



COMMUNICATION AND WORKS DEPARTMENT KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA INTEGRATED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT (KITE) PROJECT



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

UPGRADATION & IMPROVEMENT OF MANKIAL BADA SERAI ROAD (23 KM)

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Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Integrated Tourism Development (KITE) Project

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Assistant Director
C&W	Communication and Works Department
DCR	District Census Report
DOR	District Officer Revenue
PAPC	Project Affected Persons Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
GDA	Galiyat Development Authority
GOKP	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
RU	Resettlement Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NESPAK	National Engineering Services of Pakistan
OPL	Official Poverty Line
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PD	Project Director
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SES	Socio-economic Survey
SM	Social Mobilizer
SSE	Social Safeguard Expert
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Tourism is an important contributor to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's economy and job creation, and the number of domestic tourists traveling to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa keeps growing rapidly. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's rising value in the tourism sector is also evident from the fact that its expenditure in tourism sector rose from Rs. 86.23 million in the financial year 2012-13 to Rs. 791 million in financial year 2018-19. The increased tourism promotion has led to an unprecedented rise in tourist traffic in the province, resulting in growth in economic activity in the province and the creation of new employment opportunities for the local population.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has received loan from International Development Association (administered by the World Bank) towards the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Integrated Tourism Project (KITE) and intends to explore sites which have access from main road and can be termed as Integrated Tourism Zone (ITZs). Objective of the project is to enhance the mobility from Mankial to Bada Serai and Jabba. Proposed road is aimed to promote the tourism in the area as Serai and Jabba are characterized by excellent weather and lush greenery in the summer months, and snow-covered vistas and hills in the winter. The project is basically the Upgradation of Mankial Bada Serai Road. Project road starts from Mankial on Bahrain~Kalam road and terminates at two different locations of Serai and Jabba. Length of project road is 23 Km.

ES-2 IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

The rehabilitation and upgradation of Mankial Bada Serai Road Project will involve land acquisition through 23 km length of alignment to widening the existing road from 10-meters ROW up to 30 meters as per detail design of the project. In this regard almost 826.64 Kanal land will be acquired which is categorized as 137.44 Kanal Agriculture, 621.20 kanal Plane Barre/Hilly, 64.16 kanal Forest, 1.52 kanal Residential/ community and 2.32 kanal Commercial Land. Crop will be affected on 137.44 kanal area which will be compensated accordingly. The project has impact on 450 different type of trees which will ultimately be removed. Moreover, the project will impact 59 structures including 08 houses, 49 shops, 01 mosque and 01 community owned generator room.

ES-3 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

The methodology adopted for the survey included a detailed desk review of Project documents and relevant secondary information including official records and statistics, as well as academic and other subject matter reports. The secondary source information/data/reports include Detail Design drawings and latest Population Census Reports (2017) of District Swat. Similarly, primary source include focus group discussions (FGDs), community consultations, individual



interviews and walk through in the Project area, which helped the survey team to physically observe the socio-economic conditions in the project area and data collection. Meetings were held with all stakeholders including the affected community.

The sample size for the survey depends on the size of the affected persons in a project. A sample survey of 140 households was undertaken for the socio-economic survey from the possible affected households. In addition, a complete list including detail measurement survey (DMS) of affected private/government structures and public utilities was prepared.

According to census survey 2017, population of district Swat is comprised of 2,309,570 capita, which comprises of 50.8% male and 49.2% female population. Urban and rural population comprised of 695,900 and 1,613,670 inhabitants respectively. Swat is ethnically and linguistically diverse. The main ethnic groups living in the area are Torwali, Gawri, Gujar, Oshojo, Qashqari (Khowar), and Pashtun Communities. The Torwali and Gujar communities forms the majority in the proposed project area.

ES-4 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

This Section reflects the outcome of stakeholders consultation carried out at the time of preparation of this RAP. The consultation and information disclosure to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders during project planning, designing and implementation stages is a key to sustainable development. Likewise, participation of stakeholders at all stages of project preparation is essential to meet the objectives of meaningful consultation under resettlement policy. During preparation of the RAP, project affected persons and other stakeholders from different fields of life were consulted to learn their concerns and adopt appropriate measure in project design, resettlement planning and implementation and disseminate requisite information about project impacts, bank policy guidelines and land acquisition parameters.

The stakeholder's communication policy is based on the principles of transparency, timeliness, participation, meaningful engagement, and inclusiveness. Means of communication and consultation are to promote participation of those who may otherwise tend to be marginalized such as women, elderly, disabled and the poor. Stakeholder's communication will encompass institutional stakeholders, communities within the project area, and persons directly affected by the project.

ES-5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Land Acquisition Act, 1894 provides a legal mechanism to address the concerns of legal title holders about asset evaluation, land ownership and payment of compensation, but it does not address grievances related to land acquisition, land prices, ownership/classification, resettlement and relocation related issues, and entitlements of encroachers. The primary objective of the GRM is to provide a mechanism to resolve project related grievances and cut



down on lengthy litigation. It may be a public forum for PAPs to raise their objections and receive timely, transparent and a fair resolution after due process.

Hence, during different stages of RAP preparation and implementation, it is likely that PAPs will have grievances related to project actions, lost assets, and compensation disbursement process. To resolve all such issues, a grievance redress mechanism will be available to allow PAPs to register their complaint/s about any decision, practice or activity arising from project implementation, land or other assets assessment, acquisition and compensation. GRM will be set up with a two-tiered structure; one GRC will be set up at PMU (C&W) head office level and one GRC will be set up at the field level enabling immediate local responses to grievances and higher-level review addressing more difficult cases not resolved at the field level. The GRCs will continue to function for the benefit of the PAPs, till complete implementation of RAP

ES-6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This section describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identifies gaps between local laws and World Bank policy requirements. It discusses how gaps will be addressed, describes methodology for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods, and describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements. Land acquisition and compensation will be carried in a participatory manner so that PAPs' concerns are taken into account at all stages of the project, especially, during the planning and implementation stages.

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose at federal and provincial levels through the right of exercise of eminent domain. Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation/livelihood support. For those without title rights, there are no laws in Pakistan either at federal level or in the province of KP where proposed Project will be implemented. However, there are practices in Pakistan in which non-title holders have been paid compensation for their lost assets and livelihood sources. Projects such as Chotiari Dam, Ghazi Barotha Hydropower, and National Highways Improvement, have awarded compensation and assistance to unregistered tenants and other forms of PAPs (sharecroppers / squatters).

OP 4.12 establishes requirements of the World Bank for managing involuntary resettlement. This Policy deals with the issues and concerns relating to involuntary resettlement due to the development projects and provides principles and guidelines to mitigate the adverse impacts on the local community, particularly their relocation/ displacement. The Bank's experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin



groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks. The policy provides basis for the development/ preparation of Resettlement Policy Framework and Resettlement Plan, in order to address the involuntary resettlement.

ES-7 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

PAPs are identified as persons whose land, structures/assets and livelihood are directly affected by the project due to construction of this road project. The compensation eligibility is limited with cut-off date announced for the project. The eligible PAPs for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project would be those who occupied project ROW before cut-off date and are physically or economically displaced due to permanent or temporary loss of land, structures and/or livelihood, whether full or partial, as a consequence of land acquisition. Based on the above discussed eligibility criteria and compensation entitlements and keeping in view the nature of losses and implementation issues of the proposed project, Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared to describe the nature of loss and its compensation method. PAPs are identified as persons whose land, structures/assets and livelihood are directly affected by the project due to construction of this road project. The compensation eligibility is limited with cut-off date announced for the project. The eligible PAPs for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project would be those who occupied project ROW before cut-off date and are physically or economically displaced due to permanent or temporary loss of land, structures and/or livelihood, whether full or partial, as a consequence of land acquisition. Entitlement provisions for PAPs losing land, structures, assets, income and entitled for rehabilitation subsidies will include land losses, residential and commercial structures losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation subsidy and a business losses allowance based on tax declarations and / or lump sums in case of non-availability of such documentation, it will be in accordance with the inflation adjusted Official Poverty Line (OPL). The land and land-based assets including structures and trees will be compensated at full replacement costs while the compensation for the standing crops (perennial and seasonal) will be provided on average net income /unit cropped area.

ES-8 RELOCATION, REHABILITATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

This section describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement cash compensation, and/or self-relocation; outlines measures to assist displaced persons for establishing at new sites; describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods and describes special measures to support vulnerable groups and women.

ES-9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET



The overall budget for the resettlement component is estimated to Pak Rs. **431,312,832** to be incurred based on preliminary design initial assumptions on the scope of resettlement as shown in **Table 9.8**. The cost of land is based on the price agreed with the PAPs. The cost of buildings and structures are the replacement costs based on current market prices.

Table ES-1: Summary of Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Affected asset	Units	Rate (PKR)	Total Compensation
					(PKR)
A					
1	Land Acquisition Mandatory Charges				
1.1	Agricultural Land	137.44	Kanals	600,000	82,464,000
1.2	Barren/Hilly Land	621.20	Kanals	200,000	124,240,000
1.3	Residential Land	1.52	Kanals	10,000,000	15,200,000
1.4	Commercial Land	2.32	Kanals	12,000,000	27,840,000
1.5	Forest Land	64.16	Kanals	200,000	12,832,000
	Sub-total	826.64			262,576,000
	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge@ 15%				39,386,400
	Sub-total				301,962,400
2	Crops and Trees				
2.1	Maize	137.44	16492 Mund	1800	29,685,600
2.2	Tree (Wood/Timber)	333	No.	55,000	18,315,000
2.3	Tree (Fire Wood)	92	No.	5,500	506,000
2.4	Trees (Fruits)	25	No.	213,600	5,340,000
	Sub-total				53,846,600
3	Structures				
	Residential Structures				
3.1	Construction Category 1	02	3178	1500	4,767,000
3.2	Construction Category 2	04	1370	1200	1,644,000
	Boundary Walls				
3.3	Semi-pacca Construction	02	252	800	201600
	Commercial structures				
3.4	Construction Category 2	06	4,454	1200	5344800
3.5	Construction Category 3	37	8789.76	1000	8,789,760
	Boundary Walls				
3.6	Semi-pacca Construction	04	972	800	777,600



Sr. No.	Description	Affected asset	Units	Rate (PKR)	Total Compensation
					(PKR)
3.7	Kacha/wood Construction	02	577	500	288,500
	Community Structure				
3.8	Construction Category 3	01	568	1000	568,000
3.9	Varanda(Wall-Semi Pacca)	01	160	800	128,000
	Sub-total	59	20320.76		22,509,260
	Total (A)				378,318,260
B	Allowances				
4	Residential				
4.1	Severity Allowance	03	Nos.	52,500	157,500
4.2	Transitional Assistance	03	Nos.	105,000	315,000
4.3	Rental Assistance	03	Nos.	24,000	72,000
4.4	Electrification	03	Nos.	20,000	60,000
4.5	Transport Allowance	03	Nos.	20,000	60,000
	Sub-total				664,500
5	Commercial				
5.1	Severity Allowance	49	Nos.	52,500	2,572,500
5.2	Rental Assistance	49	Nos.	15,000	735,000
5.3	Business Loss Allowance	49	Nos.	52,500	2,572,500
5.4	Transportation Allowance	49	Nos.	10,000	490,000
5.6	Electrification Charges	49	Nos.	10,000	490,000
5.7	Employment Loss	23	Nos.	52,500	1,207,500
	Sub-total				8,067,500
6	Vulnerability Allowances				
6.1	OPL/Minimum wage	9		45000	472,500
	Sub-total				472,500
	Total (B)				9,204,500
	Total (A+B)				387,522,760
C	M&E @ 5% of the total cost				19,376,138



Sr. No.	Description	Affected asset	Units	Rate (PKR)	Total Compensation
					(PKR)
D	Administrative charges @ 1% of the total cost				3,875,227
	Total (A+B+C+D)				410,774,126
E	Contingencies @ 05% of the total cost				20,538,706
	Grand Total				431,312,832

*These are tentative costs and will be updated after the ownership record provided by the C&W.

ES-10 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The institutional arrangements for implementation of RAP for project have been agreed with the RPF of the project. To ensure smooth functioning, it is imperative that the staff is well organized and the roles, functions, responsibilities and procedures are clearly defined. The institutional requirements for the planning, implementation and supervision of the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation functions of various institutions involved are described in this RAP are as under;

- Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Project Management Unit (PMU), C&W
- Resettlement Unit (RU)
- Project Supervision and Management Consultants (PSMC)
- PAPs Committee
- Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants

ES-11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of RAP consists of compensation to be paid to the APs for affected land, structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of Resettlement Action Plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for the subproject will only be awarded/land handed over for construction work, after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

ES-12 MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement, which helps in assessment of



implementation progress, rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines, early identification of issues, resolve problems faced by the PAPs and develop solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring (IM) and external monitoring (EM). Internally, the RAP implementation for the project will be closely monitored by the C&W through the PMU and the Internal Monitoring Consultants, while for external monitoring the services of an independent external monitoring agency will be hired.



1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Tourism is an important contributor to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's economy and job creation, and the number of domestic tourists traveling to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa keeps growing rapidly. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is blessed with diverse tourism attractions, catering to all interest types. The province has beautiful scenic views including mountains, valleys, forests and rivers. The province has rich history and is home to ancient civilizations. The province also has rich culture and traditions which attract hundreds of tourists every year for festivals and events. For adventure seekers, the province offers ample opportunities for mountaineering, trekking, skiing, hunting, sport angling, etc.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's rising value in the tourism sector is also evident from the fact that its expenditure in tourism sector rose from Rs. 86.23 million in the financial year 2012-13 to Rs. 791 million in financial year 2018-19. The increased tourism promotion has led to an unprecedented rise in tourist traffic in the province, resulting in growth in economic activity in the province and the creation of new employment opportunities for the local population.

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) has received loan from International Development Association (administered by the World Bank) towards the KITE. The KITE project aims to enhance under-utilized potential of KP's tourism sector for generating income and revenues, by providing an enhanced tourism experience to domestic and international tourists, while focusing on preservation of environment, wildlife, culture and heritage.

The GoKP intends to utilize part of the IDA funding for KITE Project to explore sites which have access from main road and can be termed as Integrated Tourism Zone (ITZs). In this connection, four roads including Supat Valley Road in District Mansehra, Thandiani Road in District Abbottabad, Mankial Bada Serai Road in District Swat and Shishikoh Madaklast Road in district Chitral has been selected for improvement and up-gradation.

This document presents Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the upgradation & improvement of Mankial Bada Serai Road in District Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This RAP remains a live document, subject to modifications as the project design and technical specifications are finalized or modified prior to the implementation stage.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Objective of the project is to enhance the mobility from Mankial to the scattered population in the region and will also greatly help in improved transportation of the agricultural goods of the area. Project road is aimed to promote the tourism in the area as the fascinating valley of Mankial is famous throughout Swat for its several sharp and jagged summits or peaks, which



can be seen hundreds of kilometers away from down the plains. The valley of Mankial is two pronged with the population scattered on both sides of River Swat. A wooden bridge connects the left segment of Mankial valley with the main road from where an unconstructed link road leads towards the mesmerizing and beautiful valleys and pastures of Jabba, Badai, Serai and Chokail Banda. Chokail is also famous for the endangered Markhor and elusive Snow Leopard. Wolf, Black Bear, Golden Monal and the bulky Snow Cock are the regular features of Chokail.

To promote the tourism, upgradation of project road is utmost need as existing road is just a jeepable track with little or no maintenance, which needs upgradation for smooth traffic operations. Project road will ultimately increase the business / employment opportunities for the locals leading to a decrease in Poverty. The project aims to enhance under-utilized potential of KP's tourism sector for generating income and revenues, by providing an enhanced tourism experience to domestic and international tourists, while focusing on preservation of environment, wild life, culture and heritage

The project provides major tangible and intangible benefits which include:

- Vehicle Operating Cost will be at its minimum.
- It will provide an efficient and time saving route.
- Massive impact of the project on Land use will surely help in the progress of area and local people, as employment and business will be generated in vicinity by the implementation of the project.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF RAP

The overall objective of the RAP is to provide necessary details for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation by identifying:

- The extent of losses;
- The policy framework for compensation payments, income restoration, relocation and rehabilitation;
- Mechanisms for timely disclosure of information to the PAPs and other stakeholders;
- Institutional arrangement for RAP preparation, implementation and monitoring;
- Grievance redress mechanism; and
- Itemized resettlement budget and staggered implementation schedule to ensure timely implementation of RAP provisions in compliance with World Bank's safeguard requirements and before commencement of civil works.

1.4 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located in district Swat in KP province. The project is basically the upgradation of existing track from Mankial to Bada Sarai and Badai to Jabba. The project length is 23 km. The



scope of project is construction of two lane road from Mankial to Bada Serai and Badai to Jabba as per C&W Department standards. The location map of the project area is shown in **Figure 1.1**.

1.5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project road starts from Mankial and ends at Jabba and Serai. Length of project road is 23 km. presently there exists a jeepable shingle track, which needs upgradation. The project is basically the construction of two lane standard road as per C & W Department standards. Project road facilitates various population centers i.e. Badai, Serai and Jabba. The whole project alignment passes through hilly / mountainous terrain. Project also involves replacement of existing local wooden bridges with RCC bridges. Project also involves provision of causeways and slab / pipe culverts keeping in view the hydrological / hydraulic requirement. Details of the project are given below:

A. Alignment:

The project alignment starts from Mankial and terminates at Serai and Jabai. The whole travelled way is JPCP Rigid pavement. The retaining structures along with PCC parapets have been provided on valley side. Besides that, breast walls are also provided in cut portion as per requirement. Typical Cross Section of the road is shown in **Figure 1.2**.

B. Technical Parameters:

Salient features of the proposed road are given as under:

Design Speed	:	25 ~ 40 Kmph
Road Width		
Carriageway	:	7.5 m (Full JPCP Rigid)
Hill Side	:	0.6m lined drain
Crown Slope:		
Pavement	:	2.0%
Shoulder	:	4.0%
Embankment:		
Side Slope	:	2H :1V (Common) in Fill
Cut Slope	:	1H : 1V in Common Cut
	:	1H : 2V in Soft Rock Cut
	:	1H : 3V in Medium Rock Cut
	:	1H : 4V in Hard Rock Cut
Right of Way		
Total ROW	:	20 m
	:	5m on Valley Side



	:	15m on Hill Side
Maximum Super Elevation	:	6%
Gradient:		
Maximum (Existing)	:	21%
Maximum (Provided)	:	15%
Design Life of Structures		
Culverts	:	25 Years
Structures (Culverts)	:	Class A / AA
Loading		(Whichever is severer)
Structures (Bridges)	:	Class AA /70 Ton
Loading		Tank as per West Pakistan Code of Pakistan for Highway Bridges 1967, or Class A (Whichever is severer)
Structures (Bridges)		
Cross Section (2 Lane)		
Total Width	:	8.6 m
Crown Slope	:	2 %
No of Bridges	:	04 Nos. (New Construction)
		Total Length: 120m
Pavement Lane Markings		
a) Yellow line	:	Edge of pavement
b) White line	:	Center line
c) Studs	:	as required

Codes and Standards

The following codes and standards have been considered and adopted for the design of the Project road:

Geometric Design	=	AASHTO Policy on Geometric Design of Highways & Streets- 2011
Material & Testing	=	AASHTO-ASTM
Pavement Design	=	AASHTO Guide for Pavement Structures 1993
Seismic Design	=	Uniform Building Codes (UBC) and Seismic Zone Map of Pakistan and AASHTO.

1.6 PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

The proposed project falls under the jurisdiction of Swat District.



1.7 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Construction period for the project is 24 months. Project is proposed to be implemented from July 2021 to June 2023.

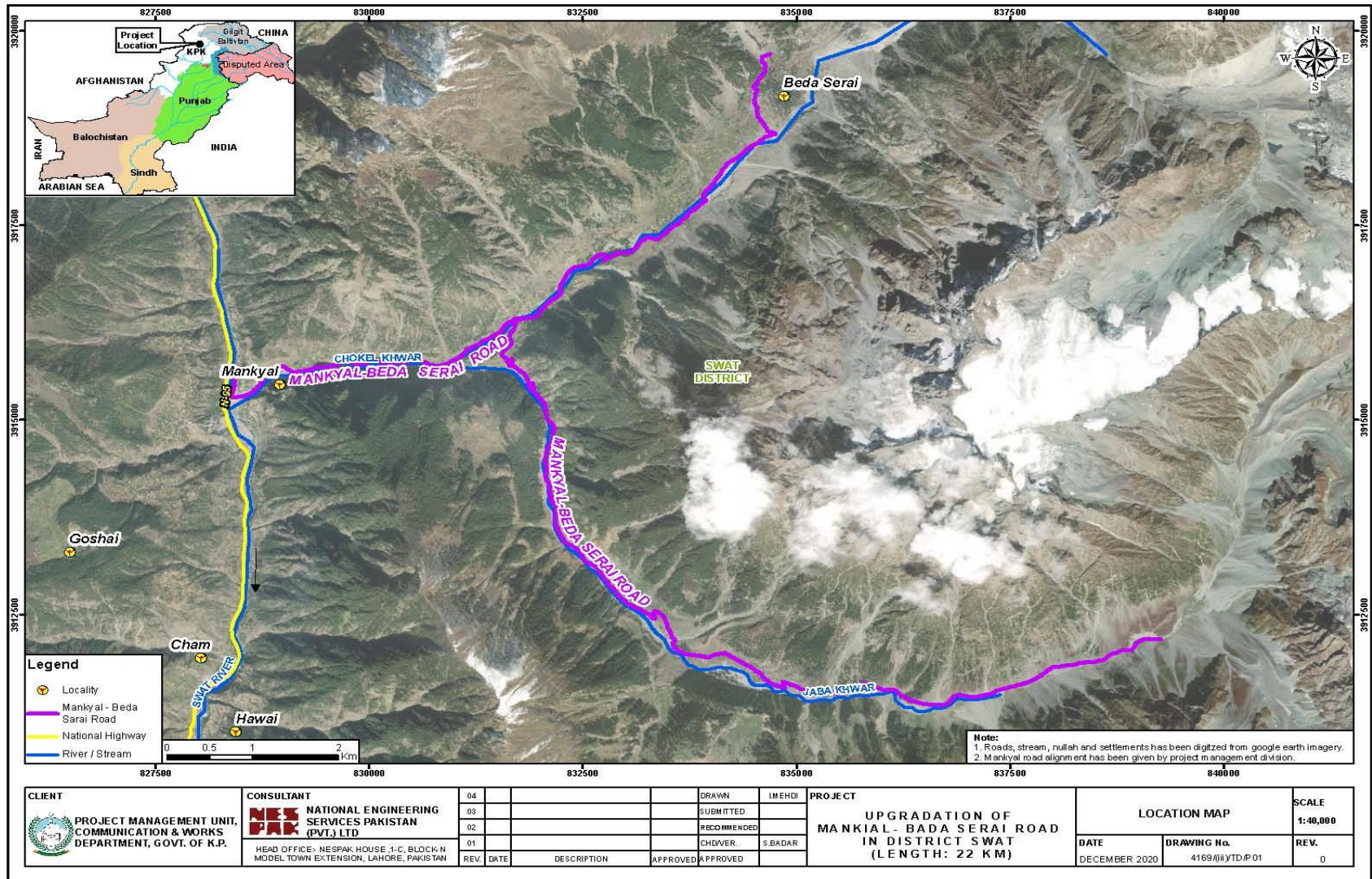


Figure 1.1: Location Map of the Project Area

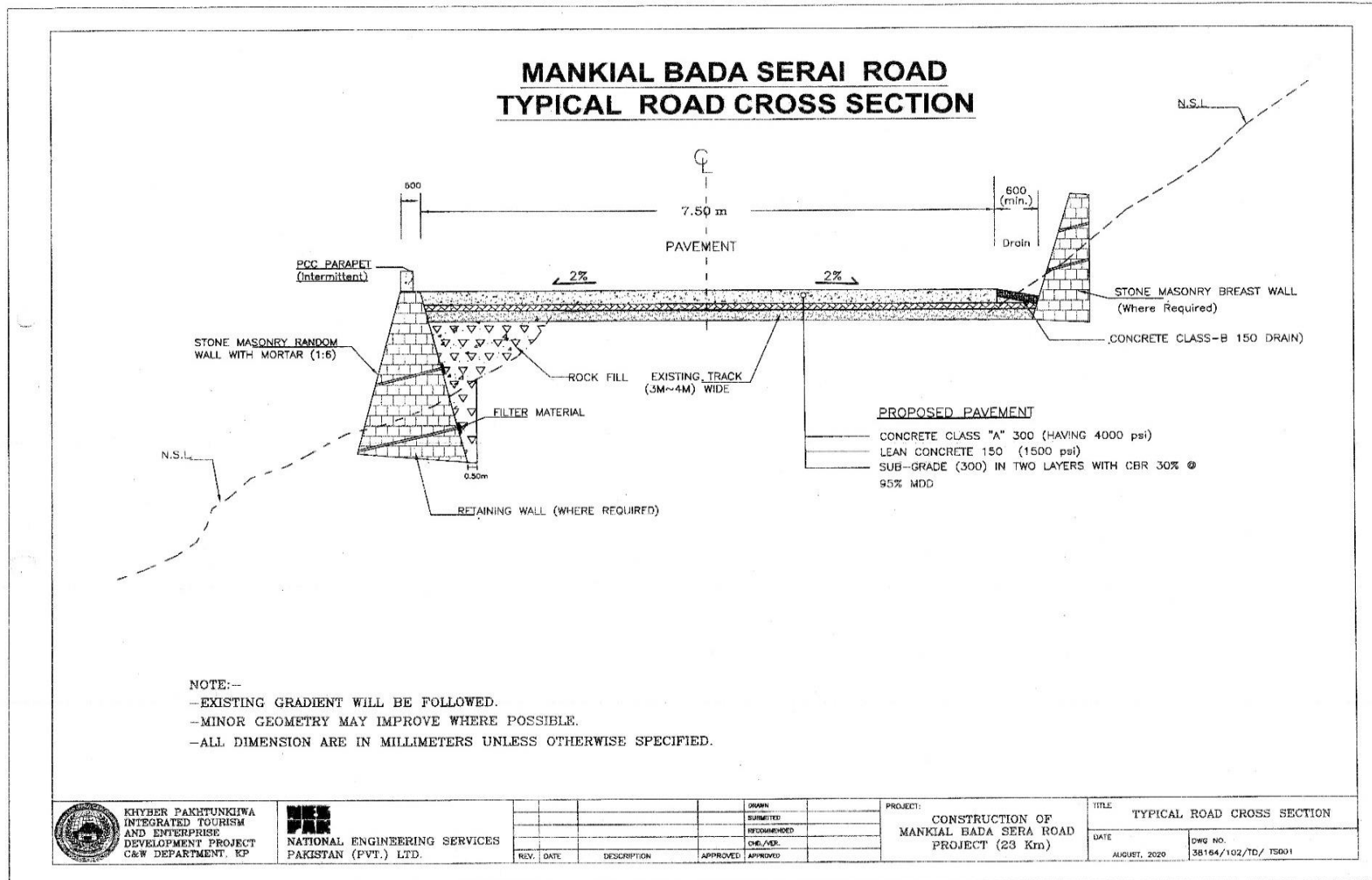


Figure 1.2: Typical Cross Section



2 IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

2.1 GENERAL

The rehabilitation and upgradation of Mankial Bada Serai Road Project will involve land acquisition through 23 km length of alignment to widening the existing road from 10-meters ROW up to 30 meters as per detail design of the project. From the total 103.33 acres land acquisition, it will also impact the 422.52 m² residential land (land under the household structures), 1374.31 m² commercial structures/shops (land under the shops) and 67.63 m² community structures (mosque and community power generator room) such as in this proposed project widening one mosque is also affected. Objective of this chapter is to identify and quantify all the impacts due to construction of the project.

