandparents also share the same living space. In contrast 17% of respondents reported living in a nuclear family system. The details are shown in **Table 5.2.**

Table 5.2: Family Structure

Sr. No.	Family Structure	Number of HHs	Percentage
1	Joint	57	83
2	Nuclear	12	17
Total		**69**	**100**

5.4.4 Age Composition

The demographic analysis of the survey shows that 18% of the APs members were aged up to 25 years 31% fell within the age range of 26 – 35 years. Another 29% were between 36 – 45 years old. The remaining 22 % APs members were above 45 years of age. These figures suggest that most of the APs members 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 5.3**.

[6] The respondents were mostly the head of households.

Table 5.3: Age Composition

Sr. No.	Age Composition	Number of APs	Percentage
1	18-25	85	18
2	26-35	143	31
3	36-45	134	29
4	Above 45	104	22
Total		**466**	**100**

5.4.5 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.

5.4.6 Mother Tongue

Within the HHs, the dominant language spoken was Pothohari constituting 57% of the APs. This was followed by Urdu 32% and 12% Punjabi spoken. **Table 5.4** shows the language being spoken by the respondents.

Table 5.4: Mother Tongue

Sr. No.	Language	HHs	Percentage
1	Pothohari	39	57
2	Urdu	22	32
3	Punjabi	8	12
Total		**69**	**100**

5.4.7 Caste Structure

The respondents of the socioeconomic survey represented diverse caste groups in the project area. The findings revealed that most of the HHs constituting 71 % belong to Raja cast, additionally 17% belonged to Awan caste, 9 % identified as Jutt whereas, 3% known as Arain. The breakdown of the castes of the respondents is given in **Table 5.5**.

Table 5.5: Caste Structure

Sr. No.	Ethnic Group	Number of HHs	Percentage
1	Raja	49	71
3	Awan	12	17
4	Jutt	6	9

5	Arain	2	3
Total		**69**	**100**

5.4.8 Education Level

The census findings indicate that 25 % of the members of the APs were found to be illiterate. Among them 20% male and 31 % female. The average literacy rate of the surveyed households was 75% 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 APs is shown in **Table 5.6.**

Table 5.6: 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	49	20	35	14	26	11	38	15	42	17	35	14	21	9	246	53
Female	69	31	41	19	42	19	27	12	19	9	9	4	13	6	220	47
Both Sex	118	25	76	16	68	15	65	14	61	13	44	9	34	7	466	100

5.4.9 Occupational Status

According to socio-economic survey findings, it was observed that out of total HHs, 28% were engaged in small business operations, 13% were associated with government jobs, and 55% were associated with private jobs. Conversely 4% of HHs were associated with agriculture. Detailed statistics regarding occupational status of the HHs are presented in **Table 5.7**.

Table 5.7: Occupations

Professional Status of APs			
Sr. No.	**Professional Status**	**Number**	**Percentage**
1	Business	19	28
2	Government Job	9	13
3	Private Job	38	55
4	Agriculture	3	4
Total		**69**	**100**

5.4.10 Monthly Income

The income levels of the surveyed HHs were grouped into five ranges. The socioeconomic and census survey unveiled that none of the HHs was earning below PKR 32,000 per month. The majority, comprising (54%) of the HHs, fell within the income range PKR 32,001 to 40,000. A detailed breakdown of the monthly income of HHs is presented in **Table 5.8.**

Table 5.8: Average Monthly Income

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Income (Rs.)	Number of HHs	Percentage
1	Up to 32,000	0	0
2	32,001 to 40,000	37	54
3	40,001 to 50,000	19	28
4	50,001 to 60,000	10	14
5	Above 60,000	3	4
Total		**69**	**100**

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of APs

5.4.11 Monthly Expenditure

Household expenditure is closely tied to family income. Consequently, about 30% of the HHs reported monthly expenditure up to PKR 32,000 and 46% fell within the range of PKR 32001- 40,000. Additionally, 17% of HHs reported their family expenditure between the ranges of Rs. 40,001-50,000. While 4% had expenses range from PKR 50,001 to 60,000 per month. Another 1% of the HHs reported expenditures exceeding PKR 60,000. Details of monthly expenditure can be in **Table 5.9**.

Table 5.9: Monthly Expenditure

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Expenditures (Rs)	Number of HHs	Percentage
1	Up to 32,000	21	30
2	32,001 to 40,000	32	46
3	40,001 to 50,000	12	17
4	50,001 to 60,000	3	4
5	Above 60,000	1	1
Total		**69**	**100**

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of APs

5.4.12 Housing Construction Pattern

In the sub-project area, a diverse housing pattern was observed, where 68% of HHs were living in pacca houses constructed using superior materials and workmanship while 28% respondents had semi pacca houses which were made of bricks masonry with mud mortar. Only 4% of the respondents mentioned that they lived in katcha houses made with mud and straws. **Table 5.10** shows construction pattern of houses in subproject area.

Table 5.10: Housing Construction Pattern

Sr. No.	Type of House	Number of HHs	Percentage
1	Pacca	47	68
2	Semi Pacca	19	28
3	Katcha	3	4
Total		**69**	**100**

5.4.13 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.

5.4.14 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 primary 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 5.11**.

Table 5.11: Access to Social Amenities

Sr. No.	Facility	Number of Respondent	Available (%)
1	Electricity	69	100
2	School	69	100
3	Hospital	69	100
4	Gas	54	78
5	Water Supply	61	88
6	Sewerage	65	94
7	Telephone/Mobile	69	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of AHs

5.5 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 and 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.

5.5.1 Women Participation

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

The survey findings uncovered the extensive involvement of women in diverse household activities within the Project area. It was observed that 97% household activities were performed by the females including 95% dedicated to childcare activities. In addition, women exhibited full representation reaching 100% in social obligation with no restriction imposed on their participation in these functions. **Table 5.12** indicates the women participation level.

Table 5.12: Women Participation in the Various Activities

Sr. No.	Activities	Participation Level
1	Household	97%
2	Child caring	95%
3	Employment	05%
4	Social obligations (marriage, birthday& other functions)	100%
5	Local representation (counselor /political gathering)	04%

Source: Field Survey

5.5.2 Women Issues

During the survey, the issues related to the women highlighted by the respondents which are broadly 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. Educational facilities for women are not sufficient in the local educational institutions.
- Skill development centers are not available in the proposed project area.
- Scarcity of sanitation and hygiene facilities for the females.

6. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

6.1 INTRODUCTION

According to WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, APs must be meaningfully consulted and provided with opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of the RAP. Following the principles of WB Policy, both male and female APs were informed in a socially and culturally appropriate and timely manner during the preparation of RAP.

During the RAP preparation, adequate consultation and involvement of the local communities and the APs were ensured. Specifically, the affected persons must be informed about the sub-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 RAP.

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;
- Engage in effective information dissemination, education, and ongoing liaison to ensure stakeholders are well informed;
- Identify issues and requirements through engagement with stakeholders;
- Develop and maintain communication channels between the project proponents and stakeholders to maintain transparency and understanding;
- Solicit reactions, comments, and feedback on proposed sub-project;
- 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 sub-project.

6.3 METHOD OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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

- information campaigns through electronic and print media;

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

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**:

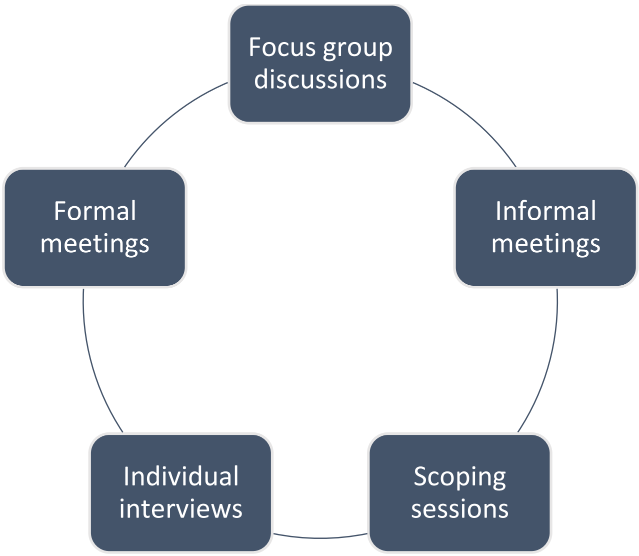


Figure 6.1: Methods used for public consultation and stakeholder's participation

6.4 CONSULTATION WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The 132 community members (85 men and 47 women) and their representatives along with the 7 other key institutional stakeholders, i.e., relevant persons of Board of Revenue (BOR), Highway Department, Municipal Corporation, and Local Government and Community Development Department were consulted from 9th to 25th February 2023 to introduce the project formally and to obtain their views on the development project. Their views and suggestions were recorded. 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, ethnic groupings etc.
- Livelihood activities of the APs.

- Women's role in socio-economic life.
- The reaction towards the project.

The following issues were also discussed:

- loss of land
- Compensation for land
- Impacts on public, communal infrastructure during construction

The list of participants is described in **Table 6.1** and the concerns of the APs are summarized in **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.1: Community Consultations Conducted and Recorded

Sr. No.	Location	Date of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female
1.	Kallar Kahar	9-2-2023	15	12	3
2.	Girls College Kallar Kahar	9-2-2023	15	0	15
3.	Miani	11-2-2023	13	9	4
4.	Bochhal Kalan	13-2-2023	20	14	6
5.	Nurpur	14-2-2023	16	11	5
6.	Munara	15-2-2023	12	8	4
7	Kallar Kahar	20-2-2023	14	11	3
8.	Kallar Kahar	21-2-2023	10	7	3
9.	Kallar Kahar	22-2-2023	07	6	1
10.	Kallar Kahar	23-2-2023	10	7	3
	TOTAL			**85**	**47**

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 RAP entitlements, compensation payment mechanism, and timelines, explaining grievances redress mechanism and measures adopted to ensure interrupted access to resources. **Table 7.2** 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
Due to existing narrow road, several accidents and injuries and mortality on this road for local people and outside passengers/ travelers as well.	Widening of the road will resolve this issue. Moreover, installation of proper road safety signage/ signboards including provision of U-turns etc., speed limits will also be imposed especially nearby the settlements to further redress the safety issues of the community.	Construction Supervision Consultants will ensure installation of signage, U-turns during construction and Traffic Police will be responsible for enforcing highway rules and speed limits to reduce the incidence of accidents.
Inadequate drainage for seasonal rain crossing.	The detailed engineering design must include adequate drainage facility for rainwater to redress this community concern.	The Engineer will ensure construction of designed number of cross drainage structures and review the requirements for further improving drainage facilities.
Timely payment of compensation for the affected land.	The payment of compensation for affected land should be paid prior to initiating civil works in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.	PMU will ensure timely disbursement of compensation and confirmation of full payment of RAP 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 labor should be employed in the project construction work as well as in office work.	Employment opportunities will be created during construction. The biding documents will include provisions for engaging local labor and contractors will provide jobs to the locals on priority basis.	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 at suitable locations.	The culverts and crossings have been included in the detailed design for all appropriate locations. Moreover, depending upon the site situation the requested facilities will be adjusted in the design.	PMU and construction supervision consultants will monitor implementation. Additional requirements of facilities may be adjusted in consultation with local people.

Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
Overhead/ pedestrian bridges for women, children & aged persons, in the close vicinity need to be provided.	Overhead/Pedestrian bridges will be provided on appropriate locations. Moreover, additional road safety measures, sensitive location (schools, health centers, and community services) will be reviewed as per site requirements as well in consultations with the local community.	PMU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
Due to construction activities as well as influx of laborers, 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 campsites 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 AHs will be provided.	PMU LAR team will closely coordinate with the APs and project implementing authorities for engaging willing male/female members of the AHs 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 CONSULTATIONS WITH INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

Table 6.5 shows the concerns of institutional stakeholders while the list of the participants of consultation meeting in each department has been attached as **Annex-X**. Whereas the pictorial view of the consultations is annexed as **Annex-XI**.

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.
2	Assistant Commissioner	▶ The consultant's team described the project location to the stakeholder and shared the progress regarding land acquisition.	▶ The Assistant Commissioner assured the team of complete cooperation and support
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.
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 Subdivision Chakwal	▶ 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	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.

Sr. No.	Department	Points of Discussion /Apprehensions	Response
7	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

Separate consultations were arranged with women.

Table 6.4: Queries and Responses (Female)

Sr. No	Participant	Observation/Feedback	Remarks by PMU-Team
1	7	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.

6.8 RAP DISCLOSURE AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

During consultations, the RAP provisions including, project LAR policy, compensation eligibility criteria and entitlements, cut-off date, compensation payments, and grievance redress mechanism provided in RAP were fully explained to the APs. After, approval this RAP 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 RAP 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.

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

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 sub-project implementation period. During consultations the APs will be engaged to disclose RAP 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 Consultation, Participation, and Information Disclosure (CPID) strategy to be followed during the RAP implementation is provided in **Table 6.7**.

Table 6.5: Consultation, Participation, and Information Disclosure Strategy

CPID Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcomes
During RAP implementation			
Disclosure of RAP	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 RAP to As.	The RAP will be uploaded on WB and PTEGP websites along with the Urdu translation of its summary, also the hard copies of both versions will be placed on site at consultant and contractors site offices for local communities
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, broachers and installing boards along the project alignment.	APs fully aware and accessing project based GRM to address their concerns.
RAP 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
RAP 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.	RAP implementation progress assessed, and monitoring reports disclosed at website.

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This Section provides policy and procedure, hereinafter to be referred as "The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)", outlining a process for documenting, addressing, responding and employing methods to resolve project grievances (and complaints) that may be raised by affected persons or community members regarding major project specific activities such as, environmental and social performance, the engagement process, land acquisition and resettlement and/or unanticipated social impacts resulting from project activities that are performed and/or undertaken by Project Authority. The document describes the scope and procedural steps and specifies roles and responsibilities of the parties involved.

7.2 GRM PRINCIPLES

The GRM of PTEGP has been approved by the competent authority which is being used to address any complaints or grievances arising during the implementation period of the projects undertaken by Project Authority. Members of the public may perceive risks to themselves or their property or their legal rights or have concerns about the possible adverse environmental and social impact that a project may have. Any concerns or grievances should be addressed quickly and transparently, and without retribution to the Complainant.

The primary principle is that any complaints or grievances are resolved as quickly as possible in a fair and transparent manner.

All minor complaints regarding land or property disputes that can be resolved should be resolved immediately on the site at the village level. In case the concerned parties are unable to resolve the said dispute on the site the AP may make a complaint to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), the details of which are provided herein below. The focus of the GRM is to resolve issues in a customarily appropriate fashion and record details of the complaint, the Complainant, and the resolution.

7.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the GRM are to:

- Develop an organizational framework to address and resolve the grievances of individual(s) or community(s), fairly and equitably;
- Provide enhanced level of satisfaction to the aggrieved;
- Provide easy accessibility to the aggrieved/affected individual or community for immediate grievance redress;
- Ensure that the targeted communities and individuals are treated fairly at all times;
- Identify systemic flaws in the operational functions of the project and suggest corrective measures; and
- Ensure that the operation of the project is in line with its conception and transparently to achieve the goals for sustainability of the project.

7.4 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 Commissioner (DC) 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 sub-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[7]. 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.[4] 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. Still if the complainant is not satisfied, he/she can approach the Court of Law for recourse.

The purpose of the GRM about resettlement is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of this RAP. Furthermore, GRM brochures have been distributed in local communities especially in the Munara area. Problems expected to be addressed by the GRM during the implementation of RAP are complaints pertaining to;

- 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 RAP,
- Disputes about ownership of affected assets,
- Delays in compensation payments, relocation activities, or livelihood restoration measures,
- Design and completion of relocation sites and facilities; and
- The adequacy and appropriateness of income restoration measures, among others.

7.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCEDURE

The grievance or complaint can be launched in writing, through telephone or verbally at office. If the complaint is verbal, the office will arrange to convert verbal complaint in written form;

- A serial number will be assigned to it together with the date of receipt;
- A written acknowledgement to a Complainant shall be sent promptly and in any case within not more than 3 working days. The acknowledgement shall contain:

7 3 days (minimum time)

- The name and designation of the authorized representative (if the designated representative is in another office, then the relevant address will also be included) who will deal with the grievance.
- Information that necessary action will be taken within the specified working days from the date of receipt of the grievance by the authorized representative concerned.
- If the office receiving the grievance/complaint is not the one designated to consider and dispose it, the receiving office shall forward it to the designated office, but after having complied with the requirements at (b to c) above;
- The GRC shall provide an opportunity of hearing to all the concerned parties and examine the relevant record before making the final decision;
- The GRC or its representative designated to consider the matter shall make every effort to ensure that grievances/ appeals are considered and disposed of preferably within the stipulated period; and
- The complete records of all activities shall be kept and filed into the grievance database maintained by the both GRCs. The GRCs shall also be responsible to compile records of the GRM and make quarterly reports to the Foreign Donor or any other concerned Authority.

7.5.1 Follow up/Closeout

The complaint shall be considered as disposed of and closed when:

- The designated GRC has decided/disposed of the grievance/complaint;
- Where the Complainant has indicated acceptance of the response of the GRC in writing;
- Where the complainant has not responded to the Grievance Redress staff within one month of being intimated the final decision of the grievance officer on his grievance/complaint;
- Where the Complainant fails to attend the proceedings of the GRC within the stipulated period of the disposal of the complaint; and
- Where the Complainant withdraws his/her complaint.

7.5.2 Exclusions

The following allegations/complaints shall not be construed or taken up for consideration and disposal as 'Grievances':

- Frivolous cases in respect of which inadequate supporting details are provided;
- Cases involving decisions/policy matters in which the Complainant has not been affected directly/indirectly;
- Cases where quasi-judicial procedures are prescribed for deciding matters or cases that are sub judice;
- A grievance which has already been disposed of by GRC;
- Complaints of corruption should be lodged and dealt with separately.

8. ELIGIBILITY, COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENTS

8.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Any persons or households or communities that suffer from loss of lands, crops, wood, or fruit trees, residential or business structures, income, loss of access to land or other sources of livelihoods due to the projects under the PTEG, are eligible for receiving compensation or resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to mitigate such losses and restoration of living standards to improved or equal to prior to the projects.

