

# **PAK : Balochistan Road Development Sector Project**

## RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK (Draft)

Communication and Works Department  
Government of Balochistan Province  
and  
National Highway Authority  
  
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

June 2003

THIS IS NOT AN ADB BOARD APPROVED DOCUMENT.

## Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP/s	Affected Person/s
CAS	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (@ 15% of land value/compensation)
CBO	Community-Based Organization
COI	Corridor of Impact (or, total Right-of-Way/ROW of a road)
CWD	Communications & Works Department, Government of Balochistan
DCO	District Coordination Officer (Formerly "Deputy Commissioner")
DD	Deputy Director
EA	Executing Agency (CWD & NHA)
BPG	Balochistan Provincial Government
GRC	Grievances Redress Committee
LAA	Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended to-date by Provinces)
LAC	(District) Land Acquisition Collector (Revenue Department)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
PD	Project Director/Directorate (CWD or NHA)
PSC	Project Supervision Consultants
RAC	Resettlement Advisory Committee
ROW	Right-of-Way (Roads)
RP	Resettlement Plan
RSESAC	Road Safety, Environment and Social Assessment Cell (CWD & NHA)
SBEs	(Small) Shops and Business Enterprises
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TA	Technical Assistance (ADB Grant for Project Preparation)
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

## Terminology

<i>Katcha</i>	Earthen/wooden structure (temporary/semi-permanent construction)
<i>Naib Nazim</i>	Elected "Deputy Administrator" (at Tehsil/sub-District level)
<i>Naib Tehsildar</i>	Assistant Land Records Officer, next to <i>Tehsildar</i> (Revenue Department)
<i>Nazim</i>	Elected "Administrator" (at District or Union Council level)
<i>Girdawar</i>	Land Records Inspector (Revenue Department, District Government)
<i>Patwari</i>	Land Records Clerk/Enumerator, under <i>Girdawar</i> (Revenue Department)
<i>Pucca</i>	Concrete structure (permanent construction) (opposite of <i>katcha</i> )
<i>Tehsil</i>	Sub-District (In Punjab, there are two to four Tehsils in a District)
<i>Tehsildar</i>	Land Records Officer, posted at Tehsil level (Revenue Department)
<i>Tharha</i>	A Wooden Table/Platform, a roadside stall (with or without a shelter)

## NOTES

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollar  
Currency Unit – Pakistani Rupees  
Exchange Rate: Rs. 57.50 to 1.00 US Dollar  
(June 2003)

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## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan is undertaking a nationwide Pakistan Road Network Development Programme (PRNP) with financial and technical assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The PRNP has been split into four sector projects, which are being prepared and implemented on a province-by-province basis. The Sindh and Punjab Provinces' Road Sector Development Projects have already been prepared during the years 2001 and 2002, respectively with a combined grant from ADB (TA No. 3679-PAK), for which the loans for implementation are being processed by ADB. Balochistan is the third province addressed under the programme (PPTA No. 3897-PAK undertaken in 2003).

The Balochistan Road Development Sector Project (BRDSP) aims at widening and improving a total of approximately 1,400 kilometers in the Balochistan Province of Pakistan. The Project will have two executing agencies (EAs), namely: (i) the National Highway Authority-Regional Office (NHA), and (ii) the Communications & Works Department of Government of Balochistan Province (CWD). The Project roads are of three types, namely: (i) National Highways, (ii) Provincial Highways, and (iii) Rural Access Roads. Table 1 shows the 23 roads included in the Project.

**Table 1: Complete List of Roads screened by PPTA**

No.	District/s Served	ID No.	Name of Road	Length (km)	
				Initial	Revised
<b>(a) National Highways (NHA-Quetta)</b>					
1	Quetta, Mastung, Kalat	N-25-A	Quetta - Mastung - Kalat Road	130	120
2	Quetta, Ziarat, Chaman	N-25-B	Quetta - Chaman Road	117	117
<b>(b) Provincial Highways (CWD-Balochistan)</b>					
3	Ziarat, Sibi	P-01	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	83	83
4	Zhob, Loralai	P-02	Zhob - Morghakibzi - Mekhtor Road	92	92
5	Kuch, Turbat	P-03	Mand - Bilingor - Mirani Road	70	70
6	Zhob	P-04	Zhob - Mir Ali Khel - Khajuri Road	101	101
7	Kharan, Panjgur	P-05	Nag - Panjgur Road	125	86
8	Panjgur, Kech	P-06	Panjgur-Hoshab	50	100
9	Bela, Khuzdar	P-07	Dureji - Shah Noorani Shrine Road	56	56
10	Chaghai, Kharan	P-08	Kharan - Dalbadin Road	91	91
11	Ziarat, Loralai	P-09	Sinjavi - Duki Road	44	44
<b>(c) Rural Access Roads (CWD-Balochistan)</b>					
12	Kila Abdullah	R-01	Gulistan - Sagi Bazar - Kandel Road	13	13
13	Jaffarabad	R-02	Usta Mohammad - Mirwah Road	30	30
14	Jaffarabad	R-03	Hairdin - Marguzar Road	55	55
15	Jhal Magsi	R-04	Gandawa - Kotri Pir Chhatta Road	28	28
16	Sibi	R-05	Lehri - Sangsila Road	55	55
17	Jaffarabad	R-06	Dera Allah Yar - Usta Mohammad Road	38	38
18	Kila Abdullah	R-07	Roghni - Gulistan - Kila Abdullah Road	60	60
19	Jaffarabad	R-08	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	40	40
20	Pishin	R-09	Killi Manzaki - Killi Sahib Khan - Surdab	20	20
21	Lasbela	R-10	Kutkhera - Kanraj Road	24	24
22	Sibi	R-11	Sibi - Harnai Road (Sultankot-Spintangi)	63	63
23	Kalat	R-12	Basima - Chad Sher Ali - Giwa Road	42	42
<b>Total Length (km):</b>				<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,428</b>

### A. Core" Project Roads

Two national highways (NHA) and six roads (CWD) have been selected as the "core" project roads. For the CWD, the first three are provincial highways (PH: 270 km), and the other three

are rural access roads (RAR: 77 km). The remaining roads will be designed and implemented as “non-core” project roads during the course of this Project. The “core” project roads are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: List of “Core” Project Roads (BRDSP)**