2.2 PROJECT IMPACTS

A detailed impact identification and assessment of affected infrastructure was carried out during the month of December 2020. The present impacts assessment survey is based on the detailed design of the Mankial Badai Serai Road upgradation. The assessment process includes identification and measurement of acquired land with land type, use and ownership status, affected structures, crops, trees and other assets including water resource infrastructure. This assessment is based on thorough consultation with project affected communities and other stakeholders including local land revenue authorities and government departments like Buildings Department, Agriculture, Horticulture and Forest Departments of District Swat.

2.3 CUT-OFF DATE

Project affected persons (PAPs) census based on a detailed design was completed on December 24, 2020, which will be considered as Cut-off Date for compensation purpose. People who move into the project area after the cut-off dates are not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. It is clarified that any person who settles or occupies the ROW after the cut-off date will not be considered eligible for compensation. Nevertheless, such person (if any) is found present during the RAP implementation, he/she will be given at least one-month advance notice to vacate the encroached/occupied area by removing affected assets prior to project implementation.

2.4 IMPACT ON LAND

The project will acquire a total 103.33 acres land for upgradation of Mankial Bada Serai Road. In the project ROW, it was observed that there were various categories of land falling within the ROW, such as hilly, plain & agriculture, forest, residential and commercial land. In price evaluation of the land to be acquired, it was noted that in the project area, it is not common practice to sell or purchase land. For assessment of rate of land, latest DC rates from Revenue



Department were obtained. The summary of total acquired land and affected person is given in **Table 2.1 & 2.2 below.**

Table 2.1: Summary of Affected Land

Land Acquired (Kanals)					Total land to be Acquired
Agricultural Land	Forest Land	Plane Barren /Hilly Land	Residential Land	Commercial Land	
137.44	64.16	621.2	1.52	2.32	826.64

Table 2.2: Summary of Affected Land and Project Affected Persons

Sr. No.	Land Category	Affected Land (Kanal)	No. of PAPs*
1	Agriculture	137.44	68
2	Plane Barren /Hilly Land	621.20	
3	Forest Land	64.16	Forest Department
4	Residential/Community Land	1.52	10
5	Commercial Land	2.32	49
Total		826.64	

* Numbers of Project affected persons are based on the focus census of the PAPs and shall be updated after receiving land ownership record from the Revenue Department as the land acquisition process proceeds.

2.5 LOSS OF CROP

The project includes the rehabilitation and upgradation of the existing Mankial Bada Serai Road and the land along the road is mostly hilly and uncultivable barren; hence minimal crop losses have been identified. Out of total 826.64 kanals land to be acquired, the project has impact on 137.44 kanals of cropped area. Maize is the major crop of the proposed project area and the average yield of Maize is 60 maund per acre. The summary of affected cropped area is given in **Table 2.3.**

Table 2.3: Summary of Affected Crop Area

Sr.No	Type of Crop	Affected Cropped Area (Kanal)	Affected Crops in Maund
1	Maize	137.44	8246

2.6 LOSS OF TREES

The project has impact on the different type of trees which will ultimately be removed for the upgradation of the Mankial Bada Serai Road Project. Total number of trees to be cut will be approximately 450. The detail of trees is summarized in **Table 2.4** below.



Table 2.4: Summary of Affected Trees

Sr. No.	Type of Tree	Total Affected Trees
1	Wood/Timber	333
2	Fire Wood tree	92
3	Fruit Trees	25
Total Tree		450

2.7 LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

According to the field inventory survey of the project affected assets, the project will impact 59 structures including 08 houses, 49 shops, 01 mosque and 01 community owned generator room. Out of the 08 houses, 02 houses are affected more than 50% and need to relocate while other houses are affected partially (less than 10% of their total area). Out of the two residential structures, one house is vacant while in 2nd family is living. Partially affected households can continue their living during and after construction of the road.

The evaluation for loss of houses and structures were based on precise measurement and record of type, quality of materials and are calculated based on full replacement cost. The value of structure was assessed in consultation with PAPs as well as keeping in view the type of structure (using three categories), actual material used (stone, concrete, bricks masonry and mud etc.) year of construction, physical judgment etc. It was observed that the cost of development and construction was high mainly due to lack of availability of local material, human resources and machinery. Similarly, limited resources coupled with increased procurement rates have further affected the development and cost of construction in the project area. These factors were considered during the valuation of the affected structures in terms of replacement costs. The summary of affected structure and affected area is given in **Table 2.5** below.

Table 2.5: Summary of Affected Structures and Area

Sr. No.	Description	Nos.	Total Affected Area (m ²)
01	Residential Structure	08	422.52
02	Shops/ Commercial Structure	49	1374.31
Community Structure			
03	Mosques	01	15.61
04	Community generator room	01	52.03
Total		59	1864.47

2.8 COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

Due to widening of the road, two community structures i.e mosque and community owned generator room is also affected and its affected area is 67.64m². In case of the price valuation of the community structures, same assessment methodology is used as discuss under structures.



2.9 IMPACT ON INCOME / LIVELIHOOD

The project will impact 49 business/commercial structures owners. As per census data, the source of livelihood of these owners will be affected due to demolition of shops. In addition, shops owners will lose their self-employment on Permanent basis. These shops will be affected on permanent basis and these PAPS have been provided with livelihood allowance and additional compensation in case of being vulnerable if they are earning below the minimum wage/OPL.

2.10 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

The term “Indigenous Peoples” according to the WB OP 4.10 refers to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- Indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

In Pakistan, only the Kalash people are classified as Indigenous People. The subproject screening has confirmed that no IP groups were found in the sub-project area, therefore, the World Bank’s Indigenous Peoples Policy OP 4.10 is not triggered.

2.11 ARCHEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS SITES

No archaeological and historical site was found within the ROW or in the vicinity of proposed sub-project corridor.

2.12 IMPACT ON SEVERELY AFFECTED

PAPs losing significant part (more than 10%) of their productive assets are termed as severely affected. Out of the 49 shops/commercial structure owners, 100 % are losing more than 10% of their built-up areas of their shops and are considered as severely affected. As per census of the affected land owners (68 Nos), none of the affectees is identified as severely affected as the land being affected is hilly barren and the PAPs have no livelihood dependency on the affected land as their productive income source. They have developed other sources of income for earning their livelihoods. The severely affected PAPs will be provided severity allowance in order to develop other sources of income to maintain their daily household requirements.



2.13 IMPACT ON VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

Displaced elderly, disabled, female headed households and families living below the poverty line are recognized as vulnerable. Total 09 vulnerable PAPs have been identified as their monthly income below the minimum wage rate fixed by the Government of Pakistan in the budget for the Financial Year 2020-21. Entire of the 09 vulnerable are the shop owners as their monthly income below the minimum wage rate. **Table 2.6** shows the summary of the vulnerable PAPs.

Moreover, vulnerable PAPs will be provided a one-time Vulnerability Allowance equivalent to three months government announced minimum wage rate, i.e. Rs. 17500 per month and will be given preference in suitable project related employment. This will be reflected in the civil works contracts as well as the agreements between the project executing agency and the World Bank.

Table 2.6: Summary of Vulnerable PAPs

Sr. No.	Category of Vulnerable PAPs	No.
1	Shop owners	09
Total		09



3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 SOCIO- ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1.1 Objectives of the Socio-economic Baseline Survey

Socio-economic baseline survey presents an overview of the socio-economic conditions of project area in general, focusing on the key socio-economic development indicators such as demography, education and health facilities, income, expenditure trends and employment, to provide the context of the area in general. The main objective of the study was to analyze socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of the project beneficiaries in order to understand their interrelationships, dynamics, and qualities. The study also provides information to the project design in order to make the project interventions more effective, socially acceptable, culturally appropriate, gender sensitive and economically viable.

One of the key objectives of the study was to plan more sustainable and equitable development through adequate social risk management by identifying and assessing negative and positive impacts caused by a project, to design and implement measures to prevent, reduce or compensate adverse impacts and enhance positive ones.

3.1.2 Information / Data Collection Methodology

The methodology adopted for the survey included a detailed desk review of Project documents and relevant secondary information including official records and statistics, as well as academic and other subject matter reports. The secondary source information/data/reports include Detail Design drawings and latest Population Census Reports (2017) of District Swat. Similarly, primary source includes focus group discussions (FGDs), community consultations, individual interviews and walk through in the Project area, which helped the survey team to physically observe the socio-economic conditions in the project area and data collection. Meetings were held with all stakeholders including the affected community.

The sample size for the survey depends on the size of the affected persons in a project. A sample survey of 140 households was undertaken for the socio-economic survey from the possible affected households. In addition, a complete list including detail measurement survey (DMS) of affected private/government structures and public utilities was prepared.

The key variables covered in the surveys and qualitative interviews will include (i) identification and enumeration of the affected population; (ii) demography, (iii) social organization (iv) education and health facilities, (iv) occupational structures, (v) income and expenses level, (vi) access to social amenities, (vi) personal property, (vii) project's impacts on the local communities (viii) identification of gender impact including priorities and needs of the women. Questionnaire for socio-economic baseline is attached herewith as Appendices.



3.1.3 Areas of Socio-economic Baseline Survey

The proposed road is started from Mankial village and leading towards Serai and Jabba by passing through Badai village of Tehsil Behrain district Swat. To find out the social status of the residents, social survey near the Project Area was carried out at the following locations;

Sr. No.	Villages
1	Mankial
2	Bair
3	Gun Patai
4	Badai

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Project area is located in tehsil Behrain district Swat and profile is discussed as under:

3.2.1 Swat District at a Glance

Swat District is a district in Malakand Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan. Centered upon the upper portions of the Swat River, Swat was a major center of early Buddhist thought as part of the Gandhara kingdom, and today is littered with ruins from that era. Swat was home to Gandharan Buddhism and Hinduism, which lasted until the 10th century, after which most of the area converted to Islam. Until 1969, Swat was part of the Yusafzai State of Swat, a self-governing princely state.

Swat's capital is Saidu Sharif, though the largest city, and main commercial center, is the nearby city of Mingora. Swat is the 15th-largest district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The idyllic valleys of Behrain, Kalam and Madyan in the district of Swat constitute Swat-Kohistan. The name Swat-Kohistan was given to this area by its first recorded ruler Mian Gul Abdul Wadood of Swat state. The brief profile of the District Shigar is provided in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Profile of District Swat

Area	5337 Km ²
Height (above sea level)	980 meters
Current Population	2,309,570
Urban Population	695,900
Rural Population	1,613,670
Literacy Rate	48%
Density	430/ Km ²
Sub Divisions and Tehsils	07
Union Councils	65

3.2.1.1 Culture



In addition to its dramatic and natural beauty, Swat valley has rich and diverse cultural tapestry with its cultural heritage. The people of Swat are peaceful, hospitable, friendly with the majority being 'Pashto' speaking.

3.2.1.2 Geography

Swat is surrounded by Chitral, Upper Dir and Lower Dir in the West, Gilgit-Baltistan in North Kohistan, Buner and Shangla in the East and South East. The southern tehsil of Buner was granted the status of a separate district in 1991. Swat Valley is located in northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and enclosed by sky-high mountains. Swat's physical terrain can be divided into mountainous ranges and plains.

3.2.1.3 Tourist Attractions in Swat Valley

Swat boasts great biodiversity and natural beauty, the valley has dramatic natural beauty and there are many places which have attractions for the tourists. The area has seven beautiful valleys and offers picturesque treks to Chitral, Ghizer, Indus Kohistan and upper Dor. It has some beautiful lakes such as Mahi Dhaan (Mahudand), Saidgey, Bishigram, Kandol Lake, Daral and Shaitaan Goot. Beside this, major attractive places of the district are as following;

- Kalam Valley
- Kumrat Valley
- Madyan
- Bahrain
- Marghazar
- Saidu Sharif
- Malam Jabba
- Fizaghat

3.2.2 Population

Provisional results of the 2017 census show District Swat with a population of 2,309,570 capita, which comprises of 50.8% male and 49.2% female population. The area has seen a population growth of approximately 84% in the last 19 years. Urban and rural population comprised of 695,900 and 1,613,670 inhabitants respectively.

3.2.3 Language

Swat is ethnically and linguistically diverse. This complicates lessons in the primary schools and beyond. The main ethnic groups living in the area are Torwali, Gawri, Gujar, Oshojo, Qashqari (Khowar), and Pashtun Communities. The Torwali and Gujar communities forms the majority in the proposed project area. The Torwali community is said to be the original inhabitants of ancient Swat along with the Gawri community. As Swat is populated mostly by mainly Yousafzai



Pashtuns and Kohistani communities. The language spoken in the valley is Pashto, with a minority of Torwali and Kalami speakers in the Swat Kohistan region.

3.2.4 Education

Overall literacy rate in Swat is not enough, although the educational institutes that are located in this region doing their best to increase the literacy rate in this region and showing upward trend. There were 1,631 government schools in Swat, 1,367 were primary and of them 593 schools were for girls. According to the Alif Ailaan Pakistan District Education Rankings for 2017, Swat District with a score of 53.1, is ranked 86 out of 155 districts in terms of education. Furthermore, school infrastructure score is 90.26 ranking the district at number 31 out of 155 districts. But when we talk about the proposed project area, there is only one Government higher secondary school is available in Mankial for boys and primary school for girls. Other schooling and education facilities are available in Bahrain city.

Colleges/University in Swat are paying their efforts to escalation the educational level in this part by offering latest courses and programs. The students who are located in this region want to get the up to date knowledge along with true professional skills then these institutions are best choice for them.

Among the list of colleges/Universities in Swat there are several educational institutions as well which are providing leading educational services for the students. Different other educational government and private institutions are also certifying their role in education zone to develop the vigorous nation.

3.2.5 Health

Health and nutrition make important contributions to the economic development. Healthy people are more lively, energetic and effectively contribute to a country's economic growth, whereas, malnutrition, ill health and diseases are considered economic barriers. Pakistan is at a major crossroad in terms of health and development.

In proposed project area no particular health facility is available for the local community. Local people are used to go to Bahrain city (Tehsil) for basic health facilities. There is no Tehsil Headquarter Hospital in Bahrain city. Hence, local unqualified health practitioners and quakes are playing with the lives of the innocent and uneducated people.

To meet the health demands of the people, there are numerous clinics and hospitals in Mingora city. Saidu Teaching Hospital is located in Swat which is the 5th largest teaching hospital and institution of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The institution consists of two wings which are 1.5 km apart from each other. The institution has 1300 beds and further extension to 2000 beds new building is near to completion. The catchment area is Malakand Division and parts of Kohistan District. Moreover, the Jalil International Hospital, Sikandar Medical Infirmary Hospital, Hazara Medical



and Hassan Medical Complex in Swat are providing better health facilities to the local communities.

3.2.6 Family System

Family system and inhabited status play an important role to establish a strong, sustainable and well recognized and identified society/community. It also provides a binding force to unite and to make struggle to achieve their objectives or targets and a large family size is also considered as the strength of the family particularly in Pakhtoon culture.

The Joint family system is the dominant culture in the area. It was observed that the family structure in the area was very strong and members played a pivot role in solving their social and cultural problems.

Most of the families are living in joint family system comprising grandparents, uncles, aunts and lot of cousins, whereas only a small percentage of families are living as a single family (nuclear family system). Although the joint family system is generally undergoing a radical change, with a greater influence of media and education whereas people of the Project Area do not feel good about this change. Because while living in a joint family system a lot of emotional attachments are enhanced and they feel that by separating in nuclear family system, their relationships will be damaged and family ties will be weakened.

As per the locals, joint family system is basically a form of organization. In this organization, there are defined norms and values to be followed strictly by all the members. All the members have their defined tasks and responsibilities to perform. There is an equal share of each and every member of the family with the available resources in the form of money, food and other requirements and locals feel better in joint family system as compare to nuclear family.

During the discussion with the locals, it was clarified that large family size is also treated as the strength of the family.

3.2.7 Mechanism of Conflict Resolution

The people of the proposed Project Area are peaceful, hospitable and friendly. During the field survey, group discussions held with the local communities, it was observed that most of activities are carried out under the instruction of the head of a family and village committee. Although the project area is very peaceful but disputes are inevitable and take place in all human societies. Hence, the local community of the project area is not immune from having disputes at all levels among individuals, families or even tribes. Most of the conflicts in the Project Area are insignificant, i.e. crossing the boundaries of grazing area and quarrels among youngsters which are mutually resolved within the local communities.

The local community has been using the Jirga system which is the oldest and still one of the typical dispute resolution mechanisms in the society. Although the Jirga system has been very crucial in ensuring the administration of justice and harmony in the community in various ways,



it has also been subjected to several criticism due to its application of unwritten rules and informal structures which sometimes may lead to grave injustice to the parties to the disputes.

But majority of the disputes are being settled at local level through community heads and Jirga system. Sometimes, the conflicts not resolved by the parties would be referred to the police or court of justice.

3.2.8 Local Economy

The economy of this mountainous area, spread out over a valley stretching about 130km, depends primarily on fruit farming and tourism. Swat, with its lush green mountains, snow-capped peaks and numerous streams and rivers was long a tourist haven for Pakistanis, known locally as “the Switzerland of Pakistan”. After a military operation to retake the area from the control of Taliban fighters, Pakistan’s northwestern Swat Valley still appears to be struggling to get back on its feet. Approximately 38% of economy of Swat depends on Tourism and 31% depends on Agriculture.

Swat is one of those few areas in the world which produces excellent varieties of apples due to its temperate climate in summer. The apple produced here is consumed in Pakistan as well as exported to other countries. It is known as ‘the apple of Swat’. Swat is famous for peach production mostly grown in the valley bottom plains and accounts for about 80% of the peach production of the country. Mostly marketed in the national markets with a brand name of "Swat Peaches". The supply starts from April and continues till September because of a diverse range of varieties grown.

The local people of the proposed project area are also associated with both these sectors for earning their livelihood and contribute their share in local economy.

3.2.9 Religion

Swat was home to Gandharan Buddhism and Hinduism, which lasted until the 10th century, after which most of the area converted to Islam. As per social survey almost 100 % people are Muslim in the proposed project area.

3.2.10 Mother Language

Swat is populated mostly by mainly Yousafzai Pashtuns and Kohistani communities. The language spoken in the valley is Pashto, with a minority of Torwali and Kalami speakers in the Swat Kohistan region of Upper Swat. Specifically, in proposed project area, the Torwali and Gojri languages are being spoken on large scale.



3.2.11 Ethnicity/Tribes of the Project Area

Yusufzais, Akhund Khel, Miangan (Syed), Chitralis, Kohistanis, Nooristani, Awans and Gurjar (Gujar or Gurjar, its people are divided in different clans including the Khatana, Bajar, Chechi, Ahir, Chauhan, Parmara, Gangal etc.) are the major tribes of the district Swat. Moreover, The Dardic people of the Kalam region in northern Swat are known as Kohistanis. They speak the Torwali and Kalami languages. Some Khovar speakers reside in the Kalam region.

In the proposed project area of Mankial, Badai and Serai, two major tribes are residing which are Turwali and Gujar.

3.3 FINDINGS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY

3.3.1 Gender Composition of the Respondents

In order to keep maintain the gender balance during socioeconomic survey the interviews of both male and females were carried out. Interviews of the both genders present real picture of the project area. In this regard, 75% male and 25% female respondents were interviewed. The gender composition of the respondents is described in **Table 3.2** below;

Table 3.2: Gender Composition of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Gender	Number	Percentage
1	Male	105	75
2	Female	35	25
Total		140	100

In the pie chart the Gender Composition of the respondents is shown below.

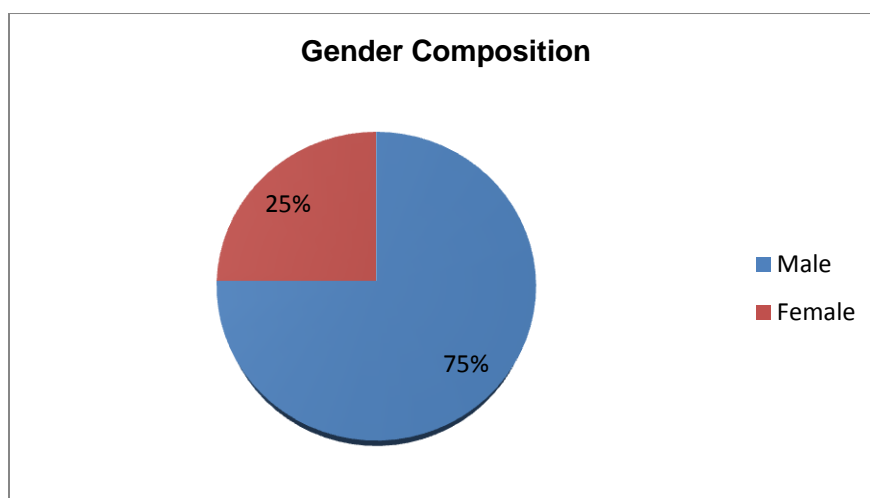


Figure 3.1: Gender Composition of the Respondents.

3.3.2 Age Composition of the Respondents

This section indicates the age composition of the respondents. During the socioeconomic survey it was made sure that respondents should be mature who can understand the importance of the survey and respond the questions in an effective way. Obviously, his/her provided information will be considered as dynamics of the community. **Table 3.3** shows that all of the respondents were adults and mature enough to describe the situation clearly.

Table 3.3: Age Composition of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Frequency Distribution	Number	Percentage
1	18 – 25	16	11
2	26 – 35	52	37
3	36 – 45	35	25
4	46 and above	37	26
Total		140	100

In the pie chart the age composition of the respondents are shown below.

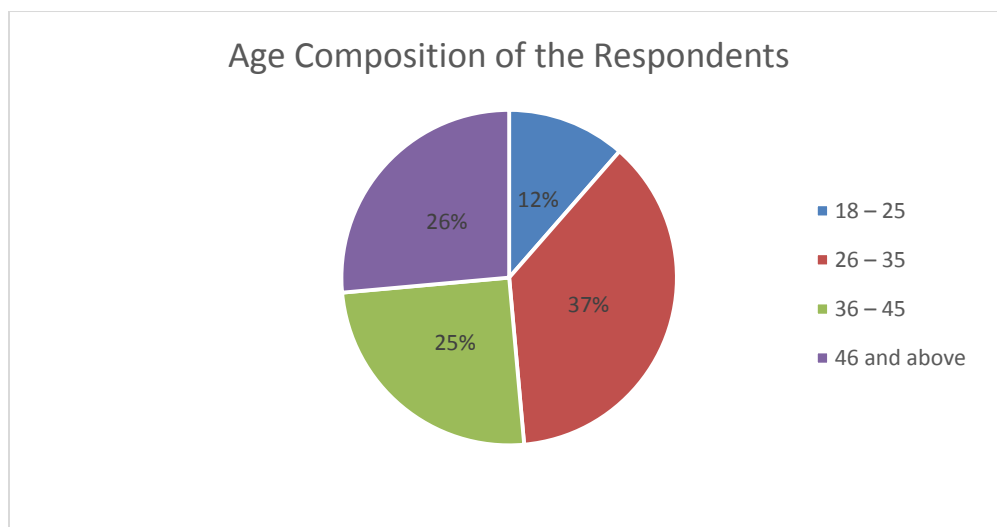


Figure 3.2: Age Composition of the Respondents.