In line with the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12, a thorough process was followed to identify APs impacted by the sub-project. This involves conducting social impact assessment surveys and studies to ascertain their eligibility for compensation and other forms of resettlement assistance in compliance with the RPF. Specifically, the compensation and resettlement & rehabilitation entitlements are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix in **Table 8.1**. This matrix serves as the basis for ensuring that all identified APs receive appropriate compensation and resettlement assistance. It's important to note that the absence of legal documents to verify customary rights of occupancy or titles will not preclude eligibility for compensation and assistance. The APs will receive the following compensation:

8.2 CUT-OFF DATE

Eligibility to receive compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance is limited by a cut-off date as set for the sub-project. Under this sub-project, 17 January 2023 was the cut-off date for eligibility of entitlements notified through the Section-4 under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 by the District Collector, Chakwal. All eligible AHs have been informed about the cut-off date of the eligibility for compensation. The cut-off date was publicly announced during interaction with AHs and other stakeholders in the sub-project area. People moving in the sub-project affected area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.

8.3 ENTITLEMENTS

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

- Persons losing land and situated assets including land, structures, with or without legal titles or covered under customary rights, whether temporarily or permanently;
- Persons losing the use or access to lands, natural resources, structures and utilities, including both titled and non-titleholders, registered or unregistered tenants, sharecroppers, encroachers or squatters;

- Persons losing business, income, salaries or wages both permanently or temporarily during construction;
- loss of communal lands, properties, or public infrastructure; and
- Vulnerable APs.

The AHs will be compensated through effective relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration measures that have been derived from the analysis of living condition of AHs and vulnerable groups from the social impact assessment of the sub-project.

8.4 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Entitlements for different categories of losses and their corresponding APs have been given in the entitlement matrix in line with the Project RPF. The structural losses, full or partial depending on the viability of structure will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix along with other allowances such as vulnerability allowance, livelihood allowance etc. Further, a detailed survey has been conducted by local patwari and tehsildar at the direction of the Assistant Commissioner. As of now no commercial or residential structure has been observed within the RoW.

Table 8.1: Entitlement Matrix of the Sub-project

Type of Loss	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Where access is restricted and/or land will be affected	Barren land	Landowner	▶ Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
Public Utilities	Electric poles,	Affected community	▶ Rehabilitation/substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e., electric poles).
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	▶ Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies.

The eligibility of APs will be governed by the Entitlement Matrix of the sub-project and cut-off dates.

8.5 TIMELINE FOR COMPENSATION PAYMENT

The compensation will be paid to affected landowners after the completion of the land acquisition process by the Revenue Department before the start of construction on the stretch where land is needed.

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 OVERVIEW

This Chapter describes the institutional structures designed to manage the social aspects of the sub-project and provides details of the involved entities and their respective roles and responsibilities in the execution of implementing the RAP.

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

9.2 PROJECT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

9.2.1 Project Management Unit

The overall implementation of the RAP will be the responsibility of the PMU-PTEGP, headed by the Project Director (PD). The PTEGP has full-time staff, i.e., Social Safeguard and Gender Specialists, M&E, and Environment specialist capable of carrying out the implementation and monitoring of the RAP. The PMU has the overall responsibility of sub-project planning, design, implementation, land acquisition and resettlement, construction, environment and social management during construction, supervision, and monitoring of the sub-project implementation. The specific responsibilities of PMU include (i) recruit and retain social, resettlement and gender staff, supervision consultants, contractors and other project implementing parties and their capacity strengthening in environment and social management; (ii) ensure that the sub-project is compliant with the requirements of WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and other Operational Policies, and LAA 1894 (with Punjab specific amendments); (iii) cross-agency coordination; (iv) social impact assessment and preparation of RAP for other project identified under the sub-project; (v) prepare, review and approval of RAP including corrective measures; (vi) local disclosure of safeguards; (vii) submission of approved RAP to WB for compliance review and clearance; (viii) public disclosure of RAP; (ix) implementation of RAP; (x) supervision and monitoring of RAP implementation; and (xiv) preparation of RAP monitoring reports.

9.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The PMU will be responsible for implementing RAP, which includes tasks such as conducting a census of APs, documenting a detailed record of all affected land, designing a tailored compensation packages, securing budget approval, and establishing an institutional framework for implementation. The PMU through the C&W Department will implement the RAP, particularly payments of eligible allowances (plus cash compensation for loss of structures during project implementation. The initiation of RAP implementation will include an extensive social preparation phase, involving information campaign and community consultations with full disclosure of the RAP processes, including compensation delivery, relocation, and grievances resolution. The social preparation phase can help build rapport with affected communities along the RoW and alignment and help identify problems, constraints, and possible solutions.

9.3.1 Environment and Social Unit (ESU)

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

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

- Any other social, gender and LAR related tasks.

9.3.2 Communication and Works Department

The Communication and Works Department (C&W Department) of Punjab is the implementing agency responsible for rehabilitation and widening of the Kallar Kahar Road. The revenue record of rights shows that the RoW of the entire road is owned by the C&W inherited from the Public Works Department. The department's scope of work includes, but is not limited to, the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, government buildings, and other public works that facilitate transportation, improve connectivity, and enhance the quality of life for the residents of Punjab.

9.3.3 Sub-Project Supervision Consultants

A Supervision Consultant Firm including E&S specialists 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 RAP mainly in consultations with APs and local communities; recording and resolving immediate grievances which arise during the civil works. Additionally, the firm will undertake on-site monitoring and supervision tasks, to ensure that the sub-project adheres to the highest standards of quality, safety, and environmental sustainability. The executing agency C&W and Construction Contractor (CC) will be responsible for the on-field implementation of the RAP. The Firm will provide progress reports to the PMU, outlining the implementation program, ensuring the quality of works, and overseeing the timely delivery of sub-project activities. They are also responsible for certifying the quantities of work completed and authorizing payments. Their role extends to assisting the implementation of the RAP, ensuring that all APs are compensated fairly and timely. Their scope of work is extensive, covering a variety of critical tasks aimed at ensuring project success. These tasks include, but are not limited to:

- Assist the PMU in the sub-project screening in terms of involuntary resettlement;
- Assist in implementing the sub-project RAP;
- 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 and the opening of a bank account.
- Facilitate the APs in terms of resolving the legal and administrative impediments for the compensation payment;
- Help the APs to put their complaints at the site level;
- Conduct the community consultation and disclosure process throughout the project cycle; and

- Assist PMU in the preparation of progress reports for the sub-project.

9.3.4 Third Party Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

As per the ESMF, if RAP/RAPs are prepared regular internal and external monitoring of sub-project will be carried out. The PMU team will engage a consultant firm for external monitoring and evaluation twice a year. The M&E findings will be communicated to all concerned APs, the PMU, and World Bank through quarterly and semi-annual reports. The TPMA will be provided with the necessary financial and human resources to carry out the assignment effectively.

The scope of work of the related to the resettlement aspects will include but not be limited to the following:

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

9.3.5 The Construction Contractor

The Construction Contractor (CC) will be responsible for route construction and improvement and will also assist in the implementation of the RAP throughout the road alignment. The Contractor will also be responsible for training his crew in all aspects and implementation of the RAP.

9.4 GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT AT DISTRICT LEVEL

District-based agencies have jurisdiction over land acquisition and compensation through application of Land Acquisition Act 1894 (the Act), rules, orders, and notifications. Land acquisition functions rest with the Board of Revenue represented at District level by the District Collector (Deputy Commissioner) and Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). The LAC works under the powers of District Collector/Deputy Commission as per LAA 1894. Other staff members of the Revenue Department, most notably Kanungo (Kanungo or patwaris), Patwari (an official who keeps record regarding ownership of land and carry out specific roles such as land survey, titles identification and verification of the ownership. Functions pertaining to assessment of compensation of non-land assets rest on other line-agencies and their District level offices.

The LAC requests the concerned government departments to carry out DMS of land and structure. The assessment of the affected structures pertains to the C&W; the assessment of affected wood trees pertains to the Forest Department, if any. The LAC will be responsible for payment of the compensation to the affected landholders.

9.5 WORLD BANK

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

9.6 CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT

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

The key objective of the training program is effective environmental and social management of the project including GRM. The main objective of the training is to ensure that the requirements of WB Policy and RAP are clearly understood and followed throughout the sub-project implementation. The social staff of PMU and other parties involved in the sub-project implementation will be engaged to deal with the social, resettlement and gender issues. The training will help them to better understand these issues and ensure compliance on site.

10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

10.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the methodology adopted to compute the unit rates for different types of land and provides an assessment of costs. The costs have been calculated based on the LAR related project impacts to be compensated as per entitlements of different categories of APs, as described in the Entitlement Matrix in **Table 8.1.** The WB Policy requires the prompt compensation at full replacement cost[8] to be paid for the loss of assets due to the sub-project.

Being the project owner, P&DB through its PMU (PTEG) is responsible for timely allocation of the funds needed to implement the RAP. The PMU is responsible for disbursing the compensation and allowances amounts in an efficient, timely manner during the RAP implementation.

10.2 DETERMINING THE UNIT RATES FOR AFFECTED LAND AND ASSETS

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

10.3 VALUATION OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED

The unit rates of the barren of private land for the Kallar Kahar Road were determined and approved by the District Collector of Chakwal Compensation will be paid after the completion of the LAA process. Compensation cost includes the cost of land and applicable surcharges. These rates will be formally disclosed to the APs and used for compensation payments. The total estimated cost for the land acquisition will be PKR 29.57 million and the estimated unit rates for cost of land are provided in **Table 10.1.**

Table 10.1: Compensation of Land to be Acquired

Sr. No.	Description	Total Area in Marla	Unit Rate/Marla	Land Cost including CAS	Total (PKR.)
A	Acquisition of Uncultivated Land	637	40,370.59	Land Cost	25,716,070
			Acquisition charges @ 15 %		3,857,411
			Total		**29,573,481**

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

10.4 COST OF RAP 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 RAP implementation and administrative activities will be part of the existing departmental expenditure. For services of consultant firms and support for RAP implementation have been made in the budget PKR 0.296 million @ 1% of total compensation cost and M&E Cost is PKR 3.0 million @ 10% of the total cost.

10.5 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 4.44 million @ 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 RAP.

10.6 SUMMARY RAP BUDGET

The total estimated cost for the land acquisition is expected to be PKR 40.26 million. This includes the cost for land acquisition, monitoring & evaluation, administration, and contingencies for land acquisition. **Table 10.2** describes the overall RAP budget.

Table 10.2: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Cost / Unit (PKR)	Amount (PKR)	Amount PKR (Million)
A.	**Compensation Cost for Permanent Loss of Land**					
	Barren Plain (non-cultivated land)	Marla	637	47494.82	29,573,481	29.57
	Total (A)	**Marla**	**637**	**47494.82**	**29,573,481**	**29.57**
B	**RAP Implementation**					
(i)	Administrative cost			01% of total cost	295,735	0.296
(ii)	Training and Capacity Building			Lump sum	1,500,000	1.50
(iii)	Consultations			Lump sum	1,000,000	1.00
(iv)	GRM Implementation			Lump sum	500,000	0.50
(v)	Third Party Monitoring Consultant and RAP Completion Audit Report			10% of total cost	2,957,348	3.00
(vi)	Contingencies			15% of the total cost	4,436,022	4.44

	Sub Total (B)				**9,210,431**	**9.21**
	Grand Total (A+B)				40,262,585	**40.26**
	Amount in USD				**143,795**	**0.144**

Note: 1 USD = PKR 280

10.7 PAYMENT FOR TEMPORARY USE OF LAND BY THE CONTRACTOR

Land for the construction activities will be taken on rent for temporary use by contractor(s) for the period required land through a written short–term rent or lease agreement between the respective landowners and contractor with the approval of PD. Rental terms will be negotiated to the satisfaction of the APs. The contractor will be responsible for full restoration/reclamation of land to original condition and use by the contractor or the contractor will make the payment of land restoration to the owner, as agreed with APs.

11. RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 GENERAL

Implementation of this RAP consists of compensation to be paid to the APs for affected land parcels. The implementation of the RAP will be adjusted and scheduled according to the overall project implementation and vice versa. All activities related to the acquisition of land are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior commencement of civil works. However, the demolition of structure during the sub-project preparation is part of this RAP. Additionally, 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 start and ROW will be handed over for construction work after all compensation has been paid for the project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

11.2 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A composite tentative implementation schedule has been prepared for tasks such as addition of corrective measures in the initial RAP disclosure, pre-implementation, and implementation activities, in accordance with timeline matching with the tentative timeline of land acquisition and civil works schedule and presented in **Table 11.1.** However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the sub-project such as to complete land acquisition process from the government and accordingly, the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The proposed schedule is subject to modification depending on progress of land acquisition process, the civil works schedule, and other sub-project activities. The proposed activities in the RAP are divided into two broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation (i) RAP implementation phase (ii) CAP implementation phase.

Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
1	Consultations with APs	PMU	1st Quarter of 2024
2	Census and a full and verified inventory of AED households	PMU	1st Quarter of 2024
3	Preparation of RAP	PMU	Within the 2nd week of the 2nd Quarter of 2024
4	Approval of RAP Document	World Bank	Within the 3rd week of the 2nd Quarter of 2024
5	Urdu Translation of the Executive Summary	PMU	Within one week of approval
6	Disclosure of RAP	PMU	Within one week of approval

7	Notices to APs regarding their claims	PMU	4th Week of April 2024
8	Development of micro plans for RAP compensation disbursement	PMU & BOR	Within 4th Week of April 2024
9	Disbursement of structures compensation and allowances to all eligible AED APs	C&W & PMU	Within the 2nd Quarter of 2024
10	Award of cheques and distribution of final notices for relocation/shifting of concerned APs	PMU	Ongoing (monthly & quarterly)
11	Monthly reporting summary of complaints & grievances/disputes and objections in progress reports	PMU	Within 2 Weeks after the end of the month.
12	Hire and Mobilize TPMA	PMU	Within the 2nd Quarter of 2024
13	Submit Monitoring Report by TPMA	PMU	Within 14 weeks of WB approval
14	WB’s Approval of TPMA Compliance Report	WB	Within 18 weeks of WB approval
15	Disclosure of Quarterly RAP	PMU	Throughout as per the sub-activities under implementation of RAP

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 INTRODUCTION

In compliance with the RFP and ESMF, an effective and robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework has been developed to ensure the RAP is executed effectively and achieves its intended outcomes. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation are: (i) administrative monitoring whether the time lines of RAP implementation are being met, (ii) to assess whether compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures are implemented and are sufficient, (iii) to identify problems or potential problems and ensure that grievances are dealt on a timely basis and consistent with the process defined in the RAP, (iv) to identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate hardships/issues, and most importantly, (v) socio-economic monitoring during and after the land acquisition and resettlement process to ensure that APs are settled and their standard of living is restored or improved.

The project is committed to allocating adequate time, resources, and financial support specifically for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities.

12.2 RAP MONITORING

The monitoring tasks of the RAP will involve a structured approach to assess, mitigate, and address the impacts on APs are structured in three key areas, ensuring a comprehensive and targeted approach to the management and mitigation of social risks associated with the project. These areas include:

- Monitoring of RAP Implementation will emphasize adherence to outlined procedures and timelines. Key activities involved extensive consultation with AHs to ensure their needs and concerns are addressed, delivery of compensation of acquired barren land and entitlements, grievance resolution and payments of allowances/benefits; and income to safeguard the welfare of impacted individuals.

RAP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. Internally, the project will deploy a dedicated M&E team, tasked with conducting regular assessments of the RAP's implementation phases. This team will utilize a variety of tools and indicators to measure progress against the plan's objectives, identify potential bottlenecks, and facilitate timely adjustments.

A significant focus of these activities will be the systematic review of the insights and outcomes derived from the RAP to reflect and draw lessons for course correction throughout the project lifecycle, aiming at continuous improvement and sustainability.

12.3 INTERNAL MONITORING

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the social and resettlement team of PMU which will be carried out routinely with the support of Implementation Support and Supervision Consultants and contractor’s social staff. The internal monitoring will include review of status of RAP implementation in the light of policy, principles, targets, budget, and duration as laid down in the RAP. Indicators for the internal monitoring are related to processes and immediate outputs and results. Some of the key monitoring indicators will include:

- Provision of finances by PMU PTEGP for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance provided on time;
- Timely disbursement of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance amount to APs as per schedule in an efficient and transparent manner and in conformity with the provisions in the Entitlement Matrix;
- Provision of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor and employment opportunities to AHs;
- Verify recording and addressing the concerns/grievances of APs are dealt on timely basis during and after land acquisition and resettlement process and consistent with the RAP;
- Effective collection of gender disaggregated data and gender specific consultations with women;
- Conformity of contractors' compliance with provisions in the RAP;
- Satisfaction of APs and AHs who received compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, support for restoration of their income and livelihood;
- Efficient restoration of public utilities and/or other affected services/infrastructure; and
- Lease agreements signed for the temporary use of land and full restoration of land after completing construction.

12.4 EXTERNAL MONITORING THROUGH THIRD PARTY

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

If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during the sub-project implementation, the PMU will follow the mechanism set out in the RAP for monitoring and reporting of the implementation of safeguards plans; ensure compliance with LAA 1894 and WB OP 4.12 and disclose monitoring results; and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions if needed.

As per requirements of WB Policy, the PMU will hire services of a qualified and experienced Social and Resettlement Specialist or a firm as TPMA with advice and concurrence of WB on the selection process, to verify monitoring information of project to undertake resettlement monitoring during the RAP implementation and an audit after the implementation of respective RAP.

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

1. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking in the field to assess whether resettlement objectives have met.
2. Develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation including the participation, consultation and disclosure;
3. Review and verify the progress of RAP implementation and prepare quarterly reports for the PMU and including the implementation of GRM;
4. Transparency in disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance;
5. Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance given in the RAP and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs after project-induced changes;
6. Evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultation process with APs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the APs and other affected parties;
7. Verity the RAP implementation completion report prepared by PMU on payments of compensation and resettlement assistance before clearing of the sites with resettlement impacts;
8. Sufficiency of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to cover loss of land, income and other assets; and
9. Grievance procedures; recording of complaints, reporting, and processing time, and their redressal.

12.5 REPORTING FREQUENCY

Internal monitoring of this RAP will be carried out routinely by the PMU-PTEG and their results will be communicated to APs and the World Bank. PMU will prepare monthly progress reports on RAP implementation activities with the assistance of social safeguards specialists and will submit them to the Project Director, PTEG. Based on the monthly progress report, quarterly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to the World Bank. The reports will include suitable recommendations for improvement.

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 RAP implementation is to identify implementation problems and successes as early as possible so that the implementation arrangements can be adjusted.