No.	District/s Served	ID No.	Name of Road	Length (km)	
				Initial	Revised
<b>(a) National Highways (NHA-Quetta)</b>					
1	Quetta, Mastung, Kalat	N-25-A	Quetta - Mastung - Kalat Road	130	120
2	Quetta, Ziarat, Chaman	N-25-B	Quetta - Chaman Road	117	117
<b>sub-total (a):</b>				<b>247</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>(b) Provincial Highways (CWD-Balochistan)</b>					
3	Ziarat, Sibi	P-01	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	83	83
6	Zhob	P-04	Zhob – Mir Ali Khel - Khajuri Road	101	101
7	Kharan, Panjgur	P-05	Nag - Panjgur Road	125	86
<b>sub-total (b):</b>				<b>309</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>(c) Rural Access Roads (CWD-Balochistan)</b>					
11	Kila Abdullah	R-01	Gulistan - Sagi Bazar - Kandel Road	13	13
18	Jaffarabad	R-08	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	40	40
20	Lasbela	R-10	Khurkhera - Kanraj Road	24	24
<b>sub-total (c):</b>				<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Total CWD Roads (b+c):</b>				<b>386</b>	<b>347</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL (a+b+c):</b>				<b>633</b>	<b>584</b>

## B. Road Selection Criteria

The selection criteria adopted for the “core” project roads were:

- (a) A proportionate geographical spread over different agro-ecological zones and major tribes (Pukhtun and Baloch) of the province;
- (b) Physical connectivity - intra-district (with markets/towns), inter-district, inter-provincial and international.
- (c) Economic viability;
- (d) Poverty reduction, and the likely positive socioeconomic impacts on the province's population, particularly the poor and other vulnerable groups; and,
- (e) Minimal adverse resettlement impact on communities.

The same selection criteria will serve largely as guiding principles for the remaining “non-core” roads under this “sector” project. Using the RP for “core” project roads and RF for “non-core” project roads, the Project Directorates will submit required Resettlement Plans for review and approval by ADB prior to award of civil works contracts.

## C. Strategies to Minimize Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Right at the outset of this assignment, the PPTA Team held meetings with the concerned officials of NHA and CWD and APs to find ways and means to minimize potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the Project. The following strategies were devised/ adopted:

- (a) **ROW and “Formation-Widths” of Project Roads.** The legally assumed right-of-way (ROW) for National and Provincial Highways is 33.5 m (110 feet), while it is normally 20.1 m (66 feet) for the Rural Access Roads. But in fact, only the respective "formation widths" are actually possessed and utilized by NHA and CWD for their respective roads, while the remaining strips of lands are possessed and utilized by

the original landowners. Hence, for the purposes of RP census and surveys, only the corridors of immediate impact, or more specifically the "formation widths" required for renovation, improvement and/or widening of the respective roads were adopted, as shown in the following table:

Table 3: Total ROW and Formation Widths for the RP Census/Surveys

Type of Project Road	Total ROW		"Formation Width" for RP/BRDSP			
			Open Areas		Built-up Areas	
	Metres	Feet	Metres	Feet	Metres	Feet
National Highways	33.5	110.0	20.0	65.6	15.0	49.2
Provincial Highways	33.5	110.0	18.0	59.0	13.5	44.3
Rural Access Roads	20.1	66.0	16.0	52.5	12.5	41.0

- (f) **Road Alignment.** As much as possible, the existing road alignments will largely be kept within the "formation width". However, if necessitated by the findings of the topographic surveys and design preparation by the Engineers, re-alignment of some of the Project roads in certain reaches may be inevitable. In such cases, the Project will (i) attempt to make a maximum use of the non-productive lands, and refrain from affecting the productive agricultural and pasture lands and (ii) consider the construction of bypass road/s to avoid or minimize land acquisition/resettlement effects.
- (g) **Relocation of Small Shops Business Enterprises (SBEs).** The Project has drawn a plan to deal with roadside shops/SBEs. All affected SBEs will be relocated on the available ROW land, out of the specified "formation widths" of the respective roads, to re-establish their businesses with assistance as per the entitlement matrix set in Table 4. It may be mentioned here that the ROW boundaries along the Project roads are generally adequate to accommodate the affected SBEs except for the very congested road intersections, where the "formation width" or "active" ROW land is likely to be fully utilized for better traffic flow and improvements.

In such cases, the affected SBEs and other structures will be moved horizontally along the roadside so that they have access to their clients/customers. This relocation strategy will benefit the SBEs, as their businesses will be restored quickly, and in turn promote local economic growth. In sum, this will reduce the over all impact on affected people, particularly the most vulnerable, and assist in the restoration of business and livelihoods.

The Project will assist the local business leaders and affected shop owners with better land use planning and organize the relocated business area, taking into consideration the traffic flow, as well as, the safety of the non-motorized traffic and road users.

## II. PREPARATION OF A RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

To comply with the requirements of ADB on involuntary resettlement for sector loan projects, a Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared. This RF will serve as a basis for preparing RPs for "non-core" project roads during the course of the Project which will be submitted to ADB for approval before the award of civil works contracts to ensure (i) that non-core subprojects do not proceed without an acceptable RP and budget and (ii) that people affected will not be displaced or dispossessed without compensation and relocation assistance.