3.3.3 Education Level of the Respondents

Education facilities are very petite in the proposed project area. Just a Higher Secondary School for boys and Primary school for girls is available in the proposed Project area. Entire community of project area use to send their children in these schools for basic education. **Table 3.4** indicates the educational level of the respondents.

Table 3.4: Education Level of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Education Level	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	30	21
2	Primary	40	29
3	Middle	30	21
4	Matric	16	11
5	Intermediate	8	6
6	Graduation & above	16	11
Total		140	100

In the pie chart the Educational Level of the respondents are shown below.

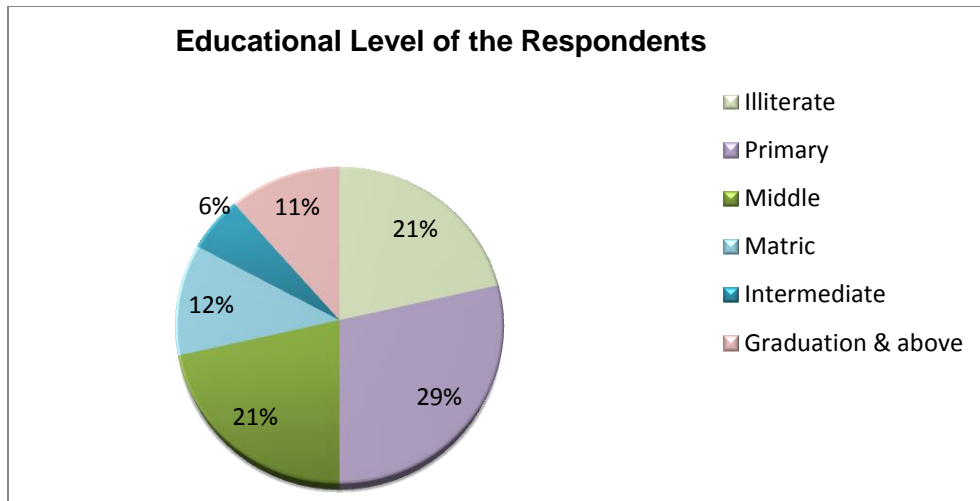


Figure 3.3: Educational Level of the Respondents.

3.3.4 Marital Status of the Respondents

Field survey reveals that 96% of the respondents were married whereas, only 04% were unmarried. **Table 3.5** indicates the Marital Status of the respondents.

Table 3.5: Marital Status of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Marital Status	Number	Percentage
1	Married	134	96
2	Un-Married	6	4
Total		140	100

In the pie chart the Marital Status of the respondents is shown below.

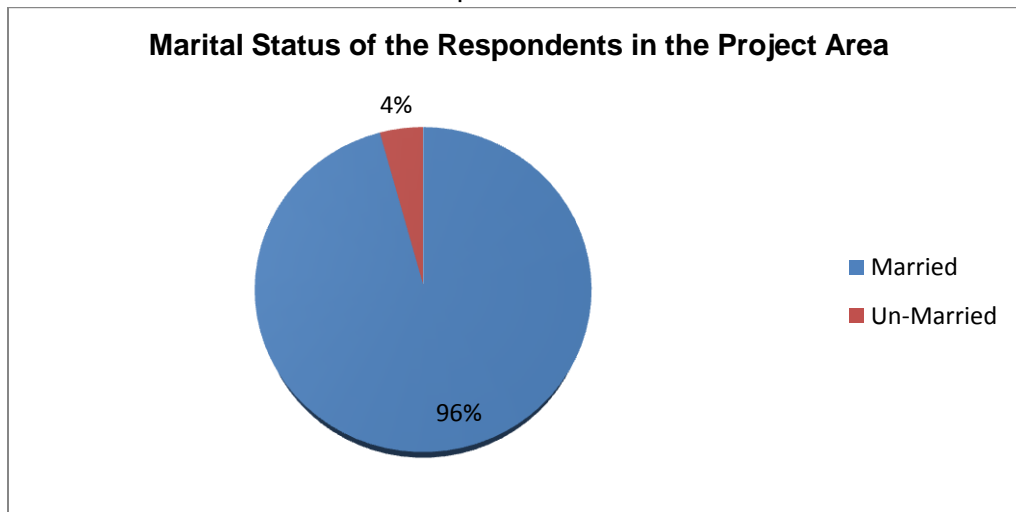


Figure 3.4: Educational Level of the Respondents



3.3.5 Gender wise Composition of the Respondent's Households

During the socioeconomic survey total 140 respondents were interviewed. Question was asked about the total family members of their families as well as gender of family members. **Table 3.6** indicates the gender wise composition of the family members of the Respondents,

Table 3.6: Gender wise Composition of the Respondent's HHs

Sr. No.	Family Members	Numbers	Percentage
1	Male	986	62
2	Female	616	38
Total		1602	100

In the pie chart the Gender wise Composition of respondent's HHs is shown below.

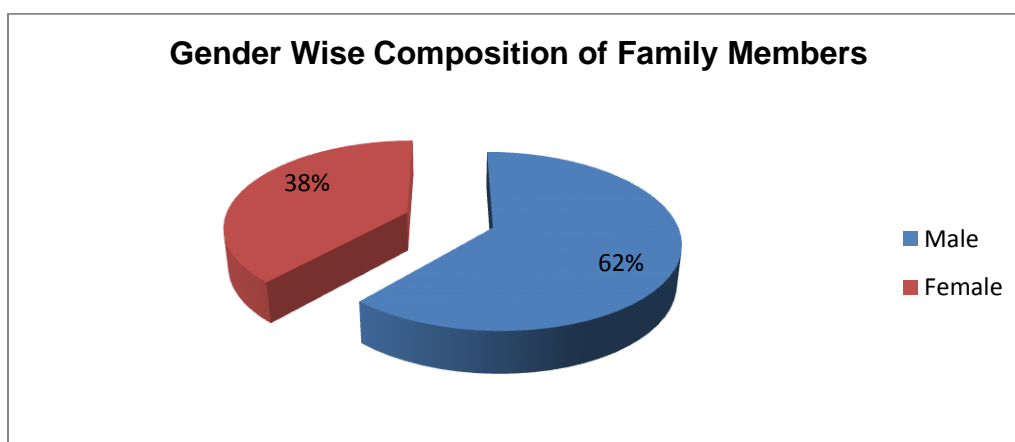


Figure 3.5: Gender wise Composition of the Respondent's HHs

3.3.6 Main Occupation of the Project Area

The majority of the entire community is associated with farming as well with tourism industry for earning their livelihood. The **Table 3.7** below mentioned that almost 29% of the respondents are associated with farming but it is seasonal due to harsh weather in winter season. In the same way, the business and labor opportunities are 16% and 14% respectively which are directly or indirectly associated with farming and tourism industry. The contribution of women in earning livelihood is minimal.

Table 3.7: Main Occupations of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Profession	Numbers	Percentage
1	Farmers	40	29
2	House wife	35	25
3	Businessmen/ shopkeepers	23	16
4	Labor	19	14



Sr. No.	Profession	Numbers	Percentage
5	Govt. Employee	11	8
6	Private Job	7	5
7	Drivers	5	4
Total		140	100

In the pie chart (Figure 3.6), Main Occupations of the respondents is shown below.

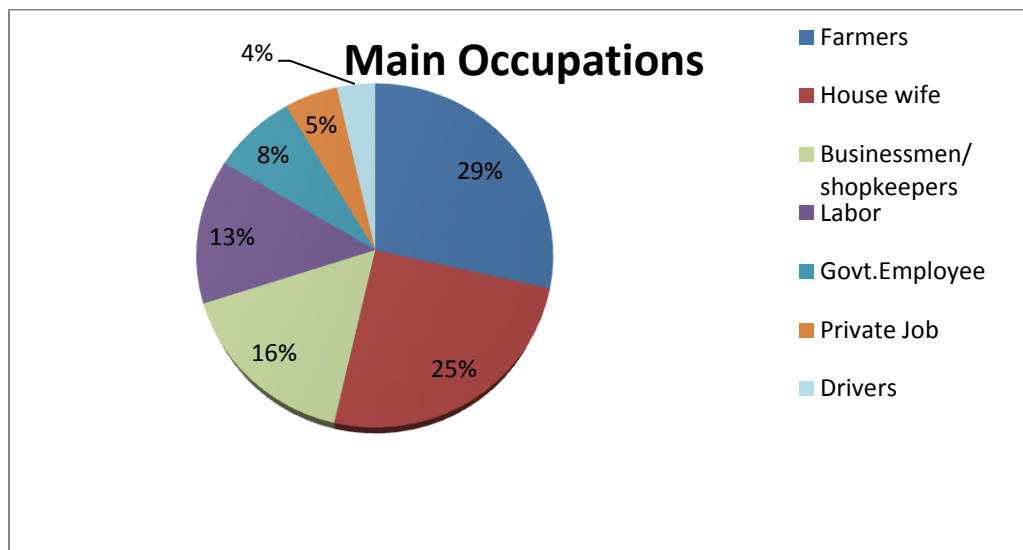


Figure 3.6: Main Occupations of the Respondents

3.3.7 Monthly Income of the Respondents

Most of the families are comprised of large family size. These local inhabitants are associated with the profession of farming as well as with the tourism industry. Due to seasonal work of tourism and farming most of the times this labor force remains idle at home. Specifically in winter season, there is no work to do in both sectors. Younger boys are supposed to collect fire woods from forest. Many of the adults are working on hotels and different shops as laborer, salesmen and waiters. From the **Table 3.8**, it is clear that most of the respondents living below the poverty line. About 40% fall in the low income group who are earning up to rupees 15,000 per month. 45% from the range 15,001 – 25,000 rupees, and 15% of the respondents were earning their monthly income more than 25,000 rupees per month. Income distribution details are given below;

Table 3.8: Average Monthly Income of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Income	Number	Percentage
1	Below 9000	28	20
2	9001-15000	28	20



Sr. No.	Average Monthly Income	Number	Percentage
3	15,001-25,000	63	45
4	Above 25,000	21	15
Total		140	100

In the pie chart the income groups of various respondents are shown below.

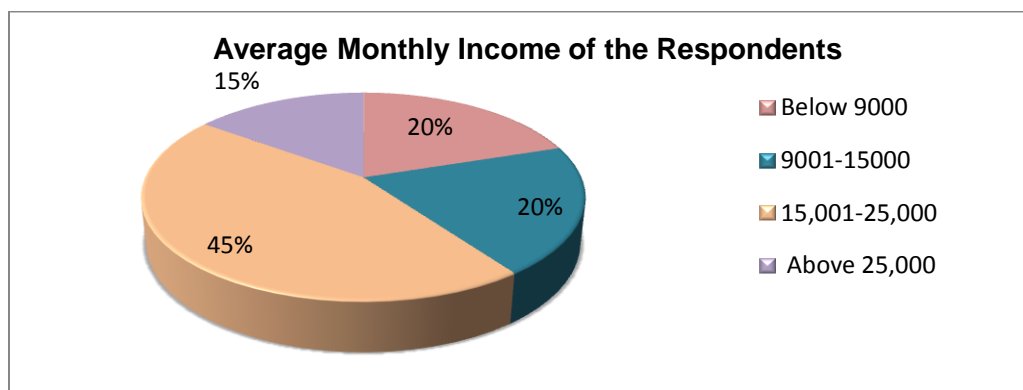


Figure 3.7: Range Monthly Income of the Respondents.

3.3.8 Expenditure of the Respondents

Household expenditures depends on the earning. Above mentioned income status shows the financial status of the respondents. In the same way, the expenses are in the line with income status. About 25% respondents reported their monthly expenditure below than Rs. 9000, and 19% respondents found within the range of 9001 – 15,000 per month. While, 43% fall between the expenditure ranges of 15,001 – 25,000. About 13% were having their expenses more than 25,000 per month. The average monthly expenditures have shown in **Table 3.9** and **Figure 3.8** below;

Table 3.9: Range of Monthly Expenditures of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Expenditures	Number	Percentage
1	Below 9000	35	25
2	9001-15000	27	19
3	15,001-25,000	60	43
4	Above 25,000	18	13
Total		140	100

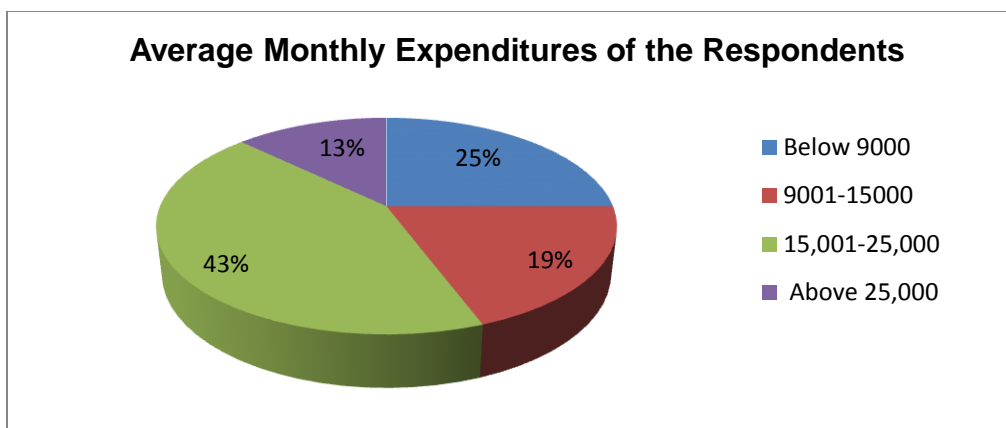


Figure 3.8: Range Monthly Expenditure of the Respondents

3.3.9 Ownership Status of the Houses

Sampled respondents were asked about their housing ownership status in order to know their level of living standard as reflected in **Table 3.10**. 100% respondents were living in their own houses. No respondent was found living on rent.

Table 3.10: Houses Ownership Status of Respondents

Sr. No.	Type of Ownership of House	Number	Percentage
1	Owner	140	100
2	Renter	0	0
Total		140	100

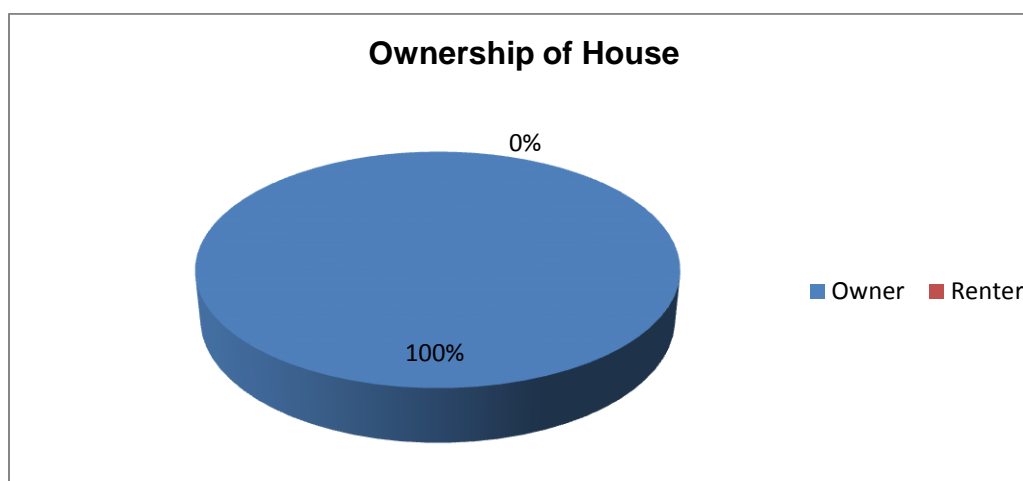


Figure 3.9: Ownership Status of the Respondents



3.3.10 Type of the Houses

Sampled respondents were asked about the construction type of their residential structures. Majority of the respondents 85% owned semi pakka structures whereas, 10% and 05% living in Pakka and Kacha housing structures respectively. Construction type of residential structures is as reflected in **Table 3.11**.

Table 3.11: Type of the Houses

Sr.No.	Type of House	Number	Percentage
1	Pakka	14	10
2	Semi Pakka	119	85
3	Katcha	7	5
Total		140	100

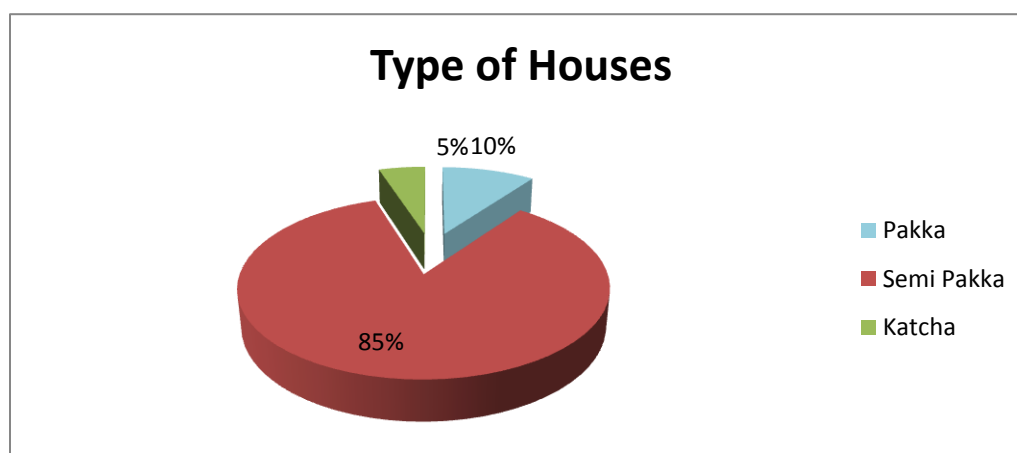


Figure 3.10: Type of Houses

3.3.11 Borrowing Status

There are two types of credit sources available to the people, formal and informal. The survey revealed that none of the respondent availed the credit either from informal or formal sources. **Table 3.12** shows the barrowing status of the respondents and also depicted in **Figure 3.11**.

Table 3.12: Borrowing Status of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Borrowing Status	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Yes.	0	0
2	No.	140	100
Total			

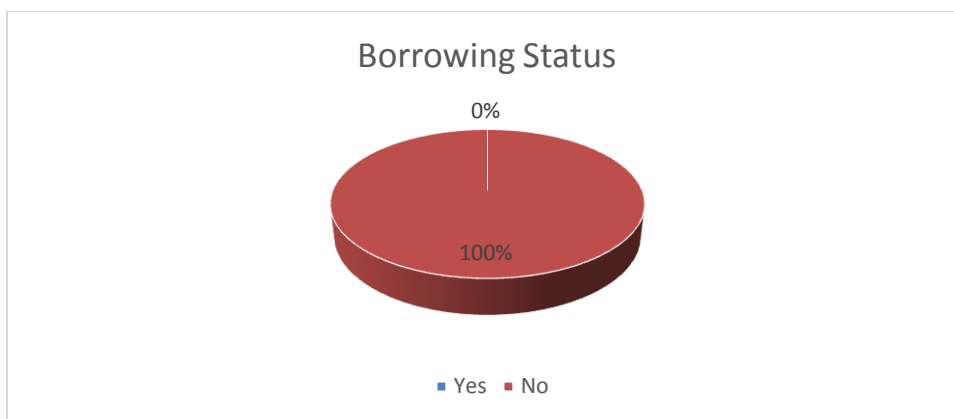


Figure 3.11: Borrowing Status

3.3.12 Mode of Transport

It was observed that most of the respondents travelled as pedestrian when travels between nearest villages in valley. Because it is difficult to move on vehicles in absence of proper road infrastructures. Whereas, in order to move to other cities or villages where road infrastructure exists, most of the respondents use their own transports either in shape of bike or car. **Table 3.13** describes mode of transport being used by the respondents sampled during social impact assessment survey. About 15% of respondents were using public transport and 85% reported their own private transport. While, the respondents using personal transport, use to go for public transport when they have to travel a far distance area. In this way they were enjoying both mode of transport including public & private for travel purpose. Data also depicted in the **Figure 3.12**.

Table 3.13: Mode of Transport

Mode of Transport	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Public	21	15
Personal	119	85
Total	140	100

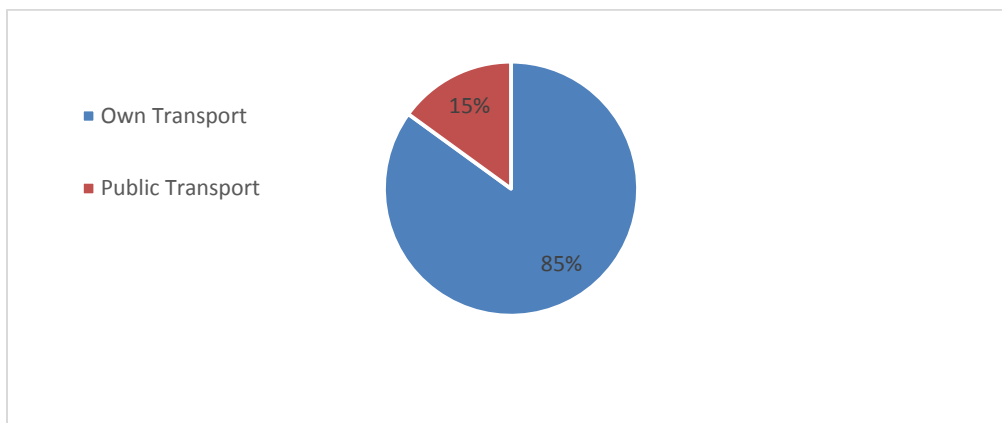


Figure 3.12: Mode of Transport of Households



3.3.13 Basic Amenities in the Project Area

Social infrastructure and basic amenities are crucial to creating sustainable communities. This assessment sets spaciousness of a household's dwelling, household amenities like availability of electricity and modern appliances, nature of access to water, fuel for cooking and type of sanitation facilities available as primary indicators for assessing standard of living. The proposed project area lacks in basic social amenities.

The result of the survey revealed that 100% of the households had electricity facility either from government side or by installation of small hydropower power generation systems on streams and Nullahs, water supply was available for the 32% of the sampled households while the health care facilities in shape of dispensaries/hospitals was not available in any village. Providing proper sewerage system to the communities is the responsibility of the government, and this particular facility was not available in the area. Whereas, almost 93% respondents were using cell phone for communication purpose. The information in respect of access to social amenities is given in **Table 3.14**.

Table 3.14: Basic Social Amenities in the Project Area

Sr. No.	Facility	Available (%)
1	Electricity	100
2	Gas	0
3	water supply	32
4	Sewerage System	0
5	Telephone/Mobile	93

Source: field survey

3.3.14 Source of Drinking Water in the Project Area

Drinking water, also known as potable water or improved drinking water is water safe enough for drinking and food preparation. Access to safe drinking water is not only a basic need and a precondition for healthy life, but is also a basic human right. The quality of water is directly linked to the quality of health.

Springs are the only source of drinking water for the local communities. According to the local people that respective water is clean and safe for drinking purpose. They drink and cook in the water of springs. Few people have access to water supplies but these water supplies also carries the water of springs which is managed through pipelines to make an easy access. **Table 3.15** shows the source of water for domestic usage.



Table 3.15: Sources of Drinking Water

Sr. No.	Water Supply Source	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Spring/Chashma	119	85
2	Water Supply	14	10
3	Others	07	05
Total		140	100

In the pie chart (**Figure 3.13**), sources of domestic water have been shown below.

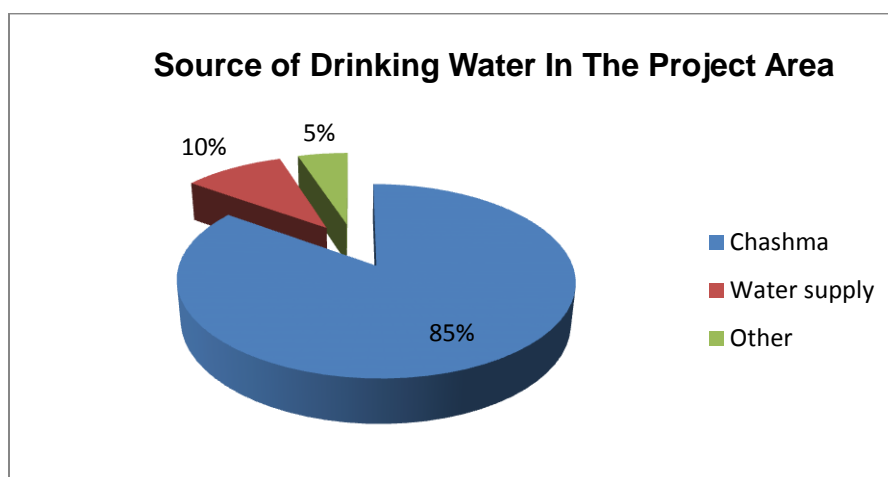


Figure 3.13: Sources of Drinking Water in the Project Area

3.3.15 Satisfaction about Quality of Water

Table 3.16 shows the current situation of the water quality in the project area. Few of the respondents 05% were not satisfied with the quality of water available in the project area. While, 95% respondents were happy with the quality of water. According to the satisfied respondents that the water of springs is very good for health because it carries extract of natural herbs.

Table 3.16: Satisfaction about Quality of Water

Sr. No.	Satisfaction about Quality of Water	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	No	07	05
2	Yes	133	95
Total		140	100

In the pie chart (**Figure 3.14**), the satisfaction about quality of water is shown below.