12.6 DISCLOSURE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORTS

The PMU, PTEGP will submit TPM reports of RAP implementation to the WB for review and posting on the PTEG and WB websites, and promptly disclose to the APs and other key stakeholders through localized means of communication with executive summary in Urdu particularly the information relevant to APs interest such as information related to disbursement of compensation of land and related assets and R&R assistance, relocation, livelihood/income restoration, grievances; and corrective actions. These issues are of direct relevance to the APs, which also have the elements of participatory monitoring. The Audit/evaluation report of TPMA will be shared with PTEGP, P&DB and WB and disclosed to the public. The provision of third-party monitoring and evaluation will be made in the RAP/sub-projects budget. The terms of reference will be prepared by the PMU and will be approved by the WB before the start of the hiring process.

APPENDIX 1: ADDENDUM – CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (CAP)

1. INTRODUCTION

This addendum is prepared to address unanticipated impacts from the AED, which are directly affecting livelihoods within the Kallar Kahar to Munara Road project area. Initially overlooked, these impacts necessitate inclusion in RAP to ensure alignment with Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. The AED's effects, though not required for the road project's execution, are closely linked to it, especially within or adjacent to the right of way, highlighting the complexity of segregating the impacts, which occurred contemporaneously. The confluence of impacts from land acquisition for road improvement and the AED emphasizes the impossibility of separating these actions from the overarching project environment. Consequently, to address the involuntary resettlement and align with OP 4.12, it becomes imperative to prepare a CAP as part of the RAP.

1.1 Background

In October 2023, during project preparation, the District Administration of Chakwal initiated an Anti-Encroachment Drive (AED) to clear public lands of unauthorized structures. This action was taken in support of the various development schemes underway as part of the Annual Development Plan (ADP), facilitated by both local and district governments. The drive led to the dismantling of structures resulting in damage to 42 residential, commercial, and other structures between RD 896+00 and RD 916+00 as shown in **Figure A1.1**.

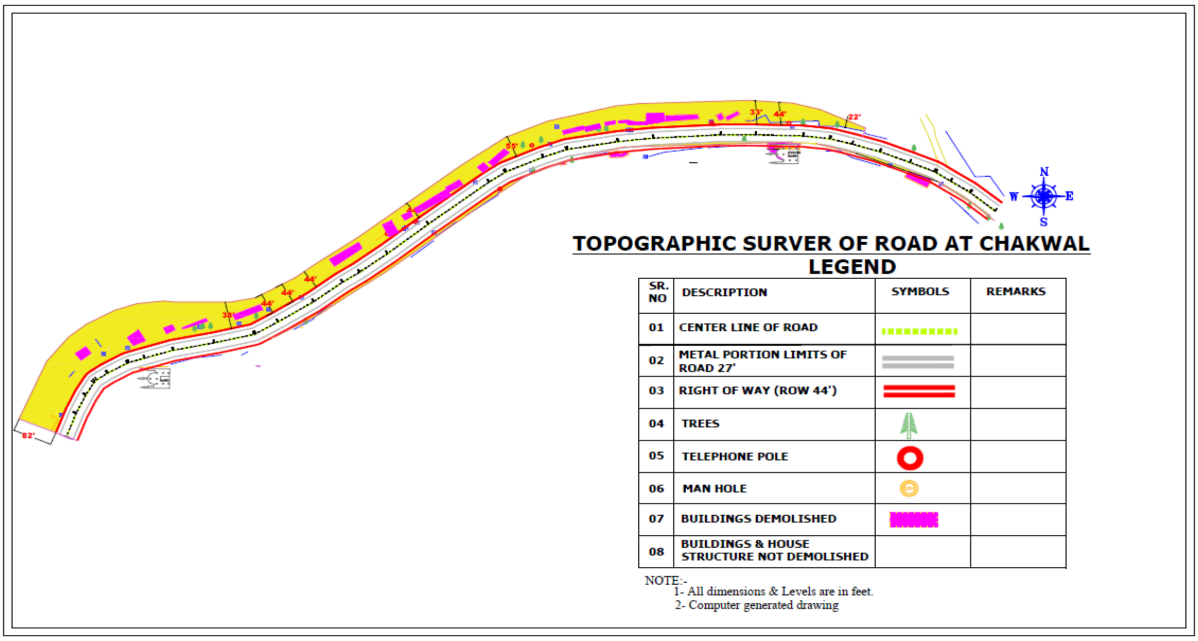


Figure A1.1: Route Alignment and AED

In December 2023, the Environment and Social Technical Support Mission conducted a visit to the sub-project site. During this visit, the mission observed a widespread demolition of structures along the road sites, drawing the attention of the Project Management Unit (PMU) to this critical issue that was also documented in the mission notes. The World Bank asked the PMU to conduct a census survey of the demolished structures, prepare and inventory of losses caused by the AED and implement corrective and mitigation actions. Civil works were suspended, and it was agreed that the works on any segment of the road will start only after the approval of CAP and start of disbursement of payments to AED impacted affectees. Works in areas impacted by AED can only start once the payments under CAP are completed.

1.2 Policy and Rationale for CAP Preparation

The rationale for preparing a Corrective Action Plan as an addendum, arises from the contemporaneous nature of the anti-encroachment drive (AED) within or adjacent of the Right of way (RoW) of the road rehabilitation and improvement sub-project. Given that both actions impact the same areas and being linked actions during the planning phase, despite the AED being independently initiated by the local administration, its execution within or adjacent to the RoW renders it inseparable from the sub-project. This necessitates the need for the preparation of a CAP to effectively address the impacts of the AED in alignment with the guidelines outlined in the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 and the project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

1.3 Objectives of the CAP

This CAP aims to mitigate the adverse effects on the APs to ensure compliance with applicable social safeguard policies and guidelines. This document outlines the corrective measures proposed by the PMU in response to the involuntary resettlement resulting from the AED executed in October 2023. It is expected that cash compensation and livelihood restoration under the CAP will enable the AED affected people to restore their living conditions to their pre-AED status.

2. AED IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHODOLOGY

The study gathered primary data in the AED affected area by engaging affected persons (APs) of both genders and institutional key stakeholders. This involved conducting focus group discussions, individual interviews, and on-site observations to evaluate the socio-economic conditions in the sub-project area.

2.1 Socio-economic Survey

The aim of this socio-economic survey was to construct a comprehensive socio-economic profile of the population affected by the AED. Information was collected on various aspects, including demography and settlement patterns, social organization, livelihood patterns and resource economics, land ownership, customary practices, governance and administrative systems, leadership and power structures, availability of social services in project areas, and specific impacts on vulnerable groups such as the poor and women in the AED affected area.

2.2 Census of AED APs and Inventory

A 100 percent census to enumerate the affected people, inventory of losses and affected assets valuation to covers corrective measures for AED. The census questionnaire included 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. It also includes a section on household property with asset ownership status (land and land-based assets) and project-affected assets with its ownership. Data collection will be collected under the supervision of the Social and

Resettlement Specialist along the road alignment affected by AED to assist the enumerators to ensure the quality of work. Preliminary data have already been collected in February 2024. The detailed Census and DMS of affected structures have been collected in March 2024.

2.3 Detailed Measurement Survey in the AED Affected Area

Detailed measurement survey (DMS) has been conducted for each affected asset/structure to determine the exact size, type, and quality of each asset/structure with quantum of impacted part thereof with ownership title and use will be determined and inventory of losses due to AED. The details were documented by using a structured questionnaire to enumerate inventory of losses. The DMS was carried out with participation of APs for identifying and measuring of the exact dimensions and quantities and valuation of all affected structures, including, as applicable, residential, commercial and community structures, land, crops, and trees.

The findings of the survey were analyzed and presented in the succeeding sections. The survey information has helped to generate the necessary input for the preparation of CAP. It also provided a baseline assessment of potential impacts on AHs and formed the basis for estimating the entitlement-based resettlement budget.

3. SCOPE OF AED IMPACTS

3.1 Overview

In January 2024, an initial Environmental and Social (E&S) screening was conducted to identify the structures falling within the RoW of the route alignment having width of 80ft. This process aimed to determine the quantity and category of structures affected and outline the social risks associated with the sub-project. In accordance with World Bank Policy 4.12, the E&S team undertook specific measures including meetings with district officials to address retrospective aspects related to land acquisition and resettlement.

- Meetings with Assistant Commissioner Kallar Kahar
- Meeting with Local Patwari and Tehsildar
- Meeting with XEN C&W Chakwal
- Meeting with SDO, C&W Chakwal
- Meeting with the APs

3.2 Impacts on Structures by AED

A complete enumeration of all AED affected households on the route alignment was undertaken on January 27, 2024. Both residential and commercial structures from RD 896+00 to RD 916+00 have been impacted due to the AED. Initial damage assessment was done in January 2024.

The detailed inventory of all affected households on encroached state land, descriptions of structures, types, and measurement of the area affected was conducted on March 22, 2024, by a dedicated team comprising:

- Social Safeguards & Gender Specialist (SS&GS) of PMU-PTEGP
- Social Safeguards Specialist (Consultant)
- Sub-Engineer of the Communication & Works (C&W) Department

- Site Inspector from the Supervision Consultant
- Project Manager of the contracting firm.

The survey revealed that 42 permanent structures (Pacca - constructed from concrete/brick masonry) were dismantled during the drive. The affected structures, encompassing a total area of 12,370 sq.ft., belong to 42 AHs and include two boundary walls, two plinths, two houses, and 36 shops. Following World Bank guidelines, demarcation and tentative damage assessments were conducted, with compensation determined using the 2024 schedule rate from the Building Department of Punjab for the Chakwal District, attached as **Annex-VII**. All 42 AHs will received the Displacement Allowance, the list of AHs is attached as **Annex-VII (A)**

3.2.1 Impact of Residential Structures

The AED has affected 3 residential rooms, a boundary wall, and a plinth. These structures are owned by 5 AHs. The details are provided in **Table A3.1**.

Table A3.1: Impact on Residential Structures

Sr. No	Type of Structure	No. of Structures	Affected Area	No. of AHs
1	Room	3	1,498 (Ft$^{2)}$	3
2	Boundary Wall	1	69 (RFT*)	1
3	Plinth	1	240	1

*RFT=Running Feet

3.2.2 Impact on Commercial Structures

The sub-project has affected 42 shops and a plinth. The overall affected commercial area is 10,671 sq.ft. These affected structures are owned by 36 AHs. The details are provided in **Table A3.2**.

Table A3.2: Impact on Commercial Structures

Sr. No	Type of Structure	No. of Structures	Affected Area Ft^2	No. of AHs
1	Shop Room	42	10,671	36
Total		**42**	**10,671**	**36**

3.2.3 Impact on Community Structures

The sub project has also impacted boundary wall and plinth of the mosque. The details are provided in **Table A3.3**.

Table A3.3: Impact on Community Structures

Sr. No	Type of Structure	No. of Structures	Affected Area	No. of AHs
1	Mosque Plinth	1	100 (Ft$^{2)}$	*The mosque is being managed by one of the owners of the impacted commercial structures.
2	Boundary Wall	1	120 (RFT*)	

*RFT=Running Feet

The list of APs whose structures are affected is provided as Annex-VIII.

3.3 Impact on Vulnerable APs

As per findings of the socioeconomic and census survey of APs of AED, 16 APs fall in the category of vulnerable as their reported earnings are below the officially announced monthly minimum wage rate PKR 32,000 for the Financial Year 2023-24. The detailed list of the vulnerable APs is attached as **Annex-IX**.

4. BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AED IMPACTED AHS

4.1 Introduction

This section presents the baseline socioeconomic conditions of AED AHs for detailed understanding of the social and economic conditions of the AHs and to provide baseline data for monitoring of CAP implementation and the impacts of the sub-project. This also included those with special characteristics based on gender, ethnicity, level of income and geographical remoteness.

4.2 Methodology

The primary data was collected through a census survey of 100% affected households (AHs) of AED affected households including all income groups by using a structured questionnaire. A socio-economic survey was carried out to develop a socio-economic profile of the APs along the proposed alignment of respective road sections, i.e., from RD 890+00 to RD 916 +00 which involved the demolition of private structure such as houses, shops and community structures. Census was carried out for all affected households which is the basis for socio-economic profile of the APs and is used to define the entitlements for relocation, rehabilitation, and income restoration for the APs in general and the vulnerable in particular.

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

4.2.1 Population and Family Size

A socio-economic survey of 42 AHs indicated that the population within these surveyed households comprised 284 APs. Among them, there were slightly more males (52%) than females (48%) The average family size was found to be 6.7 persons per household. The distribution of respondent's families based on gender is detailed in **Table A4.1**.

Table A4.1: Population and Family Size of the AHs

Total AHs	Population				Total Population	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
42	148	52	136	48	284	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey of APs

4.2.2 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 111 males per 100 females.

4.2.3 Family System

About 78% of AHs were found to be living in a joint family system wherein grandparents also share the same living space. In contrast 22% of respondents reported living in a nuclear family system. The details are shown in **Table A4.2**.

Table A4.2: Family Structure

Sr. No.	Family Structure	Number of AHs	Percentage
1	Joint	33	78
2	Nuclear	9	22
Total		**42**	**100**

4.2.4 Age Composition

The demographic analysis of the survey shows that 13% of the APs were aged up to 25 years 36% fell within the age range of 26 – 35 years. Another 30% were between 36 – 45 years old. The remaining 21 % APs 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 A4.3**.

Table A4.3: Age Composition

Sr. No.	Age Composition	Number of AHs Members	Percentage
1	18-25	32	13
2	26-35	89	36
3	36-45	74	30
4	Above 45	52	21
Total		**248**	**100**

4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 Mother Tongue

Within the AHs, the dominant language spoken was Pothohari constituting 71% of the AHs. This was followed by Punjabi spoken by 29% of the AHs. **Table A4.4** shows the language being spoken by the respondents.

Table A4.4: Mother Tongue

Sr. No.	Language	Numbers	Percentage
1	Pothohari	30	71
2	Punjabi	12	29
Total		**42**	**100**

4.2.7 Caste Structure

The respondents of the socioeconomic survey represented diverse caste groups in the sub-project area. The findings revealed that most of the AHs constituting 73 % belong to Awan cast, additionally 15% belonged to Raja caste, 10 % identified as Mughal whereas, 2% known as Artisans. The breakdown of the castes of the respondents is given in **Table A4.5**.

Table A4.5: Caste Structure

Sr. No.	Ethnic Group	Number of HHs	Percentage
1	Awan	31	73
3	Raja	6	15
4	Mughal	4	10
5	Other	1	2
Total		**42**	**100**

4.2.8 Education Level

The census findings indicate that 26 % of the APs were found to be illiterate. Among them 20% male and 31 % female. The average literacy rate of the surveyed households was 74% 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 APs is shown in **Table A4.6**.

Table A4.6: 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	30	20	20	14	16	11	23	15	25	17	21	14	13	9	148	52
Female	43	31	25	19	25	19	16	12	12	9	5	4	8	6	136	48
Both Sex	**73**	**26**	**45**	**16**	**41**	**14**	**39**	**14**	**37**	**13**	**26**	**9**	**21**	**7**	**284**	**100**

4.2.9 Occupational Status

According to census survey findings, it was observed that of the total respondents 76% were shop keepers engaged in small business operations, 12% were associated with government jobs, and 7% had private jobs. Conversely 5% of respondents were associated with agriculture. Detailed statistics regarding occupational status of the respondents are presented in **Table A4.7**.

Table A4.7: Occupations

Professional Status			
Sr. No.	Professional Status	Number	Percentage
1	Shop Keeper	32	76
2	Government Job	5	12
3	Private Job	3	7
4	Agriculture	2	5
Total		**42**	**100**

4.2.10 Monthly Income

The income levels of the surveyed AHs were grouped into five ranges. The socioeconomic and census survey unveiled that majority of the AHs (38%) were earning below PKR 32,000 per month. Secondly, 26% 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 A4.8**.

Table A4.8: Average Monthly Income

Sr. No.	**Average Monthly Income (Rs.)**	**Number of AHs**	**Percentage**
1	Up to 32,000	16	38
2	32,001 to 40,000	11	26
3	40,001 to 50,000	7	17
4	50,001 to 60,000	5	12
5	Above 60,000	3	7
Total		**42**	**100**

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of Aps

4.2.11 Monthly Expenditure

Household expenditure is closely tied to family income. Consequently, about 29% of the AHs reported monthly expenditure up to PKR 32,000 and 45% fell within the range of PKR 32001- 40,000. Additionally, 17% of AHs reported their family expenditure between the ranges of PKR 40,001-50,000. While 7% had expenses range from PKR 50,001 to 60,000 per month. Another 2% of the AHs reported expenditures exceeding PKR 60,000. Details of monthly expenditure can be in **Table A4.9**.

Table A4.9: Monthly Expenditure

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Expenditures (PKR)	Number of AHs	Percentage
1	Up to 32,000	12	29
2	32,001 to 40,000	19	45
3	40,001 to 50,000	7	17
4	50,001 to 60,000	3	7
5	Above 60,000	1	2
Total		**42**	**100**

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of AHs

4.2.12 Housing Construction Pattern

In the sub-project area, a diverse housing pattern was observed, where 83% of AHs were living in pacca houses constructed using superior materials and workmanship while 17% 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 A4.10** shows construction pattern of houses in subproject area.

Table A4.10: Housing Construction Pattern

Sr. No.	Type of House	Number of AHs	Percentage
1	Pacca	35	83
2	Semi Pacca	7	17
3	Katcha	0	0
Total		**42**	**100**

4.2.13 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.

4.2.14 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 primary 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 A4.11**.

Table A4.11: Access to Social Amenities

Sr. No.	Facility	Number of Respondents	Access (%)
1	Electricity	42	100

2	School	42	100
3	Hospital	42	100
4	Gas	30	71
5	Water Supply	35	83
6	Sewerage	40	95
7	Telephone/Mobile	42	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of AHs

4.2.15 Gender Situation

Women in the urban setting are major contributors in the household, and family caregiving and in a diverse range of household chorus and livelihood earning activities. These responsibilities cover various tasks, including food preparation, preservation, and childcare. Most of these women primarily stay within their home and only venture outside the house for visits to relatives and or in case of health emergencies, or essential trips to hospital in nearby towns.

4.2.16 Women Participation

Women have a pivotal role in maintaining domestic functions. During the field survey, the role of the female respondents in the AED affected area and 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 sub-project area. It was observed that 96% household activities were performed by the females including 94% 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 A4.12** indicates the women participation level.