A Resettlement Plan (RP) has also been prepared for the eight “core” project roads (2 NHA Highways, 3 CWD Provincial Roads and 3 CWD Rural Access Roads) in accordance with the applicable laws of the Government of Pakistan and ADB’s resettlement policy and guidelines for involuntary resettlement<sup>1</sup>. During Project implementation, the RP will be revised upon completion of the detailed design and will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

### III. PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN FOR NON-CORE PROJECT ROADS

The following steps will guide the respective EA during the planning stage for non-core project roads:

- (a) Screen subprojects with possible land acquisition and resettlement and identify which of the following categories applies to each subproject:
  - **Category A: Significant Resettlement** - means 200 people or more will experience major impacts. “Major” impacts being physical displacement from housing and/or more than 20 percent of the household’s productive assets (income generating) are lost. A Full RP will be prepared.
  - **Category B: Insignificant Resettlement** - means less than 200 people are displaced from housing, less than 200 people will lose less than 20 percent of their productive assets (income generating), or 200 people or more experience minor impacts. A Short RP will be prepared.
  - **Category C: No Resettlement** - means no RP is required.
- (b) Carry out consultations with various stakeholders to obtain inputs in RP planning, identify needs and preferences of APs, design compensation package (compensation for losses and rehabilitation measures and other assistance).
- (c) Undertake census (100% coverage), asset inventory and detailed measurement surveys will need to be carried out. A socio-economic survey of sample population will also be undertaken.
- (d) Analyze data to identify different categories of APs based on the degree and scale of impacts of the subproject.
- (e) Formulate time bound schedule for RP implementation, procedures for grievance redress, monitoring and evaluation procedures and budget.
- (f) Prepare draft RP. The entitlements in this Resettlement Framework will be used for each subproject. If there are new categories of APs and types of losses are identified, the entitlements will be revised accordingly.
- (g) Present the draft subproject RP during consultation and public meetings for comments.
- (h) Submit the RP to ADB for review and concurrence. The approved subproject RP will be implemented before the award of civil works contracts.

### IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT PRINCIPLES

#### A. Land Acquisition Laws and Their Application in Pakistan

The core legal tool available with and used by the Government of Pakistan and the four Provincial Governments, including Balochistan, for acquiring private lands for a “public” purpose,

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<sup>1</sup> Asian Development Bank, *Involuntary Resettlement*, Manila, November 1995; *Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice*, Manila, 1998.



is the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (the Act) which has been amended from time to time. The process is initiated by serving a preliminary notice under the Act's Section 4 by the District Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) expressing the government's desire to "enter upon" broadly identified private lands for surveying and soil-testing for the specified public purpose/s. The next activity is carried out under Section 5, which involves marking and measurement of the land and assessment of compensation. The final declaration for possession of the finally selected portions/strips of the lands is issued under Section 6 of the Act.

Under this Act, only legal owners and tenants officially registered with the Land Revenue Department or possess formal lease agreements are considered "eligible" for land compensation. As per the provisions of the Act, cash compensation is assessed (under Section 5) on the basis of five or three years average registered market rate, and is paid to the landowners for their lands being acquired.<sup>2</sup>

However, in the 1960-70s, in the case of some major projects in Pakistan, such as the Mangla and Tarbela Dams and the Capital City of Islamabad, the Government also made special provisions for the "land for land option" for the "persons interested"<sup>3</sup> by issuing specific "directives" in each case. The affected families were given house plots and agricultural land, and provided free transportation for moving household effects and salvaged construction materials. For this Project, cash compensation will be provided to landowners considering that their land will be partially affected and the impacts will be minimal.

## **B. Project Resettlement Principles**

So far, there is no specific policy on resettlement in Pakistan<sup>4</sup>. The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (the Act) deals with all aspects of land acquisition, and resettlement issues are addressed on project-by-project basis under special provisions made by the concerned Government. In the absence of a formal policy to assist non-titled persons, a project-specific set of resettlement principles consistent with ADB Policy requirements, has been adopted in this Project.

The basic resettlement principles and guidelines include the following:

- (a) The affected persons (APs) are defined as those who stand to lose land, houses, structures, trees, crops, businesses, income and other assets as a consequence of the improvements of the project roads.
- (b) All APs are equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of land ownership status, to ensure that those affected by the Project shall be at least as well off, if not better off than they would have been without the Project.
- (c) The compensation packages shall reflect replacement costs for all losses (such as lands, crops, trees, structures, businesses, income, etc.).

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<sup>2</sup> According to LA Act of 1894, the owner(s) of acquired land is eligible for 15% "compulsory acquisition surcharge", plus 8% compound interest per annum from the date of notification (under Section 6) in case of delay in payment of compensation.

<sup>3</sup> The LA Act of 1894 uses a legal term – "persons interested" for all persons currently using or benefiting from land being acquired. In resettlement terms, they are "affected persons."

<sup>4</sup> ADB is currently assisting the Government of Pakistan to develop a National Policy on Resettlement for project-affected people. A Draft Policy paper titled "Pakistan Resettlement Policy and Practice – Review and Recommendations" was prepared under the ADB RETA 5781 for the *Review of National Resettlement Policies and Experience with Involuntary Resettlement Projects* (March 1998). The draft Resettlement Policy and Ordinance have already been prepared under another ADB RETA (Grant) and is now awaiting Federal Cabinet's approval.

- (d) Compensation and resettlement will be satisfactorily completed before a No-Objection from ADB will be provided for award of civil works contracts.
- (e) APs will be systematically informed and consulted about the project, and RPs will be made available in both English and Urdu languages to the affected persons and communities.
- (f) The consultative process shall include not only those affected, but also the adjacent communities, representatives of the local governments of the areas where the project is located, community leaders, and social development organizations, such as non-government organizations/community-based organizations (NGOs/CBOs).

### **C. Eligibility and Project Entitlements**

The ADB Resettlement Policy/Guidelines require compensation for the lost assets at replacement costs to both titled and non-titled landholders and resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods. In this Project, the absence of formal titles will not constitute a bar to resettlement assistance and rehabilitation. Further, the principles adopted herein contain special measures and assistance for vulnerable APs, such as female-headed households, disabled persons, small farmers and the poor.

Persons affected by land acquisition, and relocation and/or rehabilitation of structures/assets (SBEs, houses, etc.) are entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. In general terms, the affected persons in the Project will be entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods, at least, to the pre-Project standards. These are:

#### **1. Compensation for loss of agricultural land, standing crops/trees**

- (a) Cash compensation for land based on current market value to titleholders (including women), plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS), as provided in LAA.
- (b) Cash compensation for loss of crops at market value of mature crops. If sown or standing crops are damaged or uprooted, the eligible persons (tenants included) will be compensated in cash for the loss of un-harvested crops, at the mature crop value to be assessed on the basis of current market rates.
- (c) Compensation to sharecropper/tenants as per Land Acquisition Act.
- (d) Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value.
- (e) Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for the next 10 years to be computed at the current market value.
- (f) Encroachers/squatters are not eligible for compensation for land but will be entitled to compensation of crops and trees.

