

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan - Power Distribution Enhancement Program

ADB MFF Tranche 3

Short Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

**In & Out Construction at Chakri Sub Station (Additional
SC) Transmission Line Subproject**

NOVEMBER 2015

**Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO)
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
CED	Chief Engineer Development
DHs	Displaced Households
DISCOs	(Power) Distribution Companies (IESCO is one of 8 DISCOs in Pakistan)
DOR	District Officer, Revenue (LAC: Land Acquisition Collector)
DPs	Displaced Persons
ESIC	Environmental and Social Impact Cell (IESCO)
ft	foot / feet (3.28 ft = 1 m)
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IESCO	Islamabad Electric Supply Company
IPDF	Indigenous Peoples Development Framework
IPDP	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
KAA	Katchi Abadis Act, 1987.
<i>kanal</i>	Unit of land measurement: 1 kanal = 20 marlas (= 506 m ²); (8 kanal = 1 acre)
km	kilometer
kV	kilo-Volt (Unit of Power)
LAA	Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended)
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector (DOR: District Office, Revenue)
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
m	meter
<i>marla</i>	Smallest unit of land measurement: 1 marla = 272.25 ft ² (= 25.31 m ²)
MOWP	Ministry of Power and Water
MRM	Management Review Meeting
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PEPCO	Pakistan Electric Power Company (Program Coordinator for all the 8 DISCOs)
PD GSC	Project Director, Grid System Construction
PIB	Public Information Brochure
PIC	Project Implementation Consultant
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RFS	Resettlement field survey
RoW	Right-of-way
Rs.	Pakistani rupees (currency): Rs. 78.80 = US\$1.00
TA	Telegraph Act, 1885 (amended 1975)
TL	Transmission Line
TOR	Terms of Reference
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

Definition of Terms

Displaced Households (DHs)	Displaced persons/Households are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Compensation	means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
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 DHs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey.
Encroachers	mean those people who extend their occupation beyond the lands they legally own; usually not entitled to compensation but at times provided with assistance if they are vulnerable.
Entitlements	mean the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration which are due to DHs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Land acquisition	means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Non-titled	means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation.
Replacement cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and

construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

Sharecropper	means the same as tenant cultivator or tenant farmer, and is a person who cultivates land they do not own for an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.
Significant impact	means 200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing ten per cent or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Vulnerable	means any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes; (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; and (viii) marginal farmers (with landholdings of five acres or less, i.e., two hectares or less).

Executive Summary

1. The Subproject: The In & Out Chakri 132 kV Grid Station, transmission line subproject has been proposed by Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) to improve electric power supply in, Chakri and adjacent expending population of District Rawalpindi. The transmission line is already exist with Single Circuit and another Circuit is being added in this 22 km transmission line (TL), the transmission line is connected with 132 kv transmission line Rawat - Chakwal. There is no land acquisition process involved in this subproject; however crop and tree compensation will be paid to the affect households (HHs). The transmission line is being traversed through private barren and cultivated land of Eleven villages.

2. Resettlement Impacts. The transmission line is being constructed in private barren and cultivated land. There is no land acquisition process involved however; construction of the transmission line will affect 21.15 ha of crops thereby affecting 422 farming households (DHs). No land will be acquired permanently for this subproject, nor will it affect built-up structures or fruit trees. None of the DHs will be displaced or lose more than 10% of their productive assets, the resettlement impacts will be insignificant. Thus, this short LARP has been prepared in October 2012 and revised in October-November 2015.

3. Compensation and rehabilitation for losses and impacts will be provided in accordance to the following matrix (see Table 1 below). This entitlements matrix contains provisions for the actual impacts of this Subproject.

Table 1: Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix for This Subproject

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land temporarily affected by construction of towers or TL.	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged by the construction of towers and transmission line	Farmer, Titleholder (422 DHs)	No land compensation provided that land is rehabilitated/restored to former quality following completion of works. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees as per item below
Crops	Crops affected (damaged/lost)	All Affected DHs / Landowner-Farmers (422 DHs)	<u>Tower impacts:</u> Cash compensation at market rate based on actual impact for a maximum of 3 harvests) <u>Line corridor (stringing activity):</u> cash compensation at market rate of 1 harvest.

4. Cut-off-Date. Compensation eligibility is being limited by the cut-off-date, fixed by IESCO as 29th October, 2015. The AHs, who settle in the affected area and/or make changes in the land use patterns after this cut-off-date, will not be eligible for compensation. They have given a two week notice advance requesting them to vacate the premises/corridor and dismantle the affected structures and/or other establishments (if any) prior to the project implementation.

5. Significance of Impact. No people are being displaced by the construction of this transmission line, the towers are already existing but the stringing of this second circuit will damage trees and crops. None of the towers have been constructed in an urban or planned housing area, nor have a low-bar to restrict future access to, or use of the lands. As there will be no restriction on use of, or access to, land, there will be no permanent loss of land.

No houses or shops, nor any community structures will be affected. To sum up, none of the DHs will experience significant impacts.

6. Indigenous People Issues. All the DHs are Muslim and ethnically Punjabi. The ADB's Policy on Indigenous People, as specified in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) prepared for this Program is not triggered, and therefore neither an IPP nor special action is required for this subproject.

7. Disclosure and Consultation. A land acquisition and resettlement framework (LARF) has been prepared and endorsed by IESCO for the program, and translated into Urdu and disclosed according to ADB's public communications policy. The LARF has also been uploaded to ADB's website. Community consultation has been undertaken through a series of meetings with the local government agencies, and group meetings with men and women of the affected households (DHs) and other villagers. Moreover, the RFS was carried out as a participatory process, with the head of household assisting in the identification and calculation of losses. Further consultations will be carried out by IESCO during updating and the implementation of this LARP. The LARP will also be summarized, translated and disclosed.

8. Grievance Mechanism. IESCO has established a process to deal with any issues or concerns raised by DHs on any aspect of LARP or compensation process. The verbal or written grievances of DHs will be heard by Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).

9. Cost of LARP. The compensation costs used herein are based on unit rates derived through consultations with Revenue experts of IESCO (Tehsildar & Patwari), and local market. The actual quantities of the affected assets, and their unit rates used and compensations assessed are provided as the transmission line route has been marked and evaluation of actual damages during updating the LARP after the line route survey is finalized. The approximate cost of implementation of this LARP, including compensations for the affected crops is Rs 5.23 million (0.05 million USD).

1. Introduction

1.1 Background 1. The Government of Pakistan has requested financing from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for implementing the Power Distribution Enhancement Investment Program (the Program), to be executed through a Multi-tranche Financial Facility (MFF) divided into three tranches or groups of subprojects.

2. The Pakistan Electric Power Company (PEPCO) is the Executing Agency (EA) and the Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) is the Implementing Agency (IA). Each of the Program's tranches will constitute a project which, in turn, will be divided into several subprojects involving the construction and/or upgrading of the grid stations and transmission lines. This sub-project is among 24 sub-projects of Tranche- III.

3. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the In & Out Chakri 132 kV Grid Station transmission line (SC), one of the Subprojects included in Tranche 3 of the Program, and has been prepared by IESCO to fit the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) prepared for the program as a whole. As such the subproject is being complied with the following land acquisition and resettlement (LAR)-related conditions:

- The LARP is being summarized, translated and disclosed. Issuance of notice to proceed for the implementation of the subproject's civil works will be contingent to the full implementation of compensation detailed in this LARP.

4. According to the ADB , SPS, Resettlement impacts are considered significant if > 200 people are physically displaced from housing or lose 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) are classified as category "A". *Projects which will create non-significant impacts are classified as category "B"..* In both cases, a LARP is prepared.

5. While the number of people affected by the subproject is 300 displaced persons (DPs), the magnitude of impact is minor because the impacts are temporary and none of DHs will have to be rehabilitated or lose any of their income generating assets. Therefore this short LARP has been prepared for this 132kV TL Subproject.

6. The following sections of this LARP detail: (i) the principles and eligibility/entitlement criteria for compensation or rehabilitation of DHs; (ii) the LARP institutional organization; (iii) the various LARP implementation mechanisms (information disclosure, participation and consultation, grievance redress and, monitoring and evaluation); and, (iv) time schedule and budget.

7. IESCO has planned to construct 132kv transmission line. Both these activities have been included as a Subproject in Tranche 3 of the ADB-funded "Power Distribution Enhancement Program".

1.2 Description of the Project 8. The Subproject involves the construction of 22 km 132kV transmission line in existing route, the sub-project involve addition of a new conductor to make the existing transmission line double circuit, of which all towers are already constructed on private farmlands, with temporary impacts on crops of only 422 DHs. Thus, a short LARP has been prepared for this Subproject.

2. Compensation And Rehabilitation Framework

9. This section provides a summary of Pakistani laws and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement and ADB SPS.

2.1 Policy Provisions, Eligibility and Entitlements

10. Regarding matters of land acquisition relative to subprojects requiring the application of the right of eminent domain, LARPs are regulated by different bodies of law, in particular the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 covering land acquisition for stations and towers in urban areas and the Telegraphic Act of 1885 covering the construction of towers in rural areas. The Katchi Abadis Act of 1987 will cover the rehabilitation of affected squatters.

11. As this specific subproject does not trigger application of any one of the above mentioned laws and only requires compensation for the loss of crops and trees at the current market rate, we assume any explanation of these laws here will be irrelevant. However for confirmation and reference we are putting summaries of these laws in the following sections and the full text is appended as Appendix-1.

2.2 ADB's SPS (Involuntary Resettlement Principles)

12. The ADB SPS *Involuntary Resettlement* Principles are based on the following principles:

Objectives: To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Scope and Triggers: The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

Policy Principles:

1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

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 resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous

Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

3. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for Resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non land assets.

8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

9. Disclose a short resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

12. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of

living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

2.3 Remedial Measures to Bridge the Gap

13. In principle, Pakistan Law and ADB Policy adhere not only to the objective of DH compensation, but also to that of DH rehabilitation. However, Pakistan law is unclear on how rehabilitation is to be achieved and in practice the provision of rehabilitation is left to ad hoc arrangements of local governments and project proponents. To clarify these issues and reconcile gaps between Pakistani Laws and ADB Policy, the IESCO will comply with the LARF prepared for the program, ensuring compensation at replacement cost for all items affected.

14. In principle, Pakistan Law and ADB Policy adhere not only to the objective of AH compensation, but also to that of DH rehabilitation. However, Pakistan law is unclear on how rehabilitation is to be achieved and in practice the provision of rehabilitation is left to ad hoc arrangements of local governments and project proponents. To clarify these issues and reconcile gaps between Pakistani Laws and ADB Policy, the IESCO will comply with the LARF prepared for the program, ensuring compensation at replacement cost for all items affected, the rehabilitation of informal settlers, and the provision of subsidies or allowances for any DHs that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or who may be severely affected.

2.4 Land Classification

15. In terms of application of the LARF prepared for the program, identifying the type of land affected is an important step in determining whether land is to be compensated or not. According to the LARF, the land classification, as well as, land use will be the basis for identifying the affected lands. They are: (i) urban versus rural lands; and, (ii) residential/commercial versus agricultural lands.