Table A4.12: Women Participation in the Various Activities

Sr. No.	Activities	Participation Level
1	Household	96%
2	Child caring	94%
3	Employment	06%
4	Social obligations (marriage, birthday& other functions)	100%
5	Local representation (counselor /political gathering)	03%

Source: Field Survey

4.2.17 Women Issues

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

- Increase in dust pollution
- Accidents with children during the school timings due to the slippery road
- Water supply and sewerage issue due to the excavation of the road

- Delay in road completion
- Delay of compensation
- Lack of transportation due to damaged road conditions
- Scarcity of public Livelihood impact of their male members
- Lack of transport service, especially for females
- Insufficient medical treatment facilities, especially unavailability of female medical staff in local Basic Health Units (BHUs)
- Insufficient educational facilities. Educational facilities for women are not sufficient in the local educational institutions.
- Scarcity of sanitation and hygiene facilities for females.

5. CONSULTATION WITH AED AHS

5.1 Consultations with AED APs

6. ELIGIBILITY, COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT

6.1 Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility to receive compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance is limited by a cut-off date as set for the sub-project. All eligible AHs have been informed about the cut-off date of the eligibility for compensation. In the AED affected Munara Area, the cut-off date was January 23, 2024, for eligibility of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance under this sub-project. The cut-off date was publicly announced during interaction with AHs and other stakeholders in the sub-project area. It is important to note that the absence of legal documents to verify customary rights of occupancy or titles will not preclude eligibility for compensation and assistance.

6.2 Entitlements

Adequate provisions have been made in the CAP to mitigate adverse impacts on the socio-economic conditions and livelihood of AHs. The eligibility, entitlements, and compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance are based on the WB OP 4.12. The APs eligible for compensation or resettlement and rehabilitation provisions impacted through AED under the Kallar Kahar Road Sub-project:

- Persons losing structures, with or without legal titles or covered under customary rights, whether temporarily or permanently;
- Persons losing structures and utilities, including both titled and non-titleholders, registered or unregistered tenants, encroachers or squatters;
- Persons losing business, income, salaries or wages both permanently or temporarily during construction; and
- Vulnerable APs.

The AHs will be compensated through effective rehabilitation and income restoration measures that have been derived from the analysis of living condition of AHs and vulnerable groups from the social impact assessment of the sub-project.

6.3 Short-term Assistance for AED Affected Households

6.3.1 Displacement Allowance

Displacement allowance is equal to one month standard officially announced minimum wage for the financial year 2024 (PKR 32,000) to compensate for the trauma and inconvenience of forced eviction due to AED.

6.3.2 Vulnerability Allowance

Vulnerability Allowance of PKR 32,000 for female/elderly/handicapped headed houses to account for their extra burden and households below poverty line. Additionally, vulnerable AHs will be given priority in skilled, unskilled labor and job opportunities under the project during construction and operation phase. This provision will be included in the Contractors' agreements and will be monitored by the EA during the sub-project implementation.

6.3.3 Business Interruption Allowance

Lost income from impacted structures (temporary or permanent) due to clearance of ROW for implementation of the sub-project works, the owner of a shops is entitled to receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption up to 6 months if loss is temporary and reversible and up to one year if the loss is permanent. The compensation allowance will be based on business turnover validated through tax records and in case of unavailability of the tax record officially designated minimum wage rate will be used as base rate to compute compensation for APs.

During the survey, all the affected commercial structures/shops were found owner operated; no employee was found working in these shops.

6.4 Entitlement Matrix

Entitlements for different categories of losses and their corresponding APs have been given in the entitlement matrix. The structural losses, full or partial depending on the viability of structure will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix along with other allowances such as displacement, vulnerability, and livelihood allowances. The compensation and resettlement & rehabilitation entitlements are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix in **Table A6.1**. This matrix serves as the basis for ensuring that all identified APs will receive appropriate compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the start of the civil works.

Table A6.1: Entitlement Matrix of the Sub-project

Type of Loss	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Residential and Commercial Structures	AED affected structures	All relevant APs including squatters	Cash compensation as per replacement value and free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs. In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.

Business interruption/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs including squatters	Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; ii) In case of temporary loss, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business up to a maximum of six months based on officially announced minimum wage rate, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month.
Community structures	Mosques	Affected community	Rehabilitation/substitution of affected structures/ramps, doorsteps.
Short-term Allowances for Resettlement and Rehabilitation	Displacement Allowance	All AED AHs	Displacement allowance is equal to one-month standard minimum wage (PKR 32,000) to compensate for the trauma and inconvenience of forced dislocation due to AED.
	Vulnerability Allowance	All vulnerable APs below poverty line and female Headed HHs.	Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance PKR 32,000 on account of livelihood restoration support based on officially announced minimum wage.
		Households, disabled persons	Lump sum one time assistance PKR 32,000 based on officially announced minimum wage. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies.

6.5 Valuation of Assets

A valuation survey was undertaken for estimating the unit rate for compensation of different types of structural losses in consultation with APs. The valuation of the structures done by the C&W Department respectively based on the cost of materials, type of construction, labor, and other construction costs. No deductions will be made for depreciation, salvageable materials or transaction costs and taxes.

The eligibility of APs will be governed by the Entitlement Matrix of the sub-project and cut-off dates.

6.6 Timeline for Compensation Payment

Compensation will be paid to all affected 42 AED AHs in Kallar Kahar- Munara area within two weeks of RAP approval. A compensation committee will be formed to pay compensation for damages based on replacement value including short-term allowances prior to resuming civil works.

6.7 Compensation Disbursement Committee

For the unidentified losses, a Compensation Disbursement 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, the XEN, C&W Chakwal, one representative from District Administration (preferably Assistant Commissioner), one APs representative & Project Manager from the contractor will be the members of the committee. The committee will verify unidentified losses of APs and recommend PMU for payment of a compensation package in accordance with CAP. Payment will be made through crossed cheques in the name of individual APs, and the record will be maintained at PMU.

6.8 Procedures For Disbursement of Payments

PMU will prepare the package for sub-project AHs, which includes the following information:

- Inventory for losses 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.

The compensation payments will be made before any civil works to APs.

i. When the payments under CAP are initiated, the PMU can start work on stretches where entitlements if any have been paid per the RAP.

ii. Works in areas impacted by AED can only start once the payments under CAP are completed.

The PMU is responsible for timely provision of finances to compensate AED lost structures and allowances as part of CAP implementation. PMU will be responsible for overall administration of compensation and the related documentation.

GRM awareness campaigns will be launched, and banners and complaint boxes will be installed in prominent places in the AED affected area. The GRM process and structure is already detailed in the RAP. Institutional arrangements have already been proposed under the RAP preparation. PMU will be responsible for CAP implementation. Compensation will be paid by the Compensation Disbursement Committee to be notified following the approval of the CAP.

7. CAP BUDGET

7.1 Introduction

This section describes the methodology adopted to compute the unit rates for different types of AED impacts and provides an assessment of costs. The WB Policy requires the prompt compensation at full replacement cost9 to be paid for the loss of assets due to the sub-project.

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

As the project owner, P&DB through its PMU (PTEG) is responsible for timely allocation of the funds needed to implement the CAP. The PMU is responsible for disbursing the compensation and allowances amounts in an efficient, timely manner during the CAP implementation.

7.2 Compensation for Loss of Structures

The compensation for loss of structures is valued at replacement cost based on cost of by type of construction and other fixed assets material, labor, transport, and other construction costs based on the latest Market Rate System (MRS) as fixed by the C&W Department, Punjab exclusive of taxes. Cost of salvaged material will not be deducted either and salvaged material will be the property of APs. In case of partial loss, cash assistance (compensation) will be paid to restore the remaining structure (if more than 25% of the building area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure). The cash compensation for immovable assets will also be paid at replacement cost attached to the land and/or buildings. The unit rates provided by the Punjab Building Department are annexed as **Annex-XIII**.

Table A7.1: Unit Rates* for Different Types of Structures

Description	Unit	Rate (PKR)
Pucca Construction	Ft.2	4,517
Pucca Boundary Walls	Rft.	4,282
Pucca Plinth	Ft.2	932

*The unit rates have been obtained from the Punjab Building Department for the first biannual 2024.

7.3 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

The APs will be entitled for Displacement, Vulnerability and Business Interruption Allowance PKR 8.77 million as provided in **Table A7.2**.

Table A7.2: Allowances for Physically Displaced Persons

Allowances	Unit	No. of AHs	Cost/Unit (PKR)	Total Amount (PKR)	Amount Million (PKR)
Displacement Allowance	AHs	42	32,000	1,344,000	1.34
Vulnerable AHs (below poverty line)	AHs	16	32,000	512,000	0.51
Business Interruption Allowance	AHs	36	192,000	6,912,000	6.91
Sub-total				**8,768,000**	**8.77**

7.4 Summary CAP Budget

The overall budget for the CAP component is estimated at PKR 73.58 million to be incurred based on the scope of losses due to AED. **Table A7.3** describes the overall CAP budget.

Table A7.3: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Cost / Unit (PKR)	Amount	Amount PKR
					(PKR)	(Million)
A	**Compensation Cost for Affected structures**					
(i)	Residential Structures	ft2	1,498	4,282	6,414,436	6.41
(ii)	Commercial Structures	ft2	10,671	4,517	48,200,907	48.20
	Plinth	ft2	323	932	301,036	0.30
(ii)	Boundary Wall	rft	69	4,282	295,458	0.30
	Sub-total (A)				**55,211,837**	**55.21**
B	**Allowances for Physically Displaced Persons**					
(i)	Displacement Allowance	AHs	42	32,000	1,344,000	1.34
(ii)	Vulnerable AHs (below poverty line)	AHs	16	32,000	512,000	0.51
(iii)	Business Interruption Allowance	AHs	36	192,000	6,912,000	6.91
	Sub-total (B)				**8,768,000**	**8.77**
C	**Total Cost (A+B)**				**63,979,837**	**63.98**
D	Contingencies for AED			15% of the total cost	9,596,976	9.60
	Grand Total (C+D)				**73,576,812**	**73.58**
	Amount in USD				**262,774**	**0.26**

Note: 1 USD = PKR 280

8. CAP IMPLEMENTATION AND AUDIT

8.1 CAP Implementation Schedule

The CAP implementation schedule will be synchronized with the overall RAP implementation, prior to civil works schedule as presented in **Table A8.1**.

Table A8.1: CAP Implementation Schedule

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
1	Census and a full and verified inventory of AED households	PMU	1st Quarter of 2024
2	Preparation of CAP	PMU	Within the 2nd week of the 2nd Quarter of 2024
3	Approval of CAP Document	World Bank	Within the 3rd week of the 2nd Quarter of 2024

4	Disclosure of CAP	PMU	Within one week of approval
5	Development of micro plans for CAP compensation disbursement	PMU	Within 4th week of April 2024
6	Constitute and Notify CAP Compensation Disbursement Committee	PD, PMU	Within 4th week of April 2024
7	Notices to APs regarding their claims	PMU	Fourth Week of April 2024
8	Disbursement of compensation and allowances to all eligible AED APs and award of cheques	PMU	Within 4th week of April 2024
9	Disclosure of Quarterly CAP Reports	PMU	Throughout as per the sub-activities under implementation of CAP

8.2 Audit of CAP Implementation and Management

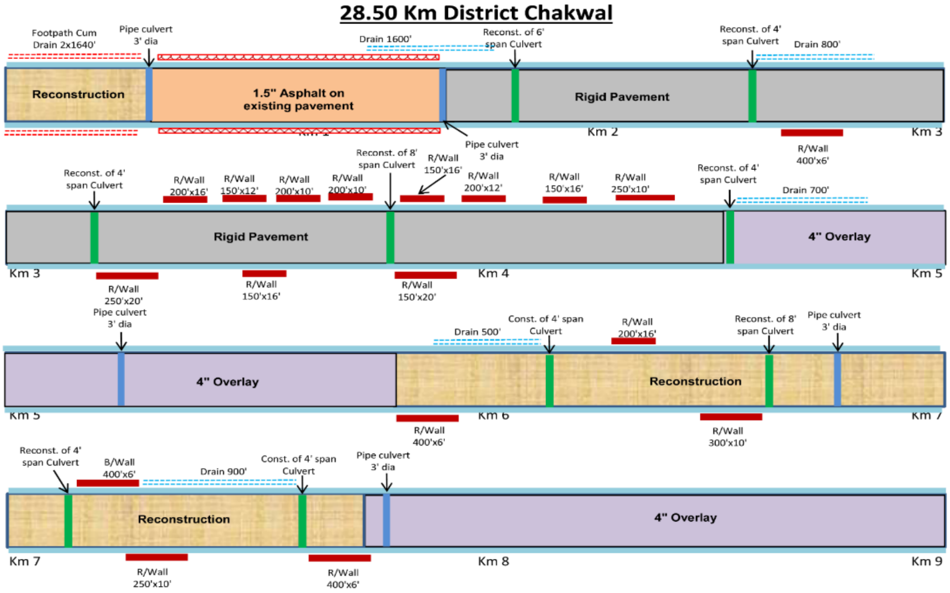
The TPMA will also conduct an audit of CAP implementation that includes corrective actions related to the AED after its completion. The audit and evaluation will be summing up of an assessment of overall implementation approach and process, of CAP implementation, and their intended objectives and outcomes as provided below.

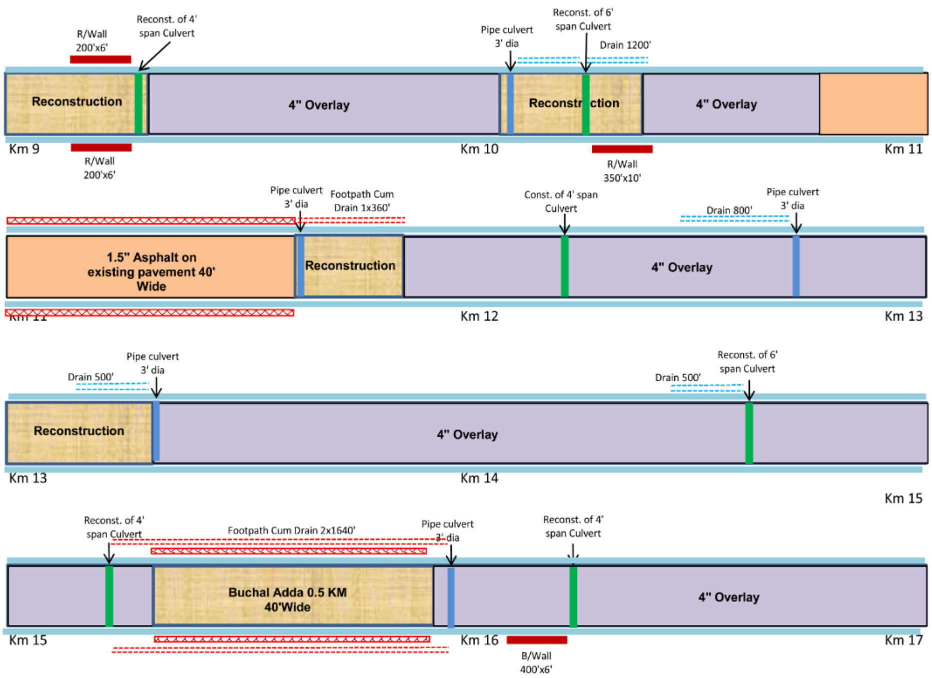
- Compensation and R&R assistance of AED demolished structures as suggested in the CAP.
- Mechanism used for consultation, participation, and disclosure of information to APs.
- Sufficiency of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to cover loss of land, income. and other assets; and
- Grievance procedures; recording of complaints, reporting, and processing time, and their redressal.
- The impact of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and livelihood restoration and improvement support on standards of living of AHs,
- Evaluate whether the objectives of the CAP have been achieved and AHs regained their living standards or improved.
- Level of satisfaction of APs in the post AED resettlement period.

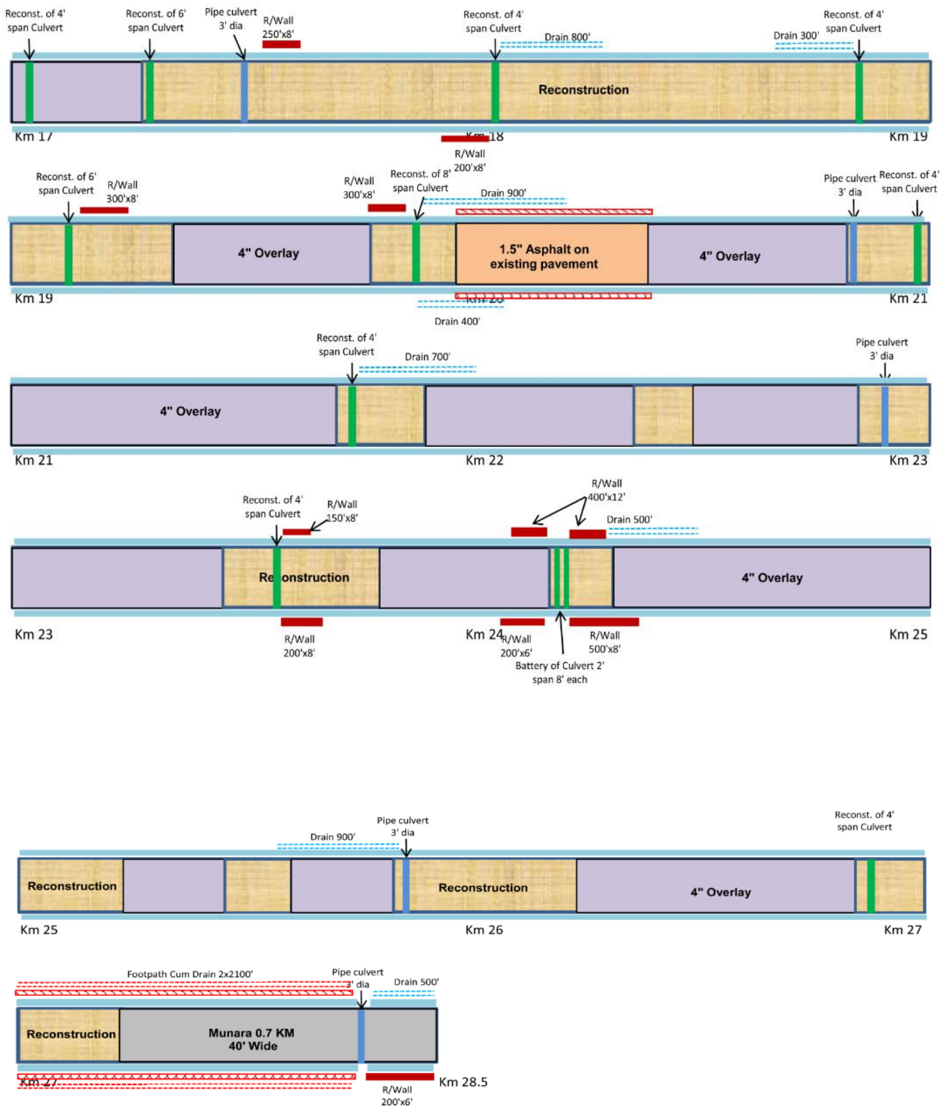
The Audit/evaluation report of TPMA will be shared with PTEGP, P&DB and WB and disclosed to the public. The provision of third-party monitoring and evaluation will be made in the RAP budget. The terms of reference will be prepared by the PMU and will be approved by the WB before the start of the hiring process.

