

**ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**

**Pakistan - Power Distribution Enhancement Program**

**ADB MFF Tranche 1**

**Subproject No. 209-Q**

Kanak 132 kV Double Circuit Transmission Line

**Short**

**Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan**

**Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO)**

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

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## Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADB TA	ADB Technical Assistance (Grant for Project preparation)
AHs	Affected households
APs	Affected persons
CBC	Citizen Community Board
CBP	Community Based Organization
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOR	District Officer Revenues
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
ft	foot / feet (3.28 ft = 1 m)
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IMO	Independent monitoring organization
IPDF	Indigenous Peoples Development Framework
IPDP	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
IPP	Independent Power Producer (Private Sector Power Generation entity)
KAA	Katchi Abadis Act, 1987.
<i>kanal</i>	unit of land measurement: 1 kanal = 20 marlas (8 kanal = 1 acre)
km	kilometer
kV	kilo-Volt
LAA	Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended)
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
m	meter
<i>marla</i>	smallest unit of land measurement: 1 marla = 272.25 ft <sup>2</sup> (= 25.31 m <sup>2</sup> )
MOWP	Ministry of Power and Water
MRM	Management Review Meeting
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PEPCO	Pakistan Electric Power Company
PD	Project Director
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
QESCO	Quetta Electricity Supply Company
RFS	Resettlement field survey
ROW	Right-of-way
Rs.	Pakistani rupees (currency): Rs. 60.90 = US\$1.00
SDC	Social Development Unit (QESCO)
TA	Telegraph Act, 1885 (amended 1975)
TL	Transmission Line
TOR	Terms of Reference
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

## Definition of Terms

<b>Affected persons (APs)</b>	mean all the people Affected by the project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and includes any person, household (sometimes referred to as affected households [AHs]), firms, or public or private institutions. APs therefore include; i) persons affected directly by the safety corridor, right-of-way, tower or pole foundations or construction work area; (ii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees or crops are Affected; (iii) persons whose businesses are Affected and who might experience loss of income due to the project impact; (iv) persons who lose work/employment as a result of project impact; and (v) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the project.
<b>Compensation</b>	means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.
<b>Cut-off-date</b>	means the date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of AHs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey.
<b>Encroachers</b>	mean those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.
<b>Entitlement</b>	means the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration which are due to APs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
<b>Land acquisition</b>	means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
<b>Non-titled</b>	means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation.
<b>Poor</b>	means those falling below the official national poverty line (equivalent to 2,350 calories per day) of Rs. 848.79 per person per month (2004).
<b>Replacement cost</b>	means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.
<b>Resettlement Field Survey</b>	means the detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground, socio-economic data on the affected households, and stakeholders.
<b>Sharecropper</b>	means the same as tenant cultivator or tenant farmer, and is a person who cultivates land they do not own for an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.
<b>Significant impact</b>	means 200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing ten per cent or more of their productive assets (income generating).
<b>Vulnerable</b>	means any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes; (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; and (viii) marginal farmers (with landholdings of five acres or less).

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **The Subproject:** The new Kanak 132 kV transmission line subproject has been prepared by the Quetta Electricity Supply Company (QESCO) to provide the Kanak grid station with additional power through assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). The new line will feed the to be converted 132 kV sub station. The additional power will be provided from the existing 132 kv Quetta - Mastung transmission line by the new 132 kV transmission line in Mastung District of Baluchistan Province. The 132 kV transmission line, which will pass through the lands three villages of Mastung district, will affect 7.02 ha of crop which is all rainfed and cultivated only once a year with wheat crop. There are no trees, either wood or fruit, within the corridor requiring removal. The transmission line will affect six households (6 AHs), with a total population of 88 affected persons (APs). In accordance with such a minor impact this short Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for this subproject. Compensation and rehabilitation for the impacts will be provided in accordance with the matrix presented in Table 1.