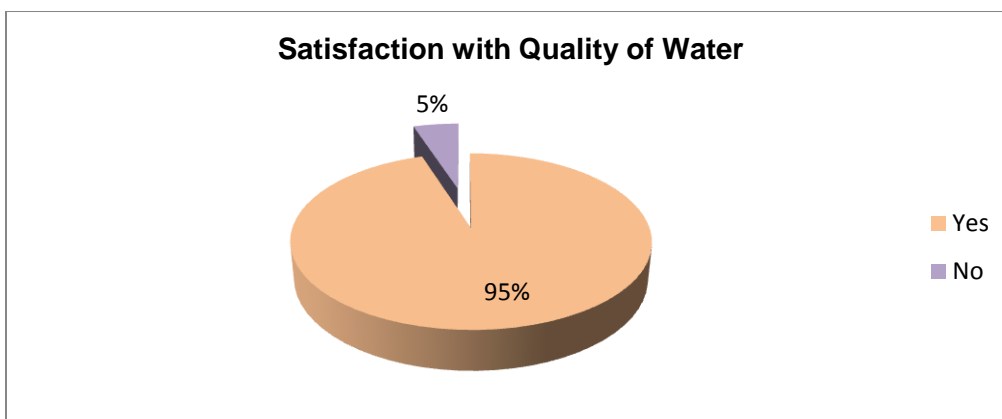


Figure 3.14 Level of Satisfaction with Quality of Water

3.3.16 Source of Energy for Cooking

Source of energy for cooking purpose was also asked during the survey from the respondents. **Table 3.17** indicates the sources which are being used by the respondents for cooking purpose.

Table 3.17: Source of Energy for Cooking

Sr. No.	Source of Energy for Cooking	Number	Percentage
1	Wood	98	70
2	Wood & LPG	28	20
3	LPG	14	10
Total		140	100

In the pie chart (**Figure 3-15**), the source of energy for cooking purpose is shown below.

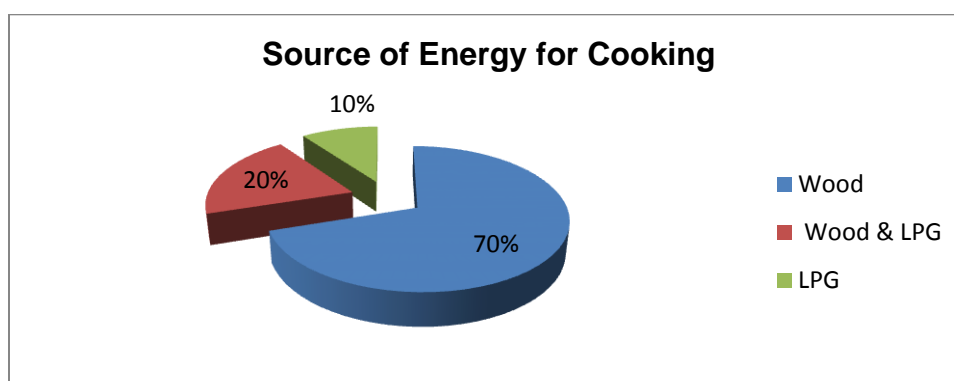


Figure 3.15: Source of Energy for Cooking



3.3.17 Shrines

Sufism known as Tasawuf in the Arabic-speaking world, is a form of Islamic mysticism that emphasizes introspection and spiritual closeness with the God. It is a mystical form of Islam, a school of practice that emphasizes the inward search for The God and shuns materialism.

A shrine is a holy or sacred site dedicated to a specific ancestor, hero, martyr, saint, daemon, or similar figure of respect. Shrines are constructed to keep alive the memory of these saints and Sufis. The shrines are places of respect in religion and keep close to the followers.

There is a popular shrine in the proposed project area of village Badai. The shrine is associated with the Peer Hazrat Muhammad Ismail famous with the name of Badai Baba Ji. People of the local area visits the respective shrine to observe their religious rituals. Respective shrine is away from the ROW of the proposed road and there will be no impact on the shrine due to project activities.

3.3.18 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

In the Project Area, three NGOs were present and working for the uplift of the marginalized communities in different sectors. Following NGOs are working for the rural development in the area,

- Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP)
- Idara Barai Taleem-o-Taraqi (IBT)
- Mankial Welfare Society (MWS)

Above mentioned NGOs were working in the below mentioned areas of development.

- Poverty Alleviation;
- Women's Empowerment;
- Promotion of Local Languages;
- Infrastructure Development
- Youth Development; and
- Policy Dialogue and Partnership.

3.4 SUMMARY OF POSITIVE IMPACTS AND ANTICIPATED CONCERNS.

During the socioeconomic survey, question was asked about the possible positive impacts of the proposed project as well as anticipated concerns of the respondents associated with the construction of the proposed road. The views of the respondents were as following;

3.4.1 Positive Impacts

- Most of the respondents showed their consent about the positivity of the project.
- Construction of new road will make easy to their access towards different areas.



- Respondents were of the view that proposed road will open the new doors for development of the area.
- There will be an easy access to beautiful tourist sites of Jabba and Badai which will promote tourism industry in the area.
- They were of the view that they will be new job opportunities for the local people during construction period of the proposed road.
- With the development of new tourism sites, the business opportunities will create for the local people and their existing business will also flourish.
- Property rates will also increase.
- The local people of Badai and Jabba will become able to get an easy access towards the health and education facilities available in Mankial and Bahrain.

3.4.2 Anticipated Concerns

- Respondents were of the view that the compensation for their affected land and structures should be given as per replacement value. It was made sure that they will get fair compensation for affected land and assets at market based replacement cost.
- They showed a fear that the government will not purchase their leftover land as that particular land (if nominal left) will not remain in their use.
- Local women mobility will be restricted because of construction activities;
- Dust and noise should manage during construction activities.
- Respondents demanded that the supply of public utilities will remain continue during construction phase.
- The educated youth is jobless, hence jobs should be provided to these male and females during project execution.
- Privacy of the local people should not be disturbed.

3.5 GENDER ASPECTS/ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The centrality of gender equality, women's empowerment and the realization of women's rights in achieving sustainable development has been increasingly recognized in recent decades. This recognition is evident in a number of international norms and agreements, including principle 20 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted in 1992, in its statement regarding the full participation of women being essential to achieving sustainable development. The women of this area are hardworking, but they are waiting for the easy access to drinking water, education and health facilities. Women of this area really need attention regarding their empowerment status.

Women have a vital role in maintaining domestic functions. During the field survey, the question was asked from the female as well as from male respondents about the women's participation in different activities of daily life. The survey has revealed that participation of women in various household activities in the Project Area is generally high (100 %) in the case of household activities to take care and maintenance work of the household, such as fetching water, collecting fuel wood, cooking, washing, cleaning, looking after children and taking care of patients at homes.



Economic activities for women in the Project Area are very rare, except the agriculture, livestock rearing and making traditional dresses in few cases. Recognition of their role and improvement in their socio-economic status is dire need of the time.

3.5.1 Project Impacts on Women's Mobility and Access

The women occasionally travel outside their villages, mostly for visiting doctors, shopping and social events. Very few girls travel for education or to access vocational facilities located in the urban centres. Women were concerned that, during the project implementation, their travel time and privacy as well as their social networking may be affected. There were number of women involved in agriculture/ farming activities in the field, and only a few number of women working outside their houses/ villages.

In this context, a proper mitigation measures need to adopt to avoid/ or minimize their disturbances, although these disturbances will be temporary. It is not likely there will be significant mobility issues for women during the proposed sub-project implementation, since a nominal number of women were working in farm fields and out of their houses/villages.

3.5.2 Women's Participation in the Decision Making at the Household

During consultations, it was found that most decisions are taken by both men and women at the household level. However, the decision for women to work outside their home is not taken by the women themselves but by the men. This also indicates restricted mobility of women outside the village. It has been observed that the role of women in decision making was not much significant like the marriage of children, sale and purchase of property, sale and purchase of animals, decisions regarding the schooling of children and to attend social activities. Women shared that women's participation in decision making is more encouraged and common in educated families and younger generation. Educated couples believe in sharing and taking joint decisions.



4 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

4.1 GENERAL

The consultation and information disclosure to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other stakeholders during project planning, designing and implementation stages is a key to sustainable development. Likewise, participation of stakeholders at all stages of project preparation is essential to meet the objectives of meaningful consultation under resettlement policy. During preparation of the RAP, project affected persons and other stakeholders from different fields of life were consulted to learn their concerns and adopt appropriate measure in project design, resettlement planning and implementation and disseminate requisite information about project impacts, bank policy guidelines and land acquisition parameters.

4.2 OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSULTATION

Consultations are key processes through which stakeholders influence project decision making and outcomes. It is the starting point for all resettlement activities. Experiences have shown that many resettlement-related problems are avoidable provided consultation activities are undertaken ahead to engage the community in local decision making. In many ways, stakeholders' consultations are "problem-solving" opportunities and help find meaningful options to various problems. It is always a two-way process where the executing agency, policy makers, beneficiaries and affected persons discuss and share their concerns in a project process.

The stakeholder's communication policy is based on the principles of transparency, timeliness, participation, meaningful engagement, and inclusiveness. Means of communication and consultation are to promote participation of those who may otherwise tend to be marginalized such as women, elderly, disabled and the poor. Stakeholder's communication will encompass institutional stakeholders, communities within the project area, and persons directly affected by the project.

In order to meet the criteria of meaningful consultation process, consultations were held with PAPs from early stages of the project. At the start of the project, during the preparation of environmental and social screening reports during the month of August 2020 and later on for during the month of December 2020 for the preparation of draft RAP, a series of consultation sessions were held with the PAPs and institutional stakeholders. These consultation meetings proved very useful for information sharing and consensus building. Concerns raised during the meetings were incorporated in the RAP.

The consultation process will be continued to share the latest development interventions in the project and solicit responses from the PAPs. Consultation sessions were held in different settlements along the project route.



At this stage, specific objectives of the public consultation were as follows:

- To share fully the information with the affected people about Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Mankial Bada Serai Road Project, its components and activities, latest interventions in the project development;
- To share the views of local people and PAPs about the land acquisition and compensation process;
- To disseminate the impacts of the project in terms of land acquisition, relocation of infrastructure, displacement and measures proposed to minimize the resettlement related impacts;
- To identify possible social impacts during the construction and operational phase of the project;
- To obtain the co-operation and participation of the PAPs in the resettlement planning and implementation process;
- To ensure transparency in all the project activities through sharing the information;
- Increase public confidence about the proponent, reviewers and decision makers; and
- The guiding principle underlying consultations is that social safeguard planning and implementation must follow a consultative and participatory process to ensure success of the project. This was further reinforced by the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12.

The policies which give high priority to public consultation and participation during designing and implementation process are provided in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Frameworks for Consultation

Legal/ Policy Source	Regulations/Safeguard Policy Requirements
Government of Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894 requires disclosures i.e. Under/4publication of preliminary notification; under Section/5A public purpose and hearing of objections• Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 1997 Guidelines for Public Consultation requires public consultation and involvement in project planning and implementation. The policy and procedures require proponents to consult with affected community and relevant NGO during preparation reports. The guidelines contain a number of references to the need for Public Involvement.



Legal/ Policy Source	Regulations/Safeguard Policy Requirements
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OP.4.01, Clause 14 described that for all Categories A and B projects proposed for IBRD or IDA financing, during the EA process, the borrower consults project-affected groups and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) about the project's Environmental aspects and takes their views into account. The borrower initiates such consultations as early as possible. For Category A projects, the borrower consults these groups at least twice: (a) shortly after environmental screening and before the terms of reference for the EA are finalized; and (b) once a draft EA report is prepared. In addition, the borrower consults with such groups throughout project implementation as necessary to address EA-related issues that affect them. • OP 4.12/Involuntary Resettlement: (i) Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement plans; (ii) Affected persons should be informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (iii) APs may be involved in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance; (iv) Establish appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms; and (v) Particular attention be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

4.3 PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

Project stakeholders were engaged in the review and discussions on various project aspects of social and resettlement issues at the early stage. There are two categories of stakeholders in project.

Table 4.2: Categories of Project Stakeholders

Primary stakeholders	All project affected persons, households, communities, Project beneficiaries - for instance, residents of the project area, including the resettled community's users of the road vulnerable and gender.
Secondary Stakeholders	C&W and other related government departments/agencies, responsible for the design, management and implementation of the project, the financing institutions like the World Bank, mass media/civil society members, consultants and project advisors.

4.4 FORUMS CONSULTED

The following forums were used to carry out the public consultation process.

- Consultative meetings held with the local residents, shop keepers and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) along the road
- Scoping sessions held with the representatives of local communities



- Focus group discussions held with main road users such as Locals, drivers, daily travelers, etc.

The concerns raised by the stakeholders were considered in developing the entitlement matrix and resettlement plan, in order to enhance project acceptability among the general public on social considerations. **Table 4.3** provides a summary of the public consultations.

Table 4.3: Summary of Consultation Meetings with the Primary and Secondary Stakeholders

Sr. No.	Village /Mouza	Venue	Date	No. of Participations
01	Mankial	Locals	21-12-2020	12
02	Mankial	Shopkeepers	21-12-2020	15
03	Gun Pattay	Locals	22-12-2020	06
04	Bair	Locals	22-12-2020	05
05	Badai	Shopkeepers	23-12-2020	22
06	Badai	Locals	23-12-2020	19
07	Mankial	Females	21-12-2020	22
08	Badai	Females	23-12-2020	17

Table 4.4: Summary of Consultation Meeting with the Institutional Stakeholders

Sr. No.	District/City	Department/Venue	Name/Designation	Date
01	Swat	EPA, Saidu Sharif	Mr. Ibrar Ahmed, AD-EPA, +9233305387741	22-12-2020
02		Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Bahrain	Mr. Hidayat Ullah, AC-Bahrain +923319194127	21-12-2020
03		Patwar Khana, Bahrain	Mr. Siraj, Patwari +923159930561	21-12-2020
04		Social Welfare Department, Saidu Sharif	Mr. Akbar Khan, Assistant Social Welfare Officer +923329467005 +929469240203	22-12-2020
05		Mankial Welfare Organization	Tawas 0312 6123222	22-12-2020
06		Idara Barai Taleem-o-Traqi (IBT)	Zubair Tarwali 03115000233 Aftab Ahmad	23-12-2020
07		Office of the Executive Engineer-Building Division C&WD-Saidu Sharif	Mr. Saeedullah, Draftsman +923349357095 Mr. Sajjad, Admin Officer +923469900778	22-12-2020
08		Agriculture Department (Extension), Saidu Sharif	Mr. Muhammad Uzair, District Director +923005748099	22-12-2020
09		Office of Agriculture Officer, Agriculture Department (Extension), Madian	Mr. Iqbal Hussain, Agriculture Officer +923449645491	23-12-2020
10		Fisheries Department, Saidu Sharif	Mr. Ibrar Ahmad Assistant Director (AD) Fisheries Swat.	22-12-2020



Sr. No.	District/City	Department/Venue	Name/Designation	Date
			+923139628638	
11		Forest Department, Bahrain Swat.	Mr. Akbar Jan Sub-Divisional Forest Officer (SDFO) Bahrain. +923158854401	23-12-2020
12		Wildlife Department, Mingora Swat.	Mr. Abdul Ghafoor- Wildlife (DFO/DWO) Swat Mr. Aizaz Aleem. Range Officer Wildlife. +929469240248	31-12-2020
13	Peshawar	KP-EPA	Mr. Waheed Khan, Deputy Director +923115420615	11-08-2020

4.5 APPROACH ADOPTED FOR THE CONSULTATION

To hold the meetings, PAPs were gathered at one place before the meeting in each bazar area and the villages. During the meetings, PAPs were asked to discuss the social, resettlement and project related issues. The meetings were held in an open encouraging atmosphere where PAPs expressed their concerns and views freely. For meetings with the institutional stakeholders, they were contacted through cell phone calls to confirm their availability and meetings were held in their offices at the given times.

4.6 INFORMATION DISSEMINATED

Following issues were discussed and disclosed to the stakeholders during the consultation meetings:

- Introduction of the project;
- Description of various project components, its activities and impacts;
- Description of land acquisition process;
- Description of criteria of evaluation of buildings and other infrastructure;
- Description of criteria of evaluation of land and trees;
- Description of criteria of evaluation of business losses;
- Basis for determining the rates of land, trees and other infrastructure;
- Discuss social and environmental impacts;
- Discuss overall land acquisition and resettlement related impacts of the project; and
- Needs, priorities and reactions of the affected people regarding the proposed Project.

4.7 STAKEHOLDERS CONCERNS TOWARDS THE PROJECT

As per stakeholders, the Upgrading of Mankial Bada Serai Road, District Swat Project will have several impacts of varying significance. Despite the impacts, the affected communities have a friendly attitude towards the project although there was some opposition, particularly arising due to lack of information regarding compensation assistance and resettlement, at the beginning of the social assessment.



The interest of the PAPs of the Project was in evidence during the consultation meetings held in August and December 2020 at different locations. The meetings were attended by a large number of residents and shopkeepers of the bazars. The consultant team encouraged the participants to express themselves and engaged in detailed discussion on project impacts, community consultation, compensation, awareness about the project, resettlement policies and mode of community support for the project. Some concerns were raised by the participants, particularly with regard to replacement costs for land acquired by the project. There was active participation at the meetings and participants expressed their willingness to support the Project. **Table 4.5** shows concerns from the consultation meetings with the affected households and communities along with responses.



Table 4.5: Concerns raised During the Consultation Meetings and their Responses

Sr. No.	Key Topic	Concerns Raised	Responses
		<p>During the consultation process, NESPAK team briefed the proposed KITE Project and Upgrading Of Mankial Bada Serai Road, as being part of KITE in Swat District. Local residents and the shopkeepers considered the project very positive for the facilitation of tourists flow up to Bada Serai and Jabba and emphasized that the up-gradation work of the road should be completed as early as possible. The improvement works in the road condition project will provide additional employment opportunities for the locals. The participants of the meetings raised concern that the land acquisition and demolition of shops in the Mankial bazar areas should be avoided for the up-gradation/rehabilitation of the road, however, If it is necessary, then compensation should be paid to the affected land and shop owners. The affectees losing their businesses should be paid compensation for the loss of their incomes and locals should be given priority for the hiring of local labour during the construction of road. Disturbance to the graveyards and mosques in different communities along the road should be avoided. The various concerns raised related to compensation and procedures for rate assessment and income restoration with their responses during the consultation sessions are given below;</p>	
01	Compensation for Lost Assets	Participants emphasized that all the affected assets such as houses, shops and trees should be fairly compensated before the start of the construction.	All the affected assets will be compensated on the market rates as per law and payment will be made before the start of construction.
02	Principles and Procedures of Rate Assessment	The affected community expressed their desire to adopt the market rates for compensation purpose and disclose the same to them. Rates will be shared and disclosed with local peoples and finalized with the consideration of affected people according to the market rate.	The compensation rates will be based on negotiations with the local communities to reflect the replacement value of the assets acquired as per local law and World Bank Policy. It will be in coordination of C&W and Revenue Department.
03	Inconvenience to Local people	<p>During the construction phase of the project, this will result in causing inconvenience to the nearby residents and affecting their daily life activities. They feared that their lives and routine will be highly disturbed as a result of resettlement and dislocation.</p> <p>The road construction should avoid the schools,</p>	<p>The contractor will ensure that construction work does not hinder local people's access to the local route and their ability to cross it safely.</p> <p>The graves will not be affected. Dismantling of mosques will be</p>



Sr. No.	Key Topic	Concerns Raised	Responses
		settlements as well as sensitive location (i.e. shrine, mosques, graveyard etc.).	avoided to the extent possible. If avoidance is not possible, cash compensation will be provided for restoring affected cultural / community structures (i.e. mosques, shrine, roads, schools, graves etc.), to the recognized patron/custodian.
04	Control over dust and noise	Minimize the effects of noise, dust, vibration, traffic and lightening associated with construction activities on the communities living along the project route that can cause disturbances and stress.	Sprinkling of water will be ensured to avoid dust problem and contractor will be bound for sprinkling of water. Noise barriers shall be provided in sensitive area in form of boundary wall.
05	Lack of trust in local government	Some PAPs indicated that they could not rely on the local government for proper compensation of land acquisition and resettlement.	Local people will be included in various project committees to increase their confidence in the process. Monitoring will be carried during implementation.
06	New civic Amenities	The participants demanded for the improved educational and health facilities in the areas along the road.	It was indicated that the construction of this road would increase and improve their accessibility to high schools, health outlets, banks, and fuel stations and enhance business and employment opportunities in the area.
07	Income / Employment	Local people raised concerns related to income restoration/ rehabilitation such as employment opportunities. Poor people should be given special attention for employment during construction stage and establish	The contractor will provide jobs to the locals on priority basis. Effort will be made to engage



Sr. No.	Key Topic	Concerns Raised	Responses
		vocational training center for local people.	poor & vulnerable during the construction stage of the project.
08	Monitoring and Implementation of project	World Bank should ensure strict monitoring during compensation payment to the PAPs. Implementation of the project should be in time without any delays.	Internal and external monitoring of the project implementation provisions are part of the RAP.
09	Fears and Concerns of Women	The presence of outside labor may restrict the movement of local women. Elderly women with less exposure and the illiterate shared that they have no idea about the procedures regarding compensation. They feared that even if they are affected and compensated they will not be able to properly utilize the money. They shared that there is no platform or forum at the village level through which women can voice their problems.	Labor movement will be restricted to construction camps to avoid any inconvenience to local population and to ensure women's privacy and houses. The representation of women is ensured at different levels of GRM by inducting female members in the GRCs. The PMU will have a social specialist with gender expertise who will ensure women's issues are handled sensitively and expediently.



4.8 CONSULTATION WITH INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

Table 4.6 shows the concerns of institutional stakeholders.

Table 4.6: Concerns of Relevant Departments/Institutional Stakeholders

Sr. No.	Department	Name, Designation & Contact No.	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Response on Concerns
During the meetings with institutional stakeholders, NESPAK team briefed the proposed KITE Project and Upgrading of Mankial Bada Serai Road, as being part of KITE in Swat. The institutional stakeholders appreciated the project and considered it of vital importance for the facilitation of tourist's up to Bada Serai and Jabba and ensured their full cooperation for the execution of the project. The detailed concerns raised by different government departments and their responses are given below;				
01	EPA, Saidu Sharif	Mr. Ibrar Ahmed, AD-EPA, +9233305387741	<p>Tree cutting should be avoided at the maximum, however where unavoidable, C&WD needs prior permission (NOC) from Forest Department to cut the trees;</p> <p>Road is passing through ecologically sites; tree cutting from the ecologically designated reserve sites should be avoided;</p> <p>Relocation of commercial shops in the bazar areas such as Mankial, Badai etc along the Road should be avoided;</p> <p>Disturbance to the graveyards in various settlements along the road should be avoided;</p> <p>Upon inquiry from EPA regarding requirement of environmental study for the rehabilitation and up-gradation of this road, it was advised by the EPA that C&WD should write a letter to Director-EPA about the decision on environmental study (whether EIA/IEE) for the proposed up gradation of this Road.</p>	Entire concerns of the officials were recorded and it was briefed that all concerns will be addressed during the design, construction and operation stage of the proposed project. The concerns related to land acquisition and resettlement are being addressed in the RAP of the Project.
02	Office of the Assistant	Mr. Hidayat Ullah, AC-Bahrain	NESPAK team briefed about the Project and share the details of the proposed project;	It was responded that all concerns are being addressed in the design of



Sr. No.	Department	Name, Designation & Contact No.	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Response on Concerns
	Commissioner, Bahrain	+923319194127	Assistant Commissioner expressed concerns about the physical displacement of the people due to construction of the proposed project, particularly at settlement of Mankial; He suggested, the alignment in the residential area should be avoided with alteration in the design to the possible extent; He also suggested if unavoidable, then the DPs should be resettled properly. Clearing of RoW would be a challenge and it could be a main obstacle in the project completion in time.	the road up gradation project.
03	Patwar Khana, Bahrain	Mr. Siraj, Patwari +923159930561		
04	Social Welfare Department, Saidu Sharif	Mr. Akbar Khan, Assistant Social Welfare Officer	NESPAK team briefed about the Project and share the details of the proposed project; It will be beneficial for the commuters and help to reduce the accidents; The proposed project will contribute to the economic and social development of the region; It is the suggested that social related issues should be fully addressed during the construction of the proposed project.	The cooperation of the Govt. officials was appreciated and it was made sure that their concerns regarding will be shared with the stakeholders to minimize the impacts of the proposed project.
05	Mankial Welfare Organization	Mr. Tawas, President +923126123222	There will be positive impact of this project on the livelihood and economy. More tourism may disturb the natural beauty of the area, therefore well managed and sustainable tourism development is needed. Solid waste should be managed properly as it pollutes the environment. The pressing needs of people are access roads, jobs and availability of eatable items in market.	Comments will be documented and concerns will be conveyed to the relevant department.
06	Idara Barai Taleem-o- Traqi (IBT)	Mr. Zubair Tarwali, Director +923115000233	The Organizations emphasized clean water supply, health and education, as well awareness raising and sensitization of civic and legal rights and obligations,	Comments will be documented and concerns will be conveyed to the relevant department.