16. Urban or residential/commercial land affected by tower construction both in rural and urban areas will be considered as acquired permanently and land compensation will be paid to the affected households. No Tower/Pole is being erected in this subproject. Agricultural land in rural areas, instead, will not be considered as permanently affected as long as permanent cultivation and access remains possible under a tower and therefore will not be acquired and compensated. However, when land under a tower become un-accessible agricultural /rural land will be considered as permanently affected and as such acquired and compensated.

17. For the Project Urban and Rural areas will be identified based board of revenue records. Also for the Project residential, commercial and agricultural plots will be identified based on the classification provided by district revenue records or based on the actual use of the affected land prior to the entitlements cut-off date. In case of discordance between revenue records and actual use the latter will prevail.

2.5 LAR Approaches for the Subproject

18. As specified in the LARF, the construction of Towers and Distribution lines will have to be compensated will trigger the application of the ADB SPS Impacts reparation for these items under the subproject will be carried out based on the compensation eligibility and entitlements framework presented in the next sections of this chapter.

2.6 Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements for the Project

19. Land acquisition tasks under the program, and for this IESCO subproject, will be implemented according to a compensation eligibility and entitlements framework in line with both Pakistan's law/regulation and the ADB Policy.

2.7 Eligibility

20. The DHs entitled to compensation and/or rehabilitation under the program are:

- All DHs of affected crops, trees or other objects attached to the land.

21. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for each subproject on the stating day of the DH census and impact assessment. DHs who settle in the affected areas the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered all other efforts are exhausted.

22. Cut-off Date: Compensation eligibility is being limited by the cut-off-date, fixed by IESCO as 29 Oct, 2015. The DHs, who settle in the affected area and/or make changes in the land use patterns after this cut-off-date, will not be eligible for compensation. They have given a two week notice advance requesting them to vacate the premises/corridor and dismantle the affected structures and/or other establishments (if any) prior to the project implementation.

23. They will be allowed to reuse their salvaged material for free and they will not be asked to pay any fine for making those change. Forced eviction will only be considered all other efforts are exhausted.

2.8 Compensation Entitlements

24. Entitlement provisions for DHs affected by loss of crops and trees will be compensated for actual losses. These entitlements are detailed below:

- **Crops:** Cash compensation at current market rate for the harvest actually lost up of one crop (for crops affected by the line stringing). Compensation will be paid both to the landowners and tenants based on their specific sharecropping agreements.
- **Trees:** Cash compensation shall reflect income replacement.

2.9 Assessment of Compensation Unit Values

25. The methodology for assessing unit compensation values of different items is as follows:

- Agricultural crops will be valued at net market rates at the farm gate for the first year crop. In the eventuality that more than one-year compensation is due to the DHs the crops after the first will be compensated at gross market value.
- Wood trees will be valued based on the market rates.

3. Assessment Of Impacts

3.1 Resettlement Field Survey (RFS)

34. The final technical design has been prepared by the concerned technical surveyor so the actual number of affected households (HHs) and their damages have been finalized. The current survey is thus made for the identification and evaluation of actual damages. The RFS involved impact assessment by quantifying and costing the affected area and assets (crops, trees, etc.) through a participatory approach and consultation with the local people of sub-project sites.

35. The RFS team carried out field work on the 132kV TL's alignment in October 2012 and October-November 2015. The RFS team comprised one Assistant Manager (Social Impact), concerned site engineer (SDO), technical surveyor and Patwari from IESCO. Compensation eligibility is being limited with the cut-off-date of October 29, 2015 on revision of this LARP. The same has been communicated to the affected households during the final technical survey of the transmission line and community consultation sessions. No subsequent changes made in land use pattern or construction of a structure will be entertained by IESCO for any compensation or assistance under this Subproject.

3.2 Minimization of Impacts

36. The IESCO usually takes all possible steps to safeguard against and minimize the likely adverse impacts on the local communities, in the design and implementation of its power distribution enhancement subprojects, involving construction of grid stations and transmission lines. Accordingly, the alignment of the transmission line was altered slightly at a number of places to avoid both compact housing areas and major farmland areas. As a result, no buildings are affected. The transmission line traverses throughout the open lands, including private agricultural lands where only agricultural crops and trees will be affected by the Subproject execution. Moreover, a minimum clearance under the line required is 7 meters which is maintained for the whole line.

3.3 Impacts of the Subproject

3.3.1 General Description

37. This subproject involves the construction / addition of a new circuit in existing 132kv single circuit transmission line In & Out Chakri grid station. No additional land will be acquired for this sub-project, and hence no people will be affected from construction of this transmission line. The new transmission line will pass through the lands of a total of eleven villages, and traverse productive as well as non-productive land. The towers exist and construction and stringing works will affect agricultural crops and wood trees within 30m wide safety corridor.

38. No land will be acquired permanently for the transmission line subproject, and it will not affect any built-up structures or fruit trees. However, its construction and stringing works will affect crops and wood trees within 30m wide safety corridor.

39. Compensation for losses of crops and trees will be provided according to the following matrix (see Table 3.1). This entitlements matrix contains provisions for actual impacts of this Subproject.

Table 3.1: Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land temporarily affected by construction of towers or TL.	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged by the construction of towers and transmission line	Farmer, Titleholder (422 DHs)	No land compensation provided that land is rehabilitated/restored to former quality following completion of works. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees as per item below
Crops	Crops affected (damaged/lost)	All Affected DHs / Landowner-Farmers (422 DHs)	<u>Tower impacts</u> : Cash compensation at market rate based on actual impact for a maximum of 3 harvests) <u>Line corridor (stringing activity)</u> : cash compensation at market rate of 1 harvest.

40. The farmers in the affected village usually grow two crops, namely wheat crop in the rabi/winter season, and maize crop in the kharif/summer season. However, the farmlands temporarily affected by the Subproject were reported to have been cultivated with Wheat and Maize crops. Thus, the Wheat and Maize crops will be affected by the Subproject.

41. IESCO's technical survey and design team made utmost efforts to avoid affecting compact tree plantations.

3.3.2 Impacts of Towers

42. The 132 kv transmission line Subproject involves the construction of a new additional circuit / conductor of existing 22 km long 132 kV transmission line. No land will be acquired permanently for the transmission line. No built-up structures will be affected by the construction of this transmission line.

43. The farmlands, however, be affected temporarily causing loss of crops during stringing of power cables/conductor. According to the time schedule provided in Chapter 9, the whole process of construction and stringing is expected to be completed in a total period of 3 months. The affected households will be paid crop compensation one time (stringing stage).

3.3.3 Impacts of TL Corridor (Stringing)

44. The sections of the transmission line falling in-between the towers, termed herein as "TL Corridor", will cause damage to, or loss of, crops during the stringing of power cables. This last activity is usually carried out rapidly in one stretch at a time, and completed in one cropping season, for which one-crop compensation will be paid, wheat or maize crop will be affected. All the DHs will also be compensated for the loss of their trees that are located within the 30m wide corridor.

3.3.4 Other Impacts and Summary

46. There are no houses or structures affected. Similarly, there are no community property resources, nor any business activities affected by the construction of the towers and/or stringing of transmission line.

3.4 Affected Households

3.4.1 General

47. The construction of 22 km long transmission line will traverse barren and farmland in eleven villages of Rawalpindi. A total of 422 DHs would experience temporary effects on their land, in terms of losses of crops. No compact trees are affected due to the project execution.

3.4.2 Significance of Impacts

48. The impact of the temporary effects on land, in terms of losses of crops is insignificant to minor for all the 422 DHs. The DHs own relatively large farms with fertile land, and none will lose >10% of their total crop. The overall crop loss is insignificant.

4. Socio-Economic Profile of Affected People

4.1 Census of Affected Households

4.1.1 Field Methodology

49. A field survey was held on 25th September 2012 and revised field survey made in final week of October, 2015 to evaluate the damages that will occur during sub-project implementation stage and on the basis of the survey and with the consultation of nominated site engineer, and surveyor the approximate final crop compensation evaluated and mentioned in this report.

4.1.2 General Information on Affected Households

50. The new 132kV transmission line will cross eleven small villages of Rawalpindi from Rawat to Chakri. A total of around 422 DHs will be impacted by the loss of crops and trees, as discussed in the preceding Section 3.

51. All of the participants of consultation during the survey were Muslim and are ethnically Punjabi origin casts. The languages spoken by the APs are Punjabi and Urdu.

4.1.3 Indigenous People

52. None of the consulted person found from tribal or minority and all land is held in private ownership (i.e. no tribal or communal ownership). Therefore the ADB, SPS principles on indigenous people does not apply.

53. Usually all of the HHs in these areas are headed by male member of the family. In terms of age, during public consultation we come to know that mostly heads of households are between 36 and 60 years. There are no elderly (older than 75 years), disabled or bed-ridden heads of households. In terms of literacy and education, most of the consulted persons were literate.

4.2 Data on Affected Households

4.2.1 General

54. Households in the subproject area are relatively small, with an average size of 5.00 people per household, which are composed mostly by extended families.

55. All the land in the subproject area is cultivated under *barani* (rainfed) conditions with low rainfalls, resulting in low crop production. Thus, a great majority of the men out-migrate for employment in various sectors, especially in the armed forces and police department. The women in this subproject area are relatively active in the outdoor activities, too. They fetch water, collect grasses to feed animals and participate along with their men in crop harvesting and grain storage activities.

4.2.2 Housing

56. None of the DHs live in simple dwellings (constructed of thatch, sack, bamboo, clay or earth). Rather they all live in medium to large size houses constructed of baked bricks with mud or concrete masonry.

4.2.3 Livelihood and Incomes

57. As most of expected DHs rely on farming for at least part of their income, the tenure of agricultural land is an important factor in terms of security and sustainability of livelihood. There are no households that rent or lease agricultural land, no households that claim ownership, and no squatters. None of the DPs is a sharecropper or a lease holder.

58. Major part of the income of most of people is from employment, followed by employment, while they draw about 40% of their income from small businesses. On overall basis, the income of men accounts for 63% as compared to income of women 37%. This shows that the women's contribution to the household income is one-fourth of that of the men. In fact, the men work mostly on the earning side of household economy, while the women work mostly on the saving side of the household economy. Thus both the men and women are equally supporting themselves, and their children and elderly persons in the family.

4.2.4 Poverty

59. There are no DHs falls below the national poverty line. The average per capita monthly income of these DHs as Rs 23, 000/- per person per month. None of the DHs are s vulnerable households.

4.2.5 Literacy

60. The consultation shows an overall literacy rate 65 per cent. Literacy is higher for male with a percentage of 80% as compared to female with a percentage of 55%.

5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

61. The institutional arrangements of planning and management of the Power Distribution Enhancement Program (or the ADB-funded Power Distribution Enhancement MFF Project) are described as follows (see also Figure 5.1 overleaf):

5.1 Pakistan Electric Power Company (PEPCO)

62. The Project Management Unit (PMU), PEPCO is the executing agency based in Lahore responsible for the Power Distribution Enhancement Program, for keeping liaison with the Government of Pakistan and Asian Development Bank (ADB) on behalf of all the DISCOs, and taking care of disbursement of funds (including ADB loan) and technical assistance through Consultants to, and coordination of the Program planning and management activities of the DISCOs.