#### **2. Compensation for loss of residential/commercial land, structures and immovable assets**

- (a) Cash compensation for land based on current market value to titleholders (including women), plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS), as provided in LAA.
- (b) Compensation for structures/assets at full replacement costs (including required construction material, transportation and labor).
- (c) Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse all the salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of the structure.

- (d) Transfer/Shifting allowance to cover the cost of moving structures (transport plus loading/unloading), including business premises.
- (e) Compensation for wells/handpumps/karez and other immovable assets at current replacement value, including installation charges.
- (f) The encroachers/squatters will not be eligible for land compensation but will be compensated for structures/assets, entitled to transfer/shifting allowance/s, and assisted during relocation.
- (g) Tubewells, handpumps and other immovable assets of the affected land will be compensated for at current replacement value, including installation charges, with salvageable material/equipment allowed for reuse by the affected person/s.
- (a) Encroachers/squatters are eligible for compensation for the loss of or damage to the structures/assets, and resettlement assistance for loss of income/livelihood, but are not eligible for compensation for loss of land on the ROW.

### **3. Assistance for housing/business renters**

- (a) One-time cash assistance equivalent to 2-3 month rent to the renters for moving to alternative premise for re-establishing houses/businesses. (This will be in addition to the compensation/assistance paid to the owner/possessor for the affected structure).

### **4. Assistance for livelihood restoration against loss of business/wage income**

- (i) One-time lump sum grant; based on the nature of business and type of losses; normally, the following range (based on average income) will apply: (i) small business – Rs. 1,000 to 2,000; (ii) medium business – Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000; and large business/manufacturing – Rs. 8,000 to 10,000.
- (j) One-time financial assistance to hired laborers equivalent to 30-60 days wages to be computed at local wage rates for various cadres
- (k) Family workers in small business enterprises are not eligible, as they have already been covered by income assistance for loss of business by shops/SBE owners.
- (l) APs who are eligible for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, will be given preference in employment opportunities in the Project's implementation works.

### **5. Loss of income by agricultural tenants / laborers / sharecroppers / leaseholders**

- (m) For sharecroppers/tenants/leaseholders: One-time lump sum grant of Rs.1,000 (in addition to their share in crop compensation).
- (n) For regular/long-term agricultural laborers: One-time lump sum grant of Rs.600 to (only those who are associated specifically to the affected land).
- (o) APs who are eligible for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, will be given preference in employment opportunities in the Project's implementation works.

### **6. Special provisions for the deserving APs**

- (a) Special assistance of Rs1,000 to vulnerable groups, such as women-headed household, disabled or elderly persons and the poor, for re-establishing and/or enhancing livelihood
- (b) Project will assist vulnerable APs during relocation in cases where family or community support is not sufficient (.e.g. provide laborers to dismantle and rebuild houses, provide transportation, provide replacement land, etc), depending on the need of each AP.

- (c) Provide suitable advantageous sites to vulnerable APs whose livelihoods will be affected (SBEs) in order to re-establish their businesses.

**7. Restoration of community structures/installations/assets**

- (a) Project will provide complete restoration work or cash compensation for rehabilitation/re-building of affected common property resources and cultural/community structures/installations, such as mosques, tombs, irrigation channels, drains, and tribal common pastures and forests, to be paid in public to the formal or locally recognized patrons/users' group leaders.
- (b) Provision of safe access to market/business centers and safe spaces, like bus-bases and waiting-sheds on major road intersections.
- (c) Safety measures for pedestrians and non-motorized transport at major crossings, bus stops, markets, schools, hospitals, and animal herding and grazing areas.

**Table 4: Entitlement Matrix: Project Compensation Principles and Entitlements**

Type of Losses	Entitlement
Loss of agricultural land, crops and trees by owners (and sharecroppers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for land based on current market value to titleholders (including women), plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS), as provided in LAA.</li> <li>• Cash compensation for loss of crops at market value of mature crops. If sown or standing crops are damaged or uprooted, the eligible persons (tenants included) will be compensated in cash for the loss of un-harvested crops, at the mature crop value to be assessed on the basis of current market rates.</li> <li>• Compensation to sharecropper/tenants as per Land Acquisition Act.</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value.</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for the next 10 years to be computed at the current market value.</li> <li>• Encroachers/squatters are not eligible for compensation for land but will be entitled to compensation of crops and trees.</li> </ul>
Loss of residential/commercial land (titleholders), structures and immovable assets (by owners regardless of land ownership)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for land based on current market value to titleholders (including women), plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS), as provided in LAA.</li> <li>• Compensation for structures/assets at full replacement costs (including required construction material, transportation and labor).</li> <li>• Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse all the salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of the structure.</li> <li>• Transfer/Shifting allowance to cover the cost of moving structures (transport plus loading/unloading), including business premises.</li> <li>• Compensation for wells/handpumps/karez and other immovable assets at current replacement value, including installation charges.</li> <li>• The encroachers/squatters will not be eligible for land compensation but will be compensated for structures/assets, entitled to transfer/shifting allowance/s, and assisted during relocation.</li> <li>• Tubewells, handpumps and other immovable assets of the affected land will be compensated for at current replacement value, including installation charges, with salvageable material/equipment allowed for reuse by the affected person/s.</li> <li>• Encroachers/squatters are eligible for compensation for the loss of or damage to the structures/assets, and resettlement assistance for loss of income/livelihood, but are not eligible for compensation for loss of land on the ROW.</li> </ul>