Sr. No.	Department	Name, Designation & Contact No.	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Response on Concerns
			implementation of existing laws and labor standards relating to women, jobs and skills training for skilled and unskilled labor; Solid waste should be managed properly as it pollutes the environment; The pressing needs of people are access roads and jobs; Provide proper security to local people during construction and operational phase.	
07	Office of the Executive Engineer-Building Division C&WD-Saidu Sharif	Mr. Saeed Ullah, Draftsman +923349357095 Mr. Sajjad, Admin Officer +923469900778	Provided rates of buildings for cost estimation of structures through his quantity surveyor.	Provided rates will be adopted for estimation of cost of affected structures.
08	Agriculture Department (Extension), Saidu Sharif and Madian	Mr. Muhammad Uzair, District Director +923005748099 Mr. Iqbal Hussain, Agriculture Officer +923449645491	The official was briefed and the route of the proposed road was shared for better understanding of the project. Crops details of the area were shared along with other details. The compensation rates for some species were also provided by the department which were adopted for previous projects i.e. as per the updated markets during implementation phase.	It was responded that all concerns are being addressed in the design of the road up gradation project.
09	Fisheries Department, Saidu Sharif	Mr. Ibrar Ahmad Assistant Director (AD) Fisheries Swat. +923139628638	The official was briefed regarding the proposed project. In response, he shared that no wetlands and sensitive Aquatic assets are falling in the route, but some local species are present in the Mankial Nullah, as captured in baseline. During the construction phase, if any sensitivity is observed fisheries department should be informed regarding the issue.	It was responded that all concerns are being addressed in the design of the road up gradation project.



Sr. No.	Department	Name, Designation & Contact No.	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Response on Concerns
			Contractor should be strictly briefed to avoid waste disposal in running waters and ponds as well.	
10	Forest Department, Bahrain Swat.	Mr. Akbar Jan Sub-Divisional Forest Officer (SDFO) Bahrain. +923158854401	<p>The SDFO was briefed by NESPAK Ecologist regarding the Mankial route and other specifications. In result the officer responded the following and one of the departmental representative accompanied the consultant for field.</p> <p>The trees along the road in some areas are falling in the designated forests and declared as protected forests, if there are any damages to these trees or forests/designated forest NOC from the forest department/ concerned authority will be mandatory before the initiation of the construction activities. The flora and forest of the region was discussed among the Forest officer and NESPAK ecologist and agreed to avoid tee cuttings up to maximum level to keep the ecological balance of the region.</p>	Efforts have been made to avoid the tree cutting at maximum and for every tree cut, 10 new trees will be planted, for which a tree plantation plan is proposed suggesting indigenous species for re-plantation. Mitigation measures have been proposed in the environmental study for minimizing impacts on wildlife.
11	Wildlife Department, Mingora Swat.	Mr.Abdul Ghafoor-Wildlife (DFO/DWO) Swat And Aizaz Aleem. Range Officer Wildlife. +929469240248	<p>The representatives of wildlife department were briefed about the proposed activates of the Mankial road project.</p> <p>Minimum/no damages to the habitats were recommended;</p> <p>Loss of trees will have discouraged to keep the eco balance and to protect habitat of wildlife of the region as mentioned in baseline.</p> <p>The official shared that some of the project area is falling under community game reserve so, extreme care should be taken while working in the valley. The NOC is mandatory prior to start any sort of activity, as per law of land.</p> <p>Required details of the faunal species of the region</p>	It was responded that all concerns are being addressed in the design of the road up gradation project.



Sr. No.	Department	Name, Designation & Contact No.	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Response on Concerns
			were also provided.	
12	Environmental Protection Agency, Peshawar-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Mr. Waheed Khan, Deputy Director +923115420615	NESPAK team briefed the proposed KITE Project and its sub-projects in various districts such as Abbottabad, Mansehra, Swat and Chitral of KP Province; EPA-Peshawar emphasized that ecologically sensitive sites should be avoided as far as possible and ensures the minimum tree cutting along the proposed roads.	It was briefed that entire project related requirements and documentation will be completed according to SOPs of the study.



4.9 DISCLOSURE OF RAP

Public disclosure enables affected groups and interested parties to understand likely implications of the project and to provide input into project design. It promotes dialogue among stakeholders i.e. may include other private entities, government, community, NGOs and implementing agencies. As per OP 4.01 and OP 4.12, for all Category A and B projects the environmental and social aspects must be discussed with the stakeholders.

The objectives of public disclosure are to aid meaningful public consultation and to ensure transparency of World Bank operations to its stakeholders and constituents. The safeguard documents will be disclosed on the website of C&W and on the World Bank projects and operations site after approval of Draft RAP.

During the disclosure process, meetings/sessions containing project information and relevant aspects of public interest will be delivered to the public, including project brochures, executive summaries of RAP in Urdu and English languages.

After approval by the C&W department and clearance by the World Bank, executive summary of RAP in Urdu and English will be placed at the Project Implement Unit as well as different locations in the project area (such as schools, mosques, local government offices, any women friendly locations, etc.) so as to make it easily accessible to all the PAPs and other stakeholders.



PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH STAKEHOLDERS



Meeting with Assistant Commissioner, Bahrain



Meeting with AD-Fisheries, Saidu Sharif



Meeting with District Director, Agriculture Department, Saidu Sharif



Meeting with DD-EPA, Peshawar



Meeting with AD-EPA, Saidu Sharif



Meeting with Assistant Social Welfare Officer, Saidu Sharif

Photographic View of Consultation Meetings with Stakeholders



Consultation Meeting at Badai Bazar



Consultation Meeting with PAPs at Gun Pattay



Consultation Meeting with PAPs at Badai



Meeting with Revenue Staff & locals at site



Consultation meeting with female in Mankial



Consultation Meeting with PAPs at Mankial



5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 GENERAL

PAPs will be fully informed of their rights and about the complaints redressal procedures verbally and in writing during consultations, assessment survey, and during the time of compensation. Further, to minimize the number of grievances, efforts will be made to involve PAPs in design and selection processes, including alternative options to avoid and/or minimize the land acquisition impacts and involving the PAPs in land acquisition planning and implementation. Nevertheless, during different stages of RAP preparation and implementation, it is likely that PAPs will have grievances related to project actions, lost assets, and compensation disbursement process. To resolve all such issues, a grievance redress mechanism will be available to allow PAPs to register their complaint/s about any decision, practice or activity arising from project implementation, land or other assets assessment, acquisition and compensation.

5.2 PURPOSE OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Land Acquisition Act, 1894 provides a legal mechanism to address the concerns of legal title holders about asset evaluation, land ownership and payment of compensation, but it does not address grievances related to land acquisition, land prices, ownership/classification, resettlement and relocation related issues, and entitlements of encroachers. The primary objective of the GRM is to provide a mechanism to resolve project related grievances and cut down on lengthy litigation. It may be a public forum for PAPs to raise their objections and receive timely, transparent and a fair resolution after due process. The grievance redress mechanism will focus on the following during the implementation process:

- Record grievances of the affected people, categorizing and prioritizing them, and providing solutions within an agreed timeframe;
- Discuss the grievances on a regular basis with relevant authorities and identify decisions/actions for issues that can be resolved at that level;
- Informing the PMU of any more serious issues;
- Reporting to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decisions;
- All expenses incurred in arranging grievance negotiations and meetings of GRC as well as logistics required, shall be arranged by the C&W Department being the executing agency;
- All information about grievance procedures, grievance forms, and responses will be available in languages readily understandable to the local population; and
- Special efforts will be made to facilitate female PAPs to approach the GRC.



5.3 COMPOSITION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE

GRM will be set up with a two-tiered structure; one GRC will be set up at PMU (C&W) head office level and one GRC will be set up at the field level enabling immediate local responses to grievances and higher-level review addressing more difficult cases not resolved at the field level. The GRCs will continue to function for the benefit of the PAPs, till complete implementation of RAP. GRC composed at two (02) levels are explained below:

5.3.1 First Tier GRC at Field Level

PAPs can submit a formal complaint to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) located at the project site at the field level, and headed by the SDO, C&W Department. Members of the GRC will include PMU social, environment and gender specialists, officials from the Swat, revenue department, and relevant official of the local district administration. The Social Development Specialist will serve as the Secretary to the GRC and will maintain its records. Once the complaint is submitted, it shall be recorded in the complaints register and uploaded to a computer excel sheet without delay and an acknowledgement sent to the complainant within three (3) business days. Project technical staff will be assigned to investigate the complaint by visiting the site location to meet complainants and all related stakeholders, and submit a fact-finding report and recommendations to the GRC within seven (07) business days of receipt of complaint. The GRC will have weekly meetings and will take decisions on all complaints and their fact-finding reports in accordance with the agreed entitlements and provisions in the RAP/ entitlement matrix or ESMP. A decision will be communicated to the complainant within fifteen (15) business days and recorded in the complaint register and excel sheet. The 1st tier GRC will comprise the following members:

- Sub-divisional Officer (SDO), C&W (Chair)
- Notable Person from the Local Community (Member)
- Local Revenue Department Official (Member)
- Social Safeguard Specialist (Secretary)
- Environment Specialist
- Representative of Project Supervision and Management Consultants
- Two Representatives of PAPs (male and female)
- A Representative of Contractor

5.3.2 Second Tier GRC at PMU Level

If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision received, he/she can elevate the complaint to the 2nd tier grievance redress committee located at the PMU C&W headed by the Project Director. The PMU-GRC will receive secretarial support from the Social Safeguards Specialist and will meet fortnightly. The 2nd Tier GRC will acknowledge the complaint within three (03) business days, scrutinize the record of the 1st Tier GRC, meet with the complainant/s and



relevant departments, and investigate the remedies available. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record and conducting a visit of site to collect additional information if required, the 2nd Tier GRC will inform the complainant of the GRC's decision within thirty (30) business days of receipt of the complaint. The 2nd tier GRC will comprise the following members:

- Project Director, PMU, C&W (Chair)
- Revenue Department Official (Member)
- Social Safeguard Specialist (Secretary)
- Environment Specialist
- A Representative of PAPs Committee
- A Representative of Contractor

If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, he can go to the court of law, if he/she wishes so.

5.4 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH

In synchronization with ongoing consultative process the grievance redress mechanism will also develop a back and forth information dissemination system to inform the PAPs about their rights under the statute LAA, 1894, the policies and regulations outlined in World Bank's OP 4.12 and the approved RAP. The PAPs will need to be informed about the existence of the GRM through the dissemination of appropriate material in local language/s which will provide details on its functioning, complaint process, phone numbers and postal addresses of the focal members of the GRM. Besides, this communication, the Social Safeguard Specialist and Environment Specialist will maintain a close liaison with the PAPs and provide them the requisite information on the GRM and update the PAPs about the status of complaints under process with GRC.

5.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM PROCESS

Table below shows the overall GRM process;

Table 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism Process

Sr. No.	Steps in Grievance Resolution Process
1	Social Safeguards Specialist will maintain regular contact with the PAPs and be the first line of contact on issues related to RAP.
2	Any complaints in the village will be recorded and investigated by the GRC, with the help of the PAPs, and if possible issues will be resolved at site level in coordination with the PAPs and with the assistance from the PMU.
3	If the Grievance Redress Committee is unable to resolve the issue, it will be elevated to the PMU- C&W (second tier of GRM) for its review and decision.
4	If the grievance redress system fails to satisfy the PAPs, s/he can submit the case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894).



The flow chart of the proposed redress mechanism is shown below in **Figure 5.1**.

5.6 EXCLUSIONS

The following complaints shall not be construed or taken up for consideration and disposal as grievance:

- Anonymous complaints;
- Frivolous cases for which inadequate supporting details are provided;
- Cases involving decisions/policy matters in which the complainant has not been affected directly/indirectly;
- Cases where quasi-judicial procedures are prescribed for deciding matters or cases that are subjudice;
- A grievance which has already been disposed of by the higher level Grievance Cell; and
- Complaints of corruption which should be lodged and dealt with separately from this system.

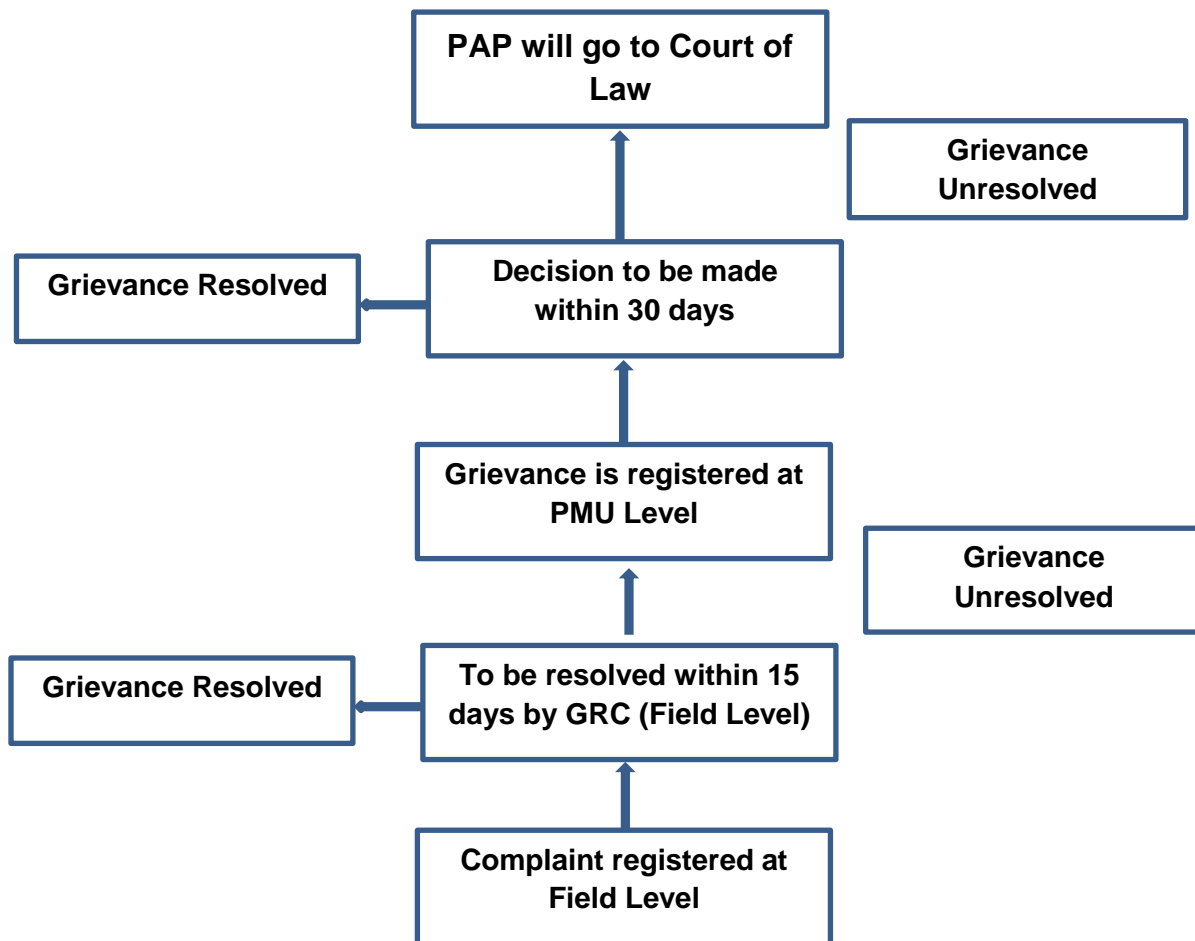


Figure 5.1: Flow Chart of the Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism



6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 GENERAL

This section describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identifies gaps between local laws and World Bank policy requirements. It discusses how gaps will be addressed, describes methodology for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods, and describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

Land acquisition and compensation will be carried in a participatory manner so that PAPs' concerns are taken into account at all stages of the project, especially, during the planning and implementation stages.

6.2 LAND ACQUISITION ACT (LAA), 1894

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose at federal and provincial levels through the right of exercise of eminent domain. The LAA has been variously interpreted by provincial governments, and some provinces have augmented the LAA by issuing provincial legislations. In Punjab, for example, valuation is done through District Price Assessment Committees (DPAC) and approval of price rests with Punjab Board of Revenue. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, however, the land guidelines provide for land acquisition through private negotiation between acquiring agency through the land acquisition collector and the affected land owners. The entire process from start of negotiations to compensation disbursement has to be completed within six months. The LAA, nevertheless, requires 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 (3) years average registered land sale rates, though, in several recent cases the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, have been applied.

Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation/livelihood support. For those without title rights, there are no laws in Pakistan either at federal level or in the province of KP where respective Road Project will be implemented. However, there are practices in Pakistan in which non-title holders have been paid compensation for their lost assets and livelihood sources. Projects such as Chotiari Dam, Ghazi Barotha Hydropower, and National Highways Improvement, have awarded compensation and assistance to unregistered tenants and other forms of PAPs (sharecroppers / squatters).

It is also noted that the LAA does not openly mandate for specific rehabilitation/ assistance provisions benefiting the poor, vulnerable groups, or severely affected PAPs, nor does it overtly



provide for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. However, this is often done in many projects through adhoc arrangements negotiated between a specific EA and the PAPs.

The law deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards along with dispute resolution, penalties and exemptions. Surveys for land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. **Table 6.1** below provides salient features of major sections of the act:

Table 6.1: Salient Features of Pakistan’s LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose. Section 5a covering the need for enquiry of the concerns or grievances of the affected people related to land prices.
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The LAC has then to direct that the land acquired to be physically marked out, measured and planned.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all PAPs that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of the PAPs in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final “award”. The award includes the land’s marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, PAPs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The award of compensation to the title holders for acquired land is determined at i) its market value of land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immoveable) or his earnings, v) expanses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business and vi diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking



	possession plus 15% premium in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48A (LAA-1986)	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

6.3 WORLD BANK OP 4.12 ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The involuntary resettlement 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 of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihood of the displaced persons.

OP 4.12 establishes requirements of the World Bank for managing involuntary resettlement. This Policy deals with the issues and concerns relating to involuntary resettlement due to the development projects and provides principles and guidelines to mitigate the adverse impacts on the local community, particularly their relocation/ displacement. The Bank's experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks. The policy provides basis for the development/ preparation of Resettlement Policy Framework and Resettlement Plan, in order to address the involuntary resettlement. The main objectives of Bank's safeguard policies are to:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or
- Minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standard so living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre- displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher



The World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement) will be applicable to the Project. The main features of the policy are based on the following principles:

- The need to screen the project early on in the planning stage,
- Carry out meaningful consultation,
- At the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the project,
- Improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost and provide displaced people with adequate assistance, ensure that displaced people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are occupying are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets and
- Disclose of all reports.

Project affected persons will be;

- Compensated at full replacement cost prior to the actual relocation
- Assisted with relocation;
- Assisted and supported during the transition period;
- Particular attention will be given to vulnerable groups;
- Communities in different level will be given opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring their resettlement;
- Resettlement will be linked to the main project implementation schedule, so that Project Affected People should be resettled and or compensated before construction or sector activities;
- There will be adequate measures of monitoring and evaluation; and
- The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

6.4 GAP ANALYSIS OF LAND ACQUISITION ACT AND WORLD BANK POLICIES, COMPARISON OF LAA AND WORLD BANK OPERATIONAL POLICIES

LAA of 1894 is the national legislation applicable for land expropriation in KP province, whereas OP 4.12 provides the WB's policy principles and requirements relating to involuntary resettlement. A comparison of land acquisition under LAA 1894 and the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement shows that major differences exist between the two instruments.

In **Table 6.2**, an attempt has been made to compare the LAA 1894 and OP 4.12 and the objective being to identify if and where the two sets of procedures are in conformity with each other and more importantly how to address the differences and gaps.

Table 6.2: Comparison between WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement & Pakistan Land Acquisition Act



Sr. No.	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act	Approaches to Address the GAPS
1	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	No equivalent requirements	Screened and categorized. Scope defined, social assessment and gender analysis undertaken.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of settlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	LAC or District Judge (in Case of the Telegraph act) Are the final authorities to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment of compensation for the affected lands and other assets?	Complaints and grievances are resolved informally through project grievance redress mechanisms. Consultations conducted, vulnerable groups identified and supported as relevant.
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.	No equivalent requirements.	Livelihoods restoration is required and allowances are provided. Provided as relevant.
4	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed support	No equivalent requirements.	Support provided to be commensurate with impacts



6.5 REMEDIAL MEASURES TO RECONCILE GAPS BETWEEN THE LAA AND WB POLICY

Project specific issues have been assessed in relation to non-titled persons (squatters /encroachers) to bridge the gap between existing practice and guidelines of the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy, so as to reconcile the inconsistencies between the LAA (1894) and World Bank OP 4.12. This RAP has been prepared for the proposed project to ensure that compensation is provided at replacement cost for all direct and indirect losses, so that no one is worse-off as a result of the project implementation. Provision of subsidies or allowances/ assistance, Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) will need to be given for affected households that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be vulnerable.



7 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

7.1 PROJECT RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES

The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to full or partial, permanent or temporary 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) resulting from involuntary acquisition of land. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that result in displacement. The RAP is based on the following principles:

- Adverse impacts on PAPs would be avoided or minimized to the extent possible.
- Where the adverse impacts are unavoidable, the PAPs will be compensated.
- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement.
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.
- Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted to improve their standard of living.
- PAPs are eligible for compensation and livelihood/ income restoration irrespective of possession of land title. A title would however be required for payment of compensation for land.
- Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; all affected persons will receive transitional and other support to re-establish their livelihoods.
- Provided speedy and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the subproject activities.
- The owners of affected structures, in addition to cash compensation for the structure on replacement cost will be allowed to salvage their building material. This applies to the owners including absentee owners of all categories of immovable structures.
- Before taking possession of the acquired land and properties, compensation/ assistance will be made in accordance with the Bank Policy.
- All compensation shall be paid at replacement value for assets without deducting depreciation and salvage value.

7.2 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY

PAPs are identified as persons whose land, structures/assets and livelihood are directly affected by the project due to construction of this road project. The compensation eligibility is limited with cut-off date announced for the project. The eligible PAPs for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project would be those who occupied project ROW before cut-off date and are physically or economically displaced due to permanent or temporary loss of land, structures and/or livelihood, whether full or partial, as a consequence of land acquisition. Such eligible PAPs include following:

- All land owner PAPs losing land or non-land assets i.e. crops and trees whether covered by legal title or traditional land rights.



- Non-titled occupants of land, such as squatters or encroachers.
- PAPs losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and leaseholders plus encroachers and squatters. Business owners PAPs, whether registered under national law or informal.
- Employees of private businesses or enterprises, whether registered under national law or informal.
- Cultivators of crops or trees, irrespective of legal status of property relation to land.
- Loss of communal property, lands and public infrastructure.
- Vulnerable displaced persons including households headed by women, elderly and/or disabled persons and the households with minimum wage rate or below the official poverty line identified through the impact assessment.
- In the event of relocation, all PAPs will receive transitional support to re-establish shelter and livelihoods.

Before clearing of the RoW, payment of compensation for other losses such as the structures (houses, shops, etc.), assistance for restoration of houses, shops, income loss, etc., will be paid directly to the PAPs. This compensation will be paid at least one month prior to demolition of the structures falling within the RoW of the road alignment. This time will allow PAPs to dismantle and remove all salvageable material for rebuilding of houses and re-establishment of businesses. However, C&W reserves the right of demolishing unauthorized structures without paying any compensation by serving a two-week advance notice of eviction, provided it is established that those structures were constructed on the active RoW after the “cutoff” date.

7.3 COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS AND VALUATION METHODOLOGY

Entitlement provisions for PAPs losing land, structures, assets, income and entitled for rehabilitation subsidies will include land losses, residential and commercial structures losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation subsidy and a business losses allowance based on tax declarations and / or lump sums in case of non-availability of such documentation, it will be in accordance with the inflation adjusted Official Poverty Line (OPL). The land and land-based assets including structures and trees will be compensated at full replacement costs while the compensation for the standing crops (perennial and seasonal) will be provided on average net income /unit cropped area.

Since the project includes the up-gradation and rehabilitation of the existing Mankial Bada Serai Road, therefore, the impacts identified during impact assessment survey, include loss of privately-owned land and government owned uncultivable/barren land, residential, commercial structures, , kiosk, Power generation systems ,Fish farm established in the land acquired for ROW. Acquisition of privately-owned agricultural land also resulted in loss of crops and trees, while due to loss of commercial structures loss of business and employment is also identified and government owned land is uncultivable (hilly or barren).

Individual and household compensation will be made in kind and/or in cash (refer to Table 7.1). Although the type of compensation may be an individual’s choice, compensation in kind will be preferred, if available, when the loss amounts to more than 20 percent of the total loss of



assets. Compensation for land and other assets (buildings and structures) is determined as follows:

Table 7.1: Forms of Compensation

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

To compensate all identified losses, the entitlement provisions are proposed below:

7.3.1 Agricultural land

Agricultural land impacts of titleholders will be compensated at replacement cost based on fair market value, in cash at current market rates as approved by BOR plus a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge and free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs and resettlement assistance provided over and above BOR approved land compensation in awards by the Land Acquisition Collector.

Non-titled users of agricultural land without traditional rights/squatters losing informal use of agricultural land will be provided with an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RAP based on project situation and PAPs consultation.

Leaseholders or tenants on government land will be entitled to either renewal of the lease in other plots or cash compensation equivalent to the market value of net yield of the affected land for the remaining lease years (additional to standard crop compensation), up to a maximum of three (03) years.

Sharecroppers will be provided compensation in cash equivalent to the market value of the gross yield of lost harvest according to crop compensation (if impact is temporary) plus one (01) additional crop compensation (if the land is lost permanently).

Agricultural laborers, with contracts to be interrupted will be provided with compensation equal to their salary/daily wage or minimum wage/official poverty line (OPL) whichever higher up to a maximum of 3 months.



During impact assessment and census of PAPs, no PAPs met the criteria of non titled user of agricultural land, leaseholder or tenant on government land, share cropper and agricultural laborer. However, the entitlements in the RAP are proposed to mitigate un-anticipated impacts and compensate if any of the PAPs falling in said categories is identified during implementation of RAP.