5.1.1 *Distribution Companies (DISCOs)*

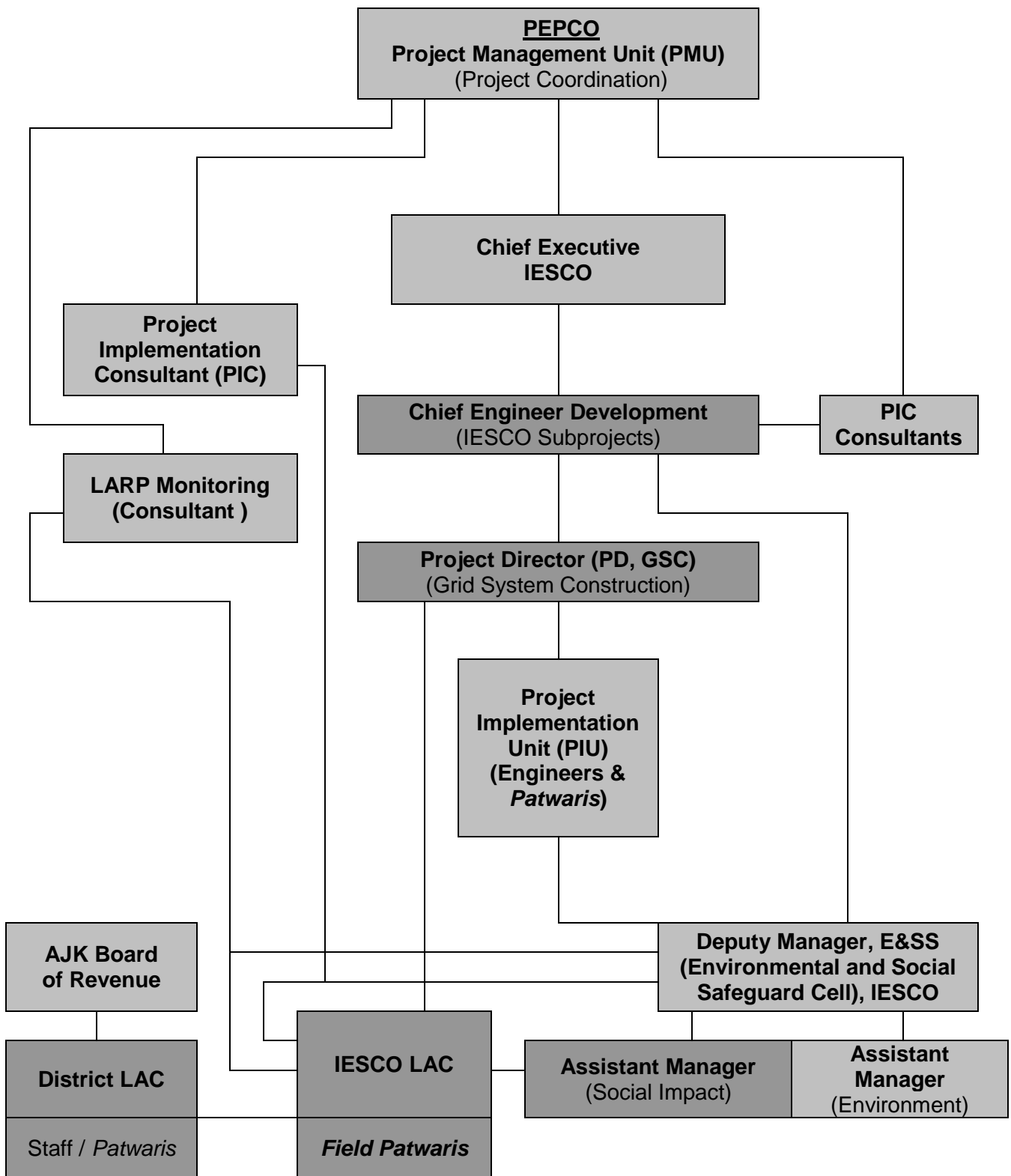
63. The DISCOs included in the ADB-funded MFF Project (the Program) are:

- (1) PESCO: Peshawar Electric Supply Company, Peshawar, NWFP;
- (2) IESCO: Islamabad Electric Supply Company, Islamabad;
- (3) GEPCO: Gujranwala Electric Power Company, Gujranwala, Punjab;
- (4) LESCO: Lahore Electric Supply Company, Lahore, Punjab;
- (5) FESCO: Faisalabad Electric Supply Company, Faisalabad, Punjab;
- (6) MEPCO: Multan Electric Power Company, Multan, Punjab;
- (7) QESCO: Quetta Electric Supply Company, Quetta, Baluchistan; and,
- (8) HESCO: Hyderabad Electric Supply Company, Hyderabad, Sindh.

5.1.2 *Technical Assistance (Consultants)*

64. PMU, PEPCO provides technical assistance to all the eight DISCOs through the project implementation and supervision Consultant.

Figure 5.1: Organization for LARP Planning, Implementation and Monitoring



5.2 Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO)

65. IESCO as the implementing agency (IA) bears the overall responsibility for the preparation, implementation and financing of all tasks set out in this LARP, as well as inter-agency coordination required for the implementation of the Subprojects. As such, it takes care of the preparation/updating and implementation of the LARPs and DDRs, and internal monitoring and evaluation activities (see Chapter 10: Monitoring and Evaluation). Institutionally, IESCO has three functional divisions, namely, the Planning, Projects and Grid System Construction divisions.

5.2.1 Planning Division

66. The Planning Division is responsible for preparation of PC-1s, for preparation of load forecasts and feeder analysis. The division is responsible for preparation of the Energy Loss Reduction (ELR) work orders. Formerly subproject preparation and keeping liaison with the Government of Pakistan and Asian Development Bank (ADB), as the donor of this MFF Project had also been the responsibility of this division. But lately the activity has been shifted to the Office of Chief Engineer Development.

5.2.2 Chief Engineer (Development)

67. The former Projects Division has now been named as the Office of Chief Engineer (Development), is responsible for the overall planning, management and coordination of the approved Subprojects. The Chief Engineer (Development) is currently being assisted by the Deputy Manager Environment and Social Safeguard (E&SS) and the Assistant Manager (Social Impact) in supervision of Dy. Manager (E&SS) is responsible for LARP/DDR preparation, in preparing the identified Subprojects in line with the ADB Policies, and obtaining approval from the donor ADB. Its major functions include keeping regular liaison with ADB and relevant departments of the federal, provincial and district governments, preparation, updating and implementation of the LARPs and the related monitoring and evaluation activities.

68. The Chief Engineer (Development), IESCO has already established an Environmental and Social Safeguard (E&SS) Cell to take care of safeguards related activities. It is headed by a Deputy Manager, and assisted by two Assistant Managers, Environment and Social Impact, respectively. The Assistant Manager Social is responsible for the preparation/updating, implementation and internal monitoring of the Subproject LARPs, with assistance from IESCO LAC and PIC /) Resettlement Expert.

5.2.3 Grid System Construction (GSC) Division

69. The Grid System Construction (GSC) Division is responsible for implementing the approved Subprojects, including construction/improvement of grid stations and transmission lines. This office is headed by the Project Director (GSC), and has a complete setup with dedicated Engineers and support staff. In addition, PD GSC has an in-house Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take care of the land acquisition and resettlement activities.

70. The IESCO LAC, along with his field *Patwari* in addition to implementation of the LARP activities, are providing in-field assistance to the Assistant Manager (Social Impact) of E&SS Cell. He normally works as an independent entity, but in case of local needs like price updating, grievance redress, etc., may involve the local Union Councils and other leaders at the local levels, and/or the District LACs and Board of Revenue for addressing broader level matters and resolving permanent Land Acquisition issues (not applicable to this Subproject). He is provided technical assistance by the Assistant Manager (Social Impact) included in both E&SS Cell and PIC teams.(SMEC).

5.3 District Government

71. The district government have jurisdiction for land administration, valuation and acquisition. At the provincial level these functions rest on the Board of Revenue while at the district level they rest on the District Land Acquisition Collector (District LAC). Within LAC office, *Patwari* (land records clerk), carry out specific roles such as titles identification and verification. But as this Subproject does not require any land acquisition, involvement of District LACs will normally be not required by IESCO LAC.

72. Land acquisition and resettlement tasks under the Program will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by E&SS Cell, assisted by office of the PD (GSC) IESCO.. The monitoring aspect of LARP implementation is further elaborated in Chapter 10 of this LARP.

5.4 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out by E&SS Cell with support from the project implementing and supervision consultant. Quarterly monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB. All monitoring reports will be disclosed on DISCOs website, translated and disclosed to the DPs

6. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

6.1 Consultation Undertaken for the LARP

71. Consultation with stakeholders at different stages of the subproject is required by ADB SPS and as provided for in the LARF. To start with, consultations with the local community were conducted as part of inventory taking of affected lands and other assets. The community responses to the proposed subproject were found largely to be positive. Details of public consultation are placed at Appendix-3.

72. The consultative process undertaken for the preparation of this LARP has included active community members. Special attention was paid to identify the needs of vulnerable groups (if any), to ensure that their views have been considered in the formulation of the LARP.

74. The concerns and suggestions of local communities have been incorporated into subproject design and will be implemented as an integral part of the resettlement activities. The major concerns rose during the consultation safety measures to be taken during the construction of the towers and stringing of the transmission line. In response, IESCO will make sure that the crop compensation amounts are assessed justly based on the current market values, and paid to the DHs, at least fifteen days prior to temporary use of their land before starting the civil works.

75. The local communities' response (awareness, perceptions and preferences) to the subproject and resettlement related matters are summarized as follows:

- This subproject is necessary under the current local conditions;
- Crop and tree compensation should be fair and timely;
- Local skilled and unskilled labor should be used wherever possible;
- Local norms should be honored; and
- Construction work should be completed in time.

6.2 Compensation Options

76. In addition to the focus group discussions and consultative meetings described above, the survey included a questionnaire with several questions regarding DHs' preferences for compensation and rehabilitation options. This information has been and will be used to assist in determining the support measures required by DHs.

77. The compensation priority of all DHs is for cash. When asked why they preferred cash compensation, almost all the DHs stated the reason was to assist with daily living expenses as they will lose their livelihood by partial loss of crops and trees.

78. In summary, the compensation and resettlement options discussed and agreed upon during the consultation meetings included:

- Relocation - not applicable;
- Assistance - not applicable;

6.3 LARP Disclosure

79. An English version of the program's LARF has already been uploaded to ADB and IESCO websites, and an Urdu version has been made available by PMU, PEPCO to the IESCO headquarters to reproduce and distribute to the affected people.

80. In line with ADB's public communications policy, this revised LARP in English will also be posted on the ADB and IESCO websites, while its translation in Urdu will be disclosed to the DHs at the IESCO's office and in the project site and posted on the ADB and IESCO websites.

81. In addition, a public information Brochure in Urdu, summarizing compensation provisions will be sent to all DHs. A draft Brochure in English is provided in Appendix 4, which will be translated into Urdu by IESCO and distributed to all DHs.

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCESS

82. IESCO normally takes care to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be obtained through careful LAR design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with DHs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the community and IESCO. Nevertheless, a grievance mechanism will be made available to allow a DH appealing against any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from compensation for the affected land or other assets. DHs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints verbally during consultation meetings and through PIB in Urdu.