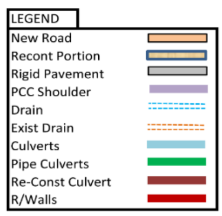
ANNEX-I: Design Details and Typical Cross Sections and Topographic Survey

Rehabilitaton / Improvement of raod from Kallar Kahar to Manara District Boundry Chakwal Length = 28.50 Km District Chakwal

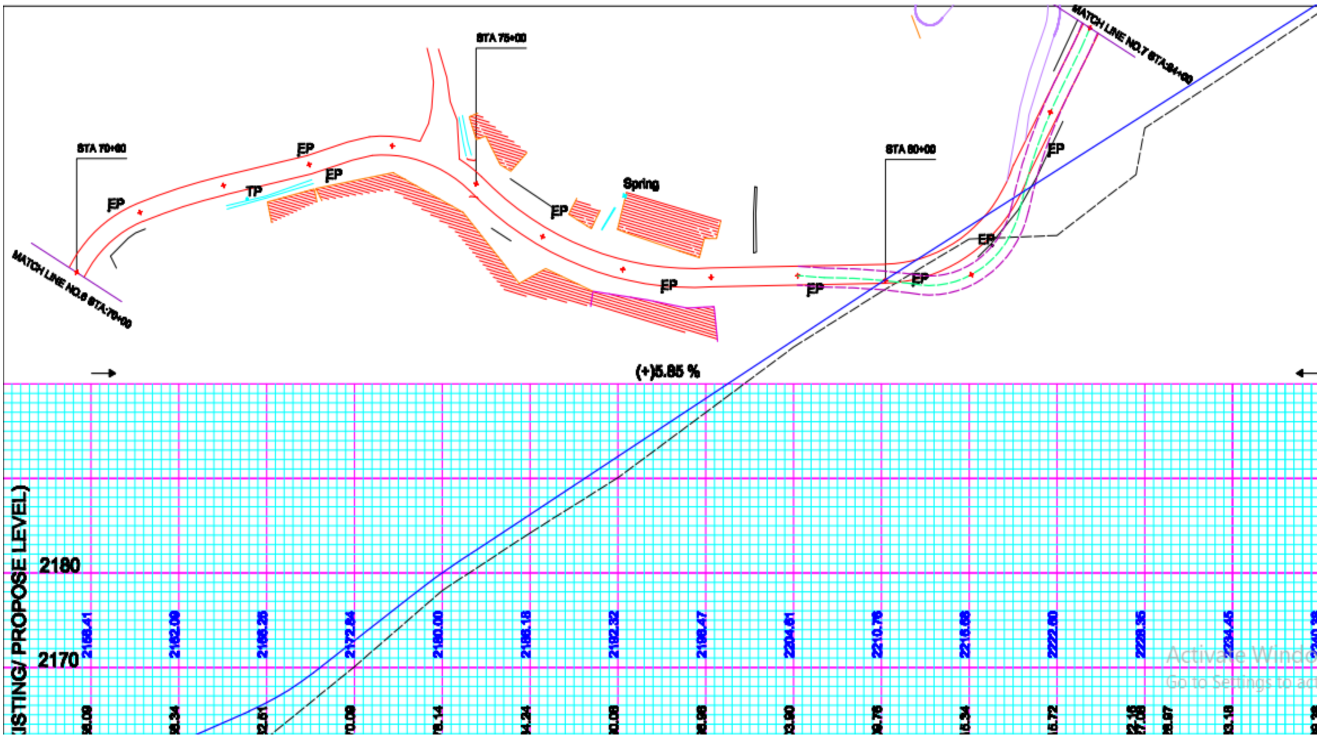




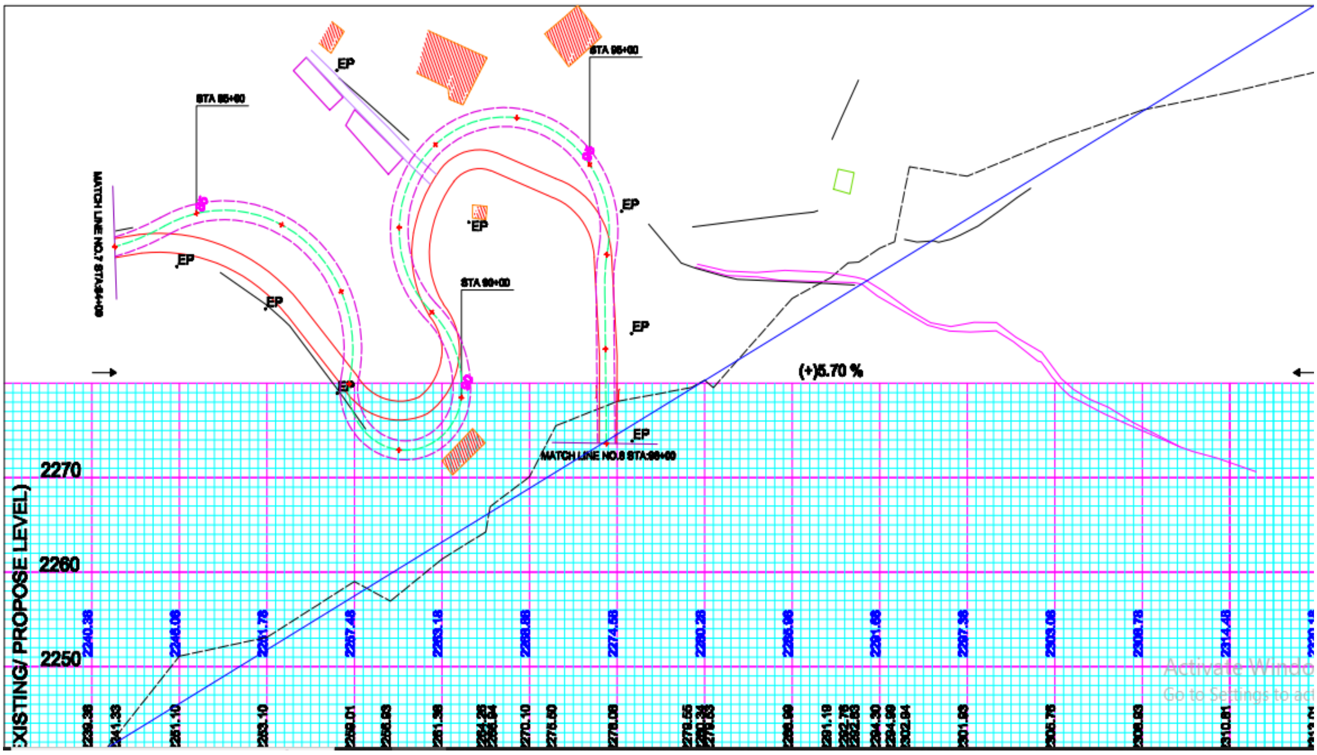

Reconst. of 4' span Culvert
Reconst. of 6' span Culvert
Pipe culvert 3' dia
R/Wall 250'x8'
Reconst. of 4' span Culvert
Drain 800'
Drain 300'
Reconst. of 4' span Culvert
Reconstruction
Km 17
Km 18
Km 19
R/Wall 200'x8'
Reconst. of 6' span Culvert
R/Wall 300'x8'
R/Wall 300'x8'
Reconst. of 8' span Culvert
Drain 900'
Pipe culvert 3' dia
Reconst. of 4' span Culvert
4" Overlay
1.5" Asphalt on existing pavement
4" Overlay
Km 19
Km 20
Km 21
Drain 400'
Reconst. of 4' span Culvert
Drain 700'
Pipe culvert 3' dia
4" Overlay
Km 21
Km 22
Km 23
R/Wall 400'x12'
Reconst. of 4' span Culvert
R/Wall 150'x8'
Drain 500'
Reconstruction
4" Overlay
Km 23
Km 24
Km 25
R/Wall 200'x8'
R/Wall 200'x6'
R/Wall 500'x8'
Battery of Culvert 2' span 8' each
Pipe culvert 3' dia
Drain 900'
Reconst. of 4' span Culvert
Reconstruction
Reconstruction
4" Overlay
Km 25
Km 26
Km 27
Footpath Cum Drain 2x2100'
Pipe culvert 3' dia
Drain 500'
Reconstruction
Munara 0.7 KM 40' Wide
Km 27
Km 28.5
R/Wall 200'x6'


LEGEND
New Road
Recont Portion
Rigid Pavement
PCC Shoulder
Drain
Exist Drain
Culverts
Pipe Culverts
Re-Const Culvert
R/Walls

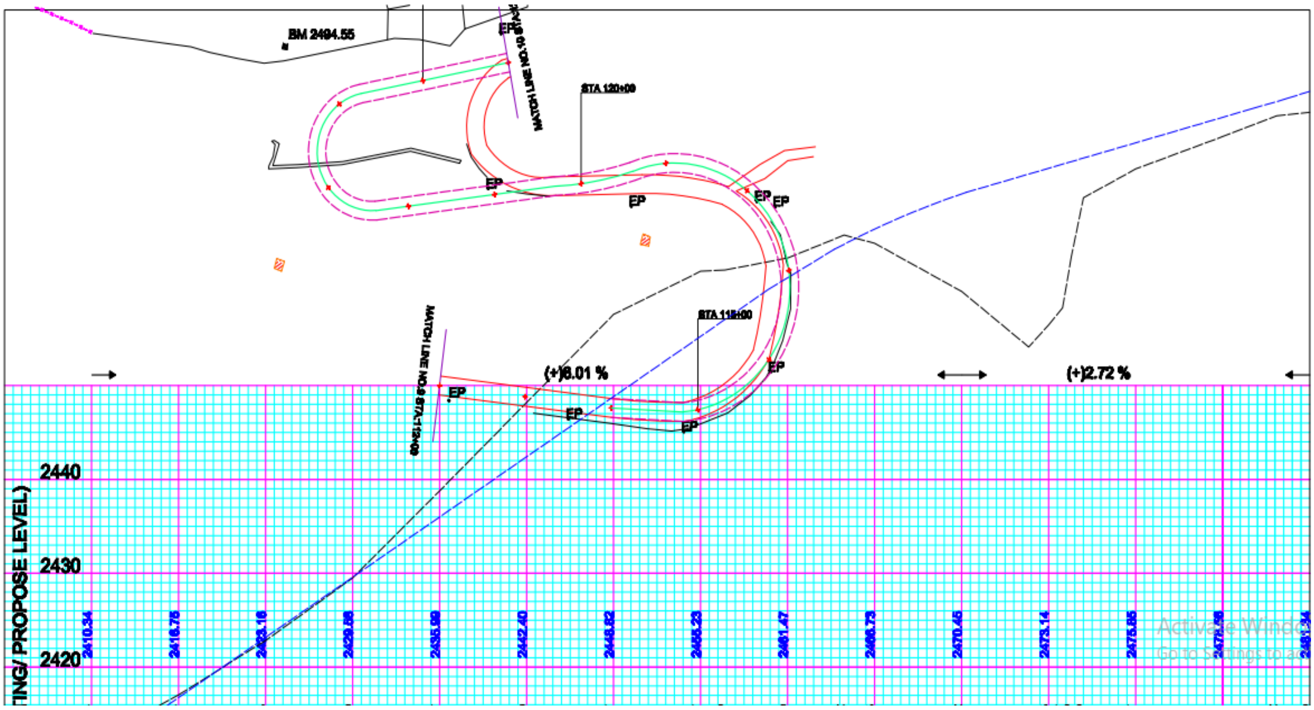
Topographic Survey from STA 75-125+00



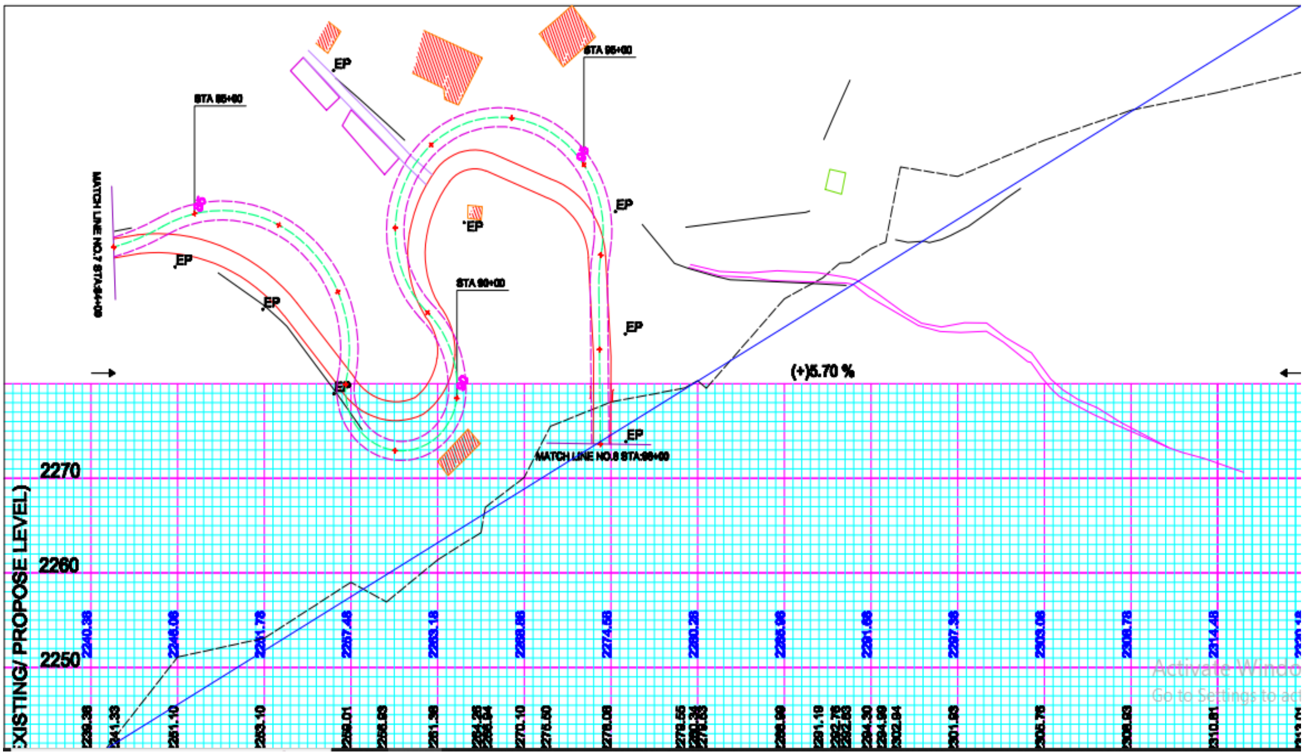
Section STA 75-85+00



Section STA 85-95+00



Section STA 95-110+00



Section STA 110-125+00

ANNEX-II: Comparison Between WB OP 4.12 and Land Acquisition Act, 1894

Sr. No.	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan's Land AcquisitionAct	Approaches toAddress the Gaps
1.	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and futureinvoluntary resettlement impactsand risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning througha survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	No equivalent requirements	Screened and categorized. Scope defined, social assessment and gender analysis undertaken.
2.	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of settlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and	LAC or District Judge (in Case of the Telegraph act) Are the final authorities to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment Of compensation for the affected lands and other assets?	Complaints and grievances are resolved informally through project grievance redress mechanisms. Consultations conducted, vulnerable groups identified and supported as relevant.
3.	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine 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.