Type of Losses	Entitlement
Loss of housing/business premise by renters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time cash assistance equivalent to 2-3 month rent to the renters for moving to alternative premise for re-establishing houses/businesses. (This will be in addition to the compensation/assistance paid to the owner/possessor for the affected structure)</li> </ul>
Loss of Income from business by shops/SBE owners and employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time lump sum grant; based on the nature of business and type of losses; normally, the following range (based on average income) will apply: (i) small business – Rs. 1,000 to 2,000; (ii) medium business – Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000; and large business/manufacturing – Rs. 8,000 to 10,000.</li> <li>One-time financial assistance to hired laborers equivalent to 30-60 days wages to be computed at local wage rates for various cadres</li> <li>Family workers in small business enterprises are not eligible, as they have already been covered by income assistance for loss of business by shops/SBE owners.</li> <li>APs who are eligible for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, will be given preference in employment opportunities in the Project's implementation works.</li> </ul>
Loss of income by agricultural tenants/ laborers/sharecroppers/leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For sharecroppers/tenants/leaseholders: One-time lump sum grant of Rs.1,000 (in addition to their share in crop compensation).</li> <li>For regular/long-term agricultural laborers: One-time lump sum grant of Rs.600 to (only those who are associated specifically to the affected land).</li> <li>APs who are eligible for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, will be given preference in employment opportunities in the Project's implementation works.</li> </ul>
Special assistance to Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special assistance of Rs1,000 to vulnerable groups, such as women-headed household, disabled or elderly persons and the poor, for re-establishing and/or enhancing livelihood</li> <li>Project will assist vulnerable APs during relocation in cases where family or traditional support is not sufficient (.e.g. provide laborers to dismantle and rebuild houses, provide transportation, etc), depending on the need of each AP.</li> <li>Provide suitable advantageous sites to vulnerable APs whose livelihoods will be affected (SBEs) in order to re-establish their businesses.</li> </ul>
Restoration of cultural/community structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project will provide complete restoration work or cash compensation for rehabilitation/re-building of affected common property resources and cultural/community structures/installations, such as mosques, tombs, irrigation channels, drains, and tribal common pastures and forests, to be paid in public to the formal or locally recognized patrons/users' group leaders.</li> <li>Provision of safe access to market/business centers and safe spaces, like bus-bases and waiting-sheds on major road intersections.</li> <li>Safety measures for pedestrians and non-motorized transport at major crossings, bus stops, markets, schools, hospitals, and animal herding and grazing areas.</li> </ul>

<sup>a</sup> If the replacement cost gets higher than the amount of compensation, as assessed/determined by the District LAC, then the difference will be paid by the Project in the form of cash assistance.

## V. RP BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### A. Resettlement Budget and Cost Estimates

The total estimated cost for land acquisition and resettlement is expected to be in the amount of Rs. 207.1 million (\$ 3.6 million). The total RP implementation budget is estimated for 21 CWD roads included in the “sector” project at Rs. 159.1 million (\$ 2.77 million), and for the two NHA roads at Pak. Rs. 48.0 million (US \$ 0.83 million). The CWD will be spending an amount of Rs. 44.5 million (\$ 0.78 million) on RP implementation on the six “core” project roads, and the remaining amount of Rs. 114.3 million (\$ 2.0 million) on 14 “non-core” subprojects. Both CWD and NHA are committed to provide their respective shares to the RP implementation budget. The detailed cost estimates are provided in the following Table 5:

**Table 5 : Detailed Cost Estimates for RP Implementation (in million Pak. Rs. & US\$)**

No.	RP Item	CWD		NHA	Total Sector Project	
		Core	Sector	Sector	Rs. Million	\$ Million**
1	Compensation for Additional Land Acquisition*	10.08	38.00	13.00	51.00	0.89
2	Compensation for Affected Fruit/Wood Trees	9.00	36.00	12.00	48.00	0.83
3	Compensation for Affected Structures/Assets	10.60	33.25	6.75	40.00	0.70
4	Income Assistance to SBEs/Tenants	0.50	1.50	1.00	2.50	0.04
<b>sub-total (a):</b>		<b>30.18</b>	<b>108.75</b>	<b>32.75</b>	<b>141.50</b>	<b>2.46</b>
5	Hiring of NGO to Assist in RP Implementation	1.47	4.70	1.30	6.00	0.10
6	Computer, Equipment & RSESAC Staff Training	1.00	3.40	1.10	4.50	0.08
7	Office, Transport for Main Office/Field Offices	1.00	3.40	1.10	4.50	0.08
8	Monitoring Panel of Experts	0.88	2.75	0.85	3.60	0.06
9	Short-Term Consultants (RP/Training/M&E)	0.88	2.75	0.85	3.60	0.06
<b>sub-total (b):</b>		<b>5.23</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>Total Program Cost (a+b):</b>		<b>35.41</b>	<b>125.75</b>	<b>37.95</b>	<b>163.70</b>	<b>2.85</b>
10	Administrative Costs (10% of a+b)	3.54	12.58	3.80	16.37	0.28
<b>Estimated Total Costs:</b>		<b>38.95</b>	<b>138.33</b>	<b>41.75</b>	<b>180.07</b>	<b>3.13</b>
11	Contingencies (15% of Total Costs)	5.84	20.75	6.26	27.01	0.47
<b>Grand Total (Pak. Rs. Million):</b>		<b>44.79</b>	<b>159.07</b>	<b>48.01</b>	<b>207.08</b>	<b>3.60</b>
<b>Grand Total (US \$ Million):</b>		<b>0.78</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>3.60</b>	

\* These amounts include 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS; as given in LAA, 1894)

\*\* Exchange rate: Pak. Rs. 57.50 = US \$ 1.00

Both the EAs, the NHA and CWD will set aside their respective shares in this total budgeted amount, Rs. 207.1 million (\$ 3.6 million) for implementation of this RP. In addition, it will play an active leading role in:

- (a) Assuring that the amounts of money assessed and finally approved for compensation and financial assistance are paid to the genuine APs, well in advance to:
  - actual possession of land and/or clearing of ROW, and
  - award of contracts for the civil works under this Project.
- (b) Hiring and managing NGO/Consultants for providing technical assistance in RP implementation.

- (c) Making necessary arrangements for and assuring active participation of all the concerned officials and field staff in the training courses on the Resettlement Policy and Practices and/or RP Implementation. The concerned official and field will include:
- RSESACs of NHA and CWD;
  - Land Revenue Department in Quetta;
  - District Land Acquisition Collectors and their field staff; and
  - Project NGO/s.