83. The complaints register will be kept at the camp office of 132kv grid station Chakri, to be maintained by the respective in-charges and processed by the E&SS Cell Deputy Director. IESCO will inform the DHs of the availability of this arrangement through PIB in Urdu. The complaints received will be processed and resolved by the IESCO's Assistant Manager (Social Impact) and LAC by involving the local leadership and Union Councils, and/or the respective District LAC.

84. Firstly, attempts will be made to redress the grievances through a village level grievance redress committee (GRC) comprised of IESCO's E&SS Cell and LAC or *Parwari*, and the village notable elders, like *Khan*, *Numbardar*, and the concerned Councilor of the Union Council. But if the grievances cannot be redressed satisfactorily at the village level, a grievance redressal mechanism will be established at the District level, comprising of District Coordination Officer (Chairman), the Chief Engineer, District LAC and IESCO's E&SS Cell and LAC. As a last resort, the aggrieved AH may seek justice through the Court.

85. All the finances will move directly from IESCO to DHs, as compensation for the loss of crops and trees. The complaints and grievances will be addressed by IESCO locally by involving local leadership and Union Council, and the involvement of the district government may be needed only for unresolved grievances, as described in Table 7.1 below.

Table 7.1: Grievance Resolution Process

Trees & Crop Compensation Issues	Other Compensation or Project Issues
1. First, complaints resolution will be attempted at village level through the involvement of the ESIC, district government, and/or informal mediators.	1. First, complaints resolution will be attempted at village level through the involvement of the E&SS Cell, district government, and/or informal mediators.
2. If still unsettled, a grievance can then be lodged to the LAC who has 30 days to decide on the case.	2. If still unsettled, a grievance can be lodged to the PIU/ E&SS Cell, which will have 30 days to respond.
3. If no solution was reached a grievance can be lodged with support of the E&SS Cell to the IESCO. The DH must lodge the complaint within 1 month of lodging the original complaint with the LAC and must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The IESCO will provide the decision within 21 days of registering the complaint. The IESCO decision must be in compliance with this LARF provisions.	3. If no solution was reached a grievance can be lodged with support of the E&SS Cell to the IESCO. The DH must lodge the complaint within 1 month of lodging the original complaint with the LAC and must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The IESCO will provide the decision within 21 days of registering the complaint. The IESCO decision must be in compliance with this LARF provisions.
4. Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy the DH, they can further submit their case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894).	4. Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy the DH, they can further submit their case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894).

8. Budget for Land And Asset Acquisition

8.1 Basis for Compensation

86. Compensation for projects requiring land acquisition can often differ between the borrower and ADB (and other providers of official development assistance). To comply with ADB's SPS, rates used to compensate for lost land and assets must be at replacement values, to "at least" restoring people's livelihoods and ensuring that people affected by a project are not left worse off.

87. According to the project's LARF, replacement cost is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing or better condition, and is the value determined as compensation for the current market price without depreciation or deduction of the costs of any transaction or for any material salvaged. The processes for establishing the rates used for this subproject followed the methodology set out in the project's LARF.

8.2 Determining the Rates for Compensation

88. Based on the foregoing requirements and the LARF provisions, the methodology for assessing unit compensation values of the different items is described as follows:

- Basic annual crop compensation was valued at net farm-gate market rates. If additional crops compensation is due it will be calculated at market value minus inputs. As noted earlier, compensation for crops affected by tower bases and perimeters is for three-crop and for stringing of the lines is for one-crop;
- Compensation for affected wood trees is based on current market rate of the wood which is assessed on the basis of tree size (height and girth). As noted earlier, compensations for the affected wood trees will be paid once only; and,
- The DHs will be entitled to keep the wood (as salvaged material) without any deductions from the amount of compensation.

89. The valuation survey, carried out by the RFS team in September 2012 and revised in November 2015, registered the current crop and tree sales at the local markets and communities. It was based on community consultations, market surveys and relevant government agencies. The prices of affected crops and wood trees given herein will be updated and this LARP revised accordingly by IESCO at least one month prior to providing notice to proceed to the contractor.

90. The subproject area is *barani* (rainfed) agricultural area, with dominant wheat-maize rotation of crops. All the affected farmers grow wheat in the rabi/winter season and maize in the kharif/summer season. However, the farmlands temporarily affected by the Subproject were reported to have been cultivated with Wheat and Maize crops, and not Millet crop. Thus, the market prices of all the Wheat and Maize crops were collected from the affected villages and markets.

91. The cutting of wood trees will be compensated by relative sizes and average market prices of the affected wood trees by relative sizes.

8.3 Budget for Land and Asset Acquisition

92. This LARP includes the estimated cost of compensation, rehabilitation entitlements of the 422 DHs, with a breakdown by crops, and other associated costs. The cost estimate has been based on the rates derived through consultation and survey as described in Section 8.2 above. The IESCO, with the District LAC/ revenue department, has determine the rates and cash entitlements.

93. Total compensation for the affected assets (crops) is assessed at Pak. Rs 4184100/-.

94. Funds for compensation and implementation of the LARP will be from the Government (counterpart funds) via IESCO, budgetary requirements for economic restoration, as part of resettlement budget will also come from the counterpart funds and shall be identified as allowances.

95. As shown in Table 8.1, the total cost of LARP implementation is approximately Rs 5.23/- million (US\$ 0.05/-).

Table 8.1: Estimated Resettlement Cost of 132kV In & Out Chakri Road TL Subproject

No.	Resettlement Activity	No.	Unit	Rs./Unit	Total Rs.
A.	Crops Compensation:			10,000/kanal	4,184,100
B	Administration Cost @ 15%			627,615	627,615
C	Subtotal (A+B)				
D	Contingency charges @ 10%			418,410	418,410
Total Amount in Pakistani Rupees:					5,230,125
Total Amount in US Dollars (\$ 1.00 = Rs. 103)					50,778

9. Implementation Schedule

96. The overall Program is being implemented over a five year period, with the third tranche of subprojects commenced upon loan signing in September 2013, implementation and monitoring of the LAR related activities are taking place after the approval of loan.

97. The Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession of site for any section of construction/stringing works unless the IESCO has (i) satisfactorily completed, in accordance with the approved LARP, and made all compensation payments, (ii) ensured that the rehabilitation assistance is in place, and (iii) the area required for civil works is free of all encumbrances. The LARP implementation schedule, envisages the following sequence of activities.

- The technical survey, design preparation/finalization and site demarcation of the Subproject were carried out by IESCO in August, September 2012 and revised in November 2015.

Table 9.1: Implementation Schedule (132kV Chakri Road GS & TL Subproject, IESCO)

LARP Activity/Task		Responsibility		Year 2012				Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015					
		Primary	Secondary	I	II	III	IV	All Qs	All Qs	I	II	III	Oct	Nov	Dec
Preparation	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework	IESCO	PPTA	Adopted from the first tranche											
	Indigenous People Development Framework	IESCO	PPTA	Adopted from the first tranche											
	Feasibility Survey & Design of Transmission Line	IESCO	-												
	Site Demarcation of Affected Lands	IESCO	-												
	Resettlement Field Survey of Transmission Line	IESCO	PPTA												
	Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan	IESCO	PPTA												
	LARP Revision (if necessary)	IESCO	ESIC/PIC												
	Disclosure of LARF & LARP on ADB Website	ADB	PEPCO												
	LARP Disclosure - Brochure in Urdu	IESCO	ESIC												
Implementation	Mobilize Project Implementation Consultant	Govt/ADB	IESCO												
	LARP Updation/Revision	IESCO	ESIC/PIC												
	Submit revised LARP / Approval by EPA/ADB	IESCO	Govt/ADB												
	Information dissemination to Affected People	IESCO	ESIC/PIC												
	Grievance Redress Process	IESCO	ESIC/PIC												
	Final payment of compensations	IESCO	ESIC/PIC												
Construction	Internal Monitoring of LARP Implementation	ESIC/PIC	IESCO/ C.E (Dev)												
	GSC mobilized to start work	GSC	IESCO/ C.E (Dev)												
	Commencement of Civil Works	GSC	IESCO/ C.E (Dev)												

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

98. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement caused by various infrastructure development projects, like this Power Distribution Enhancement Project. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule while evaluation is essentially a summing up, at the end of the project, assessment of actual achievement in comparison to those aimed at during the implementation. The LARP implementation will be monitored internally.

99. The IESCO through E&SS with the LAC will be responsible for internal monitoring of this LARP. The Resettlement Specialist will provide necessary technical assistance in implementing and monitoring the resettlement activities. The Resettlement Specialists will be provided field-types vehicles for field visits and carrying out their respective monitoring and evaluation activities in the Subproject area

10.1 Internal Monitoring

100 The LARP includes indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program, which can be categorized as follows:

- Process indicators, which include project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment;
- Output indicators are results in terms of numbers of displaced persons compensated for their Affected assets (crops and/or trees), and,
- Impact indicators related to the long-term effect of the project on people's lives in the project-Affected area.

101 The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored internally by LAC/IESCO. This information will be collected from the project site and assimilated in the form of a quarterly progress report to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation, and adjust the work program, where necessary, in case of any delays or problems.

102 Specific activities under LARP implementation to be monitored are the following:

- Information campaign and consultation with DHs on a continuous basis;
- Status of payments of crop and tree compensations;
- Status of restoration of damaged community infrastructure (water pipelines, irrigation channels / watercourses, drains, roads, streets, etc.)
- Grievances redress activities

103. The LAC will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the subproject. The socio-economic census and land acquisition data will provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring, to be carried out through:

- Review of Census information for all DHs;
- Consultation and informal interviews with DHs;
- In-depth case studies;
- Informal sample survey of DHs;
- Key informant interviews; and
- Community public meetings.

104. A performance data sheet will be developed to monitor the project at the field level. Quarterly reports will be received from the field offices and LAC/GSC will be responsible for overall project level monitoring.

10.2 Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation

105. The following will be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the subproject's LARP:

- Socio-economic conditions of the DHs in the post-resettlement period;
- Communications and reactions from DHs on entitlements, compensation, options, Changes in income levels;
- Grievance procedures;
- Disbursement of compensation; and
- Level of satisfaction of DHs in the post resettlement period.

10.3 Resettlement Database

106. All information concerning resettlement issues related to land acquisition, socio-economic information of the acquired land; inventory of crop and tree losses by individual DHs, compensation and entitlements and payments will be collected by LAC and the Consultants through their concerned field offices and computerized by the LAC, IESCO. This database will form the basis of information for implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes and facilitate efficient resettlement management.

10.4 Reporting Requirements

The ESIC responsible for supervision and implementation of LARP will prepare quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit the same to the ADB for review and approval.. These internal quarterly monitoring reports will also highlight the bottlenecks and recommend ways and means to improve such problematic situations. Monitoring reports will be translated and disclosed on IESCOs website and to the DPs. If necessary, corrective action plans (CAPs) will be prepared and disclosed.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Legal & Policy Framework

Appendix-2—List of Affected Households

Appendix 3 – List of Participants in Consultation Sessions

Appendix 4 – Draft Public Information Brochure (PIB).