Sr. No.	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan's Land AcquisitionAct	Approaches toAddress the Gaps
4.	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of settlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons" concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	LAC or District Judge (in Case Of the Telegraph act) Are the final authorities to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment Of compensation for the affected lands and other assets?	Complaints and grievances are resolved formally through project grievance redress mechanisms. Consultations conducted, vulnerable groups identified and supported as relevant.
5.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods,(ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and servicesthrough benefit sharing schemeswhere possible.	No equivalent requirements.	Livelihood's restoration is required and allowances areprovided as relevant.
6.	Provide physically and economically displaced personswith needed support	No equivalent requirements.	Support provided to be commensuratewith impacts

ANNEX-III: Questionnaire Socio Economic and Resettlement Survey

1. Respondent's Information

Name		Address	
CNIC#		Contact #	

2. Demographic Profile

Gender	o Male o Female	Relationship with head of the family	o Self o Other (-----------------)
Education	o Illiterate o Primary o Middle o Matric o Intermediate o Bachelors o Masters o Another..................................	Average Monthlyincome of the household	
Occupation	o Self employed o Business Owner o Shopkeeper o Private employee o Govt employee o Farming o Mobile vendor o Any other	Average Annual Income of the household	
Size of the household	o Family size--------------------------- o Males----------- Females--------	Children belowthe age of 18	

3. Housing Conditions

Do you have your own house? 1) Yes____2) No.____3) Tennant___________

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

4. Other Assets

Shop (Sq. ft): L____W_____ Khokha: _________

Electric Pump / Hand Pump (No.): _________ Hydropower Generator: _________

Other (_______) (No.): _________ Trees Yes_________No____

5. Perceptions of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project

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

6. Resettlement Part

Do you feel any resettlement impact? Yes ______No ______

If yes then

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

7. Affected Cropping Area Yes No If yes then

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

8. Affected residential structures

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

9. Affected commercial structures

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

10. Any affected structure owned by women? Yes_____ No______

If yes then provide detail:

11. Impact on Farm House Yes_______ No______ If yes then

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

12. **Impact of Tube wells: Yes _____ No______ If yes then**

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

13. **Impact on Utility Yes No** If yes then

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

14. **Impact on Community Structure**

Name	Yes	No	Value (Rs.)
Schools			
Mosque			

Graveyard			
Health Centre			
Shrine			
Others			
Total:			

15. Preferred Mode of compensation

Land for land ____________________ Cash compensation _
Kind ____________________
Other ____________________

16. Any concern about PTEGP-Subproject?

____

17. Views / Comments of Interviewers

____

Name & Signature of Interviewer:_____________________________________ Date:__________

Part-B Women's Participation

1. Women participation in different household activities:

Activities Participation (%) Decision Making (%)Household activities Child caring Farm/Crop activities Livestock rearing Sale & Purchase of properties Social obligations (marriage, birthday & other

functions) Local
representation
(councilor/political
gathering)
Others

2. Women issues in the project area

____

____

3. **Women views about the project**

____

____

4. 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_______________________________		

5. General Remarks of the Respondent

ANNEX-IV: List of Land Affected Persons

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
1	166	2685	Ahmad Khan	Mehar Khan	0.1138	47494.82	5,404
			Muhammad Ashraf	Mehar Khan	0.1138	47494.82	5,404
			Mukhtar Haider	Mehar Khan	0.1215	47494.82	5,769
			Abu al hassan	Mukhtar Haider	0.0120	47494.82	569
			Muhammad taqi Raza	Mukhtar Haider	0.0120	47494.82	569
			Anar Baigam	Wd. Baaz Gill	0.0017	47494.82	81
2	168/1	4366/2687	Hakim Khan	Fateh Khan	0.4742	47494.82	22,523
			Ahmad Khan	Fateh Khan	0.9010	47494.82	42,793
3			Muhammad Ashraf	Khuda Baksh	2.7346	47494.82	129,880
4			Muhammad Bashir	Muhammad Khan	2.4817	47494.82	117,868
5			Irfan Ahmad	Son Ameer Baigam	0.0474	47494.82	2,252
			Khadija Baigam	Daughter Ameer Baigam	0.0316	47494.82	1,502
			Fari baigam	Daughter Ameer Baigam	0.0316	47494.82	1,502
			Asia Baigam	Daughter Ameer Baigam	0.0316	47494.82	1,502
6			Malik Ghulam Mahyodeen	Umar Hayat	0.4268	47494.82	20,270
7			SheikhItadamat Ali khan	Sheikh Muhammad Shujat Ali khan	0.0948	47494.82	4,505

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
8			Ikram ul Haq	Abdul Haq	0.0790	47494.82	3,754
			Muhammad Asim	Abdul Haq	0.0790	47494.82	3,754
9	168/2	4482/3819/2/1	Mudassir Waheed Iqbal	Muhammad Zaman	57.0000	47494.82	2,707,205
10	168/3	4482/3819/2/2	Ali Raza	Abdullah Khan	21.0000	47494.82	997,391
			Husnain Abbas	Abdullah Khan	0.2190	47494.82	10,400
			Habib Khan	Abdullah Khan	0.2190	47494.82	10,400
			Rashid Bilal	Habib Khan	0.4380	47494.82	20,801
	181		Muhammad Khan	Habib Khan	4.0000	47494.82	189,979
11	180	2684	Muhammad Khan ETC		5.0000	47494.82	237,474
12	180	2674/2	Hakim Khan	Sarwar khan	0.5474	47494.82	26,001
13	166		Gulam Abbas	Baaz Gill	0.0257	47494.82	1,219
			Riaz Hussain	Baaz Gill	0.0257	47494.82	1,219
			Khalid Pervaiz	Baaz Gill	0.0257	47494.82	1,219
			Ghulam Sugra	Daughter Baaz Gill	0.0064	47494.82	305
14			Muhammad Mehboob	Muhammad Yaqoob	0.3657	47494.82	17,369
			Muhammad Satrwar	Muhammad Yaqoob	0.3721	47494.82	17,673

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
			Muhammad Hussain	Muhammad Yaqoob	0.3657	47494.82	17,369
15			Nazr Hussain	Muhammad Amin	0.7956	47494.82	37,785
16			Asifa Latif	Daughter Muhammad Latif	0.0344	47494.82	1,633
				Daughter Muhammad Latif	0.0344	47494.82	1,633
				Daughter Muhammad Latif	0.0344	47494.82	1,633
			Salma Latif	Daughter Muhammad Latif	2.3042	47494.82	109,439
			Waqar Muhammad Khan	Muhammad Latif	3.7420	47494.82	177,726
			Asif Latif	Muhammad Latif	2.4426	47494.82	116,010
			Salma Lateef	Daugter Muhammad Latif	2.3073	47494.82	109,583
			Salma LAtif	Daughter Muhammad Latif	2.2687	47494.82	107,754
			Fozia Latif	Daughter Muhammad Latif	2.2687	47494.82	107,754
				Daughter Muhammad Latif	0.3049	47494.82	14,481
	681		tayeeba latif	Daughter Muhammad Latif	0.0640	47494.82	3,038
	680	5569/4583/3840	Saeeda sultana	Bw. Muhammad Latif	0.0199	47494.82	945
17			Ghulam Ali	Ghulam Muhammad	0.0085	47494.82	405
18			Dilawar Khan	Shah	0.1386	47494.82	6,582

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
			hazrat Hussain	Sher Muhammad	0.0038	47494.82	180
				Sher Muhammad	0.0959	47494.82	4,557
19			Faisal Hameed	Abdul Hameed	0.0057	47494.82	270
				abdul hameed	0.0132	47494.82	628
			mukhtar ahmad	abdul hameed	0.0758	47494.82	3,598
			Gohar Hameed	Abdul hameed	0.0328	47494.82	1,557
				abdul hameed	0.0556	47494.82	2,639
			Fatima Sultana	wd. Abdul Hameed	0.0688	47494.82	3,267
			Fatima Ashraf	daughter Abdul Hameed	0.1032	47494.82	4,900
20			Umar Saleem	Saleem Asghar	0.0569	47494.82	2,700
21			Sarwar afzal	Habib Khan	0.0584	47494.82	2,773
22	668	4524/3854	Tahir Mehmood	Ghulam Rasool	0.0324	47494.82	1,541
			Zahid Mehood	Ghulam Rasool	0.0324	47494.82	1,541
			Shahid Mehmood	Ghulam Rasool	0.0324	47494.82	1,541
			Ayesha Imran	Daughter Ghulam Rasool	0.0172	47494.82	816
			Shahida Ali	Daughter Ghulam Rasool	1.4342	47494.82	68,115

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
			Zahida Farukh	Daughter Ghulam Rasool	1.4342	47494.82	68,115
			Tahira Ali	Daughter Ghulam Rasool	1.4342	47494.82	68,115
			Niaz Rasool	Noor Muhammad	13.7042	47494.82	650,878
			Fehmida Baigam	Wd. Ghulam Mustafa	1.5935	47494.82	75,684
23			Muhammad Husnain	Fazal Hussain	0.7907	47494.82	37,555
			Muhmmad sibtain	Fazal Hussain	2.3722	47494.82	112,665
24			Muhmmad Haneef	Muhammad Saleem	26.2519	47494.82	1,246,829
25			Majid Zia	Muhammad Zia ul deen	0.7907	47494.82	37,555
			Mohsin ali	Muhammad Zia ul deen	0.7907	47494.82	37,555
			ahsan Ali khan	Muhammad Zia ul deen	0.7907	47494.82	37,555
26				Taj Khan	1.7396	47494.82	82,621
27			Said	Habib Ullah	1.5814	47494.82	75,110
28			Khalid mehboob	Gulam Qadir	4.9025	47494.82	232,842
29			Akhtar mehmood	Gulam rubani	10.2794	47494.82	488,216
30			Tahir Naveed Khan	Tanvir Khan	3.1629	47494.82	150,220
31			shuah din	siraj din	3.0047	47494.82	142,709

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
			Muhammad qasim	siraj din	3.7955	47494.82	180,264
				Siraj Din	3.7955	47494.82	180,264
32			Saqib Mustafa	Gulam Mustafa	2.7090	47494.82	128,662
			Muhammad Ahmad Mustafa	Gulam Mustafa	2.7090	47494.82	128,662
			Atif Mustafa	Gulam Mustafa	2.7090	47494.82	128,662
			Fehmida Baigam	wd. Gulam Mustafa	1.7104	47494.82	81,233
			Saqib Mustafa	Gulam mustafa	4.0348	47494.82	191,632
			Atif Mustafa	Gulam mustafa	4.0332	47494.82	191,554
			Muhammad Ahmad Mustafa	Gulam mustafa	4.0315	47494.82	191,476
			Faisal Mustafa	Gulam mustafa	4.0299	47494.82	191,397
				Gulam Mustafa	2.7090	47494.82	128,662
			Saeeda Usman	Daughter Gulam Mustafa	1.2748	47494.82	60,547
33			Qismat Bi	Daughter Muhamad Sharif	20.8750	47494.82	991,454
	673	4499/3841	Hashmat sultana	Daughter Muhammad Shareef	14.5231	47494.82	689,774
	671	4509/3847 , 4509/3847	Qismat Sultana	Muhammad Sharif	14.5992	47494.82	693,387
34			Syed Sibt Hussain	Manzoor Hussain	4.4656	47494.82	212,095

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
35			Waqar Hussain	Gulam Hussain	4.1307	47494.82	196,188
				Gulam Hussain	6.1905	47494.82	294,016
36			Mudassir Ahmad	Muhammad Ajaeeb	1.0048	47494.82	47,721
			Mubashir Ahmad	Muhammad Ajaeeb	0.8931	47494.82	42,419
37			Muhammad Yar	Muhammad Muthaila	4.4656	47494.82	212,095
38			Khalid Mehmood arif	Muhammad Arif	2.2328	47494.82	106,048
			Hamid Mehmood	Muhammad Arif	41.9771	47494.82	1,993,695
39			Muhammad Qasim Raza	Hakim Khan	18.9325	47494.82	899,198
				hakim khan	0.0014	47494.82	68
				hakim khan	0.5948	47494.82	28,252
			Muhammad Hashim	Hakim Khan	0.0088	47494.82	419
			Tayeeba Sultana	Daughter Hakim Khan	0.0414	47494.82	1,968
40			Khalid Mehmood	Aurang Zaib	19.0873	47494.82	906,548
41			Liaqat Ali khan	Zarat Khan	2.0635	47494.82	98,005
42			Javaid Akhtar	Gulam Muhammad	1.0317	47494.82	49,003
43			Mirza Javaid Baig (abu ali malangi)		15.9921	47494.82	759,540

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
44			Syed Hussnain Mahyodeen Gillani	Pir Syed Anwar Shah	1.0317	47494.82	49,003
45			muhamad nadeem	muhammad akram	3.5455	47494.82	168,391
			muhammad faheem	muhammad akram	3.5455	47494.82	168,391
			amna bibi	daughter muhammad akram	1.7727	47494.82	84,195
			shamim akhtar	wd.muhammad akram	0.0208	47494.82	989
			Saima Akram	Wife . Muhammad Akram	0.0176	47494.82	838
46			Saima Qasim	Wife Muhammad Qasim raza	0.0159	47494.82	754
47			Muhammad Ashraf	Munawar Khan	0.0787	47494.82	3,736
48			Rizwan ahmad	Muhammad Iqbal	0.0008	47494.82	39
49			Zulfiqar ali	Gulam Hussain	0.0008	47494.82	39
50			Farukh Sohail	Muhammad Yaqoob	0.0491	47494.82	2,334
51			Tahir Mehmood	Gulam rasool	0.0328	47494.82	1,556
			Zahid Mehood	Gulam rasool	0.0328	47494.82	1,556
			Ayesha Imran	Daughter Gulam Rasool	0.0172	47494.82	817
			Shahida Ali	Daughter Gulam Rasool	0.0172	47494.82	817
			Muhammad saleem	Gulam rasool	0.0587	47494.82	2,789

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
			Zahida Farukh	Daughter Gulam Rasool	0.0172	47494.82	817
			Tahira Ali	Daughter Gulam Rasool	0.0172	47494.82	817
			Niaz Rasool	Gulam Rasool	0.1671	47494.82	7,939
			syeda usman	Daughter Gulam Rasool	0.0246	47494.82	1,167
52			Gulam ali khan	Gulam Muhammad	0.0043	47494.82	203
53			faisla hafeez	hafeez ahmad	0.0284	47494.82	1,350
54			major gernal mujtaba hassan	Gul hussain shah	1.6631	47494.82	78,989
55			shakeela javaid baig	wife mirza javaid baig	15.7996	47494.82	750,398
56	1059	0/3834,	Muhammad afzal	sultan ahmad	0.4432	47494.82	21,049
57			amjad habib	Muhammad saeed	2.4375	47494.82	115,769
58			Muhammad Ashraf	syed rasool	5.6506	47494.82	268,373
59			sheikh abdullah	ahmad noor	0.0379	47494.82	1,799
			Ahmad Khan	ahmad noor	0.0398	47494.82	1,889
60			asad shabir	gulam shabir	0.0038	47494.82	180
61			gulam hussain	Noor Muhammad	0.0587	47494.82	2,789
			muhammad aslam	Noor Muhammad	0.0019	47494.82	90

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
62			muhammad asim	muhammad ashraf	0.0019	47494.82	90
			muhammad qaisar	muhammad ashraf	0.1108	47494.82	5,262
63			babar khan	noraiz khan	13.8494	47494.82	657,776
64			shoukat khan	karam khan	5.5398	47494.82	263,111
65			imran mohsin shah	azhar khan shah	0.0095	47494.82	450
66			azhar ali	muzaffer khan	0.0019	47494.82	90
67			tahir akbar	gulam akbar	0.0019	47494.82	90
68			abdul latif	muhammad khan	0.0114	47494.82	540
69			habib ur rehman,rizwan ahmad, faisal rehman	ahmad khan	0.0019	47494.82	90
70			muhammad aslam	sher ali	0.0095	47494.82	450
71			ameer khan	numberdar khan	0.5540	47494.82	26,311
72			iftikhar haider	mehr khan	0.5540	47494.82	26,311
73			dilawar khan	shah meeray	0.0114	47494.82	540
74			muhammad ashraf	muhammad khan	0.0189	47494.82	900
75			muhammad hussnain	Fazal Hussain	0.0170	47494.82	810
76			azhar hussain	muhammad afzal	0.0701	47494.82	3,328

HH No.	Khewat No.	Khasra No.	Name	Father Name	Affected Land in Marla	Rate/ Marla	Total Compensation
77			muhammad waqar malik	lal zamurid	2.9915	47494.82	142,080
78			ghaznafr hussain	gulam jillani	3.3239	47494.82	157,866
79			Muhammad Amin Trust		15.0265	47494.82	713,679
					15.0198	47494.82	713,364
					54.6569	47494.82	2,595,921
					70.1805	47494.82	3,333,212
80		5569/4583	Maqbool Sultan	Sahibzada Sultan Abdul Hameed	2.7026	47494.82	128,358
		3840	Habib Sultan	Sahibzada Sultan Abdul Hameed	1.8337	47494.82	87,091
			sahibzada maqbool sultan	sultan abdul hameed	9.6342	47494.82	458,039
				sultan abdul hameed	0.0418	47494.82	1,985
			Muhammad habib sultan	sultan abdul hameed	2.5072	47494.82	119,078
		/3837	Bakht noor	daughter sultan ahmad	0.1108	47494.82	5,262
			saima noor	daughter sultan ahmad	0.0019	47494.82	90
			sarfraz	grandson sultan ahmad	0.0019	47494.82	90
Grand Total					**637**		**30,254,200**

ANNEX-V Notification of Section-4

EXTRA ORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L-7532

The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE TUESDAY JANUARY 17, 2023

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, CHAKWAL

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 4

No. 36 Dated 11/01/2022

Whereas, it appears to the District Collector, Chakwal that the land is likely to be taken by the Government at the public expenses for a public purpose namely for **REHABILITATION / IMPROVEMENT OF ROAD FROM KALLAR KAHAR TO MUNARA DISTRICT BOUNDARY CHAKWAL LENGTH = 28.00 KM, DISTRICT CHAKWAL (WORLD BANK PROJECT).** 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, Chakwal is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the under taking with their servants and workers to enter upon and carry out any works in land in the locality and do all other acts required are permitted by the section.

SPECIFICATION

Village	Tehsil	District	Year of Jamabandi	Khasra Nos.	Area in Kanal - Marla
Kallar Kahar	Kallar Kahar	Chakwal		2674/2/1	00 - 16
				2684/1	00 - 12
				2685/1	00 - 02
				2686/1	00 - 04
				4366/2687/1	00 - 19
				4482/3819/2/2/1	01 - 01
				4482/3819/2/1/1	02 - 17
				4492/3834/1	02 - 09
				3837/1	00 - 04
				5569/4583/3840/2/1	03 - 18
				4499/3841/1	05 - 17
				4509/3847/1	00 - 02
				4519/3851/1	04 - 09
				4524/3854/1	08 - 07
				G.Total:-	**31 - 17**

DIRECTION AND BOUNDARIES

East;- Non-Cultivated area.
West;- Non-Cultivated area..
North;- Non-Cultivated area.
South;- Non-Cultivated area.

Land Acquisition Collector
Punjab Highway Department
Rawalpindi

Executive Engineer
Highway Division, Chakwal

District Collector
Chakwal

ANNEX-VI: Minutes of District Price Assessment Committee Meeting

MINUTES OF DISTRICT PRICE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE MEETING ON 04.04.2023 AT 12:00PM FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND MEASURING 31 KANAL 17 MARLA FOR THE WORK "WIDENING / REHABILITATION / IMPROVEMENT OF ROAD FROM KALLAR KAHAR TO MUNARA DISTRICT BOUNDARY CHAKWAL LENGTH=28.50 KM DISTRICT CHAKWAL.

BRIEF / AGENDA OF THE MEETING	COST OF LAND AS PER VALUATION TABLE							COST OF LAND AS PER AVERAGE PRICE		COST OF LAND AS PER MARKET PRICE		Decision
	Moza	Kind of land	Location	Area K	Area M	Cost Per Marla	Total amount	Cost Per Marla	Total amount	Cost Per Marla	Total amount	
The Land Acquisition Collector, Punjab Highways Department, Rawalpindi submitted a request alongwith Draft Notification U/S-4 through the Executive Engineer, Highway Division, Chakwal for acquisition of land measuring 31 Kanal 17 Marla for purpose of Rehabilitation / Improvement of Road from Kallar Kahar to Munara. Notification U/S-4 was published on 17.01.2023. The Assistant Commissioner, Kallar Kahar was directed to prepare the estimated cost as per Valuation Table, Average Price and Market Price. Now the AC, Kallar Kahar has assessed the rates of above said land according to three parameters, i.e. Valuation Table, Market Price & Average price. The estimated cost furnished by the Assistant Commissioner Chakwal is in the chart:-	Kallar Kahar	Ghair Mumkin	On Road	16	19	12000	4068000	29930	19065410	130000	82810000	The meeting was chaired by the **District Collector, Chakwal.** Following members attended the meeting:- 1.Addl. Deputy Commissioner(R), Chakwal 2. The Assistant Commissioner, Kallar Kahar. 3. Executive Engineer , Dams Division, Chakwal 4. Executive Engineer, Highway Division, Chakwal 5.LAC Punjab Highway Department, Rawalpindi 6. Excise & Taxation Officer, Chakwal The DPAC unanimously approved the rates on Valuation Table in meeting held on 04.04.2023. The total cost as per Valuation Table has come as **Rs. 3,02,54,200/-** (including 15% compulsory land acquisition charges) of land measuring 31Kanal 17 Marla.
				2	13	200000	10600000					
				3	18	85000	6630000					
				8	7	30000	5010000					
Total cost of acquiring land plus 15% compulsory land acquisition charges.	**Total amount of 31K 17M**						**Rs. 2,63,08,000/-**	**Rs. 1,90,65,410**		**Rs. 8,28,10,000**		
	15% compulsory acquisition charges:-						Rs. 39,46,200/-	Rs. 28,59,812		Rs. 1,24,21,500		
	Grand Total						**Rs.3,02,54,200 /-**	**Rs. 2,19,25,222**		**Rs/ 9,52,31,500**		

4/4 04/04/23

Executive Engineer,
Highway Division, Chakwal
(only 7 kanal) land details.