7.3.2 Structures

For the full loss of a residential, agricultural, commercial, public and community structure the owners, including non-titled land users, will be provided cash compensation at replacement cost for structure, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. For the partial loss structure (considering of functional/economic viability of remaining or un-affected part of the structure), the owners, including non-titled land users, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure and for the repair of the remaining structure compensation at the market rate for materials, labor, and transportation cost etc. All PAPs facing structure loss (full or partial) will have the right to salvage materials of the lost structures.

7.3.3 Crops

Cultivators of affected crops (title holder or non-titled) will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop at the current market rate proportionate to the size of the lost cropped area, based on the crop type and average yield from among the past 3 years from the date of assessment. The parties to a share cropping arrangement (if any) will distribute this compensation between the landowner and the tenant according to the legally stipulated or the traditionally or informally agreed share.

7.3.4 Trees

Cultivators of affected fruit trees will receive cash compensation for perennial tree production at the current market rate and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-fruit bearing trees, by the years required to grow such a tree back to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone. For timber trees cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current volume, in addition to the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace the trees. The rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Horticulture and Forestry or updated compensation rates for the year of award will be received from said departments.

7.3.5 Resettlement and Relocation Assurances

All the PAPs/ physically/economically displaced persons shall be provided with the resettlement and relocation assurances as follows;



7.3.6 Relocation Assistance

Where applicable, PAPs will be provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as the case may be, as well as with all related administrative tasks.

7.3.7 Transport Allowance

All APs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures including residences, business premises or agricultural land, are entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property (furniture, household items, personal effects, machinery, tools etc.) and of setting up at the new premises at the current market rate for labor, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs.

7.3.8 Transitional Allowance

To facilitate moving and settling process, a transition allowance of six (06) months of the official minimum wage per month per earning member in each household will be paid in addition to any income loss and compensation. If relocation sites with completed housing and full facilities are not available in time, the PAPs will be provided with transition arrangements, either in the form of adequate transition housing of a standard comparable to the lost housing, or with a rental allowance permitting the rental of housing at such a standard and covering the entire transition period.

7.3.9 Severity Allowance

If the impact is severe on lost land/ asset, i.e. land loss is more than 10% of the land holding than severe impact allowance to the affected persons (both title holders or non-title holders) is given.

7.3.10 Income/ Livelihood Restoration/ Compensation

7.3.10.1 Access to Residence and Business

The Project will ensure that the business premises and residences of persons in the project area remain accessible, by either avoiding the obstruction of such access or by including special provisions for access in the technical design of subproject facilities.

7.3.10.2 Business

Businesses will be compensated for with cash compensation equal to three (03) months of income (based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or at least inflation adjusted OPL) for permanent business



losses. For temporary losses, cash compensation equal to the one (01) month period of business covering the period of income loss based on construction activity.

7.3.10.3 Employment

Workers and employees will be compensated with cash for lost wages during the period of business interruption, up to a maximum of three (03) months or for the period of disruption.

7.3.10.4 Community Structure and Public Utilities

Community structures and public utilities, including mosque and community owned generator room will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to ensure their level of provision is, at a minimum, to the pre-project situation.

7.3.10.5 Vulnerable Households

All vulnerable PAPs are entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash and/or training, job-placement, additional financial support in the form of grants and micro-credit for investments in business or re-employment related equipment and buildings, as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the PAP in an alternative income generation activity.

Legal/ legalizable owners, vulnerable household's tenants or encroachers will be entitled to one vulnerable impact allowance equal to the minimum wages for the period of three (03) months. Such severely displaced persons will be a need to closely monitor. The one- time payment should, at the absolute minimum be adequate to provide them with equivalent level of livelihood than they had previously. Other options can be considered, including non-cash based livelihood support and employment, both temporary and permanent. Other additional income restoration measures can be considered based upon the findings of the Social Impact Analysis.

7.4 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Based on the above discussed eligibility criteria and compensation entitlements and keeping in view the nature of losses and implementation issues of the proposed project, an Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared as provided in **Table 7.2**.



Table 7.2: Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements¹
Temporary impacts on arable land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation for land acquisition provided that the land is rehabilitated/restored to its former quality following completion of works; - Rental for land will be provided in cash based on the use of land and in accordance with market value. - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees.
		Leaseholders (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/restored to its former quality following completion of works; Land rental will be provided in accordance with market value. - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees.
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. Land rental will be provided in accordance with market value.
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees, where these are owned by the squatters.
Permanent impacts on Arable land	All land owners	Independent of severity of impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Leaseholders (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewal of lease contract in other plots of equal value/productivity of plots lost - Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash equivalent to market value of the lost harvest share once (temporary impact) or twice (permanent impact).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural

¹ Compensation for all assets will be to the owner of the asset.



Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ¹
			year.
		Squatters	- 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops in addition to standard crop compensation).
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	- 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation)
Residential/ Commercial Land	Residential land owners	Titleholders	- Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Renters/ Leaseholders	- 3 months rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.
		Squatters	- Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 17,500).
Crops	Crops affected	All PAPs owning crops (including squatters)	- All crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses for one year harvest equal to gross value of crops.
Trees	Trees affected	All PAPs owning trees (including squatters)	- For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. - Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to reestablish a tree of equal productivity.
Houses/ Structures	Household owners	All relevant PAPs (including squatters)	- Cash compensation plus Rs. 20,000 (lump sum) electrification allowance at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of



Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ¹
			<p>salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Business/ Shop owners	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	Shop owners and employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business owner: Cash compensation as business loss supported by tax payments records or in the absence of such documents, equal to 03 months of minimum wage rate, if loss is permanent. In case of temporary loss, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business up to a maximum of 01 months as agreed during public consultation.
Relocation/Transportation	Transport allowance	All PAPs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of sufficient allowance to cover one time transport expenses (Rs. 10,000/shop and Rs. 20,000/HHs)
Community assets	Mosques etc	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation/substitution of affected structures
Vulnerable PAPs	Households' below poverty line and female headed households, disable persons of HH.	All vulnerable PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lump sum one time vulnerability allowance for 3 months (<i>at minimum wage rate Rs. 17,500/ month</i>) - Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible.
Allowances for Relocation and Rehabilitation			
Transitional/ Livelihood Allowance	HHS	Households Affectees	<p>Cash compensation during the interruption period, as per income of the Households/PAPs, supported by tax payments records or in the absence of such documents, equal to 06 months of minimum wage rate (17500 X 6= Rs.105,000/=) as transitional period allowance.</p>
Employment	All Employees	All PAPs so impacted	<p>Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (<i>at minimum wage rate Rs. 17,500/ month</i>) with preferential treatment in project related work opportunities.</p>



Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements¹
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated Impacts	All PAPs	Dealt with as appropriate during sub-project implementation according to the updated RAP and Bank Policy.



8 RELOCATION, REHABILITATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

8.1 GENERAL

This section describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement cash compensation, and/or self-relocation; outlines measures to assist displaced persons for establishing at new sites; describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods and describes special measures to support vulnerable groups and women.

8.2 RELOCATION STRATEGY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

As a result of Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Mankial Bada Serai Road Project, 68 land owners, 06 owners of affected houses, 02 boundary wall, 49 commercial shops and 02 public (mosque and generator room) of PAPs have to relocate their residences/businesses to another location in the same vicinity. The relocation strategy was discussed in detail with the owners of the affected houses and other structures during consultation process. There is no state land available of equal economic importance/ value along the project corridor to accommodate the owners of the affected structures. The owners of the houses showed their willingness to relocate on their own. Similarly, the owners of the shops preferred cash compensation for the losses of their business premises (land) and structures. They will rebuild their structure on their own as per their convenience on their adjoining land in the same vicinity to re-establish their business. In view of this limitation, the following relocation strategy has been adopted.

- Affected land owners will be compensated at replacement cost based on fair market value, in cash at current market rates as approved by BOR plus a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge and free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs and resettlement assistance provided over and above BOR approved land compensation in awards by the Land Acquisition Collector.
- For affected houses, full compensation for the total covered area of the structure at replacement cost basis is provided by the C&W Department. The partially affected structures are fully compensated. Further, rental assistance (as transitional support) for 03 months will be provided to facilitate them for hiring the residences during construction period of their houses. The owners will be given one-month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.
- The owners of the commercial structures shall be compensated for the total structure loss at current market prices. In addition, they will be paid business/transitional allowance equal to 06 months of inflation adjusted OPL. The owners are given 01-month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.
- Resettlement shall be compensated on full replacement cost basis.
- Cash compensation shall be paid for land and structures prior to initiation of civil work.



8.3 COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION OF PAPS

Entitlement provisions for the PAPS losing land, houses and income losses and rehabilitation subsidies include provisions for land losses, house and buildings losses, trees losses, a relocation subsidy, and a business losses allowance based on their average income as per census survey and / or lump sums. Each category of affectees is described in more detail as follows:

8.3.1 Owners of Private Land

There are **68** land owners losing **826.64** kanals agriculture and barren land due to Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Mankial Bada Serai Road Project. They are entitled to cash compensation for the loss of their land, acquired by the C&W Department. Moreover, Government owned land is also included in this sum of land which will be bifurcated by the revenue department after detailed physical assessment and verification. The land will be acquired under the provisions of LAA, 1894. C&W is responsible for disbursing all compensation payments, before the land is taken into custody. The owners are further entitled for a 15% premium for compulsory land acquisition and a resettlement assistance allowance for restoration of land / livelihood as provided in awards by LAC to ensure compensation is on replacement cost bases. List of proposed PAPS is attached as **Annexure-01**.

8.3.2 Owners of Trees

A total number of about 450 trees of different types owned by private land owners as well as owned by forest department will be compensated. The unit value for compensation of fruit trees has been determined by the Horticulture Department and the non-fruit trees have been assessed by Forest Department of District Swat by taking into consideration the type, age and size of the trees.

8.3.3 Owners of Standing Crops

According to the findings, 137.44 kanal of standing crops of different types will face loss of crop. The owner of affected agriculture land shall be updated by C&W before implementation of RAP. The damage caused to standing crops as a result of land acquisition has been assessed by the LAC and C&W land staff and included in the land awards for payment to the cultivator of the affected land. The unit value of such compensation has been assessed by the Agriculture Department, taking into consideration the type of crops grown on the affected land during the last two seasons, their production and value at current prices. As discussed with the affected land owners and other concerned officials, the PAPS will be allowed to harvest his/her standing crop in addition to crop assistance based on the annual income from the major crops of the area.



8.3.4 Owners of Privately Owned Built-Up Property

As revealed by the survey, 59 structures of different types owned by 59 owners will be impacted by the project. The owners are entitled to cash compensation for the loss of their built-up property / structures, on a replacement-cost basis plus the cost of shifting. The C&W is responsible for disbursing all compensation payments and the contractor will not be allowed to demolish the structure until the compensation amount has been paid to the PAPs. The list of PAPs of affected structures (residential, commercial and community) is annexed as **Annexure-02, 03 and 04** respectively.

8.3.5 Business Loss/ Livelihood Allowance

All PAPs whose livelihood will be affected will be supported for their income losses @ Rs.17500/- per month for 06 months in case of households, 03 household owners and 49 Shopkeepers are entitled for livelihood allowance.

8.3.6 Business Loss Allowance

The owner's business operators losing the business on permanent basis till re-establishment of their businesses and the land owners requiring relocation of their business will be paid cash compensation (transitional allowance) for 3 months based on the inflation adjusted OPL/minimum wage rate @ 17500/= per month, in addition to the compensation for the affected structure as per provisions of Entitlement Matrix. This will provide them sufficient time for business adjustment. As per impact inventory 49 affected PAPs facing loss of business structures are entitled for transitional allowance. List of affectees alleageable for business loss is annexed as Annexure-05.

8.3.6 Additional Assistance for Vulnerable

The income analysis of PAPs has revealed that the number of vulnerable households comes to 09. Their incomes are below the minimum wage rate/ OPL. All vulnerable are categorized as shopkeepers whose wage rate was below OPL. These people may face disruption in their daily livelihood earnings due to project works. Such people are considered as vulnerable due to their socio-economic status. For such households, in addition to the livelihood allowance, an additional one-time assistance of Rs.52, 500/- (equal to 03-month amount of inflation adjusted OPL/minimum wage rate) will be provided. List of vulnerable affectees is annexed as Annexure-06.

Vulnerable PAPs will be given priority for project related employment opportunities as per ability as drivers, clearing and digging work and if possible, as clerks or basic administration support staff with contractor. To this end, the C&W will include clause in the contracts of the civil works contractors that they will give preference to vulnerable and other project PAPs in recruiting personnel, skilled and unskilled labor for project related works. The compliance to this effect will be presented regularly in the internal monitoring reports.



As a long-term strategy, skill development opportunities will be worked out for working age members of vulnerable households. In this instance, a close liaison will be maintained with vulnerable households to discuss their needs and priorities throughout project implementation period. Referral assistance to job placement of skilled displaced households shall be undertaken by PMU in coordination with district government or an NGO who are doing social development program in the area.

8.3.7 Employment Loss

The loss of employment due to construction activities among all laid-off employees of affected businesses will be compensated through cash compensation equal to the lost wages during the period of employment interruption but maximum up to three (03) months @ 17500/- per month. During census the 23 PAPs facing employment loss will receive Rs. 52,500. List of employees is annexed as Annexure-07.

8.3.8 Severity Allowance

Severity impact allowance will be given to 52 PAP including three (03) PAPs of housing structures and Forty-Nine (49) of business/commercial structures. These respective PAPs are losing 100% their structures and need to be relocated.

8.3.9 Public Services and Facilities

Public services and facilities interrupted and/or displaced due to project activities will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a comparable relocation site. All compensation, relocation and rehabilitation provisions of this RAP are applicable to public services and facilities. These include schools, health centers, community centers, local government administration, water supply, graveyards and mosques etc where applicable.



9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The RAP has included a detailed budget for the payment of compensation and implementation of the various resettlement aspects for the project, including land acquisition, loss of business, loss of property and infrastructure, loss of trees and crops and costs of relocation. The resettlement budget and financing will also cover funds for training and for external monitoring.

The estimated land acquisition and resettlement cost was assessed based on the design and reflected in the itemized RAP budget including compensation costs for acquired land and other assets, applicable relocation, resettlement and income restoration costs as well as administrative costs including costs for RAP implementation institutional arrangement, monitoring & evaluation and contingencies. The RAP costs are based on identified impact based on detailed design and will be updated based on final design and finalized land acquisition process.

9.2 DETERMINING BASIS FOR VALUATION AND RESETTLEMENT COSTS

As per OP 4.12, the compensation calculated by considering:

- Fair market value of land/asset;
- Transaction costs;
- Interest accrued;
- Transitional and restoration costs; and
- Other applicable payments, (if any) constitute full replacement cost. The unit rates applied in the determining the resettlement costs are elaborated as follows.

A valuation survey in the project area was undertaken for estimating the unit rates for compensation of different types of losses, such as residential, commercial and agriculture/hilly/barren land and structures, trees etc. The rates were arrived at in consultation with the Revenue and C&W Department, local community/ PAPs and from property dealers. Using the acquired data, the unit rates used for valuation of land (obtained from Revenue Department-Tehsil Bahrain), affected structures and other assets were determined. These prices are based on the prevailing market rates. The following procedures/methods were used for the assessment of unit compensation values of different items/ assets located within the impact corridor as standard for valuation of assets.

- Current market price for affected land was collected from Revenue Department Bahrain (Concerned Circle Patwari) and finalized through consultations with PAPs, C&W Department to arrive at unit rate for budget estimation against land losses on replacement cost basis. Land was categorized as residential, commercial, barren/hilly/agriculture land based on the type of utilization.



- Residential and Commercial structures were valued at replacement value/ cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs. Based on the type of construction, three categories were developed and sq. feet rates were estimated. Structure rates were also collected from the C&W department and maximum rates per unit of each category was estimated.
- The unit rates for crops and trees was assessed based on yearly average production value multiplied by the prevailing market rates of the sown conventional crops/tree in the project corridor. For crops the rates will be revalidated through the concerned Agricultural/Forest Department at the time of updating of the RAP based on the final detailed design to ensure the final RAP should include updated compensation rates.

Table 9.1 provides unit rates of each lost assets in details.

Table 9.1: Unit Rates of Land*

Sr. No.	Mauza	Name of Place	Rate Per Marla (Rs.)			
			Commercial Land	Residential Land	Agriculture Land	Barren/Hilly Land
01	Mankial	Mankial Bazar	600,000	500,000	30,000	10,000
02	Badai	Village	200,000	150,000	30,000	10,000

* As per local Revenue Department of Tehsil Bahrain

Table 9.2: Unit Rates of Structures

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Average Unit Rate (Pak. Rs)
1	Main Structure		
1.1	Construction Category 1	Sq.ft	1,500
1.2	Construction Category 2	Sq.ft	1,200
1.3	Construction Category 3	Sq.ft	1000
2	Boundary Walls		
2.1	Pacca Construction	R.ft	1000
2.2	Semi-pacca Construction	R.ft	800
2.3	Kacha/wood Construction	R.ft	500
Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Average Unit Rate (Pak. Rs)
3	Crops		
3.1	Maize	Maund	1500
4	Trees		
4.1	Trees Timber/Wood	Nos.	55,000
4.2	Trees Fire Wood	Nos.	5500
4.3	Fruit Trees	Nos.	213,600

9.3 SUMMARY OF ENTITLEMENTS AND SUPPORT COSTS



The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RAP monitoring. The support cost, which includes monitoring and reporting and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to consider variations from this estimate.

9.3.1 Compensation

The eligible allowances for this Resettlement and Rehabilitation cost estimate are outlined below.

- Compensation of agriculture, barren land at their replacement cost;
- Compensation for residential and commercial land;
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) at their replacement cost;
- Compensation for crops and trees;
- Compensation for community and public structures (affected mosque and generator room);
- Relocation Assistance;
- Assistance for shifting of the structures;
- Impact Severity Allowance for PAPs facing more than 10% of their productive assets and for PAFs facing loss of residential structures;
- Transitional assistance in lieu of the loss of wage income, employment and livelihood; and
- Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration.

9.3.2 Cost for RAP Monitoring and Administration

- Costs for the RAP Monitoring and reporting;
- Administration Cost; and
- Provision for Contingent costs.

Table 9.3 provide relocation and rehabilitation assistance.

Table 9.3: Units Rate for Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance

Sr. No.	Allowances	Unit Rate	Assistance Period	Total Lump sum Assistance (A)
1	Land			
1.1	Severity Allowance	@17500/month	3 months	52500
2	Residential			
2.1	Severity Allowance	@17500/month	3 months	52500
2.2	Transitional Assistance	@17500/month	6 months	105000
2.3	Rental Assistance	@8000/month	3 Months	24000
2.4	Electrification	Lump sum		20000
2.5	Transport Allowance	Lump sum		20000
3	Commercial Permanent			
3.1	Severity Allowance	@17500/month	3 months	52500
3.2	Rental Assistance	@5000/month	3 months	15000
3.3	Business Loss Allowance	@17500/month	3 months	52500
3.4	Employment Loss	@17500/month	3 months	52500



3.5	Transportation Allowance	Lump sum		10000
3.6	Electrification Charges	Lump sum		10000
4	Vulnerable Allowance	@ 17500/month	3 months	52500

9.3.3 Compensation for Land

The project will affect **826.64** kanals of variety of land use. The compensation cost including compulsory land acquisition surcharge related to this impact is **Rs. 301,962,400**. Detailed calculations are summarized in **Table 9.4**.

Table 9.4: Summary of Cost for Compensation of Land

Land Use	Affected Land (Kanal)	Unit rate (Kanal)	Total Compensation (Rs)
Agricultural Land	137.44	600,000	82,464,000
Barren/ hilly Land	621.20	200,000	124,240,000
Residential Land (A)	1.52	10,000,000	15,200,000
Commercial Land (A)	2.32	12,000,000	27,840,000
Forest Land	64.16	200,000	12,832,000
Total	826.64		262,576,000
LA compulsory charges @ 15%			39,386,400
Total			301,962,400

9.4 Compensation Cost for Crops

The affected land owners/cultivators will be provided crop compensation for affected land on the basis of gross income from crops based on one year's harvest (summer and winter crops). For cost purposes, wheat and maize are considered as base crops and the rates based on the average yields of these base crops are adopted. The affected agriculture land is 137.44 kanal and average yield of maize is 60 maund per acre, so 8246 maund yield of one season crop is estimated. Hence, two crops yield will be given to the PAPs as per EM. The total compensation for crops has been calculated Rs. 29,685,600. Detail of crop compensation is given below in **Table 9.5**.

Table 9.5: Summary of Cost for Compensation Crops

Sr. No.	Crop Type	Affected Cropped (Kanal)	Maund (Two Crops)	Unit Rate (Rs)	Compensation (Rs)
1	Maize	137.44	8246*2=16492	1800	29,685,600
	Total				29,685,600

9.4.1 Compensation Cost for Trees

The survey has revealed that 450 timber wood trees and fruit trees will have to be removed. All the affected trees are mostly at the mature stage. For cost estimate in RAP for affected private and Government owned trees enumerated during the census survey, the market value



assessed following prevailing rates of timber and fire wood. Moreover, there is no forest boundary existed which bifurcate private and government owned trees. In this regard, the complete bifurcation of trees will be done after the detailed assessment of land and identification of forest boundary. Total compensation for these affected trees comes to be Rs.. Details are provided in **Table 9.6**.

Table 9.6: Summary of Cost for Compensation of Trees

Sr. No.	Type of Tree	Total Affected Trees	Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs.)
1	Tree (Wood/Timber)	333	55,000	18,315,000
2	Tree (Fire Wood)	92	5,500	506,000
	Trees (Fruits)	25	213,600	5,340,000
	Total	450		24,161,000

9.4.2 Loss of Structures

The loss of structures includes residential, commercial and community structures. Structures are valued at replacement value/ cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs, if structure becomes functionally unviable, cash compensation will be computed for the entire structure. The total cost for structures has been calculated in the tune of Rs. 22,509,260. The details of the affected structures are summarized in **Table 9.7**.

Table 9.7: Summary of Cost for Affected Structures

Sr.No.	Description	No	Total Affected Area(ft ²)	Unit Rate	Total Compensation
1-:	Residential Structures				
	Construction Category 1	02	3178	1500	4,767,000
	Construction Category 2	04	1370	1200	1,644,000
	Construction Category 3	N/A	-----	1000	-----
	Boundary Walls				
	Pacca Construction	N/A	-----	1000	-----
	Semi-pacca Construction	02	252	800	201600
	Kacha/wood Construction	N/A	-----	500	-----
	Sub Total-1	08	4,800		6,612,600
2-:	Commercial Structures/Shops				
	Construction Category 1	N/A	-----	1500	-----
	Construction Category 2	06	4,454	1200	5344800
	Construction Category 3	37	8789.76	1000	8,789,760
	Boundary Walls				
	Pacca Construction	N/A	-----	1000	-----
	Semi-pacca Construction	04	972	800	777,600
	Kacha/wood Construction	02	577	500	288,500
	Sub Total-2	49	14792.76		15,200,660
3-:	Community and Public Structure				
	Construction Category 3	01	568	1000	568,000



Sr.No.	Description	No	Total Affected Area(ft ²)	Unit Rate	Total Compensation
	Varanda (Wall-Semi Pacca)	01	160	800	128,000
	Sub Total-3	02	728		696,000
	Grand Total: (Subtotals 1+2+3)	59	20320.76		22,509,260

9.4.3 Temporary Losses

Although temporary occupation of land could not be envisaged at preliminary design and feasibility level of project design, however, it is likely that execution of some of the project works may require temporary occupation of land with variable timeframe. Such temporary occupation could be for diversions, campsites or storage places for equipment and borrow areas etc. The construction contractor will be responsible for making arrangement for hiring of the land for temporary use and / or payment of the compensation of this land or land-based infrastructure as applicable under intimation and approval of the C&W Department. The contractor will restore the land to its original condition before handing over to the owner.

9.4.4 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

The PAPs will be entitled for the allowance. The total resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for all affected assets has been computed Rs. 9,204,500. The details are provided in the **Table 9.8**.

Table 9.8: Summary of Cost for Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance

Sr. No.	Description	No. of PAFs	No. of Structures	Rate	Total Compensation (Rs. Millions)
1.	Residential				
1.1	Severity Allowance	03	03	52,500	157,500
1.2	Transitional Assistance	03	03	105,000	315,000
1.3	Rental Assistance	03	03	24,000	72,000
1.4	Electrification	03	03	20,000	60,000
1.5	Transport Allowance	03	03	20,000	60,000
	Sub-total				664,500
2.	Commercial				
2.1	Severity Allowance	49	49	52,500	2,572,500
2.2	Rental Assistance	49	49	15,000	735,000
2.3	Business Loss Allowance	49	49	52,500	2,572,500
2.4	Transportation Allowance	49	49	10,000	490,000
2.5	Electrification Charges	49	49	10,000	490,000
2.6	Employment Loss	23	23	52,500	1,207,500
	Sub-total				8,067,500
3	Vulnerability Allowance	09	09	52,500	472,500



Sr. No.	Description	No. of PAFs	No. of Structures	Rate	Total Compensation (Rs. Millions)
Total Allowances(Rs)					9,204,500

9.4.5 Cost for RAP Monitoring and Administration

9.4.5.1 RAP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation process will be required through organizing internal and external monitoring arrangements. For this purpose, a sum of **Rs. 19,376,138 (@ of 5%** of the total compensation cost) is provided in the budget estimate.