Appendix 1: Legal & Policy Framework

Land Acquisition Act, 1894

With the exception of impacts caused by poles and towers for public utilities land acquisition in Pakistan is regulated by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose. The LAA has been variously interpreted by local governments, and some province has augmented the LAA by issuing provincial legislations. The LAA and its Implementation Rules require that following an impacts assessment/valuation effort, land and crops are compensated in cash at market rate to titled landowners and registered land tenants/users, respectively. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the latest three years average registered land sale rates, though, in several recent cases the median rate over the past year, or even the current rates, have been applied. Due to widespread land under-valuation by the Revenue Department, current market rates are now frequently used with an added 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge as provided in the LAA.

Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or possessing formal lease agreements, are eligible for compensation or livelihood support. The rights of the non-titled are however addressed under the 1986 Punjab Jinnah Abadis for Non-proprietors in Rural Areas Act which recognize to squatters the right to receive rehabilitation in form of a replacement plot. It is to be noted that this right has been sometimes extended in practice to include some form of rehabilitation in cash or in forms different from land. Projects such as Chotiari Dam, Ghazi Barotha Hydropower, and National Highways Improvement, have awarded compensation and assistance to unregistered tenants and other forms of AH (sharecroppers/squatters).

It is also noted that the LAA does not automatically mandate for specific rehabilitation/assistance provisions benefiting the poor, vulnerable groups, or severely affected DPs, nor it automatically provides for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. This however is often undertaken in many projects in form of ad hoc arrangements based on negotiations between a specific EA and the DPs.

As noted above, there are exceptions to the rule and the law is broadly interpreted at provincial level depending on operational requirements, local needs, and socio-economic circumstances. Recourse is often taken to ad hoc arrangements, agreements and understandings for resettlement in difficult situations. The above is also influenced by the fact that an amendment of the LAA has been considered necessary by the Ministry of Environment. Accordingly, a National Resettlement Policy and a Resettlement Ordinance have been drafted to broaden LAA provisions and current practices so as to widen the scope of eligibility, but both these documents are still awaiting Government approval for implementation.

A brief description of salient features of different sections of LAA are given in Error! Reference source not found.2. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. Surveys for land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons.

SALIENT FEATURES OF PAKISTAN'S LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1894 (AMENDED)

Key Section	Salient Features of Pakistan's LAA
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey and investigation.
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose.
Section 5A	<i>Providing right of complaints to DPs for review/enquiry of quantities and compensations</i>
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	Land Commissioner shall direct Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order for the acquisition of land.
Section 8	The LAC to direct the land required to be physically marked out, measured and planned.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all affected/displaced persons (DPs) that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then those claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of DPs in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the LAC to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	<i>Urgency acquisition whereby land possession is taken prior to payment of compensation</i>
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, DPs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of the land.
Section 23	The award of compensation for the owners for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition

Key Section	Salient Features of Pakistan's LAA
Section 31	Authorizing LAC, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, to make any arrangement with DPs having an interest in such land, including grant of other lands in exchange.

Telegraph Act (TA), 1885

In case of impacts caused by poles and towers for public facilities and transmission lines land acquisition is not regulated by the LAA but instead by the Telegraph Act, 1885 (amended in 1975). The TA has been adopted by the DISCOS for the construction and maintenance of transmission/distribution lines. The TA was conceived in the British era for telegraphic poles and then was passed to post-independence Pakistan with a broader application covering also electric poles and towers. The original provision of this law was that the land occupied by telegraph poles was not to be compensated (only crops destroyed during the erection of the pole were compensated). This was based on the logic that a pole, covering only a negligible land area, does not cause substantial impacts to land users. This however is no longer the case once the same provision is extended to transmission towers.

The Telegraph Act (section 11) confers powers on the DISCOS to enter private lands and (section 10) construct/maintain electric poles and lines without the need to acquire the land affected and paying compensation for it. However sub-section 10 (d), provides that a DISCO is required to avoid causing unnecessary damages to the affected land and associated assets. Finally section 16 provides that if any such damage occurs (i.e. damages to crops, irrigation facilities, land quality or land income) The Facility proponent has to provide just compensation for the damages caused.

To accommodate the DPs needs under this Program the DISCOs have agreed to apply the Telegraphic act liberally by: (i) compensating at market rates all land occupied by towers in urban areas; (ii) by avoiding land impacts in rural areas through the use of towers with sufficient vertical clearance to allow the continuation of unrestricted farming and animal grazing, and (iii) if the construction of such towers is impossible, by compensating the land occupied by tower bases land also in rural areas. In addition the DISCOs will compensate by default all crops expected to be affected by the 3 major transmission line (TL) construction phases: (i) land survey and investigation; (ii) construction of tower bases; and (iii) tower erection and stringing of power lines.

The Katchi Abadi Act (KAA) of 1987

The Katchi Abadi Act (KAA) covers the urban squatters rehabilitation rights by providing plots in public resettlement areas or cash assistance. Based on the KAA the DISCOs will provide rehabilitation compensation to eventual squatters/encroachers affected by The Facility.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement

The ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement* is based on the following principles: The SPS requires ADB-assisted projects to (i) avoid resettlement impacts wherever possible; (ii) minimize impacts by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the living standards of DPs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the living standards of the poor and other vulnerable groups. It covers both physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land,

or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of land acquisition or restriction on land use, or on access to parks and protected areas.

The SPS's key policy principles are stated in Appendix D. The ADB's SPS also states that if there are impacts on indigenous peoples, their identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness must be safeguarded so that they can receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits. The other relevant policy is ADB's Policy on Gender and Development, which requires all ADB-financed projects to enhance involvement of and benefits to women.

Where there are gaps between Pakistan laws and the ADB's SPS requirements on land acquisition and resettlement, this LARF requires that these gaps are filled by measures to meet the minimum SPS stipulations.

Pakistan Land Acquisition Act and ADB's SPS Gap Filling Measures

Serial No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Principles	Pakistan's Land Acquisition & Telegraph Acts	ADB SPS Involuntary Resettlement Principle Gap filling Measures
1	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	No equivalent requirements.	Screened and categorized. Scope defined, social assessment and gender analysis undertaken.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning,	Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) or District Judge (in case of the Telegraph act) are the final authorities to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and	Complaints and grievances are resolved informally through project grievance redress mechanisms Consultations conducted,

	<p>implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p>	assessment of compensation for the affected lands and other assets.	vulnerable groups identified and supported as relevant
3	<p>Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that</p>	No equivalent requirements.	<p>Livelihoods restoration is required and allowances are provided.</p> <p>The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following</p>

	cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.		elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and
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			assets should not be taken into account. Provided as relevant.
4	<p>Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.</p>	No equivalent requirements.	Support provided commensurate with impacts
5	<p>Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide</p>	No additional support to vulnerable households	Vulnerable households identified and support provided

	them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.		
6	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	Equivalent, negotiation responds to displaced persons requested price but no clear procedure.	Procedures put in place.
7	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Land compensation only for titled landowners or holders of customary rights.	Non-title holders are provided with resettlement and rehabilitation support. Provide with compensation for non-land assets.
8	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	No resettlement Plans prepared	Plans prepared and disclosed
9	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before Project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language (s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	No plans prepared.	Plans prepared and disclosed

	Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.		
10	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	No equivalent requirement	Addressed as relevant.
11	<p>Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.</p> <p>Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.</p>	<p>No equivalent requirement</p> <p>The Telegraph act (TA) provides that land for tower construction or under a transmission line is not to be acquired or compensated as long as the land's permanent productive potential is not affected. Under the TA therefore only temporary impacts on crops are compensated.</p>	<p>Compensation payments paid before damages occur. Implementation monitored and reported.</p> <p>Based on ADB policy all land impacts are to be compensated. As urban/residential-commercial land is affected either if a tower provides clearance or not, the TA provisions have been modified for this program so as to address damages that a tower causes to plots with real</p>

			estate value. For this project urban and commercial or residential plots will be fully acquired and compensated at market rates. The same will happen in the case of rural/agricultural land when the land under a tower is no longer usable or access is restricted.
12	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Monitoring reports not required	Monitoring reports prepared and disclosed

Appendix 2: List of Displaced Households (In & Out 132 KV Chakri TL)

S.No	Name
1	Nazar Hussain S/o Muhammad Yousaf
2	Ansar Mehmood S/o Muhammad Afzal
3	Raja Rustam Sultan S/o Mehrban Khan
4	Muhammad Yasin S/o Sher Zaman
5	Nazar Hussain S/o Muhammad Yousaf
6	Muhammad Zaman S/o Pehlwan Khan
7	Akhtar Hussain S/o Muhammad Iqbal
8	Muhammad Ashraf S/o Makhan Khan
9	Zahid Hussain S/o Abdul Kareem
10	Zahid Hussain S/o Abdul Kareem
11	Ghulam Nabi S/o Oliya Khan
12	Ghulam Nabi S/o Oliya Khan
13	Yasir Mehmood S/o Ghulam Ghaus
14	Rahees Anjum S/o Bagh Hussain
15	Muhammad Akhtar Hussain S/o Muhammad Iqbal
16	Irfan Ur Rehman S/o Abdul Rehman
17	Muhammad Arif S/o Ghulam Rabani
18	Muhammad Shamas S/o Muhammad Nazir
19	Zahid Hussain S/o Abdul Kareem
20	Muhammad Latif S/o Waliyat Khan
21	Mehrbhan Khan S/o Gheba Khan
22	Raja Riasat Shareef S/o Muhammad Shareef
23	Raja Riasat Shareef S/o Muhammad Shareef
24	Muhammad Nazar S/o Hashmat
25	Abdul Muneer S/o Muhammad Akram
26	Nadar Khan S/o Ahmed Ali
27	Muhammad Yaqoob S/o Allah Dad
28	Muhammad Yaqoob S/o Allah Dad
29	Raja Riasat Shareef S/o Muhammad Sharif
30	Raja Shabbir Hussain S/o Habib Gul
31	Muhammad Ashraf S/o Makhan Khan
32	Asif Mehmood S/o Muhammad Aslam
33	Mushtaq Hussain S/o Fateh Muhammad
34	Muhammad Ashraf S/o Makhan Khan
35	Asif Mehmood S/o Muhammad Aslam
36	Malik Imdad S/o Ghulam Jaffar
37	Fazal Dad S/o Khan Gul
38	Abdul Qayyum S/o Qalam Din
39	Ghulam Haider S/o Lal Khan
40	Ghulam Haider S/o Lal Khan
41	Iftikhar Hussain S/o Muhammad Nawaz
42	Iftikhar Hussain S/o Muhammad Nawaz
43	Wajib Hussain S/o Muhammad Zaman
44	Israr Ali Malik S/o Abdul Rehman
45	Muhammad Mukhtiar S/o Sher Zaman
46	Iftikhar Hussain S/o Muhammad Nawaz
47	Iftikhar Hussain S/o Muhammad Nawaz
48	Muhammad Niaz S/o Rehmat Ali
49	Muhammad Niaz S/o Rehmat Ali