## B. Process of RP Implementation

### 1. Land Acquisition

The NHA and CWD will soon initiate the process of land acquisition for the proposed widening of their respective roads. Although land acquisition is a complex and lengthy process in Pakistan, it is expected to formalize the acquisition quickly due to a narrow strip of land required and priority given to the Project by BPG. Generally, the process of land acquisition in Pakistan takes about a year, as shown in the Table 6:

**Table 6: General Timeframe for Land Acquisition in Pakistan**

Step	LA Process	Agency Responsible	Timeline
1	LA Proposal to Revenue Department; Project description – scope of land acquisition, location.	EA (CWD)	Week 1-2
2	Publication of Notice expressing the intend to acquire the land under Section 4 of LAA	Revenue Department (Each District)	Week 3-4
3	Field survey, inventory of assets affected	Revenue Department	Week 5-20
4	Declaration under Section 6 notification	Revenue Department	Week 21-22
5	Compensation assessment & award preparation	Revenue Department	Week 23-24
6	Dispute/Objections (Grievance Redressal)	Aggrieved parties	Week 25-26
7	Possession of land, marking, clearance	Revenue Department	Week 23-52
8	Disbursement of compensation cheques		Week 23-52
<b>Land acquisition to be completed in a total of 52 weeks (One Year)</b>			

The land-strips required for widening of the Project roads will be acquired under normal land acquisition procedures laid down in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended), specifically in its Sections 4, 5 and 6.

Compensation for the acquired lands and other affected assets will be assessed by the Land Acquisition Collectors (LAC) in consultation with APs. The total amount assessed will be deposited by NHA and CWD to LACs of the respective districts, who will then make payment of compensation money to the entitled APs, soon after the notice of award under Section 6 of the LA Act. Then, the LACs will take possession of the acquired lands and hand over to NHA and CWD, respectively, for starting construction works (improvements and widening) of the Project awards. Payment of compensation will be made at least 30 days (one month) prior to the actual possession of the acquired lands. No land will be possessed without full payment of due compensations to the affected landowners and their tenants. However, in case of a dispute, the assessed/allocated amount of compensation will be pledged in the names of the concerned APs, pending a decision. In such an exceptional case, the Project (NHA or CWD) may possess the land without payment of compensation, but after 30 days (one month) of the filing of the grievance with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) or a case with the Court of Law.

The various activities involved in the process of land acquisition, roles and responsibilities and an approximate time-frame for carrying out these activities are presented in the Table 7. It should be noted that that, normally, the whole process of land acquisition may take about a year,

as given in the preceding Table 6.2. However, a margin of additional six months is provided herein to make provision for any unforeseen situations/circumstances that may arise during the RP implementation process.

Table 7: Land Acquisition - RP Activities, Responsibilities and Timeframe

No.	RP Activity (Land Acquisition & Resettlement)	Group Responsible		2003		2004			
		Primary	Secondary	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	RP Disclosure – Brochure Distribution	PDs	RSESACs	■					
2	Review Census/Inventory & Rates	RSESACs	Engineers	■					
3	Preparation/Submission of Requisition	RSESACs	Engineers		■				
4	Transfer of Funds to District LACs	PDs	LAC		■				
5	Preliminary Notification - LAA Section-4	LACs	RSESACs		■				
6	Land Survey – Size of Land of each AP	LACs	RSESACs		■				
7	Detailed Compensation Assessment	LACs	RSESACs			■			
8	AP Consultations & Re-adjustments	LACs	RSESACs/NGO	■	■	■	■	■	■
9	Preparation of Compensation Awards	LACs	RSESACs			■			
10	Final Notification – LAA Section-6	LACs	RSESACs			■	■		
11	Disbursement - Compensation Cheques	LACs	RSESACs/NGO				■	■	
12	Possession of Land from Landowners	LACs	RSESACs				■	■	■
13	Hand-over of Land to CWD	LACs	RSESACs/PD				■	■	■
14	Grievance Redressal / Law Suites	GRCs/Court	RSESACs/NGO				■	■	■
15	Award of Contract for Construction	PDs	Contractor						
16	Construction Civil Work Get Started	Contractor	PD					■	■

(NHA and CWD, respectively)

## 2. Clearing of "Active" ROW from Structures/Assets

Payment of compensation for other losses such as the documented structures (houses, shops, fruit orchards, etc.)<sup>5</sup>, assistance for restoration of houses, shops/SBEs, employment, income loss, etc. will be paid directly by the RSESACs of NHA and CWD for their respective roads. A local non-government organization (NGO) will be hired jointly by both the EAs to assist in the RP implementation process. The APs of affected structures/assets (houses, shops/SBEs, orchards, etc.) will be paid their due compensations at least three months (90 days) prior to demolition of the structures from the corridor of impact or formation-width of the Project roads. This time will allow them to dismantle and remove all salvageable material for rebuilding of houses and re-establishment of businesses. However, NHA and CWD reserve the right of demolishing such unauthorized structures without paying any compensation simply by serving a notice of eviction for a maximum of two weeks, provided it gets established that those structures were constructed on the active ROW after the "cut-off" date, to be effective from the date of issuance of notification Section 6 of the LA Act. Any grievances and objections will be referred to the Grievances Redress Committee (GRC).

The following table (Table 8) presents a summary process of clearing of "active" ROW land of the affected structures/assets of the encroachers and squatters, in terms the RP activities involved, roles and responsibilities and an approximate time-frame. Efforts will be made to complete the whole process in about a year time, a margin of additional six months is being

<sup>5</sup> Complete list of APs of the affected structures/assets is provided in **Annex-A2** (This list is to be verified/revised by the concerned RSDCs/Engineers of NHA and CWD, respectively, prior to the final assessment of compensation/assistance, and filing of requisition with the district LACs).



provided herein to make provisions for any unforeseen situations or circumstances that may arise during the RP implementation process.