9.4.5.2 RAP Administration and Support Cost

The other cost of RAP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. For hiring of an external monitoring agency/expert and provisions for administrative cost for RAP implementation have been made in the budget @ 1% of total compensation cost **Rs. 3,875,227**.

9.4.6 Contingencies

A 5% contingency has been added to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. Contingencies cost amounting to **Rs 20,538,706 @ 5%** of the total cost has been added in the budget to cover unforeseen items which may be required during implementation of RAP.

9.5 ITEMIZED SUMMARY BUDGET

The overall budget for the resettlement component is estimated to **Pak Rs. 431,312,832** to be incurred based on preliminary design initial assumptions on the scope of resettlement as shown in **Table 9.9**. The cost of land is based on the price agreed with the PAPs. The cost of buildings and structures are the replacement costs based on current market prices.

Table 9.9: Summary of Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Affected asset	Units	Rate (PKR)	Total Compensation (PKR)
A					
1	Land Acquisition Mandatory Charges				
1.1	Agricultural Land	137.44	Kanals	600,000	82,464,000
1.2	Barren/Hilly Land	621.20	Kanals	200,000	124,240,000
1.3	Residential Land	1.52	Kanals	10,000,000	15,200,000
1.4	Commercial Land	2.32	Kanals	12,000,000	27,840,000



Sr. No.	Description	Affected asset	Units	Rate (PKR)	Total Compensation (PKR)
1.5	Forest Land	64.16	Kanals	200,000	12,832,000
	Sub-total	826.64			262,576,000
	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge @ 15%				39,386,400
	Sub-total				301,962,400
2	Crops and Trees				
2.1	Maize	137.44	16492 Mund	1800	29,685,600
2.2	Tree (Wood/Timber)	333	No.	55,000	18,315,000
2.3	Tree (Fire Wood)	92	No.	5,500	506,000
2.4	Trees (Fruits)	25	No.	213,600	5,340,000
	Sub-total				53,846,600
3	Structures				
	Residential Structures				
3.1	Construction Category 1	02	3178	1500	4,767,000
3.2	Construction Category 2	04	1370	1200	1,644,000
	Boundary Walls				
3.3	Semi-pacca Construction	02	252	800	201600
	Commercial structures				
3.4	Construction Category 2	06	4,454	1200	5344800
3.5	Construction Category 3	37	8789.76	1000	8,789,760
	Boundary Walls				
3.6	Semi-pacca Construction	04	972	800	777,600
3.7	Kacha/wood Construction	02	577	500	288,500
	Community Structure				
3.8	Construction Category 3	01	568	1000	568,000
3.9	Varanda(Wall-Semi Pacca)	01	160	800	128,000
	Sub-total	59	20320.76		22,509,260
	Total (A)				378,318,260
B	Allowances				
4	Residential				
4.1	Severity Allowance	03	Nos.	52,500	157,500
4.2	Transitional Assistance	03	Nos.	105,000	315,000
4.3	Rental Assistance	03	Nos.	24,000	72,000
4.4	Electrification	03	Nos.	20,000	60,000
4.5	Transport Allowance	03	Nos.	20,000	60,000
	Sub-total				664,500
5	Commercial				
5.1	Severity Allowance	49	Nos.	52,500	2,572,500
5.2	Rental Assistance	49	Nos.	15,000	735,000
5.3	Business Loss Allowance	49	Nos.	52,500	2,572,500
5.4	Transportation Allowance	49	Nos.	10,000	490,000
5.6	Electrification Charges	49	Nos.	10,000	490,000
5.7	Employment Loss	23	Nos.	52,500	1,207,500
	Sub-total				8,067,500
6	Vulnerability Allowances				
6.1	OPL/Minimum wage	9		45000	472,500
	Sub-total				472,500



Sr. No.	Description	Affected asset	Units	Rate (PKR)	Total Compensation (PKR)
	Total (B)				9,204,500
	Total (A+B)				387,522,760
C	M&E @ 5% of the total cost				19,376,138
D	Administrative charges @ 1% of the total cost				3,875,227
	Total (A+B+C+D)				410,774,126
E	Contingencies @ 05% of the total cost				20,538,706
	Grand Total				431,312,832

* These are tentative costs and will be updated after the ownership record provided by the C&W.

9.6 RESETTLEMENT FUNDING/FINANCING PLAN

The Project Director (PD) of the EA will be responsible for ensuring the prompt provision and efficient flow of the budgeted funds for resettlement to the project. The PD will ensure that land acquisition and compensation are adequately funded and carried out in accordance with applicable rules and the present framework agreed by the affected family. The PD will requisition the PAPs to land acquisition and make compensation payments to PAPs in the project area.

The budget for resettlement will be updated following the demarcation of the actual alignment based on the final design as well as prevailing asset values to ensure that adequate funds for resettlement are allocated during project implementation.



10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT

The institutional arrangements for implementation of RAP for project have been agreed with the RPF of the project. To ensure smooth functioning, it is imperative that the staff is well organized and the roles, functions, responsibilities and procedures are clearly defined. The institutional requirements for the planning, implementation and supervision of the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation functions of various institutions involved are described in this RAP are as under:

- Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Project Management Unit (PMU), C&W
- Resettlement Unit (RU)
- Project Supervision and Management Consultants (PSMC)
- PAPs Committee
- Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants

10.2 PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)

Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted for project oversight and strategic guidance. The PSC shall be led by the Additional Chief Secretary (ACS) of KP with representation from P&D Department, Finance Department, Revenue Department, Department of Tourism, Local Government and Rural Development Department, Secretary Communication and Works (C&W) Department, Kaghan Development Authority (KDA), Galiyat Development Authority (GDA) and private stakeholders including representation from the Travel and Tourism Industry, Hazara University, Women Chambers of Commerce, Agha Khan Cultural Services, Bank of Khyber and Small and Medium. Development Authority (SMEDA), KP.

10.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU), C&W

PMU (C&W) will be responsible for construction, engineering and civil works for the project "Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Mankial Bada Serai Road Project". PMU (C&W) shall include the following members;

- Project Director
- Senior Infrastructure Engineer
- Road Engineer
- Senior Environmental Expert
- Senior Social Safeguard Expert
- Divisional Accounts Officer (Additional Charge)
- Procurement Expert
- Project Accounts Officer
- Support Staff (Drivers, etc.)
- Additional Staff as and when desired



For the preparation and implementation of RAP, PMU (C&W) will have the following specific functions:

- Overall Coordination with PSC for funding and other related matters/ issues;
- Maintaining liaison with regulatory agencies/ authorities and WB, as needed;
- Internal/external processing of all approvals including PC-I;
- Procurement of Project Supervision & Management Consultants and Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants;
- Procurement of Contractors for Civil Works/ Execution;
- Implementation and Updation of social and environmental safeguards, internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E);
- Disclose the contents of the RAP to all concerned.
- Establishing the Resettlement Unit (RU) for implementation of RAP at field level
- Establishing the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address and resolve resettlement-related complaints particularly from the PAPs.
- Resolve the grievance at 1st Tier GRC;
- PMU (C&W) will hold monthly meetings with the Consultants to review the progress, to identify related gaps and issues, and to determine corrective actions needed; and
- Preparation of end-of-the-project report on resettlement aspects.

10.4 RESETTLEMENT UNIT (RU)

RU will be established by PMU (C&W) at field level for the implementation of the RAP. The RU will consist of the following members:

- Social Safeguard Expert (Representative of PMU-C&W)
- Representatives of Contractor
- Representative of PSMC
- Naib Tehsil Dar/ Patwari
- Supporting Staff (as required)

With respect to RAP implementation, the major responsibilities of RU will include:

- Supervise and monitor consultant's work engaged for preparation and updation of RAP.
- Liaison and coordination with Revenue Department and other government agencies.
- Publish the intent for land acquisition under section 4.
- Arrange, participate and document the stakeholder's/ community consultations ensuring that the required information is disseminated to all the stakeholders.
- Obtain land record along with cadastral maps from the Revenue Department.
- Attend the meetings of the district price assessment committee, ensuring that the proposed rates are in accordance with the market prices.
- Distribute the notices to the entitled PAPs regarding payment of compensation;
- Facilitate the PAPs for completing the necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments;
- Maintain liaison and interaction with the PAPs and local communities to address their concerns;
- Provide proper guidance to PAPs for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility and entitlement;



- Resolve the grievance at 1st Tier GRC;
- Help the PAPs to forward their complaints, if not resolved, to the GRC (PMU (C&W)); and
- Maintain close liaison with PMU (C&W), contractor and relevant government departments for RAP implementation.
- Any other tasks related to land acquisition and resettlement.

10.5 PAPS COMMITTEE

The project affected person committee (PAPC) will be formed at the field level with participation from each village. In some instances, as per local custom, a Jirga may play the role of a PAPC provided women's voice and participation is ensured in the decisions of the Jirga. The PAPC will have a chairperson, a secretary and members. If needed/ appropriate, separate female PAPCs will also be established to ensure greater participation of the female PAPs. The PAPC will be responsible for the following activities:

- Interaction within the community particularly PAPs (male and female)
- Interaction between a) the community particularly PAPs; and b) PMU (C&W) and RAP Consultants.
- Participate in the survey of the affected communities and PAPs
- Participate in the consultations to be varied out by PMU (C&W), RAP Consultants and Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants discussed later in the Chapter.
- Disclosure of project and RAP information among the communities particularly the PAPs.
- Help and facilitate the PAPs in completing the requisite documents for compensation payments
- Ensuring payment of compensation in accordance with the entitlement matrix given in the approved RAP.
- Facilitate early resolution of grievances and complaints raised by the communities particularly PAPs.

10.6 PROJECT SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS (PSMC)

PMU (C&W) will hire Project Supervision and Management Consultants (PSMC). They will report to PMU (C&W) and prepare the implementation program, quality of works, delivery of works, and certify the quantities of work carried out and the payments. They will also help the PMU (C&W) in project planning and management, procurement planning, contract management, financial management and overall project management. They will also be tasked to implement the RAP. Their scope of work relevant to implementation of RAP will include but not be limited to the following:

- Implementation of the approved RAP in accordance with the procedure given in RPF and through the assistance of Resettlement Unit (RU) which will be established for the implementation of RAP;
- Maintain close liaison and coordination with PMU (C&W), PAPs Committee/s, and concerned Departments/Agencies to ensure smooth implementation of RAP;



- Updating the census of PAPs linked with project impacts by type, category and severance and prepare the compensation packages on individual basis;
- Distribute the notices to the entitled PAPs regarding their payment of compensation
- Provide proper guidance to PAPs for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility and entitlement
- Facilitate the PAPs in compensation payment through the completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments like payment vouchers, opening of bank account and formation of CNIC, etc.;
- Facilitate the PAPs in term of resolving the legal and administrative impediments for the compensation payment;
- Help the PAPs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRCs;
- Conduct the community consultation and disclosure process throughout the project cycle;
- Preparation of progress reports for the project.

10.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION CONSULTANTS (M&EC)

The regular monitoring of project will be key to successful execution of the project. PMU (C&W) will engage a firm for the external monitoring and evaluation of the project. The firm apart will have the environment, social, resettlement and gender experts as well. The M&E consultants (Third Party Valuation Consultants) will be responsible for;

- Monitoring of the physical progress;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the project impact;
- Review and supervision of the environmental and social aspects of the project; and
- Provision of guidance to the management in early identification and resolution of the project.

10.8 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAININGS

Capacity building will be needed to ensure that the RAP objectives, procedures and roles and responsibilities of various entities are well understood across the board. The trainings will cover various aspects of RAP preparation and implementation including national regulatory requirements, WB resettlement policies and requirements, steps involved in RAP preparation, roles and responsibilities of various entities involved in RAP implementation, updating inventory of losses, entitlement matrix, valuation of compensation, public consultation, verifications required to process compensation payments, payment procedures, documentation and GRM.

The trainings will be provided to all staff of the relevant entities including PMU (C&W) and PAPs. Trainings will be an on-going activity and will be carried out regularly preferably at the PMU (C&W) office and in the project area for the PAPs. Most of the trainings will be conducted by the staff of the Consultants however some of the trainings can also be outsourced.

Table 10.1: Capacity Building and Training of PAPs and PMUs

Contents	Provided By	Trainees	Duration
Trainings for Institutional Capacity Building			



Training/s on Implementation of RAP	Training Consultant	PMU Staff, Supporting staff under RU	3 days
Trainings on Financial Management	Training Consultant	PMU Staff	3 days
Training for PAPs (especially vulnerable and women)			
Entrepreneurship training for adults	Training Consultant	Project Area	1 week
Vocational skills training for youth to provide inclusive jobs and income generating opportunities including homestays	Training Consultant	Project Area	3 days

10.9 ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP

The organizational setup for implementation of resettlement plan is presented in **Figure 10.1** below;

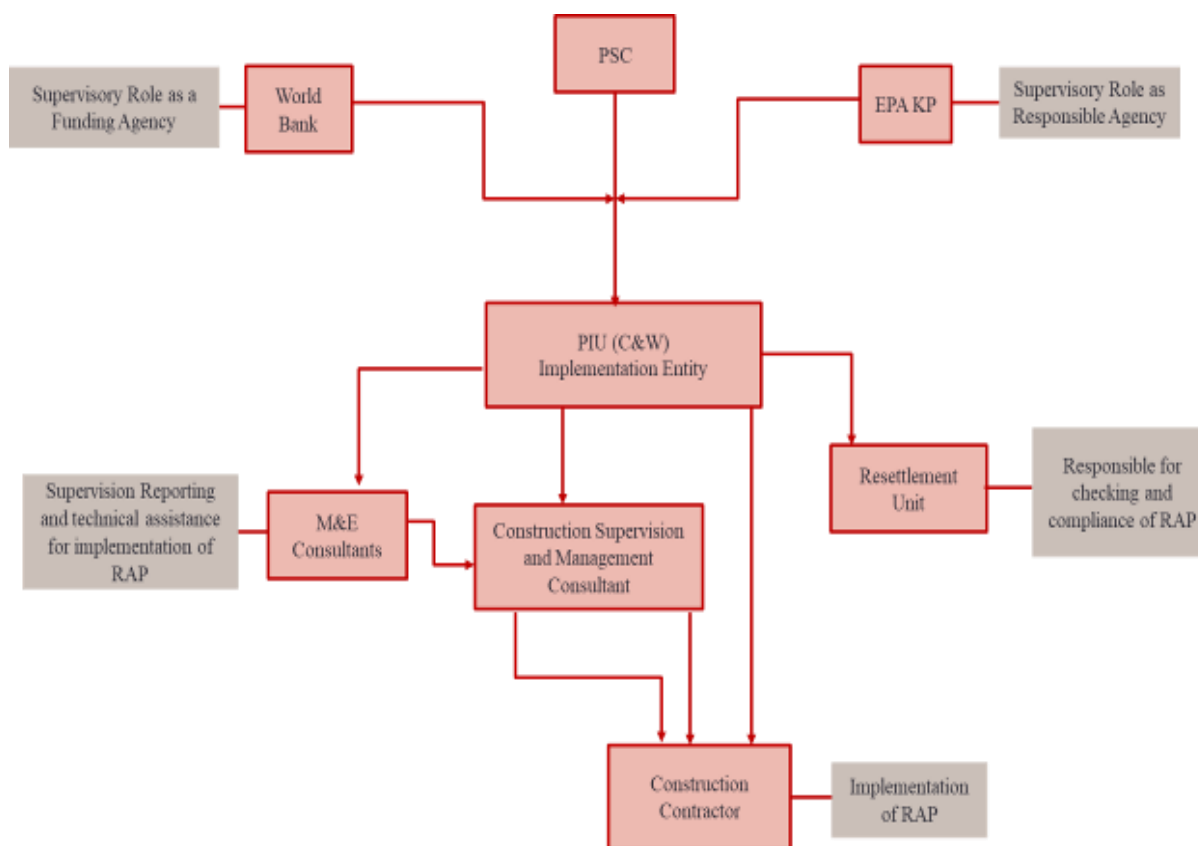


Figure 10.1: Organization Chart of RAP Implementation



11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 GENERAL

Implementation of RAP consists of compensation to be paid to the APs for affected land, structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of Resettlement Action Plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for the subproject will only be awarded/land handed over for construction work, after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

11.2 PHASES OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The proposed project's resettlement activities are divided into two broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The two phases involved in implementation of Resettlement Plan are as follows:

- RAP Preparation/ Updating Phase.
- RAP Implementation phase.

11.2.1 RAP Preparation/ Updating Phase

The draft RAP is prepared on the basis of Preliminary design. However, it will be updated and finalized based on final design. Besides, for RAP implementation the procurement of requisite institutional arrangement including social safeguard specialist and a team of social mobilizers and an M&EC will also be initiated to augment safeguards management capacity at PMU level; the project based GRC and field level GRC will be notified and made operational to facilitate the project affected persons to raise their concerns and resolution of their grievances if any.

Nonetheless, the information campaign & community consultation process about affected assets, compensation delivery and grievance redress will be initiated from this stage and shall continue till the completion of RAP implementation.

11.2.2 RAP Implementation Phase

After the RAP preparation phase the next stage is its implementation, which includes issues like disclosure of approved RAP, compensation of award; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of PAPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; redress of grievances and



complaints if any; removal of structures/assets and taking over possession of acquired land; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work. RAP implementation involves internal and external monitoring of the activities.

The internal monitoring will be carried out by PMU specialists. The external monitoring of the RAP implementation will be the responsibility of independent Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant procured as such for the project. The external monitoring and reporting requirement start immediately with RAP implementation process and continues till end of the RAP implementation. So, in this phase the monitoring consultant will monitor the implementation progress on daily basis and compile and share quarterly and biannually monitoring reports with PMU and World Bank.

11.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A composite implementation schedule for RAP activities in the subproject including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of **Table 11.1**. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.



Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule for RAP

Activities	Responsibilities	2021				2022		
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Phase-1: RAP Preparation, Updating, Implementation and Redress of Grievances								
Preparation and submission of Draft RAP	PMU-C&W, RAP Consultant	■						
Review and Approval of Draft RAP	WB		■					
Disclosure of Draft RAP	PMU-C&W			■				
Updating of Draft RAP	RU-PMU				■			
Review and Approval of Final RAP by World Bank	WB					■		
Phase-2: Implementation and Monitoring of Updated RAP								
Disclosure of Final RAP	RU-PMU					■		
Redress of Grievances	GRCs					■	■	■
Consultation and Information Dissemination	PMU/RU/GRC	■				■	■	■
Transfer of Amount to Project Office for Compensation	PMU					■		
Issuance of Notices to PAPs for Submission of Claims	RU/PMU					■	■	
Full Compensation Payment as per RAP	PMU					■	■	
Award of Civil Works Contract	PMU					■		
Confirmation of Full Delivery of Compensation	M&EC					■	■	
Internal Monitoring of all the Activities	PMU-RU					■	■	■
External Monitoring of all the Implementation Activities	M&EC					■		■
Handing Over Possession of Land to the Contractors	PMU					■	■	
Internal Monitoring/Quarterly Progress Reports to World Bank	RU/PMU					■		■
External Monitoring and Submission of Biannual Reports to World bank	M&EC					■		■



12 MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 NEED FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement, which helps in assessment of implementation progress, rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines, early identification of issues, resolve problems faced by the PAPs and develop solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring (IM) and external monitoring (EM). Internally, the RAP implementation for the project will be closely monitored by the C&W through the PMU and the Internal Monitoring Consultants, while for external monitoring the services of an independent external monitoring agency will be hired. The IM and EM are required to;

- Establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of the implementation of safeguard plans.
- Verify their compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes.
- Document monitoring results; identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports.
- Follow-up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes.
- Retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks.
- Submit periodic monitoring reports (quarterly and bi-annually) on safeguard measures as agreed with the World Bank.

12.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

One of the main roles of PMU will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities in RAP. Monitoring will be a regular activity to ensure timely implementation of RAP activities. PMU Social Specialist will collect information from the project site about implementation status of key activities, process and integrate the data in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of RAP implementation. And in case of delays or any implementation problem, adjust its work program accordingly. This monitoring and reporting will be a regular activity which is extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps.

Internal Monitoring (IM) indicators will relate to process outputs and results. The IM reports will be shared with World Bank on Quarterly basis and shall be consolidated in the quarterly supervision consultants' progress reports for Bank. Specific IM benchmarks will be based on the approved RAP and cover the following:

- Information campaign and consultation with PAPs;

- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
- Relocation of PAPs;
- Payments for loss of income and income restoration activities implementation; and
- Ensure the gender mitigation measures are adhered to during the internal monitoring and reporting process.
- Status of GRM and Complaint resolution details.

The above gender disaggregated information will be collected by the internal Monitoring Consultant at PMU, which will monitor the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following instruments:

- Review of census information for all PAPs;
- Consultation and informal interviews with PAPs;
- Key informant interviews; and
- Community public meetings.

12.3 MONITORING BY EXTERNAL EXPERT

The C&W if required to engage qualified and experienced External Monitoring Agency to verify the EA's monitoring information. EMA will be mobilized on intermittent bases when project implementation is commenced after Bank clearance of RAP to monitor RAP implementation and provide bi-annual monitoring reports. The main objective of this monitoring is to monitor RAP implementation, identify issues and recommend corrective measures. The external monitor will review the IM reports, collect information from the field and determine whether resettlement objectives and goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards of PAPs have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will identify the gaps in RAP implementation and advise the EA on safeguard compliance issues. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PMU;
- Review of the socio-economic baseline, census and inventory of losses of pre-displaced persons;
- Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
- Consultations with PAPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- Assessment of resettlement implementation progress, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability;
- Verification of compliance of RAP implementation; and
- Review of adherence to the gender mitigation measures during monitoring period.

The following will be considered as the basis for indicators in external monitoring and evaluation of the project:

- Socio-economic conditions of the PAPs in the post-resettlement period;
- Communications and reactions from PAPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- Quality and frequency of consultation and disclosure;



- Changes in housing and income levels;
- Rehabilitation of severely affected people, and different vulnerable groups;
- Valuation of property and ability to replace lost assets;
- Disbursement of compensation and other entitlements;
- Level of satisfaction of PAPs in the post resettlement period; and
- Grievance procedures, including recording, reporting, processing and redress of grievances.

Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to take corrective action will be prepared, reviewed and approved by Bank and disclosed to affected persons. However, Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all RAP activities have been completed.

12.4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The PMU will forward to World Bank a consolidated RAP monitoring report quarterly. This will also determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Additionally, World Bank will monitor project on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to PAPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement plans by the EA and will available at C&W website on a detailed sub-project page.