50	Malik Aurangzeb S/o Malik Ali Haider
51	Malik Khadam Hussain S/o Malik Muhammad Saddique
52	Malik Khadam Hussain S/o Malik Muhammad Saddique
53	Muhammad Ashraf S/o Said Rasool
54	Malik Khadam Hussain S/o Malik Muhammad Saddique
55	Malik Khadam Hussain S/o Malik Muhammad Saddique
56	Haji Muhammad Ashraf S/o Said Rasool
57	Nawazish Ali S/o Muhammad Ijaz
58	Nawazish Ali S/o Muhammad Ijaz
59	Malik Khadam Hussain S/o Malik Muhammad Saddique
60	Malik Khadam Hussain S/o Malik Muhammad Saddique
61	Fida Hussain S/o Muhammad Aslam
62	Malik Khadam Hussain S/o Malik Muhammad Saddique
63	Malik Sabir Hussain S/o Malik Muhammad Zaman
64	Malik Sabir Hussain S/o Malik Muhammad Zaman
65	Muhammad Anwar S/o Abdul Rehman
66	Fazal Khan S/o Ferroz Khan
67	Muhammad Niaz S/o Rehmat Ali
68	Fazal Khan S/o Ferroz Khan
69	Malik Zumard Khan S/o Malik Ghulam Nabi
70	Anwar Jan W/o Gulzar Hussain
71	Anwar Jan W/o Gulzar Hussain
72	Haji Allah Ditta S/o Shah Sawaar
73	Malik Muhammad Azad S/o Karamdad
74	Sajjad Hussain S/o Fazaldad
75	Ghulam Haider S/o Lal Khan
76	Muhammad Taj S/o Ghulam Hassan
77	Ghulam Haider S/o Lal Khan
78	Nawazish Ali S/o Muhammad Ijaz
79	Muhammad Azam S/o Shahnawaz
80	Faisal Shafiq S/o Shafiq Ahmed
81	Muhammad Taj S/o Ghulam Hassan
82	Nafees Khalid S/o Muhammad Khalid
83	Mudassar Razzaq S/o Abdul Razzaq
84	Ghulam Hussain S/o Allah Dad
85	Syed Zia Ul Hassnain S/o Syed Akbar Shah
86	Mudassar Razzaq S/o Abdul Razzaq
87	Malik Aurangzeb S/o Malik Ali Haider
88	Muhammad Zaheer S/o Abdul Hadi
89	Abdul Ghafoor S/o Abdul Khaliq
90	Muhammad Zahoor S/o Abdul Hadi
91	Malik Khadim Hussain S/o Malik Muhammad Saddique
92	Malik Aurangzeb S/o Malik Ali Haider
93	Muhammad Khadim S/o Karamdad
94	Imtiaz Begum W/o Muhammad Yousaf
95	Haji Mubarak Ali S/o Ameer Asghar
96	Ghulam Haider S/o Lal Khan
97	Iftikhar Hussain S/o Muhammad Nawaz
98	Zohaib Nadeem S/o Fazal Hussain
99	Ifitkhar Hussain S/o Muhammad Nawaz
100	Gulzar Hussain S/o Mir Zaman
101	Sardar Khan S/o Fazal Kareem

102	Manzoor Hussain S/o Haji Juma Khan
103	Tajamal Farooq S/o Khan Muhammad
104	Faisal Shafiq S/o Shafiq Ahmed
105	Syed Zia Ul Hassain S/o Syed Akbar Shah
106	Syed Manzoor Hussain Kazmi S/o Syed Shabbir Muhammad Shah
107	Syed Tabeer Hussain Shah Kazmi S/o Syed Dabeer Hussain Shah Kazmi
108	Sar Shaar Hussain Shah S/o Riaz Hussain Shah
109	Qurban S/o Gul Faam
110	Ansar Mehmood S/o Muhammad Afzal
111	Ibrahim S/o Mubarak Shah
112	Raja Rustum Sultan S/o Mehrban Khan
113	Ibrahim S/o Mubarak Shah
114	Ansar Mehmood S/o Muhammad Afzal
115	Ch: Muhammad Raheem S/o Ch: Nisaar Ali
116	Arslan Aslam S/o Muhammad Aslam
117	Ibrahim S/o Mubarak Shah
118	Ch: Muhammad Raheem S/o Ch: Nisaar Ali
119	Muhammad Sehran S/o Aziz Muhammad
120	Muhammad Ashraf S/o Sher Zaman
121	Munsif Khan S/o Sher Zaman
122	Muhammad Sehran S/o Aziz Muhammad
123	Muhammad Naveed Sultan S/o Muhammad Sultan
124	Manzoor Hussain S/o Haji Jumma Khan
125	Muhammad Azad S/o Muhammad Ali
126	Manzoor Hussain S/o Jumma Khan
127	Zulfiqar Ali S/o Ameer Zaman
128	Haji Fazal Kareem S/o Sher Muhammad
129	Haji Fazal Kareem S/o Sher Muhammad
130	Muhammad Rafeeq S/o Ghulam Muhammad
131	Muhammad Maqsood S/o Sher Muhammad
132	Muhammad Gulzar Khan S/o Ameer Ali
133	Azram S/o Muhammad Yar
134	Jhandad Khan S/o Allah Dad Khan
135	Azharm S/o Mohammad Yar
136	Mohammad Saglain S/o Gul Mohammad
137	Dilair Khan S/o Ameer Zaman
138	Khalid Mehmood S/o Nazar Hussain
139	Zahid Iqbal S/o Akbar Khan
140	Mohammad Akram Raja S/o Ghulam Akbar Khan
141	Raja Mukhtar Ali S/o Raja Anayat Ali
142	Mehar Khan S/o Faqir Mohammad Khan
143	Mohammad Razaq S/o Faqir Mohammad
144	Muhammad Riaz S/O Faqir Muhammad
145	Raja Mohammad Akram S/o Misri Khan
146	Shamim Bibi W/o Mohammad Safdar
147	Mohammad Irshad Raja S/o Raja Ghulam Akbar
148	Mohammad Saeed S/o Mian Khan
149	Mohammad Zahoor S/o Mohammad Sultan
150	Mohammad Yaqub S/o Sarwar Khan
151	Abdul Khaliq S/o Hakamdad Khan

152	Allah Bukhsh S/o Ghulam Hussain
153	Arif Hussain S/o Shan Khan
154	Rustam Ali S/o Allah Yar
155	Saghir Ali S/o Malik Gulzar Khan
156	Mohammad Ramzan S/o Ghulam Jehlani
157	Mohammad Maqsood S/o Sardar Khan
158	Mohammad Asif S/o Mohammad Anwar
159	Mohammad Umar Shahzad S/o Mohammad Iftikhar
160	Raja Zahid Mehmood S/o Raja Mohammad Sadiq
161	Anayat Ali S/o Aurangzeb
162	Muhammad Akram S/o Misri Khan
163	Mohammad Amir Qureshi S/o Mohammad Rasheed Qureshi
164	Masood Ali S/o Muhammad
165	Mohammad Imran S/o Noor Mohammad Qureshi
166	Tahir Javed S/o Noor Khan
167	Bilal Ahmed S/o Niamat Ali Khan
168	Abdul Raheem S/o Mohammad Amin
169	Mohammad Ramzan S/o Fazal Kareem
170	Malik Mohammad Sadiq S/o Malik Fazal Dad
171	Muhammad Afzaal S/o Malik Muhammad Taj
172	Javed Iqbal Awan S/o Mohammad Ayub Khan
173	Mohammad Shabbir S/o Mohammad Shareef
174	Zeenat Bibi S/o Ghulam Rasool
175	Mohammad Nawaz S/o Ghulam Nabi
176	Naseem Akhtar S/o Mohammad Amin
177	Mohammad Shabbir Hussain Awan S/o Malik Ghulam Hussain Awan
178	Raja Mohammad Azad S/o Ghulam Akbar Khan
179	Mohammad Farooq S/o Anwar Baig
180	Malik Zafar Mehmood S/o Faqir Mohammad
181	Malik Zafar Mehmood S/o Faqir Mohammad
182	Iftikhar Ahmed S/o Mohammad Nazir
183	Barfat Dar S/o Mehr Mohammad
184	Shabbir Hussain S/o Mohammad Ramzan
185	Saghir Ali S/o Malik Gulzar Khan
186	Mohammad Asif S/o Shah Sib Khan
187	Malik Khalid Mehmood S/o Malik Allah Yar Khan
188	Malik Khalid Mehmood S/o Malik Allah Yar Khan
189	Naeem Akhtar S/o Malik Akhtar Hussain
190	Akhtar Iqbal S/o Mohammad Iqbal
191	Mohammad Afzal S/o Mohammad Anwar
192	Malik Mohammad Sadiq S/o Malik Fazal Dad
193	Naeem Akhtar S/o Malik Akhtar Hussain
194	Malik Safdar Hussain S/o Malik Zakri Khan
195	Mehr Khan S/o Faqir Mohammad Raja
196	Mohammad Bashir Raja S/o Faqir Mohammad Raja
197	Mehr Khan S/o Faqir Mohammad Raja
198	Zulfiqar Ali S/o Ghulam Mehdi
199	Raja Mohammad Haneef S/o Raja Ghulam Mohammad
200	Raja Mehr Khan S/o Faqir Mohammad Raja
201	Raja Mohammad Haneef S/o Raja Ghulam Mohammad

202	Nasir Mehmood S/o Mohammad Banaras
203	Malik Mohammad Irshad S/o Malik Fazal Khan
204	Malik Mohammad Irshad S/o Malik Fazal Khan
205	Ghazanfar Ali S/o Mohammad Khan
206	Mohammad Azam S/o Mohammad Iqbal
207	Haroon-Ur-Rasheed S/o Bahdar Khan
208	Naseem Akhtar S/o Malik Allah Ditta
209	Malik Safdar Hussain S/o Malik Zakri Khan
210	Naseem Akhtar S/o Malik Allah Ditta
211	Sadaqa Sultana S/o Mohammad Khan
212	Naseem Akhtar W/o Ghulam Mohammad
213	Mohammad Irfan S/o Mehrban Khan
214	Haroon-Ur-Rasheed S/o Bahdar Khan
215	Dilair Khan S/o Ameer Zaman
216	Mehrbhan Hussain S/o Ameer Khan
217	Mohammad Saeed S/o Mian Khan
218	Bilal Ahmed S/o Niamat Ali Khan
219	Muhammad Bashir Raja S/o Faquir Muhammad Raja
220	Daniyal Irsahad S/o Muhammad Irsahad
221	Islam Khan S/o Gulab Khan
222	Muhammad Saeed S/o Mian Khan
223	Muhammad Saeed S/o Mian Khan
224	Raja Muhammad Afzal S/o Mian Khan
225	Raja Khursheed Ali S/o Raja Mola Dad
226	Yasir Irfat S/o Malik Muhammad Razzaq
227	Malik Jandad S/o Malik Ghulam Abbass
228	Raja Liaqat Ali S/o Raja Ghulam Nabi
229	Saran Begum W/o Muhammad Anwar
230	Abid Hussain S/o Muhammad Nawaz
231	Khalid Mehmood S/o Fazal Dad
232	Allah Ditta S/o Ameer Ali
233	Khalid Mehmood S/o Fazal Dad
234	Khalida Perveen W/o Fazal Hussain
235	Khalid Mehmood S/o Fazal Dad
236	Allah Ditta S/o Ameer Ali
237	Khalid Mehmood S/o Fazal Dad
238	Fazal Hussain S/o Muhammad Akbar
239	Rahat Ali S/o Khushdil Khan
240	Khalid Mehmood S/o Fazal Dad
241	Hassan Khan S/o Bahadar Khan
242	Khalid Mehmood S/o Fazal Dad
243	Ch: Muhammad Iqbal S/o Shakir Khan
244	Ch: Fazaldad S/o Ch: Abdullah Khan
245	Muhammad Shareef S/o Ch: Fazaldad Khan
246	Ch: Muhammad Iqbal S/o Shakir Khan
247	Ali Aksar S/o Karamdad
248	Azmat Bibi W/o Muhammad Khan
249	Azmat Bibi W/o Muhammad Khan
250	Karamdad S/o Feroz Khan
251	Zainab Bibi W/o Noor Ullah Khan
252	Noor Ullah Khan S/o Jazo Khan
253	Muhammad Saqib S/o Muhammad Akram