Assistant Commissioner,
Kallar Kahar

Excise and Taxation Officer,
Chakwal.

4-4-23
Executive Engineer,
Small Dams Division, Chakwal

Land Acquisition Collector,
Highways Department, Rawalpindi.

Additional Deputy Commissioner(Rev),
Chakwal

District Collector/Deputy Commissioner,
Chakwal.

No. 244 /DRA Dated 5/4/2023
A copy is forwarded to the all participants for information and necessary action please.

ANNEX-VI (A): Letter for Section-6

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
CHAKWAL

No. 62 **/DRA Dated** 17/01/**2024**

To,

The Commissioner,
Rawalpindi Division,
Rawalpindi

Subject:- **ACQUISITION OF LAND MEASURING 31 KANAL 17 MARLA FOR THE WORK "WIDENING / REHABILITATION / IMPROVEMENT OF ROAD FROM KALLAR KAHAR TO MUNARA DISTRICT BOUNDARY CHAKWAL LENGTH=28.50 KM DISTRICT CHAKWAL.**

Kindly refer to your office letter No. LAC-4/CKL/AR/5136 dated 30.12.2023 on the subject matter.

It is submitted that the Draft Notification U/S-6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has been received by the Executive Engineer, Highway Division, Chakwal. The same is forwarded to your good office for your kind approval/signatures and for further forwarding to the Punjab Printing Press, Lahore for its publication in the Punjab Official Gazette.

Following documents are also enclosed.

a) Copy of minutes of DPAC (Annex-A)
b) Certificate U/S 10 & 11 of Punjab Rules of Land Acquisition-1983(Annex-B).
c) Copy of challan for deposit of estimated cost. (Annex-C)
d) Copy of Notification U/S-4 (Annex-D)
e) Copy of Notification U/S-5 (Annex-E)

Deputy Commissioner,
Chakwal

CC:

1. The Land Acquisition Collector, Punjab Highway Department, Rawalpindi.
2. The Executive Engineer, Highway Division, Chakwal.

ANNEX-VII: Scheduled Rates of Building Department, Punjab

Office of the
CHIEF ENGINEER
Punjab Buildings Department
(North Zone) Lahore

cebnzdb@gmail.com

No.CEBNZ/63-67/D. Dated 08 / 01 /2024

COMMUNICATION & WORKS

To,

The Superintending Engineers:-

1. Buildings Circle No. 1, Rawalpindi.
2. Buildings Circle No. 2, Rawalpindi.
3. Buildings Circle No. 2, Gujranwala.
4. Buildings Circle Sargodha
5. Buildings Circle Gujrat

SUBJECT: PLINTH AREA RATES 1ST BI-ANNUAL 2024 FOR THE PERIOD FROM (1ST JANUARY 2024 TO 30TH JUNE 2024) IN PUNJAB BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT (NORTH ZONE), LAHORE (THE PLINTH AREA RATES ARE KEPT THE SAME AS PER 2ND BI-ANNUAL 2023)

I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the plinth Area Rates for 1st Bi-Annual 2024 for the period (1st January 2024 to 30th June 2024) based

STATEMENT SHOWING PLINTH AREA RATES

FOR DIFFERENT TYPE OF BUILDINGS IN PUNJAB BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT (NORTH ZONE), LAHORE.

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

Sr. No.	TYPE OF BUILDING	UNIT	G/Wala	Sialkot	Narowal	Gujrat	M.B.Din	Wazirabad	Hafiz Abad	Rawalpindi	Chakwal	Attock	Jhelum	Talagang	Murree Kotli Sattian Kahuta	Sargodha	Khushab	Mianwali	Bhakkar	Tehsil Noshehra. Soan Valy Khushab
	NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS :		GUJRANWALA			Gujrat				RAWALPINDI						SARGODHA				
1	SCHOOLS	P.Sft.	4034	4034	4034	4005	4005	4005	4005	4027	4027	4027	4027	4027	4063	3985	3985	3985	3985	4022
2	COLLEGES	P.Sft.	4312	4312	4312	4280	4280	4280	4280	4327	4327	4327	4327	4327	4374	4190	4190	4190	4190	4306
3	HOSTELS	P.Sft.	4379	4379	4379	4346	4346	4346	4346	4391	4391	4391	4391	4391	4439	4334	4334	4334	4334	4372
4	HOSPITALS	P.Sft.	4350	4350	4350	4319	4319	4319	4319	4379	4379	4379	4379	4379	4437	4304	4304	4304	4304	4346
5	MISC. BUILDINGS	P.Sft.	4511	4511	4511	4480	4480	4480	4480	4517	4517	4517	4517	4517	4561	4462	4462	4462	4462	4502
6	MULTI PURPOSE HALL WITH PRE-CAST / PRE-STRESSED DOUBLE-T ROOF ON ALL (CEILING HEIGHT= 23'FT)	P.Sft.	3592	3592	3592	3568	3568	3568	3568	3592	3592	3592	3592	3592	3626	3549	3549	3549	3549	3582
7	GARRAGE / CYCLE STAND	P.Sft.	3089	3089	3089	3062	3062	3062	3062	3111	3111	3111	3111	3111	3158	3044	3044	3044	3044	3082
	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS :																			
8	B.P.S. No. 1-10	P.Sft.	5193	5193	5193	5148	5148	5148	5148	5228	5228	5228	5228	5228	5294	5141	5141	5141	5141	5187
9	B.P.S. No. 11-14	P.Sft.	5002	5002	5002	4964	4964	4964	4964	5029	5029	5029	5029	5029	5087	4955	4955	4955	4955	4996
10	B.P.S. No. 15-17	P.Sft.	4683	4683	4683	4648	4648	4648	4648	4710	4710	4710	4710	4710	4769	4639	4639	4639	4639	4680
11	B.P.S. No. 18-19	P.Sft.	5005	5005	5005	4968	4968	4968	4968	5016	5016	5016	5016	5016	5062	4956	4956	4956	4956	4995
12	B.P.S. No. 20 & ABOVE	P.Sft.	5215	5215	5215	5178	5178	5178	5178	5212	5212	5212	5212	5212	5253	5152	5152	5152	5152	5199
13	Compound Wall 4.5" thick, & 6'-0" ft. Height above Plinth Level	P.Rft.	2866	2866	2866	2833	2833	2833	2833	2944	2944	2944	2944	2944	3019	2824	2824	2824	2824	2867
14	Boundary Wall 9" thick, & 6.00 ft. Height above Plinth Level	P.Rft.	4152	4152	4152	4109	4109	4109	4109	4282	4282	4282	4282	4282	4398	4084	4084	4084	4084	4155
15	Boundary Wall 9" thick, & 8.00 ft. Height above Plinth Level	P.Rft.	8661	8661	8661	8603	8603	8603	8603	8626	8626	8626	8626	8626	8495	8491	8491	8491	8491	8491
16	INTERNAL ELECTRIC INSTALLATION EXCEPT CYCLE STAND & GARRAGES	P.Sft.	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295
17	INTERNAL PUBLIC HEALTH PORTION	P.Sft.	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
18	INTERNAL SUI GAS	P.Sft.	75	75	75	74	74	74	74	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
19	INTERNAL ELECTRIC INSTALLATION FOR CYCLE STAND & GARRAGES	P.Sft.	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
	ADDITION / REDUCTIONS IN PLINTH AREA RATES :																			
20	ADD FOR STRIP / ISOLATED COLUMN FOOTING	P.Sft.	672	672	672	670	670	670	670	633	633	633	633	633	620	651	651	651	651	714
21	ADD FOR EACH ONE FT. ADDITIONAL HEIGHT ABOVE 12' FT		88	88	88	88	88	88	88	91	91	91	91	91	94	87	87	87	87	89
22	ADD FOR EACH ONE FT. DEEPER FOUNDATION	P.Sft.	77	77	77	76	76	76	76	80	80	80	80	80	83	76	76	76	76	77
23	ADD FOR RIBBED RAFT FOUNDATION (FIVE STOREY'S)	P.Sft.	2795	2795	2795	2796	2796	2796	2796	2639	2639	2639	2639	2639	2575	2734	2734	2734	2734	2982
24	ADD FOR FLAT RAFT FOUNDATION (FIVE STOREY'S)	P.Sft.	3270	3270	3270	3267	3267	3267	3267	3099	3099	3099	3099	3099	3033	3196	3196	3196	3196	3477
25	ADD FOR BASEMENT (PROVISION FOR STEM OF RCC RETAINING WALL ONLY)	P.Sft.	1638	1638	1638	1634	1634	1634	1634	1581	1581	1581	1581	1581	1562	1616	1616	1616	1616	1627
26	ADD FOR FOUNDATION FOR FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT FLOORS	P.Sft.	165	165	165	163	163	163	163	171	171	171	171	171	177	161	161	161	161	165
27	ADD FOR FRAME STRUCTURE FOR EACH FLOOR	P.Sft.	961	961	961	958	958	958	958	932	932	932	932	932	923	948	948	948	948	956
28	REDUCED COST OF FOUNDATION FO FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT FLOORS	P.Sft.	591	591	591	585	585	585	585	609	609	609	609	609	629	581	581	581	581	591
29	ADD FOR FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT FLOORS	P.Sft.	165	165	165	163	163	163	163	171	171	171	171	171	177	161	161	161	161	165

i. These rates are on the basis of standard drawings / specifications, normal bearing capacity 0.75 Tsf, normal plinth level 4-ft above ground Level, and foundation 3ft deep from NSL..

ii. The raft foundation has been taken for five storeys. The rate for same will be increased or decreased depending on number of storeys.

iii. The rates for mild steel reinforcement are based on local billet.

iv. The boundary wall of 8'-0" height is with RCC column at 10' c/c 12"x9" & Plinth beam 12"x9 " with RCC coping as per design provided by the Director P&D.

v. Rates at serial No.4 are inclusive of 1-1/2" thick insulation material of Extruded Polystyrene XPS in Rigid Insulation / Foam Board on roof.

vi. The Plinth area rates are inclusive of carriage for crushed stone aggregate/ bajri from approved query to the site of work.

vii. These rates i/c the following improved specifications as approved by Chief Architect vide Memo No.CA/1332-44, dated 30.06.2022 such as Porcelain tile for flooring, Ceramic tile for Bath Rooms,Dado skirting, Aluminum windows, Solid wooden door, M.S Sheet Chowkat, Plastic Emulsion paint work, Weather shield paint, stainless steel railing for 15-17, 18-19, and 20 & above residences. Solid flush doors in residences grade 1-10,11-14,& 15-17

8/01/24
CHEIF DRAFTSMAN
for Chief Engineer (North Zone)
Punjab Buildings Department Lahore.

8/1/24
DEPUTY DIRECTOR-I
for Chief Engineer (North Zone)
Punjab Buildings Department Lahore.

ANNEX-VII (A): Displacement Amount for APs

Sr. No	AP Name	Occupation	RD	Displacement Allowance
1	AP-1	Driver Helper	916	32,000
2	AP-2	Business	897	32,000
3	AP-3	House	904	32,000
4	AP-4	Business	904	32,000

Sr. No	AP Name	Occupation	RD	Displacement Allowance
5	AP-5	Business	905	32,000
6	AP-6	Business	910	32,000
7	AP-7	Business	902	32,000
8	AP-8	Retired	916	32,000
9	AP-9	Retired	915	32,000
10	AP-10	Business	915-50	32,000
11	AP-11	Business	913	32,000
12	AP-12	Business	912	32,000
13	AP-13	Business	912	32,000
14	AP-14	Business	911	32,000
15	AP-15	Business	911	32,000
16	AP-16	Private Employee	909	32,000
17	AP-17	Landlord	908-50	32,000
18	AP-18	Business	908	32,000
19	AP-19	Business	907	32,000
20	AP-20	Business	907-50	32,000
21	AP-21	Business	907	32,000
22	AP-22	Business	906	32,000
23	AP-23	Business	905-70	32,000
24	AP-24	Business	905-70	32,000
25	AP-25	Business	904	32,000
26	AP-26	Business	904	32,000
27	AP-27	Business	904	32,000
28	AP-28	Business	904	32,000
29	AP-29	Business	904	32,000
30	AP-30	Business	904	32,000
31	AP-31	Business	903	32,000
32	AP-32	Business	903	32,000
33	AP-33	Teacher	903	32,000
34	AP-34	Business	903	32,000
35	AP-35	Business	902	32,000
36	AP-36	Business	902	32,000
37	AP-37	Business	902	32,000
38	AP-38	Business	901-50	32,000
39	AP-39	Business	901-50	32,000
40	AP-40	Business	901-15	32,000
41	AP-41	Business	901-15	32,000
42	AP-42	Business	901	32,000
				1,344,000

ANNEX-VIII: List APs of AED Impacted Structures

Sr. No	AP Name	Father Name	CNIC Number	Occupation	Cell Number	Side L/R	RD	Structure	Structure Type	Ownership Status	Ares (Sq.ft)	Amount Per sq.ft	Total Amount	Displacement Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Business Interruption Allowance	Total Amount
1	AP-1	-	37201-1587626-3	Driver Helper	-	Right	916	Room	Pacca	Encroached	240	4,282	1,027,680	32,000			**1,059,680**
2	AP-2	-	41102-7512386-7	Business	-	Left	897	Shops (2 Shops)	Pacca	Owned	255	4,517	1,151,835	32,000	-	192,000	**1,375,835**
3	AP-3	-	37204-0106872-1	House	-	Left	904	Plinth	Pacca	Encroached	240	932	223,680	32,000	-		**255,680**
4	AP-4	-	37201-1686622-9	Business	-	Left	904	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	123	4,517	555,591	32,000	32,000	192,000	**811,591**
5	AP-5	-	42501-1557085-1	Business	-	Left	905	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	71	4,517	320,707	32,000	32,000	192,000	**576,707**
6	AP-6	-	38403-2202164-9	Business	-	Left	910	Plinth	Pacca	Encroached	83	932	76,890	32,000	-		**108,890**
7	AP-7	-	37201-1744420-5	Business	-	Left	902	Mosque's Plinth & Shop	Pacca	Encroached	181	4,517	817,577	32,000	-	192,000	**1,041,577**
8	AP-8	-	37201-5443203-5	Retired	-	Right	916	Room	Pacca	Encroached	418	4,517	1,888,106	32,000	-		**1,920,106**
9	AP-9	-	37201-1704021-3	Retired	-	Right	915	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	450	4,517	2,032,650	32,000	-	192,000	**2,256,650**
10	AP-10	-	37201-1773410-5	Business	-	Right	915-50	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	540	4,517	2,439,180	32,000	-	192,000	**2,663,180**
11	AP-11	-	37201-1704162-1	Business	-	Right	913	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	552	4,517	2,493,384	32,000	-	192,000	**2,717,384**
12	AP-12	-	37201-2698744-7	Business	-	Right	912	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	260	4,517	1,174,420	32,000	-	192,000	**1,398,420**
13	AP-13	-	61101-2014993-3	Business	-	Right	912	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	372	4,517	1,680,324	32,000	-	192,000	**1,904,324**
14	AP-14	-	42201-0634736-9	Business	-	Right	911	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	378	4,517	1,707,426	32,000	-	192,000	**1,931,426**
15	AP-15	-	42201-0458595-1	Business	-	Right	911	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	420	4,517	1,897,140	32,000	32,000	192,000	**2,153,140**
16	AP-16	-		Private Employee	-	Right	909	Boundry Wall	Pacca	Encroached	69	4,282	295,458	32,000	-		**327,458**

Sr. No	AP Name	Father Name	CNIC Number	Occupation	Cell Number	Side L/R	RD	Structure	Structure Type	Ownership Status	Ares (Sq.ft)	Amount Per sq.ft	Total Amount	Displacement Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Business Interruption Allowance	Total Amount
17	AP-17	-	37201-1868499-9	Landlord	-	Right	908-50	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	216	4,517	975,672	32,000	-	192,000	**1,199,672**
18	AP-18	-	37201-1704340-1	Business	-	Right	908	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	588	4,517	2,655,996	32,000	-	192,000	**2,879,996**
19	AP-19	-	37201-4094043-3	Business	-	Right	907	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	247	4,517	1,115,699	32,000	32,000	192,000	**1,371,699**
20	AP-20	-	37201-1704468-3	Business	-	Right	907-50	Room	Pacca	Encroached	840	4,517	3,794,280	32,000	-		**3,826,280**
21	AP-21	-	37201-1704477-5	Business	-	Right	907	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	372	4,517	1,680,324	32,000	-	192,000	**1,904,324**
22	AP-22	-	37201-3058578-3	Business	-	Right	906	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	210	4,517	948,570	32,000	-	192,000	**1,172,570**
23	AP-23	-	37201-1704355-9	Business	-	Right	905-70	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	180	4,517	813,060	32,000	-	192,000	**1,037,060**
24	AP-24	-	37204-0127205-3	Business	-	Right	905-70	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	216	4,517	975,672	32,000	-	192,000	**1,199,672**
25	AP-25	-	37201-1713586-7	Business	-	Right	904	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	84	4,517	379,428	32,000	32,000	192,000	**635,428**
26	AP-26	-	37201-2507339-1	Business	-	Right	904	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	84	4,517	379,428	32,000	32,000	192,000	**635,428**
27	AP-27	-	37201-1713890-3	Business	-	Right	904	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	84	4,517	379,428	32,000	32,000	192,000	**635,428**
28	AP-28	-	37201-1713829-7	Business	-	Right	904	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	84	4,517	379,428	32,000	32,000	192,000	**635,428**
29	AP-29	-	37201-1704453-7	Business	-	Right	904	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	440	4,517	1,987,480	32,000	-	192,000	**2,211,480**
30	AP-30	-	37201-1561693-7	Business	-	Right	904	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	495	4,517	2,235,915	32,000	-	192,000	**2,459,915**
31	AP-31	-	37201-7450217-3	Business	-	Right	903	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	306	4,517	1,382,202	32,000	32,000	192,000	**1,638,202**
32	AP-32	-	37201-4833950-5	Business	-	Right	903	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	640	4,517	2,890,880	32,000	-	192,000	**3,114,880**
33	AP-33	-	35202-5238827-3	Teacher	-	Right	903	Shop (3 Shops)	Pacca	Encroached	950	4,517	4,291,150	32,000	-	192,000	**4,515,150**
34	AP-34	-	37201-1589468-5	Business	-	Right	903	Shop (3 Shops)	Pacca	Encroached	495	4,517	2,235,915	32,000	-	192,000	**2,459,915**
35	AP-35	-	37201-8460873-1	Business	-	Right	902	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	126	4,517	569,142	32,000	32,000	192,000	**825,142**