Annexures

**Annexure-01****List of PAPs for Private Land to be Acquired-1/2**

ID. No.	Name of PAPs	Parentage	Village Name	Khasra Number
1	Shamsi	Syed Mehmood	Mankial	617
2	Ameerzada	Syed Mehmood	Mankial	610
3	Behroz	Abdul Raheem	Mankial	637
4	Akbar Khan	Jan Muhammad	Mankial	626
5	Gulbar Khan	Abdul Raheem	Mankial	581-582-583
6	Noshair	Usman Ghani	Mankial	570
7	Abdul Malik	Sultan	Mankial	546
8	Sher Bhadur	Sher Muhammad	Mankial	546
9	Amanullah		Mankial	546
10	Khalid	Tahir	Mankial	569
11	Abdul Wahab	Sultan	Mankial	546
12	Mir Baz	Faqeer Mian	Mankial	599
13	Shah Raza	Zafar	Mankial	744
14	Mufti Fazal ur Rahman		Mankial	744
15	Aurangzeb	Jahanzaib	Mankial	512
16	Alamzaib	Syed ul Raheem	Mankial	555
17	Afzal	Sher Dil	Mankial	555
18	Fazal Rahman	Sher Gul	Mankial	589
19	Saad ullah Jan	Nosherwan	Mankial	414
20	Bashir	Jahanzaib	Mankial	414
21	Surbuland	Nuwait	Mankial	414
22	Tawas Khan		Mankial	599
23	Ameer Sawab		Mankial	466
24	Fareed	Umer Saddique	Mankial	466
25	Yousaf	Habib	Mankial	466
26	Framosh	Shah Khan	Mankial	1016
27	Umer Khan	Faqeer Mian	Mankial	599
28	Khuram	Gulam Khan	Mankial	599
29	Abdul Razzaq	Abdul Majeed	Mankial	599
30	Sher Zar Khan	Gohar Aman	Mankial	1030
31	Ayub Khan	Sadat Khan	Mankial	1039
32	Hanifa		Mankial	1039
33	Shreen Jan,Batin Khan		Mankial	1056
34	Abdul Qayom	Gulam Habib	Mankial	1056
35	Afreen,Mumtaz,Afzal	s/o Pakhtoon Wali	Mankial	1056
36	Yaray	Langra	Badai	1311
37	Muhammad Ali		Badai	1312
38	Maswal Faqeer	Kbul	Badai	1313
39	Maswal Faqeer	Kbul	Badai	1315
40	Faqeer Shah	Imam Syed	Badai	1747
41	Akhtar Ali	Abdul Bari	Badai	1705
42	Muhammad Barood	Mehboob	Badai	1704
43	Shah Khail	Abdullah	Badai	1703
44	Khizar	Zafar	Badai	1702
45	Ameer	Khair Muhammad	Badai	1701
46	Ameer	Khair Muhammad	Badai	1743
47	Ameer	Khair Muhammad	Badai	1687
48	Khizar		Badai	1688
49	Sufi	Amil	Badai	2008



ID. No.	Name of PAPs	Parentage	Village Name	Khasra Number
50	Channi	Amil	Badai	2010
51	Shamsi	Habibullah	Badai	2011
52	Gul Sher	Suba	Badai	2030
53	Syed Qabool	Bagi Shah	Badai	2034
54	Gulam Noor	Husnain	Badai	2046
55	Muhammad Gul	Husnain	Badai	2047
56	Muhammad Ayub	Yaqoob	Badai	2048
57	Khanzada		Badai	2049
58	Shah Ali	Muhammad Ali	Badai	2061
59	Muhammad Ayub	Muhammad Yaqoob	Badai	2062
60	Pakhtoon	Sharif	Badai	1670
61	Palwasha		Badai	1638
62	Palwasha		Badai	1639
63	Syed Jamal		Badai	1637
64	Syed Jamal		Badai	1632
65	Ameer ur Atta		Badai	1680
66	Khizar		Badai	1691
67	Huqam Jan Bibi		Badai	1716
68	Maaz		Badai	1717

Affected Land owned by Government Departments-2/2

ID. No.	Name of PAPs	Village Name	Khasra Number
1	Protected Forest	Badai	1450
2	Protected Forest	Badai	1451
3	Shamlaat Deh	Badai	1455
4	Protected Forest	Badai	1375
5	Protected Forest	Badai	1310
6	Shamlaat Deh	Badai	1185
7	Protected Forest	Badai	1672
8	Protected Forest	Badai	1673
9	Protected Forest	Badai	1657
10	Shamlaat Deh	Badai	1634
11	Shamlaat Deh	Badai	1636
12	Protected Forest	Badai	1884
13	Protected Forest	Badai	1885
14	Protected Forest	Badai	1892
15	Provincial Government	Badai	1899
16	Protected Forest	Badai	1897
17	Protected Forest	Badai	1900

**Annexure-02****List of Affected Residential Structures**

Sr. No.	PAP-ID	Name of PAP	Father Name	Location	Category of PAP	Status of Occupant
1	1	Muhammad Bashir	Ameer Zada	Mankial	Owner	Owner
2	2	Lateef	Ameer Zada	Mankial	Owner	Owner
3	3	Ashan Ullha	Shamshi	Mankial	Owner	Rent
4	17	Usman Ali	Muhammad Ismail	Mankial	owner	owner
5	20	M. Afzal (Absentee Landlord)	Not Available	Mankial	owner	owner
6	21	Absentee landlord	Not Available	Mankial	owner	owner
7	27	Khasaro	Ghulam jan	Gun Pattay	owner	owner
8	31	Sufi Khan	M. Haroon	Serai	owner	owner

**Annexure-03****List of Affected Commercial Structures**

Sr. No.	PAP-ID	Name of PAP/Owner of Structure	Father Name	Location	Category of PAP
1	4-1	Bashir	Ameer Zada	Mankial	Owner
2	4-2	Bashir	Ameer Zada	Mankial	Owner
3	5-1	Zeeshan	M Sadiq	Mankial	Owner
4	6	M Ali	Pasham Khan	Mankial	Owner
5	7	Sami Ullha	M Sadiq	Mankial	Owner
6	7-1	Ahsan Ullah	Lavata	Mankial	Owner
7	8	Abdul Samad	Abdul Waheed	Mankial	Owner
8	8-1	SarangZaib	Jahgner Khan	Mankial	Renter
9	8-2	Altaf Rehman	Azia Gul	Mankial	Renter
10	8-3	M Kamran	M Nazir	Mankial	Renter
11	8-4	Gul Rasheed	Abdul Rasheed	Mankial	Renter
12	9-1	Fazal Rasheed	Abdul Rasheed	Mankial	Renter
13	10	Gul Narooz	Bahroz Khan	Mankial	Renter
14	10-1	Badshah Ziada	Wazir Zaida	Mankial	Renter
15	10-2	Kareem Ullah	Sher Khan	Mankial	Renter
16	10-3	Mohaiudeen	Muhammad Zareen	Mankial	Renter
17	10-4	Qari Abdul Rauf	Abdul Waheed	Mankial	Renter
18	10-5	Wali Khan	Abdul Majeed	Mankial	Renter
19	10-6	Saleem Khan	Yaqoob Khan	Mankial	Renter
20	10-7	Asghar Khan	Akbar Khan	Mankial	Renter
21	11-1	Shahid Khan	Saad Gul	Mankial	Renter
22	11-2	Wakeel Khan	Abdul Qayoom	Mankial	Renter
23	11-3	Sajjad Ali	Adam Zaida	Mankial	Renter
24	11-4	Sher Muhammad	Maskeen Khan	Mankial	Renter
25	12	Akbar Khan	Jan Mohamad	Mankial	Owner
26	12-1	Sham-ul-Rehman	Hikmat Khan	Mankial	Renter
27	13-1	Gul Zaman	Namiat Khan	Mankial	Renter
28	13-2	Faszal UI Rehman	Shabeer Ali	Mankial	Renter
29	14-1	Yar Muhammad	Dyar Muhammad	Mankial	Renter
30	14-2	Lovata Khan	Mujahid Khan	Mankial	Renter
31	15-1	M. Riaz	M. Manan	Mankial	Renter
32	16-1	Abdul Jabar	Abdul Qadir	Mankial	Renter
33	16-2	M.Abbas	AURANGZAIB	Mankial	Renter
34	16-3	Bkaht Buland	Muhamad Zada	Mankial	Renter
35	16-4	M. Nawaz	Pakhtoon Wali	Mankial	Renter
36	16-5	Sher Alam	Malang Khan	Mankial	Renter
37	16-6	Altaf Hussain	M. Ismail	Mankial	Renter
38	16-7	Akram Khan	Sulnat khan	Mankial	Renter
39	16-8	Adnan	Abdul Sattar	Mankial	Owner
40	18	Aftab Ali Khan	Akbar Ali Khan	Mankial	owner
41	19	Shakeel ahmad	Zarshad Khan	Mankial	owner
42	22	Sher Bahadur	Kosher	Akram Abad	owner
43	23	Gul Bar	Abdul Rehman	Akram Abad	owner
44	24	Saed Rehman	Faqeer Shah (Late)	Badai	owner
45	26-1	Ghaffar shah	Akram shah	Gun Pattay	Owner



Sr. No.	PAP-ID	Name of PAP/Owner of Structure	Father Name	Location	Category of PAP
46	28	Khasaro	Ghulam Jan	Gun Pattay	owner
47	30	Yousaf khan (Absentee)	Not Available	Sirae Badai	owner
48	32	Akhtar Ali	Abdul Hadi	Sirae Badai	Owner
49	33	Noshad	Aziz	Sirae Badai	Owner

**Annexure-04****List of Affected Community Structures**

Sr. No.	PAP-ID	Name of Respondent/PAP	Location
1	25	Power Generator Room (Owned by Community)	Badai
2	29	Mosque	Gun Pattay

**Annexure-05****List of PAPs for Rental Assistance**

Sr. No.	PAP-ID	Name of PAP	Father Name	Location
1	4-1	Faqeer Gull	Aiza Gull	Mankial
2	4-2	Khaista Gull	Taza Gull	Mankial
3	5-1	Zeeshan	M. Sadiq	Mankial
4	6	M Ali	Pasham Khan	Mankial
5	7	Sami Ullha	M Sadiq	Mankial
6	7-1	Ahsan Ullah	Lavata	Mankial
7	8	Abdul Samard	Abdul Waheed	Mankial
8	8-1	SarangZaib	Jahgner Khan	Mankial
9	8-2	Altaf Rehman	Azia Gul	Mankial
10	8-3	M Kamran	M Nazir	Mankial
11	8-4	Gul Rasheed	Abdul Rasheed	Mankial
12	9-1	Fazal Rasheed	Abdul Rasheed	Mankial
13	10	Gul Namroz	Bahroz Khan	Mankial
14	10-1	Bacha Ziada	Wazir Zaida	Mankial
15	10-2	Bahroz Khan	Abdul Rehman	Mankial
16	10-3	Bahroz Khan	Abdul Rehman	Mankial
17	10-4	Qari Abdul Rauf	Abdul Waheed	Mankial
18	10-5	Wali Khan	Abdul Majeed	Mankial
19	10-6	Saleem Khan	Yaqoob Khan	Mankial
20	10-7	Asghar Khan	Akbar Khan	Mankial
21	11-1	Shahid Khan	Saad Gul	Mankial
22	11-2	Wakeel Khan	Abdul Qayoom	Mankial
23	11-3	Sajjad Ali	Adam Zaida	Mankial
24	11-4	Sher Muhammad	Maskeen Khan	Mankial
25	12	Akbar Khan	Jan Mohd	Mankial
26	12-1	Sham-ul-Rehaman	Hokmat Khan	Mankial
27	13-1	Gul Zaman	Namiat Khan	Mankial
28	13-2	Faszal UI Rehman	Muhammad Shabeer	Mankial
29	14-1	Yar Muhammad	Dyar Mohd	Mankial
30	14-2	Lovata Khan	Mujahid Khan	Mankial
31	15-1	M. Riaz	M. Manan	Mankial
32	16-1	Abdul Jabar	Abdul Qadir	Mankial
33	16-2	M.Abbas	AURANGZAIB	Mankial
34	16-3	Bkaht Buland	Muhamad Zada	Mankial
35	16-4	M. Nawaz	Pakhtoon Wali	Mankial
36	16-5	Sher Alam	Malang Khan	Mankial
37	16-6	Altaf Hussain	M. Ismail	Mankial
38	16-7	Akram Khan	Sulnat khan	Mankial
39	16-8	Adnan	Abdul Sattal	Mankial
40	18	Aftab ali khan	Akbar Ali Khan	Mankial
41	19	Shakeel Ahmad	Zarshad Khan	Mankial
42	22	Sher Bahdar	Kosher	Mankial
43	23	Gul Bahar	Abdul Reheem	Mankial
44	24	Saed Rehman	Faqeer Shah (Late)	Badai
45	26-1	Ghaffar shah	Akram shah	Gun Pattay
46	28	Khasro	Ghulam Jan	Gun Pattay
47	30	Yousaf khan (Absentee)	Not Avaialbe	Serai Badae
48	32	Akhtar Ali	Abdul Hadi	Serai Badae
49	33	Noshad	Abdul aziz	Qamar Shah

**Annexure-06****List of Vulnerable PAPs**

Sr. No.	PAP-ID	Name of PAPs	Father Name	Location	Profession
1	8	Abdul Samad	Abdul Waheed	Mankial	Shop Keeper
2	8-1	SarangZaib	Jahgner Khan	Mankial	Shop Keeper
3	8-2	Altaf Rehman	Azia Gul	Mankial	Shop Keeper
4	8-4	Gul Rasheed	Abdul Rasheed	Mankial	Shop Keeper
5	11-2	Wakeel Khan	Abdul Qayoom	Mankial	Shop Keeper
6	11-3	Sajjad Ali	Adam Zaida	Mankial	Shop Keeper
7	14-1	Yar Muhammad	Dyar Muhammad	Mankial	Shop Keeper
8	16-2	M.Abbas	Aurangzaib	Mankial	Shop Keeper
9	28	Khasaro	Ghulam Jan	Gun Pattay	Shop Keeper

**Annexure-07****List of Employees**

Sr. No.	ID-No.	Name of Employees
1	4-2-1	Ijaz
2	5-1-1	Abbad Ullha
3	6-0-1	Ghulam Rabi
4	7-0-1	Zeeshan
5	8-4-1	Iftikhar Ahmad
6	9-1-1	Ghulam Bashir
7	10-1-1	Safiullah
8	10-3-1	Abrar Ali
9	10-3-2	M. Mushtaq
10	10-3-3	M.Perveiz
11	10-4-1	Shams ul deen
12	10-5-1	Umer Ali
13	10-5-2	Abdul Basit
14	10-6-1	Fazal
15	10-6-2	Imtiaz
16	10-6-3	Adnan
17	10-6-4	Waseem
18	11-1-1	Sheraz Khan
19	13-1-1	Noor Zaman
20	15-1-1	Asad
21	18-0-1	Abid Ullah
22	18-0-2	Abdul Qaei
23	19-0-1	Sajjad Hussain



APPENDICES: SOCIAL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

- 1. Socioeconomic Baseline Survey**
- 2. Gender Survey**
- 3. Public Consultation**
- 4. Structures/Shops/Land Assessment Survey**



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CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE HOUSEHOLD

A. IDENTIFICATION

Sr. _____ Date: _____
No. _____
Interviewer: _____ Name of Respondent
_____/PAP: _____
S/o: _____
Location: _____
Town/Mohallah: _____
Union Council: _____ Tehsil/District: _____
Age: _____ Marital Status: _____
years _____
Religion: _____ Education: _____
Profession: _____ Caste: _____
PAP- _____ Category of
ID: _____ PAP: _____

Contact Details (Cell No.):

B. Household / Family Profile

Sr. No.	Name	Relationship with H.H (Code-A)	Age	Marital Status (Code-B)	Education	Reason for low Education (Code-C)	Occupation (Code-D) /Income Status (Code-E)				Total Monthly Income (Rs.)
							Primary Source		Any Other		
						Occupation	Income Monthly (Rs)	Occupation	Income Monthly (Rs)		
1											
2											



3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											

Code A: 1. Self 2. Wife 3. Son 4. Daughter 5. Father 6. Mother 7. Grandson 8. Grandmother 9. Sister in law
 10. Nephew 11. Niece 12. Daughter in law 13. Mother in law 14. Father in law 15. Brother in law 16. Brother
 17. Sister 18. Aunt 19. Any Other

Code B: 1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widow / Widower

Code C: 1. Low income 2. More distance of educational institution 3. Lack of better Transport facilities
 4. Negative attitude towards formal education
 5. Lack of interest 6. If any other (please specify) ____

Code D: 1. Farming 2. Business (Type_____) 3. Livestock Rearing 4. Service (If Government Type____)
 5. Service Private (Type_____) 6. Milk Selling 7. Retired Govt. Employee 8. Agri. Labour
 9. Employed Overseas 10. Employment at port 11. Fishing Labor at port 12. Mason
 13. If any other (please specify _____)

Code E: 1. Below 5000 2. 5000-9000 3. 9001-15,000 4. 15001-20000 5. 20001-25000 6. Above 25000

Q.1. How much is your average H.H. monthly expenditure?

1. Below 5000 2. 5000-9000 3. 9001-15,000
 4. 15,001-20,000 5. 20,001-25,000 6. Above 25,000

Q.2. What is type of your family system?

1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended

C. HABITATION

Q.3. What is type of your household structure?

1. Pucca 2. Semi Pucca 3. Kacha 4. Hut

Q.4. What is the type of ownership of your house structure?

1. Owned 2. Government 3. Rented 4. Free on Landlord property
 5. Relative House 6. Any other

Q.5. Since how long are you living here? _____ Years

Q.6. Which of the following facilities are available in your house?

1. Electricity 2. Water Supply 3. Gas 4. Telephone
 5. Sewerage 6. Solid Waste Management

Q.6A. Possession of Household Items?

Sr. No.	Household	Yes/No	Sr. No.	Household	Yes/No
---------	-----------	--------	---------	-----------	--------



	Item			Item	
	Television			Truck	
	Refrigerator			Motorcycle	
	Computer			Rickshaw	
	Smart phone				
	DVD player				
	Electric cooker				
	Washing machine				
	Electric fan				
	Iron				
	Misc. items				
	Car/jeep				

D. Landholding

Q.7. Do you have any landholding?

1. Yes _____ (Kanals)
2. No _____

Q.8. What is use of that landholding: _____

E. LIVESTOCK

Q.9. Do you have any Livestock? 1. Yes 2.No

Q.10. If Yes, then Details and its use: _____

F. DRINKING WATER

Q.11. What is the source of drinking water?

1. Municipal Tap Water 2. Hand Pump 3. Self-Bore
4. Water carrier/Tanker 5. Any Other

Q.12. Are you satisfied with quantity and quality of drinking water?

1. Satisfied 2. Not Satisfied

Q.13. What is the reason of dissatisfaction?

1. Dirty Water 2. Low Pressure 3. Bad Taste 4. Bad Smell in Water

Q.14. Are you willing to pay for improved water supply? 1. Yes 2. No

G. WASTE WATER

Q.15. How wastewater is disposed of ?

1. Street Drain 2. Municipal Sewer 3. Septic Tank
4. Open Field/Pond 5. Any Other 6. No Facility

Q.16. Are you willing to pay for improved waste water disposal ?

1. Yes 2. No

H. TRANSPORTATION

Q.17. What is the principal mode of transport?

1. Public 2. Private 3. Both

Q.18. Are you connected with the Road network for travelling purpose

1. Yes 2. No



If yes, at how much distance and what is name of that road: Distance: _____ Name: _____

I. FUEL SOURCES FOR COOKING

Q.19. What are the sources of fuel for cooking purpose?

1. Sui gas 2. Gas cylinder 3. Coal/ wood

J. COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Q.20. What do you use as source of communication system?

1. Mobile Phone 2. Both Mobile Phone & Landline 3. No Phone
4. Internet

K. SOLID WASTE

Q.21. Is there any collection system of solid waste in your community?

1. Collected by the government 2. No collection service 3. Settlement/Society own collection system

L. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Q.22. Which of the following Educational Facility is available in or nearby your residential area ?

1. Primary 2. Middle 3. Matric 4. Above

Q.23. Are you satisfied with existing educational facility in your area?

1. Yes 2. No

M. MEDICAL FACILITIES

Q.24. Which of the following Health Facility is present in or nearby your residential area ?

1. BHU 2. RHC 3. THQ 4. Any Other

Q.25. Are you satisfied with existing Health facility ? 1. Yes 2. No

Q.26. In case of No, what are the reasons of dissatisfaction and major disease in this area ?

N. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

Q.27. Which of the following religious property is present in or nearby your residential area?

Sr. No.	Religious Facilities	Yes	No	Name	Distance from your Residence
1	Mosque				
2	Madrassa				
3	Shrine				
4	Graveyard				
5	Any Other				

O. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Q.28. Which of the following Recreational facility is present in or nearby your residential area?

1. Parks 2. Play Grounds 3. Gardens 4. Zoo 5. Any other



P. SOCIAL COHESION/ CONFLICTS

Q.29. Does your family have any dispute with others ?

1. Yes 2. No

Q.30. If yes, Nature of dispute _____

Q.31. Which type of conflict resolution mechanism mostly adopted in this area?

1. Formal (Judiciary/Courts) 2. Informal (Jirga)

Q. CREDIT

Q.32. Did you borrow money during the last one year?

1. Yes 2. No

Q.33. If yes, for what purpose

1. For Business 2. For other family needs

How much amount did you borrow: _____

Q.34. What was the source of loan?

1. Bank 2. Relatives 3. Friends

R. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Q.35. Is there any social organization in this area?

1. Yes 2. No

Q.36. If yes, then Name of the Organization: _____

2. Type of activities? _____

Q.37. Are you member of any social organization? 1. Yes 2. No

Q.38. If yes, Name of Social Organization _____

S. SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Q.39. Do you feel that economic opportunities/ activities will increase due to this road upgradation?

1. Yes 2. No.

Sr. No.	If yes, then reasons	If no, then reasons
1		
2		
3		
4		

T. FEEDBACK, CONCERNs AND SUGGESTIONS

Q.40. What do you think about the impact of the Upgradation of Mankial ~ Bada Serai Road Project?

(1) _____

(2) _____



(3) _____

Q.41. What do you think about the positive and negative impacts of the Upgradation of Mankial ~ Bada Serai Road Project?

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

Q.42. What would you suggest to minimize or mitigate for the likely Negative Impacts of the Upgradation of Mankial ~ Bada Serai Road Project?

Suggestions:

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

Q.43. What else can you suggest regarding design and implementation of the Upgradation of Mankial ~ Bada Serai Road Project ?

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

Q. 44. Any other suggestion

45. General Observations of Interviewers

(1) _____

(2) _____

(4) _____

Any other Remarks: _____

Signature of the interviewer: _____





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Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

GENDER SURVEY

T. IDENTIFICATION

Sr. No. _____	Date: _____
Interviewer: _____	Name of Respondent: _____
W/O,D/O: _____	Location: _____
Residential Address: _____	Cell No: _____
Age: _____ years	Marital Status: _____
Education: _____	Profession: _____

Q.1 How many children do you have?

I. Male _____ II. Female _____ III. Total _____

Q.2 Do you participate in Upbringing, Education and Marriage of children?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.3 What is your occupation?

I. House Wife _____ II. Working Woman _____

Q.4 If case of working women what is your nature of work?

I. Office _____ II. Field _____ III. Both _____

Q.5 How much salary do you receive per month? Rs. _____

Q.6 Do you contribute in household income?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.7 Do you perform daily household chores?



I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.8 What are your expenditures on household items? _____

Q.9 Do you have full power to spend your money the way you like?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.10 Do you save some money from your household income every month?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.11 In addition to household, do you do any other work for earning some money?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes, what type of work is this? _____

Q.12 Where do you work?

I. In your house _____ II. Out of your house _____

Q.13 How many hours per day do you work? _____ Hours

Q.14 What is your earning per month from this work? Rs. _____

Q.15 Do you want to learn some skills for earning your livelihoods?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes, what type of skills? _____

Q.16 Should women get education?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.17 Do you take part in purchase and disposal of household property?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.18 Do you play a significant role in decision-making of family matters?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.19 Is there any dispute resolution regarding the family matters?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.20 Do you discuss on household problems with neighbors/local community?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.21 Are there some matters related to outdoor activities of male family members?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.22 Is there any association/organization of females in this area?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes then what is its name and area of work. _____

Q.23 Do you know about the proposed Project?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.24 In your opinion, should this Project be implemented here?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes, then reasons

If no, then reasons

Q.25 What are the pressing needs of the women of this area?



Q.26 What protective measures do you suggest to safeguard your interests?

Signature of the Interviewer: _____



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Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

Sr.	Date:
No. _____	_____
Name of _____	Location: _____
Facilitator: _____	_____
Venue: _____	

Points to be discussed:

- Scope of the project and its various components
- The stakeholders involvement and their roles and responsibilities
- The process of dismantling of structures and calculation of compensation
- Description of the compensation options for PAPs
- The importance of a Grievance Redress Mechanism & the role of the community in GRM
- Overview of land acquisition and resettlement related impacts
- Concerns and suggestions of the PAPs regarding the projects' impacts on their assets and livelihoods

1. Concerns/ Apprehensions Raised



Points of Agreement:

Unresolved Issues

Li

st of Participants:

Sr. No.	Name	Cell No.	Signatures
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			



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Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

STRUCTURES/ SHOPS/ LAND ASSESSMENT SURVEY

U. IDENTIFICATION

Sr. No. _____ **Date:** _____
Interviewer: _____ **Name of Respondent/PAP** _____
S/o: _____ **Location:** _____
Residential Address: _____ **Cell No:** _____
Age: _____ years **Marital Status:** _____
Education: _____ **Profession:** _____
Category of DP: _____ **PAP-ID:** _____
Name of Owner: _____ **PAP-ID:** _____
Name of Occupant: _____ **PAP-ID:** _____
Status of Occupant: _____
CNIC of Occupant: _____

B. DETAILS OF AFFECTED STRUCTURE

Q.1. What is ownership status of the affected structure/business/shop/house?

1. Private Owner 2. Renter 3. Any Other

Q.2. When was the structure built and who built it?

Year of construction: _____

Who built it: _____

Q.3. Relationship between the structure owner and the party who paid for construction

Relationship: _____

Q.4. What is the approximate construction cost of structure?

Cost Rs.: _____

Q.5. What is their assessment about the value of the structure?

Assessment Value Rs.: _____

Q.6. Do you want to take the salvage material of the structure?

1. Yes 2. No

Q.7. Details about the affected structure:

Type of Structure	No. of Storey	No. of Rooms	Size (ft)			Total covered area	No. of Bath Rooms	Type of Construction Material Used	Condition of the structure
			Basement L*W*H	Ground Floor (W*L*H)	Storey-1 (W*L*H)				



*Please attach photographs of the internal and external conditions of the structure

Q.8. What is the value of items in case of commercial shop?

Merchandise items Value Rs. _____

Fittings and fixtures value Rs. _____

Q.9. Details of merchandise items in the shop:

Items	Quantity	Approx. value Rs.

Q.10. Details of fittings and fixtures in the shop:

Items	Quantity	Condition	Approx Value Rs.	Moveable/ Immovable

Q.11. How many employees in the business/shop?

Name of Employee	Age	Relation with shopkeeper	Nature of employment	Monthly Salary (Rs.)	Other family members income of the employee	Stay at site	
						Alone	With family



Q.12. Number of female employees in the business/shop?

No. of female employees: _____

Q.13. Since how long you are running business/shop over here?

Period: _____ years

Q.14. Do you have some relocation option due to widening of Road?

1. Yes 2. No

Q.15. If yes, then relocation is temporary or permanent?

1. Temporary 2. Permanent

Q.15A. What are those relocation options?



C. DETAILS of AFFECTED LAND

Type of Land/ Landuse	Affected Land (Acres)	Total Land (Acres)	Status of Occupant	% Share in case of Tenant	Tenancy Documents Available (Yes/ No)	Standing Crop on Land	Estimated Annual Production (Maund/Acre)	Rate /Maund (Rs.)	Net Annual Income (Rs.)	No. of Employees

D. DETAILS OF AFFECTED OTHER ASSETS

Type of Asset	No	Approx. Value (Rs.)
Tubewell		
Tubewell Bore Hole/Pump House		
Handpump		



D. DETAILS OF AFFECTED TREES

Name of Tree	Total Nos	Mature	Sapling	Ownership Status (Private/Government)
Non-Fruit Trees				
Fruit Trees				

Signature of the Interviewer: _____