254	Muhammad Latif S/o Hukamdad
255	Amir Shahzad S/o Muhammad Sajid
256	Ghulam Shah S/o Khursheed Ahmed
257	Zaitoon Bibi w/O Muhammad Aslam
258	Muhammad Nazeer S/o Abdul Khaliq
259	Zaitoon Bibi w/O Muhammad Aslam
260	Ghazanfar Ali S/o Saif Ali
261	Muhammad Nazeer S/o Abdul Khaliq
262	Muhammad Shareef S/o Fazal dad
263	Khadija Begum W/o Nawab Khan
264	Khadija Begum W/o Nawab Khan
265	Muhammad Riaz S/o Azeem Khan
266	Muhammad Latif S/o Hukamdad
267	Mustaqeem S/o Fateh Shah
268	Noor Ullah Khan S/o Jazoo Khan
269	Sabra Sultana W/o Ghakgkar Khan
270	Manzoor Rehmat S/o Ghulam Haider
271	Sabra Sultana W/o Ghakgkar Khan
272	Zaitoon Bibi W/o Muhammad Aslam
273	Khurram Nadeem S/o Fazal Hussain
274	Fazal Hussain S/o Muhammad Akbar
275	Muhammad Latif S/o Hukamdad
276	Abdul Razzaq S/o Azad Khan
277	Fazal Hussain S/o Muhammad Akbar
278	Khalid Mehmood S/o Shahadat
279	Abdul Razzaq S/o Azad Khan
280	Ali Muhammad S/o Azad Khan
281	Muhammad Shabbir S/o Fazal dad
282	Ameer Sultan S/o Misri Khan
283	Muhammad Rafeeq S/o Muhammad Yaqoob
284	Nosheri Khan S/O Haider Zaman
285	Muhammad Rafeeq S/o Muhammad Yaqoob
286	Muhammad Altaf S/o Hasoo Khan
287	Haji Muhammad Nawayis S/o Abbass Khan
288	Nosheri Khan S/O Haider Zaman
289	Muhammad Latif S/o Hukamdad
290	Muhammad Nawaz S/o Hukamdad
291	Muhammad Latif S/o Hukamdad
292	Muhammad Nawaz S/o Hukamdad
293	Ameer Afsar S/o Hukamdad Khan
294	Farzanda Begum W/o Muhammad Akbar
295	Sajid Hussain S/o Nosheri Khan
296	Saiqa Irum W/o Muhammad Waseem
297	Amir Shehzad S/o Muhammad Sajid
298	Muhammad Sajid S/o Khudadad
299	Zia ud Din S/o Mian Abdullah
300	Abdul Haleem S/o Abdul Ghaffar
301	Ali Muhammad S/o Khada Bakash
302	Muhammad Latif S/o Hukamdad
303	Azmat Bibi W/o Muhammad Khan
304	Muhammad Liaqat Ali S/o Raja Shairbaz
305	Muhammad Khan S/o Noor Khan

306	Laigat Ali S/o Raja Shair Baz Khan
307	Muhammad Khan S/o Noor Khan
308	Zohaib Nadeem S/o Fazal Hussain
309	Ghulam Rabani S/o Muhammad Kareem
310	Fazal Hussain S/o Muhammad Akbar
311	Muhammad Shabbir S/o Muhammad Sultan
312	Muhammad Abbass S/o Fazal Ellahi
313	Shahid Iqbal S/o Abudllah Khan
314	Muhammad Abbass S/o Fazal Ellahi
315	Shahid Iqbal S/o Abudllah Khan
316	Ameer Sultan S/o Misri Khan
317	Perveen Akhtar S/o Ghulam Shah
318	Fazal Hussain S/o Muhammad Shah
319	Muhammad Ashraf S/o Khan Muhammad
320	Muhammad Ashraf S/o Khan Muhammad
321	Shair Afzal S/o Haji Shair Zaman
322	Abdul Latif S/o Abdul Hameed
323	Khuda Bakash S/o Kareem Bakash
324	Muhammad Azad S/o Misri Khan
325	Shair Afzal S/o Shair Zaman
326	Sainchi Khan S/o Nadar Khan
327	Shair Afzal S/o Shair Zaman
328	Nargas Bibi D/o Ghulam Rabani
329	Shair Afzal S/o Shair Zaman
330	Abida Shaheen W/o Muhammad Ishfaq
331	Muhammad Akram S/o Ghulam Shah
332	Abida Shaheen W/o Muhammad Ishfaq
333	Muhammad Akram S/o Ghulam Shah
334	Qamar Abbass S/o Muhammad Younis
335	Muhammad Mushtaq S/o Muhammad Khalas
336	Muhammad Ramzan S/o Lal Khan
337	Muhammad Shabbir S/o Fateh Khan
338	Muhammad Azad S/o Mumaraz Khan
339	Muhammad Ramzan S/o Lal Khan
340	Muhammad Khan S/o Ghulam Shah
341	Muhammad Zia S/o Ghulam Shah
342	Muhammad Anayat S/o Oliya Khan
343	Muhammad Siddique S/o Muhammad Shareef
344	Yasir Irfart S/o Malik Muhammad Razzaq
345	Muhammad Yousaf S/o Muhammad Shareef
346	Muhammad Siddique S/o Muhammad Shareef
347	Muhammad Akram S/o Ayub Khan
348	Muhammad Razzaq S/o Shair Khan
349	Muhammad Akram S/o Ayub Khan
350	Muhammad Anayat S/o Oliya Khan
351	Muhammad Nawaz S/o Muhammad Khan
352	Khan Bahadar S/o Shair Zaman
353	Muhammad Khan S/o Ghulam Shah
354	Khan Bahadar S/o Shair Zaman
355	Muhammad Iqbal S/o Haji Hayyat
356	Muhammad Aksar S/o Sumandar Khan
357	Muhammad Khan S/o Ghulam Shah

358	Muhammad Riaz S/o Muhammad Nawaz
359	Muhammad Zia S/o Hayat Khan
360	Muhammad Riaz S/o Muhammad Nawaz
361	Qamar Zaman S/o Muhammad Zaman
362	Muhammad Nawaz S/o Ghulam Hassan
363	Ghulam Ghoss S/o Hayat Khan
364	Muhammad Nawaz S/o Ghulam Hassan
365	Muhammad Javaid S/o Muhammad Iqbal
366	Muhammad Wajid S/o Sultan Khan
367	Asim Mehmood S/o Ghulam Shah
368	Nadeem Iqbal S/o Muhammad Iqbal Malik
369	Muhammad Waseem S/o Zumard Khan
370	Muhammad Javaid S/o Muhammad Iqbal
371	Malik Wajid S/o Adalat Khan
372	Muhammad Arshad S/o Muhammad Banaras
373	Muhammad Siddique S/o Muhammad Azeem
374	Muhammad Adeel S/o Mehar Khan
375	Ahmed Nawaz S/o Kamal Khan
376	Muhammad Shehraz S/o Ajaib Khan
377	Hayat Khan S/o Muhammad Umar
378	Aurangzeb S/o Nadraa Khan
379	Toor Baz S/o Khan Mulak
380	Hayat Khan S/o Muhammad Umar
381	Muhammad Akhtar S/o Shair baz
382	Hayat Khan S/o Muhammad Umar
383	Shahida Parveen W/o Walayat Khan
384	Muhammad Safdar S/o Mumraiz Khan
385	Muhammad Akhtar S/o Shair baz
386	Aurangzeb Khan S/o Nadraa Khan
387	Nawaz Khan S/o Ghulam Hussain
388	Aurangzeb S/o Fazaldad Khan
389	Fazal Hussain S/o Muhammad Akbar Khan
390	Arshad Mehmood S/o Muhammad Zaman
391	Aurangzeb S/o Fazaldad Khan
392	Arshad Mehmood S/o Muhammad Zaman
393	Aurangzeb S/o Fazaldad Khan
394	Abdul Jabbar S/o Abdul Rehman
395	Hayat Khan S/o Zarroo Khan
396	Akram Khan S/o Mian Khan
397	Ahmed Nawaz S/o Kamal Khan
398	Abdul Jabbar S/o Abdul Rehman
399	Ahmed Nawaz S/o Kamal Khan
400	Muhammad Nadeem S/o Muhammad Iqbal
401	Muhammad Ikhtlaq S/o Muhammad Ilyas
402	Ghulam Mustafa S/o Muhammad Latif
403	Muhammad Nawaz S/o Khudadad
404	Muhammad Nawaz S/o Khudadad
405	Shair baz S/o Fateh Khan
406	Muhammad Ameer S/o Hayat Khan
407	Waseem Ghoar S/o Gohar Rehman
408	Muhammad Ameer S/o Hayat Khan
409	Waseem Gohar S/o Gohar Rehman

410	Muhammad Ameer S/o Hayat Khan
411	Muhammad Nawaz S/o Khudadad
412	Shairbaz S/o Sultan Khan
413	Muhammad Zia S/o Ghulam Shah
414	Shair baz S/o Sultan Khan
415	Shair baz S/o Sultan Khan
416	Amjid Mehmood S/o Moladad
417	Shair baz S/o Sultan Khan
418	Amjid Mehmood S/o Moladad
419	Muhammad Riaz S/o Fazaldad
420	Zeshan Zaffar S/o Zafar Iqbal
421	Muhammad Altaf S/o Fazaldad
422	Ch: Hasnat
Total	

Appendix 3: List of Participants in Consultation Sessions (In & Out 132 KV Chakri TL)

Sr.No	Participants Name	Participants Profession	Address	Date
01.	Raja Abdul Shakoor	Project Director.	IESCO	28-10-2015
02.	Mr. Raja Nasir Mahmood.	Addl. Project Director.	IESCO	28-10-2015
03.	Mr. Liaqat Ashraf	SDO.	IESCO	28-10-2015
04.	Mr. Muhammad Amin	Surveyor.	IESCO	29-10-2015
05.	Javid Iqbal Awan	Local Resident	Gagan	29-10-2015
06.	Malik Safdar Hussain	Local/Chairman Zakat Committee	Gagan	29-10-2015
07.	Malik Dilar Khan	Local Resident	Gagan	29-10-2015
08.	Malik Muhammad Sajjad	Local Resident	Tatral	29-10-2015
09.	Malik Muhammad Irshad	Local Resident	Tatral	29-10-2015
10.	Malik Naeem Akhtar	Local Resident	Tatral	29-10-2015
11.	Malik Sarfaraz	Local Resident	Tatral	29-10-2015
12.	Raja Shabbir Hussain	Local Resident	Bhal	29-10-2015

Appendix 4 – Draft Public Information Brochure (132kv In & Out Chakri TL)

Power Distribution Enhancement Program (Tranche - 3)

132kv In & Out Chakri Transmission Line Subproject

ISLAMABAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

Government of Pakistan

November 2015

A. General

1. ISLAMABAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY (IESCO) is intending to take a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement the Power Distribution Enhancement Program, aiming at upgrading and extending the transmission network to expanding the capacity and coverage of the network. The project will be implemented over five to six years, and will include a number of subprojects.