**Table 8: Clearing of Active ROW - RP Activities, Responsibilities and Time-Frame**

No.	RP Activities (Clearing of Structures/Assets)	Group Responsible		2003		2004			
		Primary	Secondary	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	RP Disclosure - Brochure Distribution	PDs	RSESACs						
2	Verification/Revision of Census List	RSESACs	Engineers						
3	Preliminary Assessment - Compensation/Assistance	RSESACs	Engineers						
4	AP Consultations & Re-adjustments	RSESACs	NGO						
5	Planning of Relocation Activities	RSESACs	NGO						
6	Finalization – Compensation/Assistance Awards for all APs (All Project Roads)	LACs	NGO						
7	Distribution of Eviction Notices to APs	PD	RSESACs						
8	Disbursement of Cheques - Compensation/Assistance	RSESACs	NGO						
9	Eviction/Demolishing/Relocation of Affected Structures/Assets	RSESACs	NGO						
10	Grievance Redressal/Law Suites	GRCs/Court	NGO						
11	Award of Contracts for Construction	PDs	Contractors						
12	Construction Civil Work Get Started	Contractors	PDs						

*Note: NHA and CWD respectively*

The same RP implementation process and timeframe will be followed by the Project for the remaining non-core project roads. This RP will be revised according to the finalized drawings of the Project roads. Similarly, additional RP/s will be prepared following the same standards and pattern for the remaining non-core project roads, or if any additional roads are included later for widening, improvements or extension, and/or additional bypass roads are to be constructed during the course of the Project.

## VI. DISCLOSURE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Both the EAs (NHA and CWD) will disclose this RP to all the stakeholders immediately following the appraisal of the Project. A summary of RP will be prepared specifically for this purpose and translated into simple Urdu language, and presented in the form of a brochure, to enable the local communities to read it by themselves and be aware of the Project's benefits and provisions available herein for various types of APs, as given in the "entitlement matrix" (Table 4). In addition, the Summary RP will be disclosed through the NHA and CWD official websites.

Moreover, the RP will be made available to the concerned district governments and union councils and NHA and CWD field offices as an official public document. Furthermore, during project implementation, RSESACs and NGOs will prepare and conduct Information and Community Consultation Program (ICCP) in the Project areas. The main objectives of ICCP are to:

- (a) inform and explain the entitlement policy and various options to the affected people (APs) prior to payments of compensation and other financial assistance; and
- (b) socially prepare the affected persons, particularly house-owners and shop/SBE owner-operators for relocation.
- (c) Help counter rumors and prevent unnecessary distress;

- (d) Bring clarity on issues that might be raised by the affected persons, including the affected houses, shops/SBE and fruit orchard owners about their entitlements and benefits through question-and-answer sessions;
- (e) Solicit help from the local community/business leaders and encourage their participation in RP implementation; and
- (f) Attempt to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

Finally, participation of project-affected people is also ensured through their involvement in various local committees such as Resettlement Advisory Committees (RACs) and Grievances Redress Committees (GRCs). The NHA and CWD field offices and RSESACs will establish and continuously maintain an ongoing interaction with the APs to identify problems and undertake remedial/corrective actions.

#### **A. Road Safety Awareness**

Many traffic management features – for example, traffic signs, markings, crosswalks, bus-bases, inter-section layout and control and provisions for different types of road users have already been included in the road design and improvement plans. Further, the provisions for roadside access, parking and bus stops will also address the safety issues and thus can reduce the likelihood of future accidents.

RSESACs of both the Project Directorates and RP implementing NGOs will work with local communities, particularly in large intersections and rural markets, to organize and train volunteers for community safety awareness and enforcement. The NGO will work closely both with RSESACs and local business owners/associations to develop training and awareness materials for road safety.

### **VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **A. Overall Organization**

Both NHA and CWD have already set up Project Directorates, headed by Project Directors (Superintending Engineer), which will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. Each of the two EAs will depute to its Project Directorate, an Executive Engineer level officer, as the Deputy Director of RSESAC (DD/RSESAC), in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement operations. The DD/RSESAC will report to the Project Director and will work in close coordination with the respective field-based offices, NGO on the day-to-day activities of RP implementation.

#### **B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Organization**

Both the EAs have complete setups of sufficiently qualified and experienced field staff in all the districts. To start with, they will verify and revise the data on affected lands and structures/assets presented herein after the finalization of the road designs. For new land acquisition, they will conduct preliminary surveys of the lands to be acquired with initial assessment of the compensation amount, and prepare a requisition to be submitted, along with the total assessed amount of compensation, to the Revenue Department / District Land Acquisition Collector/s (LACs).

The LACs are formally responsible for acquiring the identified land/s from the respective landowners and paying the due compensation money to the affected landowners and tenants (if any), according to procedures laid down in LA Act, 1894. Once acquired, they hand over possession of the land to the concerned department (EA/s), NHA and CWD in this case, for their utilization in road construction.

Thus, as far as the land acquisition part of the RP is concerned, there exists a highly organized system and time-tested process in Pakistan. But when it comes to the other resettlement-related activities both the federal and provincial governments lack the necessary know-how, as there exists so far no formal resettlement policy<sup>6</sup>. Accordingly, NHA and CWD have no institutional mechanisms for resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring & evaluation within the present set up. Therefore, the Project will depend mainly on external technical assistance for implementing the resettlement-related activities, side by side, their internal institutional capacity building in their Department for future self-sufficiency. This will be done in two ways:

- (a) A Resettlement Specialist will be provided in the team of Project Supervision Consultants to provide technical assistance in resettlement planning, RP implementing and internal monitoring and evaluation; and
- (b) A local NGO will be hired to provide on-site assistance to the Project's field staff and LACs in implementing this RP as well as the future RP/s under this sector Project.

All the concerned staff of both the EAs (NHA and CWD) at the headquarters in Quetta and in the field offices related to the Project's land acquisition and resettlement activities, including DDs/ RSESACs Revenue Department officials and NGO will undergo a weeklong orientation and training in resettlement policy and management. The same training sessions will be repeated in field, by grouping the adjacent districts for convenience of the field staff. The ADB Handbook on Involuntary Resettlement will be provided to all the participants, and training will focus on issues concerning:

- (a) Principles and procedures of land acquisition;
- (b) Public consultation and participation;
- (c) Entitlements and compensation & assistance disbursement mechanisms;
- (d) Grievance redressal; and
- (e) Monitoring of resettlement operations.