**TABLE 1: COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS MATRIX**

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
Land permanently acquired for sub-station	1. Donated/bought on the open market 2. Acquired via right of eminent domain	Land owners	If donated or voluntarily sold ADB Policy is not triggered If acquired via exercise of the right of eminent domain land will be compensated at full market value.
Arable Land temporarily affected by construction of towers or TL.	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged by the construction of towers and transmission line	Farmer, Titleholder	No land compensation provided that land is rehabilitated/restored to former quality following completion of works. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees as per item below
		Leaseholder (registered or not)	No land compensation provided that the land is rehabilitated/restored to former quality following completion of works. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees as per item below
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	Compensation, in cash or kind, for all damaged crops/trees as per item below
		Squatters	Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops/trees as per item below
Arable Land where tower/TL construction restricts access or agricultural use.	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	Farmer, Titleholder	Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or cash for affected land at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
		Leaseholder (registered or not)	Renewal of lease in plots of equal value/productivity of plots lost, or 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)	Cash compensation equal to market value of lost harvest share once (temporary impact) or twice (permanent impact)
		Agricultural workers	Cash indemnity equal to salary (including portions in kind) for remaining part of agricultural year.
		Squatters	1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (additional to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional for severe impacts (>10% of land loss)	Farmer, Titleholder Leaseholder	1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of harvest share (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 affected by towers/ TL	Future usage of the land will get restricted permanently	Titleholder	Land for land through provision of plots comparable in value/location to plot lost; or cash for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, transfer costs plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge.
		Renter, Leaseholder	1-3 months allowance based on current monthly rent

		Squatters	Relocation in a public resettlement area or a self-relocation allowance
Houses and Structures	Affected houses /structures will be demolished	Relevant AHs/ squatters	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets free of salvaged materials, depreciation or transaction costs. For partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.
Crops	Crops affected (damaged/lost)	All AHs/ squatters	<u>Tower impacts</u> : Cash compensation at market rate based on actual impact for a maximum of 3 harvests <i>for this subproject 1 harvest is expected to be sufficient</i> <u>Line corridor stringing</u> : cash compensation at market rate of 1 harvest.
Trees	Trees removed	All AHs/ squatters	Cash compensation shall reflect income replacement
Business Employment	loss of business or employment	All AH/ squatters	Owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to 1 year income, if loss permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Worker/employee: lost wages indemnity for the business interruption period up to a 3 months maximum.
Relocation	Transport, transition costs	All AHs so affected	Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month.
Community	structures & installations	concerned community	Rehabilitation/substitution of affected structures/utilities (i.e. mosques, roads, schools etc.
Vulnerable AH		AH below poverty	Employment priority in project-related jobs.

2. **Significance of Impact.** As there is no restriction of access to, or use of, land, there will be no permanent impacts. No houses or shops nor any community structures will be affected. Therefore there none of the 6 AHs will experience significant impacts.

3. **Indigenous and Vulnerable People Issues.** All the six AHs are Muslim and ethnically Baluch. There are no tribal nor minority people amongst the six AHs. The ADB's *Policy on Indigenous People*, as specified in the Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF) prepared by QESCO for this program is not triggered, and therefore neither an IPDP nor special action as part of this LARP is required for this subproject. None of the AHs are vulnerable as defined by ADB's OM-F2 (September 2006).

4. **Participatory Land Acquisition Process.** The program's LARF has been translated into Urdu and disclosed according to ADB's public communications policy, it has also been uploaded to ADB's website. For the preparation of this LARP, consultation has been undertaken, on behalf of QESCO, through a series of meetings with local government agencies, AHs, as well as wider community group meetings of both men and women. The census survey was a participatory process, with the head of household assisting in the identification and calculation of losses. Further consultation will be required during the implementation of the LARP.

5. **Grievance Mechanism.** There is also a process established to deal with any issues or concerns raised on any aspect of the LARP or compensation process. The verbal or written grievances of AHs will be heard by the district level Land Acquisition Coordinating Committees, which will be established to assist QESCO implement the LARP.

6. **Cost of Plan.** The budget has been established using the rates derived through consultation with the affected communities and the local markets in Mustang. The costs for compensation for the six AHs and external monitoring (including the administration charge of 10% and a contingency of 10%) are Rs. 1.58 million (US\$ 25,972).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

1. The Government of Pakistan (the Government) has requested financing from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for implementing the Power Distribution Enhancement Program (the Program) to be executed through a Multi-tranche Financial Facility (MFF) divided into three tranches with the Ministry of Water and Power as the Executing Agency (EA) and the various power Distribution Companies (DISCOS) are the Implementing Agency (IA), in this case the IA is Quetta Electricity Supply Company (QESCO). Each tranche will constitute a project which, in turn, will be divided in several subprojects involving the construction/upgrade of distribution lines and substations.

2. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for the Kanak Grid Station subproject includes a 5.426 km 132 kV incoming/outgoing transmission line, is one of the subprojects included in tranche one of the program. This short LARP has been prepared by QESCO to fit the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) prepared for the program as a whole. As such the subproject will comply with the following land acquisition and resettlement (LAR)-related conditions:

- The signing of contracts awards for the subproject's civil works will be contingent to the preparation of this LARP fitting the LARF and relevant ADB policies; and,
- ADB issuance of notice to proceed for the implementation of the subproject's civil works will be contingent to the full implementation of the compensation and rehabilitation programs detailed in this LARP.

3. Based on ADB's Operation Manual Section F2/OP & BP (2006) for projects in which resettlement impacts are considered significant i.e. > 200 people are resettled or will lose 10% or more of their income generating assets are classified as category "A" and a full LARP is required. Projects which will create minor or non-significant impacts i.e. < 200 people will be resettled or experience a loss of <10% of income generating assets a subproject is classified as category "B" and only this short LARP was to be prepared.

4. The number of households affected (AHs) by the subproject is six, and total population of affected people (AP) is population 88, the impacts on each of the households is minor (temporary restrictions on use of land and loss of crops), none of the AHs will lose 10% or more of their income generating assets. Therefore, this short LARP has been prepared for the QESCO subproject. The following sections of this LARP detail: (i) the principles and eligibility/entitlement criteria for compensation or rehabilitation of AHs; (ii) the LARP institutional organization; (iii) the various LARP implementation mechanisms (information disclosure, participation and consultation, grievance redress and monitoring); and, (iv) time schedules and budgets.

### 1.2 Description of the Subproject

5. The Kanak subproject includes the 132 kV DC transmission line to the Kanak Grid Station and is located in Mastung district in Baluchistan province. The subproject will involve a double circuit transmission line of 132 KV linked from the existing Quetta-Mastung 132 kv transmission line to proposed Kanak 132 kV grid station. The 66 kV Kanak grid station has been supplying electricity to Kanak town and a number of neighboring villages/towns of the area, but for some years the electricity demand of the area has been increasing. In order to meet the demand this new line is necessary to upgrade the grid station to 132 kV for further enhanced electricity transmission.

6. The total length of the line will be 5.426 Km and it will involve installation of 20 towers, out of which 6 towers are angular and 14 are straight. The right-of-way of the line will be 30m wide. Most of the area under the line is barren and un-cultivated, and some of the area (belonging to the 6 AHs ) is used for rainfed wheat crop cultivation once a year.





## 2. PROJECT COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION FRAMEWORK

7. This section compares the Pakistani laws and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement with the requirements of ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and details summarizes the main components of the policy framework prepared specifically for the project to ensure that ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is complied with (sec. 2.4).

### 2.1 Policy Provisions, Eligibility and Entitlements

8. For what concerns matters of land acquisition relative to subprojects requiring the application of the right of eminent domain, LAR will be regulated by different bodies of law, in particular the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1984 covering land acquisition for stations and towers in urban areas and the Telegraphic Act of 1885 covering the construction of towers in rural areas. The Katchi Abadis Act of 1997 will cover the rehabilitation of affected squatters.

#### a. Land Acquisition Act, 1894

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

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

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

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

## b. Telegraph Act (TA), 1885

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

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

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

## c. The Katchi Abadis Act (KAA) of 1987

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

## 2.2 ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy

17. The ADB *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* is based on the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized.
- Compensation must ensure maintenance of AHs' pre-project living standards.
- Compensation is required for any AH who as a result of a project has their access to, or use of, land restricted.
- AHs should be fully informed and consulted on LAR compensation options.
- AHs' socio-cultural institutions should be supported/used as much as possible.
- Compensation will be assessed and paid with equal consideration of women and men.
- Lack of formal legal land title should not be a hindrance to rehabilitation.

- Particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, like indigenous people and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance be provided to help them improve their status.
- LAR should be conceived and executed as a part of the project, and full costs of compensation should be included in project costs and benefits.
- Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to ground leveling and demolition.