2. The third tranche includes 25 subprojects including three Grid Stations, eight Transmission lines, four Extension Bays and ten augmentation subprojects; most of the subprojects will not cause any resettlement impacts as they entail transformers being installed within an existing Sub-Station site and no works beyond the existing Sub-Station site boundaries. There are few subprojects (including this In & out Chakri Road 132 kv Transmission Line Subproject) that required transmission lines and the installation of the towers for these will require temporary land acquisition, and the stringing of their lines will mean that crops and trees will be damaged.

3. This Subproject, involving the construction of 132 kv In & Out Chakri road transmission from 132kV transmission line, will improve power supply to the Chakri and surrounding areas of Rawalpindi.

4. The implementation of this subproject will affect crops and trees in your communities. To compensate and/or rehabilitate these losses the provisions of relevant Pakistan laws and of the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement will be adopted. This has included the preparation of a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) setting out the basic compensation/rehabilitation provisions for the PDIEIP and a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) providing data on impacts and affected households and indicating in detail how the impacts will be compensated or rehabilitated has been prepared for each subproject that requires temporary disturbance to land and subsequent compensation for crops and trees.

5. Both the LARF and the LARP in Urdu language will be available for perusal to anyone interested at the office of the GM (Development) IESCO H/O, Islamabad/ Project Implementation Unit. This Brochure summarizing the provisions of the LARF and the LARP for the In & Out Chakri Transmission Line Subproject is given to all the families whose land, trees and crops and incomes are affected by this subproject. The objective of this Brochure is to inform them of the essential compensation and rehabilitation policy for this New 132kV Transmission Line Subproject and of a number of basic issues relative to the implementation of the compensation and rehabilitation program.

B. Principles for Compensation and/or Rehabilitation of Affected Families

6. Principles for the compensation/rehabilitation of affected households (DHs) by this Subproject are:

- (1) Land acquisition will be avoided and acquisition will only occur where access to, or use of, a DH's land is affected;
- (2) Compensation will guarantee the maintenance of the DHs pre-project living standards;
- (3) DHs will be fully informed/consulted on compensation options;
- (4) DHs' socio-cultural institutions will be supported and used;
- (5) Land acquisition provisions will equally apply to women and men;
- (6) Lack of formal title will not impede rehabilitation of families losing land;
- (7) Particular attention will be paid to women-headed households and vulnerable groups;
- (8) Land acquisition budgets will be included in project costs; and
- (9) Compensation will be fully provided prior to ground leveling and demolition.

C. Compensation and Rehabilitation Eligibility and Entitlements

7. All the households affected by subproject implementation areas holding affected assets or incomes before the eligibility cut-off-date for the project, 13th May 2013 (the date when Resettlement Field Surveys will be completed) will be entitled to compensation and rehabilitation for their losses as detailed in Table 1 below.

8. Compensation and rehabilitation for losses and impacts will be provided in accordance to the following matrix (see Table 1 below). This entitlements matrix contains provisions for the actual impacts of this Subproject.

Table 1: Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix for This Subproject

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land temporarily affected by construction of towers or TL.	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged by the construction of towers and transmission line	Farmer, Titleholder (422 DHs)	No land compensation provided that land is rehabilitated/restored to former quality following completion of works. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees as per item below
Crops	Crops affected (damaged/lost)	All Affected DHs / Landowner-Farmers (422 DHs)	<u>Tower impacts</u> : Cash compensation at market rate based on actual impact for a maximum of 3 harvests) <u>Line corridor (stringing activity)</u> : cash compensation at market rate of 1 harvest.

D. Subproject Impacts

9. Overall, a total of 422 farming households will be affected by the construction of this sub-project. The farmers in the affected villages usually grow three crops, namely wheat crop in the rabi/winter season, and maize crops in the kharif/summer season. However, the

farmlands temporarily affected by the Subproject were reported to have been cultivated with Wheat and Maize crops.

10. Besides the loss of crops and trees, there are no houses or structures affected. Similarly, there are no community property resources, nor any business activities affected by the construction of the towers and/or stringing of transmission line.

E. Unit Rates and Compensations

11. The farmers in the affected villages usually grow two crops, namely wheat crop in the rabi/winter season, and maize crops in the kharif/summer season. However, the farmlands temporarily affected by the Subproject were reported to have been cultivated with Wheat and Maize crops. Thus, the current market prices of wheat and maize crops were collected from local markets and LAO.

12. Similarly, the current market rates of affected wood trees were obtained from the local markets and LAO and applied to compensation assessments.

F. Grievance Mechanism

13. IESCO normally takes care to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be obtained through careful LAR design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with DHs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the community and IESCO. Nevertheless, a grievance mechanism will be made available to allow an AH appealing against any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from compensation for the affected land or other assets.

14. The complaints register will be kept at E&SS Cell office of the GM (Development) and PD (GSC) office Islamabad, to be maintained by the respective in-charges and processed by the E&SS Deputy Director. The complaints received will be processed and resolved by the IESCO's Assistant Manager (Social Impact) / LAC by involving the local leadership and Union Councils, and/or the respective District LAC.

15. Firstly, attempts will be made to redress the grievances through a village level grievance redress committee (GRC) comprised of IESCO's E&SS Cell and LAC or *Parwari*, and the village notable elders, like *Khan*, *Numbardar*, and the concerned Councilor of the Union Council. But if the grievances cannot be redressed satisfactorily at the village level, a grievance redressal mechanism will be established at the District level, comprising of District Coordination Officer (Chairman), District LAC and IESCO's E&SS Cell and LAC. As a last resort, the aggrieved AH may seek justice through the Court.

16. The finances will move directly from IESCO to DHs, as compensations for the loss of crops and trees. The complaints and grievances will be addressed by IESCO locally by involving local leadership and Union Council, and only for unresolved grievances the District Governments may be involved, as described in Table 10 overleaf.

Table 10: Grievance Resolution Process

Land & Crop Compensation Issues	Other Compensation or Project Issues
1. First, complaints resolution will be attempted at village level through the involvement of the E&SS Cell, district government, and/or informal mediators.	1. First, complaints resolution will be attempted at village level through the involvement of the E&SS Cell, district government, and/or informal mediators.

2. If still unsettled, a grievance can then be lodged to the LAC who has 30 days to decide on the case.	2. If still unsettled, a grievance can be lodged to the PIU/ E&SS Cell, which will have 30 days to respond.
3. If no solution was reached a grievance can be lodged with support of the E&SS Cell to the IESCO. The AH must lodge the complaint within 1 month of lodging the original complaint with the LAC and must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The IESCO will provide the decision within 21 days of registering the complaint. The IESCO decision must be in compliance with this LARF provisions.	3. If no solution was reached a grievance can be lodged with support of the E&SS Cell to the IESCO. The AH must lodge the complaint within 1 month of lodging the original complaint with the LAC and must produce documents supporting his/her claim. The IESCO will provide the decision within 21 days of registering the complaint. The IESCO decision must be in compliance with this LARF provisions.
4. Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy the AH, they can further submit their case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894).	4. Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy the AH, they can further submit their case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894).

G. Some Basic Questions Related to the Impacts Compensation and Rehabilitation Program for the Project

Question 1 – Do we need to have a land title in order to be compensated or rehabilitated?

Answer: No. Lack of formal legal rights (title) to land does not prevent DHs from receiving at least rehabilitation assistance. All DHs who were occupying or using the affected land at the time of the cut-off date (see above) will be entitled to compensation or at least rehabilitation under the project. Users of land with title or traditional rights (or who can prove they are legally using the land) who are Affected by restricted access to, or use of, the land will be entitled to compensation for land and any assets on the land affected. Users of land who do not have title or traditional rights to land will be provided full compensation for any structures, crops or trees on land affected by the project and if their access to, or use of, the land is Affected, will receive rehabilitation for land losses either in form of replacement land (if available) or in form of a cash allowance for land-use loss.

Question 2 – Does compensation apply to my house or structures?

Answer: Yes. Houses and any other structures (small shops, animal sheds, etc.) that will be affected by the project shall be compensated at replacement cost so that owners can build another structure of the same size and standard.

Question 3 – What about my crops and trees?

Answer: Your affected crops and trees will also be compensated at current market value. Compensation for crops will be based on the anticipated harvest at market value, while compensation for trees will be based on the type, age and productivity of each tree Affected.

Question 4 – Does the above mean that anybody in your community can claim compensation or rehabilitation?

Answer: No. The entitled affected families are only those who were residing in project Affected areas and had affected assets at the time the impacts assessment and the affected people census was carried out. The cut-off-date for eligibility for this subproject is 29th October 2015 when the impact survey and the affected people census were completed. Anybody who encroaches into the area after the cut-off-date will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

Question 5 – Do we need to vacate and clear the Affected properties immediately after they have been identified as needed by the project?

Answer: No. Clearing the affected areas will only take place after the compensation or rehabilitation for affected land or other lost assets and the appropriate subsidies have been provided to you. After the day in which compensation and rehabilitation was delivered to you, you will then have 1 month to clear the land. If you have not done so after a month the project will be allowed to enter your ex-property and clear land for you.

Question 6 – If there is any disagreement regarding the way the compensation policy set up in the LARP has been implemented or any other issue relative to the compensation and rehabilitation program for the project do we have the right to complain, and if so how and where?

Answer: Yes. Any AHH may file a complaint or grievance with the grid station in-charge at Chakri grid station, which the E&SS Cell will process and try to resolve through informal means by involving local leadership and union council. If unanswered within 15 days, the complaint can then be lodged to PEPCO's project management unit in Lahore. Finally if the grievance is still not settled within 1 month, the AH can seek redress at the appropriate court. The village administrations and the Land Acquisition Coordination Committee (LACC) composed by senior members of the AH communities and by their elected representatives will assist the AH in these cases. The concerned land acquisition coordination committees will properly document all complaints and resolutions. DHs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees associated with resolving the dispute.

Question 7 – Who can we contact for more information about the project?

Answer: For further information about the project as a whole, and/or the LARP for the New Subproject, or if you would like to receive a full copy of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF: 2008) for the project, please contact as the follows:

- **ISLAMABAD ELECTRICT SUPPLY COMPENY**
- **Address: IESCO House, Sector G-7, Islamabad**
- **Phone Number: 051-9252519, 051-9252036**
- **Contact person: Riaz Ali Shah, Chief Engineer (Development)**