### **C. Grievances Redress Committees**

Various provisions under the Land Acquisition Act (1894) enable grieved APs at different stages of the land acquisition process to represent their cases to the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) or even refer to the court of law for redressal and seek higher rate of compensation. However, the major grievances that might require mitigations include:

- (a) APs not enlisted;
- (b) Losses not identified correctly;
- (c) Compensation/assistance inadequate or not as per entitlement matrix;
- (d) Dispute about ownership;
- (e) Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance; and
- (f) Improper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership.

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<sup>6</sup> The ADB-assisted National Resettlement Policy and Ordinance have yet to be launched.

Thus, the main objective of the grievance redressal procedure will be to provide a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often delays such infrastructure projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately.

The Project will establish a Grievance Redressal Committee for each contract, headed by the District LAC, with members from APs, concerned Union Councils, local NGO/CBO, and NHA and CWD, respectively. The DD/ RSESAC or his nominee, a field-based Assistant Engineer will be the member-secretary of the committee and shall act as the Project's Grievance Officer. GRC will meet at least once a month and the decision of GRC will be final. The Committee will deliver its decision within four to six (4-6) weeks of registration of the case. The functions of the Grievance Redressal Committee are:

- (a) Provide support to APs on problems arising out of their land/property acquisition and/or eviction from the road ROW land;
- (b) Record the grievance of the APs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the Committee; and
- (c) Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the Project authorities.

#### **D. Resettlement Advisory Committee**

The Resettlement Advisory Committee or RAC will encourage local participation, ensure full transparency and accountability regarding the resettlement program and people's entitlements, and safeguard the rights of the most vulnerable peoples affected by the Project. The RAC will comprise of representatives from the APs, NGO, CWD, and other stakeholders. Women will be represented in the Committee. The committee will provide coordinating nodes for land acquisition and compensation, relocation, and resettlement, and assist the APs all possible ways to minimize disruption and hardship during relocation.

### **VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Monitoring & Evaluation are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule while evaluation is essentially a summing up, at the end of the project, assessment of the actual achievement in comparison to those aimed at during the implementation. RP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally.

Project Directorates of both NHA and CWD through their RSESACs and NGOs will be responsible for internal monitoring through their field level offices and will prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP implementation. In addition, Project Supervision Consultants (PSC) will have a full-time Resettlement Specialist to provide necessary technical assistance and monitor the RP implementation and will report on a quarterly basis to NHA, CWD, and ADB on the progress of resettlement activities. A panel of local experts, who will be engaged jointly by both the EAs, will conduct independent bi-annual review of resettlement implementation.

#### **A. Internal Monitoring**

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

- (a) Process indicators, which include project inputs, expenditures, staff deployments, etc.;
- (b) Output indicators are results in terms of numbers of affected persons compensated and resettled, incomes restored, additional assistance provided etc; and
- (c) Impact indicators related to the long-term effect of the project on people's lives in the project-affected area.

The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored internally by RSESACs. This information will be collected from the project site and assimilated in the form of a monthly progress report to assess the progress and results of RP implementation, and adjust the work program, where necessary, in case of any delays or problems. Specific activities under RP implementation that will be monitored are the following:

- (a) Information campaign and consultation with APs;
- (b) Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- (c) Compensation for affected structures (SBEs, etc.) and other assets;
- (d) Relocation of APs;
- (e) Payments for loss of income; and
- (f) Income restoration activities

Field offices of both the RSESACs will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project. Baseline socio-economic census and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. Field level monitoring will be carried out through:

- (a) review of census information for all APs;
- (b) consultation and informal interviews with APs;
- (c) in-depth case studies;
- (d) informal sample survey of APs;
- (e) key informant interviews; and
- (f) community public meetings.

A performance data sheet will be developed to monitor the project at the field level. Quarterly reports will be received from the field offices and RSESACs will be responsible for overall project level monitoring. Also, PSC Resettlement Consultant will monitor the RP implementation and will report on a quarterly basis to NHA, CWD and ADB on the progress of all aspects of resettlement activities.

## **B. External Monitoring**

As mentioned earlier, a panel of local experts will be engaged to carry out the evaluation of the RP implementation. Independent evaluations will be undertaken twice annually for the first two years and then once every year during the remainder period of the Project. The team of experts will be selected jointly by the Project Directorates of both NHA and CWD, with advice and concurrence of ADB on the experts selected.

The work of the panel of experts will start from the first quarter of 2004. The team of experts will review the status of the Resettlement implementation in light of the targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the Resettlement plan. The key tasks during external monitoring include:

- (a) Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by RSESACs and their field offices;
- (b) Review of the socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons;
- (c) Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- (d) Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
- (e) Consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; and
- (f) Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

Monitoring will also pay close attention to the status of project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly and economically backward families (i.e., below poverty line). The following will be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project:

- (a) Socio-economic conditions of the APs in the post-resettlement period;
- (b) Communications and reactions from APs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- (c) Changes in housing and income levels;
- (d) Rehabilitation of SBEs and informal settlers;
- (e) Valuation of property;
- (f) Grievance procedures;
- (g) Disbursement of compensation; and
- (h) Level of satisfaction of APs in the post resettlement period.

### **C. Resettlement Databank**

All information concerning resettlement issues related to land acquisition, socio-economic information of the acquired land and affected structures (SBEs, etc.); inventory of losses by individual APs, compensation and entitlements, payments and relocation will be collected by the respective RSESACs and NGOs through their concerned field offices and computerized by the DD/RSESAC office in Quetta. This databank will form the basis of information for implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes and facilitate efficient resettlement management.

The panel of experts will maintain an independent database that is compatible to the database system of the Project.

### **D. Reporting Requirements**

The RSESACs of both EAs (NHA and CWD) responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to the ADB for review. CSC will also monitor RP implementation and submit quarterly reports to NHA, CWD and ADB. The panel of experts will submit bi-annual review directly to ADB and determine whether or not resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.