### 2.3 Comparison of Land Acquisition Act and ADB Resettlement Policy

18. Table 2.1 below outlines the differences between Pakistani Law and ADB policy.

**Table 2.1 Pakistan and ADB Land Acquisition Policies**

Pakistan's Land Acquisition & Telegraph Acts	ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy
Land compensation only for titled landowners or holders of customary rights.	Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation and/or rehabilitation. Non-title-holders are to be rehabilitated.
Crop losses compensation provided only to registered landowners and lease/sharecrop tenants (Non-registered are often deprived).	Crop compensation are provided to landowners and sharecrop/lease tenants according to their shares whether they are registered or not
Tree losses are compensated on the basis of officially fixed rates by the Forest and Horticulture departments	Tree losses are compensated according to actual worth of Affected trees based on market rates.
Land valuation based on the median registered land transfer rate over the previous 3 years.	Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (open market) value.
Structures valuation based on official rates, with depreciation deducted from the structure gross value.	Valuation of built-up structures is based on current market value/cost of new construction of the structure
Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) or District Judge (in case of the Telegraph act) are the final authorities to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment of compensation for the affected lands and other assets	Complaints and grievances are resolved informally through community participation in the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC), local governments, NGO and/or local-level community based organizations
The Telegraph act (TA) provides that land for tower construction or under a transmission line is not to be acquired or compensated as long as the land's permanent productive potential is not affected. Under the TA therefore only temporary impacts on crops are compensated.	Based on ADB policy all land impacts are to be compensated. As urban/residential-commercial land is affected both if a tower provides clearance or not, the TA provisions have been modified for this project so as to address damages that a tower causes to plots with real estate value. For this project urban and commercial or residential plots whether urban or rural will be fully acquired and compensated at market rates. The same will happen in case of rural/agricultural land when the land under a tower is no longer usable or access o it is restricted.

### 2.4 Remedial Measures to Bridge the Gap

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

### 2.5 Land Classification

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

21. Urban or residential/commercial land affected by tower construction both in rural and urban areas will be considered as acquired permanently and land compensation will be paid to the affected households. Agricultural land in rural areas, instead, will not be considered as permanently affected as long as permanent cultivation and access remains possible under a tower and therefore will not be acquired and compensated. However, when land under a tower become un-accessible agricultural /rural land will be considered as permanently affected and as such acquired and compensated.

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

## 2.6 LAR Approaches for the Subproject

### 2.6.1 Towers and Distribution Lines

23. As specified in the LARF, the construction of Towers and Distribution lines will have to be carried based on the exercise of the right of Eminent Domain and will trigger the application of the ADB policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Impacts reparation for these items under the subproject will be carried out based on the compensation eligibility and entitlements framework presented in the next sections of this chapter.

## 2.7 Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements for the Project

24. Land acquisition tasks under the program, and for this QESCO subproject, will be implemented according to a compensation eligibility and entitlements framework in line with both Pakistan's law/ regulation and the ADB Policy. A summary entitlements matrix is provided in Table 2.2, below.

**Table 2.2 – Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix**

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
Land permanently acquired for sub-station	1. Donated/bought on the open market 2. Acquired via right of eminent domain	Land owners	If donated or voluntarily sold ADB Policy is not triggered If acquired via exercise of the right of eminent domain land will be compensated at full market value.
Arable Land temporarily affected by construction of towers or TL.	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged by the construction of towers and transmission line	Farmer, Titleholder	No land compensation provided that land is rehabilitated/restored to former quality following completion of works. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees as per item below
		Leaseholder (registered or not)	No land compensation provided that the land is rehabilitated/restored to former quality following completion of works. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees as per item below
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	Compensation, in cash or kind, for all damaged crops/trees as per item below
		Squatters	Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops/trees as per item below
Arable Land where tower/TL construction restricts access or agricultural use.	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	Farmer, Titleholder	Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or cash for affected land at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
		Leaseholder (registered or not)	Renewal of lease in plots of equal value/productivity of plots lost, or 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)	Cash compensation equal to market value of lost harvest share once (temporary impact) or twice (permanent impact)
		Agricultural workers	Cash indemnity equal to salary (including portions in kind) for remaining part of agricultural year.