Sr. No	AP Name	Father Name	CNIC Number	Occupation	Cell Number	Side L/R	RD	Structure	Structure Type	Ownership Status	Ares (Sq.ft)	Amount Per sq.ft	Total Amount	Displacement Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance	Business Interruption Allowance	Total Amount
36	AP-36	-	37201-8470373-1	Business	-	Right	902	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	126	4,517	569,142	32,000	32,000	192,000	**825,142**
37	AP-37	-	37201-1743156-1	Business	-	Right	902	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	154	4,517	695,618	32,000	32,000	192,000	**951,618**
38	AP-38	-	372011-700852-1	Business	-	Right	901-50	Shops (2 Shops)	Pacca	Encroached	393	4,517	1,775,181	32,000	32,000	192,000	**2,031,181**
39	AP-39	-	37201-0352656-3	Business	-	Right	901-50	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	165	4,517	745,305	32,000	32,000	192,000	**1,001,305**
40	AP-40	-	37201-8294201-7	Business	-	Right	901-15	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	100	4,517	451,700	32,000	-	192,000	**675,700**
41	AP-41	-	37201-9775553-9	Business	-	Right	901-15	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	160	4,517	722,720	32,000	32,000	192,000	**978,720**
42	AP-42	-	37201-8684703-3	Business	-	Right	901	Shop	Pacca	Encroached	154	4,517	695,618	32,000	32,000	192,000	**951,618**
											12,561		***55,507,001***	***1,344,000***	***512,000***	***6,912,000***	***64,275,001***

ANNEX-IX: List of Vulnerable APs

Sr. No	AP Name	Occupation	RD	Vulnerable Allowance
1	AP-1	Business	904	32,000
2	AP-2	Business	905	32,000
3	AP-3	Business	911	32,000
4	AP-4	Business	907	32,000
5	AP-5	Business	904	32,000
6	AP-6	Business	904	32,000
7	AP-7	Business	904	32,000
8	AP-8	Business	904	32,000
9	AP-9	Business	903	32,000
10	AP-10	Business	902	32,000
11	AP-11	Business	902	32,000
12	AP-12	Business	902	32,000
13	AP-13	Business	901-50	32,000
14	AP-14	Business	901-50	32,000
15	AP-15	Business	901-15	32,000
16	AP-16	Business	901	32,000
Total Amount				**512,000**

ANNEX-X: Attendance Sheets of Community Consultations

ATTENDNCE SHEET OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPANTS

PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Attendance Sheet

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Rehabilitation of Kalar Kahar to Manara Road, Chakwal, Boundary Length 28 KM

UC Name: Kalar Kahar **Tehsil:** Kalar Kahar **District:** Chakwal

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
1	Ghulam Hassan	Male	37201-6814855-1	0308-5703016	Hassan
2	Saeed Iqbal	-"-	37404-3482446-7	0307/5676071	[illegible]
3	Aamir Hussain Shah	Male	37201-1608562-5	03145358639	[illegible]
4	M. Ahsaan-ul-Haq	Male	37201-2148834-5	0332-590-4186	M.A.Haq
5	Mushtaq Husain	Male	37201-17067919	03355225514	[illegible]

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PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
6	ADIL Rehman Awan	M	37201-7372784-7	03335259714	[illegible]
7	Malik Shahid Latif	M	37201-1749975-3	0332-5016869	[illegible]
8	Muhammad Ali	M	37201-1829428-7	0333-5009762	M.Ali
9	نذر عباس	M	37201 60620-9	03348725640	نذر عباس
10	محمد سجاول اعوان	M	37201-1790844-1	0333 5917609	[illegible]
11	نبیل رحمان اعوان		37201-5498938-9	0314-6461126	[illegible]
12					

Page **2** of **3**

PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
13	Isma Qamar	female		0335-0145072	Isma
14	Ume- Ammara	female		0309-4375055	Ammara
15	Tooba Arshad				
16					
17					
18					

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PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Attendance Sheet

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Rehabilitation of Kalar Kahar to Manara Road, Chakwal, Boundary Length 28 KM

UC Name: Govt. Girls Degree College, Kalar Kahar **Tehsil:** Kalar Kahar **District:** Chakwal

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
1	Summaya Rasheed	female		0333-5490684	Summaya
2	Mehwesh Noreen	"		03305972143	Mehwesh
3	Sumaira Shabbir	"		03318984013	Sumaira
4	Ulfat Nisa	"		03318984[illegible]	Ulfat Nisa
5	Kainat			03446913685	Kainat

Page 1 of 3

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
6	Raheela Arshad	Female		0333-5617706	Raheela
7	Amal Munir			0335-5715661	Amal Munir
8	Rida Zaineb	Female		0334-3215278	Rida Zaineb.
9	Dua-e-Zaineb	female		0334-3633967	~~DUA~~ Zaineb.
10	Tehzeeb Zahra	female		0335-5291425	Tehzeeb Zahra-
11	Arzu Sana	female		0335-5718661	
12	Adeeba	female		0335-8307039	

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PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
13	MALIK MUHAMMAD SAFEER AWAN	Male	37204-0118487-7	0333-6490578	[illegible]
14	[illegible]		37201-6063278-5	03345772836	[illegible]
15	MALIK ASLAM.			0345-8465544.	[illegible]
16					
17					
18					

PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Attendance Sheet

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Rehabilitation of Kalar Kahar to Manara Road, Chakwal, Boundary Length 28 KM

UC Name: میانی **Tehsil:** Kalar Kahar **District:** Chakwal

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
1	MIAN KHAN		37201-6576214-5	03447994025	[illegible]
2	SALEEM		37201-1663113-3	0345-5980476	M Saleem
3	NASIR MUNIR EX CHAIRMAN U.C MIANI		37201-5975505-9	0334-5673514	[illegible]
4	MUHAMMAD IFTIKHAR SEC U.C. MIANI.		37201-7211912 1	0321-598010 4	[illegible]
5	Syed Kausar Abbas.		33102-6419487-5	03322292895	[illegible]

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PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

SAVE THE GLOBE
PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
6	DANIAL HAKIM	M	37201-6461264-9	0335-5857187	DanialHakim.
7	Qari RabNawaz	M	37202-3775617-5	0334-8716980	
8	RIAZ AHMAD	M	37201-2442790-7	0333-5780968	Riaz
9	MALIK MUHAMMAD SALEEM		37204-0105795-7	0332-5923026	M.Salem
10	MURTZA SHAH		37201-4005979-1	0334-8704032	
11	IJAZ HUSSAIN	M	37201-1736696-3	0334-5562959	
12	Khalid Mehmood	M	37201-8905872-7	0332-5992183	

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PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

SAVE THE GLOBE
PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
13	Malik ABID Hussain		3720139561247	03365924044	
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					

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PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Attendance Sheet

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Rehabilitation of Kalar Kahar to Manara Road, Chakwal, Boundary Length 28 KM

UC Name: مو چھال کلاں **Tehsil:** Kalar Kahar **District:** Chakwal

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
1	Abida Hussain		37201 26165164	03345406154	Ab
2	Riffat Parveen		37201-16674540	03315776412	Riffat Parveen
3	Razia Begum		37201-78022978	03365924044	Razia bagam
4	Muhammad Tanvea	M	37201-4284527-7	03328901126	[illegible]
5	Malok JAVAID AKHTAR	M	37201-9939558-9	0332-5682192	M Javaid

PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
13	M. Ajmal Malik		37201-1721621-3	0319-7887699	M. Ajmal
14	M. Aamir Mukhtar		37204-0118342-7	0332-1981123	Aamir
15	Naveed Akbar	m	37201-2276578-5	03325808784	Naveed
16					
17					
18					

PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
6	محمد امیر		35201-7028553-9	0308-4269787	
7	Masood Ahmed		37201-2080850-7	0320-9857361	
8	محمد سلیم		37201-1742880-7	0336-8364292	سلیم
9	ارشد محمود		37201-8867640-5	0346-8973807	
10	محمد جمیل		372011662546-7	03475306064	
11	ڈاکٹر عبدالغفور		37201-1667060-3	0335-5810217	
12	محمد امیر				

PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
13	Zohaib Mumtaz A.C (Kallar Kahar)	Male	34402-2841273-5	0300-7746555	
14	MUHAMMAD YASIR CHIEF OFFICER MC KK	Male	33201-0306688-7	0321-5555963	
15	Ch. ASAD ALI KHAN N-T. Taseldar K.K	M	37405-7576807?	0321-5000770	
16	Jamshed Khan patwari		37201-1743943-3	03335901535	
17	Babar Mushtaq		37201-7262463-5	0333-5717739	
18					

PUNJAB TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Attendance Sheet

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Rehabilitation of Kalar Kahar to Manara Road, Chakwal, Boundary Length 28 KM

UC Name: Nur Pur Tehsil: Kalar Kahar District: Chakwal

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
1	Muhammad Ashraf	M	37201-9459551-9	0333-5913770	
2	Muhammad Shakeel	M	37201-6865562-7	0341-5104457	
3	Sajid Nazir	M	37201-1568104-5	0347-9518961	
4			37204-5638947-5		
5	ناصر ضیا حق		37204-0131758-1	0342-8614286	ناصر ضیا حق

PUNJAB TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
6	Muhammad SHABBIR	M	37201-8596545-9	0346-5824130	
7	Muhammad Tanveer	M	37204-0141689-7	0323-5512642	M Tanveer
8	Abdul Ghafoor Shah HM	M	37201-15649335	0346-8659321	A Ghafoor
9	Ameer Mukhtar Sh	M	37201-05996277-7	0346-4058605	
10	Jameel Khaliq	M	37201-17529847	0333-5513270	
11	KHALID LATIF SHAH	M	37201-3493830-5	03425341029	
12					

PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
13	Asma Shah			0310-9292682	عاصمہ شاہ
14	AZRA PARVEEN			0332-8781204	عذرا پروین
15	Hajra Batool			0349-4946567	
16	Anmol Zahra			0349-4946512	
17					
18					

PUNJAB
TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PAK GREEN
ENVIRO-ENGINEERING (PVT.) LTD.

Attendance Sheet

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Rehabilitation of Kalar Kahar to Manara Road, Chakwal, Boundary Length 28 KM

UC Name: Minara **Tehsil:** Kalar Kahar **District:** Chakwal

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
1	Sajjad Ahmad	G	37201-3743020-1	0333-5781537	
2	محمد اقبال حسین		37201-1593456-1	0302-5327277	
3	Aamir Abbas		37201-7027693-9	0333-1548995	
4	MOHSIN HAYAT		37204-0120630-9	0331-9192493	
5	عطار خان			0302-1261746	

Sr. #	Name	Gender	CNIC #	Contact #	Signature
6	DILAWAR MUMTAZ		37201-4604493-3	0332-8561616	
7	MUHAMMAD FIRDOUS		37201-1772410-9	0331-6875641	M. Firdous
8	Malik. Faisal		3720/.3264435.9	0335.9506562	
9	Malik Khawar		3720/21355	0335-5857966	Khawar
10	Shahzaib AWAN		3720401271661	03348434514	Shazaib
11	Malik Akbar		3721-1595128-9	03445701500	
12	Muhammad Akhtar		37201-1587584-5	0333.5211656	M. Akhtar

Page 2 of 3

REHABILITATION/ IMPROVEMENT/ WIDENING OF KALLAR KAHAR TO MANARA ROAD, CHAKWAL BOUNDARY

Attendance Sheet for Consultation

Community: ✓ / **Department:**

Location: Kalar Kahar **Dated:** 8-8-23

Sr. No.	Name of the Participants	Occupation	Cell No.	Signature/Thumb Impression
	Mohammad. Raza Waheed	Business	0345-5774212	
	Raja Sala	Advocate	0336-5556635	
	Malik Hakim Khan	Farmer	0335-9062647	
	Abdur Rehman	Shopkeeper	0331-22689075	
	Mohib	"	03325431517	
	S. M. Rehman	NIL	03329019504	M. Rehman
	محمد اسلم	تاجر ـ دکاندار	0332.5883284	
	Saqib Hassan	Business	0333-5252294	
	محمد اکرم	زمیندار	0333 5905648	
	M. Imran Awan	Business	03335247004	M. Imran

REHABILITATION/ IMPROVEMENT/ WIDENING OF KALLAR KAHAR TO MANARA ROAD, CHAKWAL BOUNDARY

Attendance Sheet for Consultation

Community: ✓ / **Department:**

Location: Kalar Kahar **Dated:** 8-8-23

Sr. No.	Name of the Participants	Occupation	Cell No.	Signature/Thumb Impression
	اختر محمود	کاروبار	03009277977	اختر محمود
	[illegible]	دکاندار	0333 5912029	[illegible]
	مرزا وحید اقبال	کاروبار	0336 5145155	[illegible]
	شیخ محمد فہیم اکرم	کاروبار	0325-5786757	M. FAHEEM

REHABILITATION/ IMPROVEMENT/ WIDENING OF KALLAR KAHAR TO MANARA ROAD, CHAKWAL BOUNDARY

Attendance Sheet for Consultation

Community: ✓ / Department: ....

Location: Kalar Kahar Dated: 9-8-23

Sr. No.	Name of the Participants	Occupation	Cell No.	Signature/Thumb Impression
	Sheikh Abdullah	Business	0336-8412338	Abdullah
	Shua ul Din	/	0324-0836463	[signature]
	M Qasim	/	0333-5512551	Qasim
	M Ashraf	/	0333-5902622	[signature]
	Muktar Haider	/	0333 5157147	[signature]
	Hakim Khan	Labour	0335-9062647	Khan
	M Yousaf	/	0334-0807231	Yousaf
	M Afzal	/	0334-0807231	[signature]
	Asad Shabir	Shopkeeper	0333-8472896	Asad
	Ahmed Khan	/	0335-5511819	Ahmed

REHABILITATION/ IMPROVEMENT/ WIDENING OF KALLAR KAHAR TO MANARA ROAD, CHAKWAL BOUNDARY

Attendance Sheet for Consultation

Community: ✓ / Department:

Location: Kalar Kahar Dated: 11-8-23

Sr. No.	Name of the Participants	Occupation	Cell No.	Signature/Thumb Impression
	M Aslam	Labour	0333-1530127	Aslam
	Muhammad Nadeem	,	0311-8245786	
	Ghulam Hussain	,	0333-5909721	Ghulam
	Sheikh M Rehman	,	0332-9019504	
	Amjad Habib	Shopkeeper	0315-0560547	Amjad
	M Faheem	Farming	0305-5786757	
	Ikram Ali	,		Ikram.

REHABILITATION/ IMPROVEMENT/ WIDENING OF KALLAR KAHAR TO MANARA ROAD, CHAKWAL BOUNDARY

Attendance Sheet for Consultation

Community: ✓ / Department:

Location: Kalar Kahar Dated: 10-8-23

Sr. No.	Name of the Participants	Occupation	Cell No.	Signature/Thumb Impression
	Malik Jahangir	Agriculture	0332-5923488	Jahangir
	Hafiz M Saleem	"	0332-5883284	Saleem
	Habib-ur-Rehman	"	0333-5784659	Habib
	Rizwan Ahmed	Govt Job	0333-5784659	Rizwan
	Faisal Rehman	Labour	0333-5784659	Faisal
	Muhammad Faisal	Business	0333-5912363	
	Mohsin Ali	"	0334-8736846	Mohsin
	Hussain Ali	"	0300-9309401	Hussain
	M Baber Khan	"	0300-9555524	Baber
	M Aasim	"	0333-5912363	Aasim

ANNEX-XI: Pictorial View of Consultations

Pictorial View of Consultations



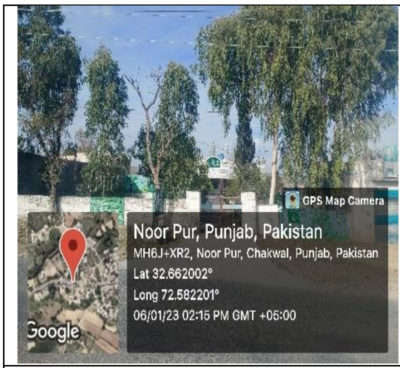
Meeting with DD LG&CD Chakwal, Asst. Commissioner Kallar Kahar, Chief Officer MC Kallar Kahar, Tahsildar / Nayb Tehsildar Kallar Kahar, Halqa Patwari

Meetings with the Community

UC Kallar Kahar

UC Miani

UC Buchal Kalan

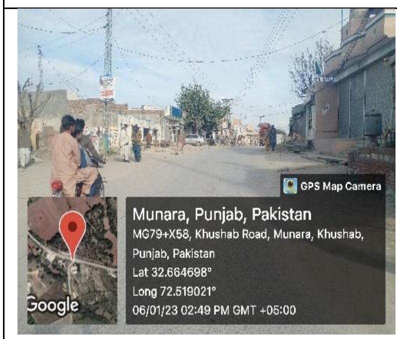



Detail measurement Survey and consultation at AED Impacted Area Munara






UC Nurpur



UC Munara

UC Kallar Kahar

ANNEX-XII: Notification of AED

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
KALLAR KAHAR
No.AC/KK/ 37
Dated: 22 /01/2024

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Subject: **REMOVAL OF ENCROACHMENTS IN KALLAR KAHAR, BUCHAL ADDAH & MUNARA ADDAH, DISTRICT CHAKWAL.**

It is submitted that the operation for removal of encroachments in areas cited as above, has been conducted under routine Anti-Encroachment drive in compliance of direction passed by higher authorities, for ease of transportation & in best interest of public.

Assistant Commissioner
Kallar Kahar