		Squatters	1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (additional to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional for severe impacts (>10% of land loss)	Farmer, Titleholder	1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
		Leaseholder	1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of harvest share (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	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)
		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 affected by towers/ TL	Future usage of the land will get restricted permanently	Titleholder	Land for land through provision of plots comparable in value/location to plot lost; or cash for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, transfer costs plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge.
		Renter, Leaseholder	1-3 months allowance based on current monthly rent
		Squatters	Relocation in a public resettlement area or a self-relocation allowance
Houses and Structures	Affected houses /structures will be demolished	Relevant AHs/ squatters	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets free of salvaged materials, depreciation or transaction costs. For partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.
Crops	Crops affected (damaged/lost)	All AHs/ squatters	<u>Tower impacts</u> : Cash compensation at market rate based on actual impact for a maximum of 3 harvests <i>for this subproject 1 harvest is expected to be sufficient</i> <u>Line corridor stringing</u> : cash compensation at market rate of 1 harvest.
Trees	Trees removed	All AHs/ squatters	Cash compensation shall reflect income replacement
Business Employment	loss of business or employment	All AH/ squatters	Owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to 1 year income, if loss permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Worker/employee: lost wages indemnity for the business interruption period up to a 3 months maximum.
Relocation	Transport, transition costs	All AHs so affected	Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month.
Community	structures & installations	concerned community	Rehabilitation/substitution of affected structures/utilities (i.e. mosques, roads, schools etc.
Vulnerable AH		AH below poverty	Employment priority in project-related jobs.

## 2.7 Eligibility

25. The AHs entitled to compensation and/or rehabilitation under the program are:

- All AHs affected by restricted access to, or use of, land whether they have legal title/traditional land rights or not;
- Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;
- Owners of buildings, crops, plants or other assets attached to land; and
- AHs losing business, income, and salaries.

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

27. Cut-off Date: Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date fixed by the QESCO is 17<sup>th</sup> August 2007 for this 132 kV double circuit transmission line subproject, which was the last day of the AH Census and Impact Assessment fieldwork. AHs that settle in the affected areas and/or make changes in the land use patterns this cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice requesting them to vacate premises/corridor and dismantle affected structures and/or other establishments (if any) prior to project implementation.

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

## 2.8 Compensation Entitlements

29. Entitlement provisions for AHs affected by restricted access to, or use of, land, and income losses and rehabilitation subsidies will include provisions for such land losses, house and buildings losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation subsidy, and a business losses allowance based on tax declarations and/or lump sums. These entitlements are detailed below:

- **Agricultural land** impacts will be compensated based on whether an AH's access to, or use of, their land is restricted. For AHs whose access to, and use of agricultural land is not restricted i.e. they can continue to cultivate the land, compensation will be for removed or damaged crops and trees. For AHs whose access to, and use of, agricultural land is restricted i.e. they cannot continue to cultivate the land, compensation will be at replacement value in: (i) cash at current market rates plus a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge, or (ii) through replacement land equal in value/productivity to the plot lost. When >10% of an AH income or agricultural land is affected, AHs (owners, leaseholders and sharecroppers) will get an additional allowance for severe impacts equal to the market value of a year's gross yield of the land lost (inclusive of both winter and summer harvest). Eventual transaction taxes/fees will be paid by QESCO or waived by the local governments. Market rates will be assessed through a survey of prevalent land prices in subproject areas. The assessment will be carried out by local government financing institutions.
- **Residential/commercial land** will be compensated at replacement value either (i) in form of land for land or, (ii) cash at current market rates free of deductions for transaction costs. Renters/leaseholders will receive an allowance corresponding to a 3 months rent.
- **Houses, buildings, structures** will be compensated in cash at replacement cost free of depreciation, salvaged materials, and transaction costs deductions. The compensation for houses/buildings will include the cost of lost water and electricity connections.
- **Crops** will be compensated in cash compensation at current market rate for the harvest actually lost up to 3 harvests being as it may be winter or summer crop (for crops affected by towers); 1 harvest being as it may be summer or winter crop (for crops affected by the line stringing). It is expected that for this project only 1 harvest compensation for the towers will be sufficient. Compensation will be paid both to the landowners and tenants based on their specific sharecropping agreements.
- **Trees** will be compensated in cash compensation shall reflect income replacement (see below).
- **Business workers and employees** will receive an indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months.
- **Businesses:** will receive a compensation for permanent business losses will be in cash for a 1-year income based on tax declaration or, if unavailable, based on the official minimum salary; compensation for temporary business will be cash covering the income of the interruption period based on tax declaration or, unavailable, official minimum salary.
- **Agricultural land leaseholders and sharecroppers:** Where the access to, or use of, the land is restricted; Affected leaseholders will receive either a renewal of the lease in other plots or cash corresponding to the yearly yield of land lost for the

remaining years of the lease up to a maximum of 3 years. Sharecroppers will receive their share of harvest at market rates (if impact is temporary) plus 1 additional crop compensation (if the land is lost permanently).

- **Agricultural workers**, with contracts to be interrupted, will get an indemnity in cash corresponding to their salary in cash and kind for the remaining part of the agricultural year (inclusive of both winter and summer crop).
- **Relocation subsidy** AHs forced to relocate will receive a relocation subsidy sufficient to cover transport costs and living expenses for 1 month.
- **House renters** who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of 3 months' rent at the prevailing market rate in the area and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.
- **Community structures and public utilities** will be fully replaced or rehabilitated so as to satisfy their pre-project functions.
- **Vulnerable people livelihood** (AHs below the poverty line) will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs.

## 2.9 Assessment of Compensation Unit Values

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

- Land to be valued at replacement cost based on land sales survey during the year before the impact survey. No deductions for taxes/transaction costs will be applied.
- Houses/buildings will be valued at replacement value based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs. No deductions will be applied for depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs
- Annual crops will be valued at net market rates at the farm gate for the first year crop. In the eventuality that more than one-year compensation is due to the AHs the crops after the first will be compensated at gross market value.
- Fruit trees will be valued based on age category (a. seedling; b. not yet productive; c. productive). Productive trees will be valued at gross market value of one year income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a new tree with the productive potential of the lost tree.



### 3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

#### 3.1 Resettlement Field Survey

31. As a general strategy, the identification and layout of the site and a technical drawing showing line profile with complete tower spotting have been made as pre-requisites for carrying out the RFS. When both the documents are available, the resettlement survey team along with the original technical surveyor proceeds to the field. The RFS involved impact assessment by quantifying and costing the affected lands and crops through a participatory approach, socio-economic data on AHs and consultation with the men and women of AHs and the affected communities.<sup>1</sup>

32. The resettlement survey team, comprising one resettlement specialist, one male and one female field surveyors, along with the technical surveyor conducted the fieldwork in Kanak 132kV subproject area from 08<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> of August, 2007. Thus, the QESCO has fixed 17<sup>th</sup> August 2007 as the cut-off date for this subproject. No subsequent changes made in land use pattern or construction of any structure will be entertained for any compensation or assistance under this subproject.

#### 3.2 Minimization of Impacts

33. The QESCO usually takes all possible steps to safeguard against and minimize the likely adverse impacts on the local communities in the design and implementation of its Power Distribution Enhancement subprojects, involving construction of Sub-Stations and Transmission Lines. Accordingly, the following specific actions were applied to avoid and minimize the likely resettlement impacts of this Kanak subproject including realignment of the transmission line was altered slightly at a number of places to avoid compact housing areas and scattered farm-houses.

34. As a result, no buildings or farming enterprises (i.e., poultry farms, fruit orchards, tube-wells, etc.) are affected. The transmission lines traverse throughout the open lands, including private agricultural lands where only the agricultural crops and trees will be affected by the subproject execution.

#### 3.3 Impacts of the Subproject

##### 3.3.1 General Description

35. The Kanak subproject comprises the construction of a 5.426 km long 132 kV transmission line. The new transmission line will predominantly traverse barren and uncultivated lands (8.95 hectares or 55%) and a smaller area of *barani* (un-irrigated/rainfed) cultivated lands (7.02 hectares or 43%) used as one-crop wheat production. The remainder is a very small area of government lands (0.10 hectares or 2%) which includes a road right-of-way (refer to Table 3.1).

36. The transmission line for this Subproject will consist of the following sections:

- Section A: Village, Kushkak (1.661 km; 7 towers);
- Section B: Village, Nozay (1.98 km; 7 towers); and
- Section C: Village, Dreengar (1.785 km; 6 towers).

<sup>1</sup> Socioeconomic survey findings are presented in Section 4 and Consultations and Disclosure in Section 6.

37. No land will be acquired permanently for the transmission line. However, its construction and stringing works will temporarily affect some private land and require the removal of crops within the 30m wide corridor (see Appendix 1: Working Tables).

38. Only one crop is grown in the subproject area which is wheat in the *Rabi* season (winter-spring), there is no *Kharif* season (summer-autumn) crops. Thus, the subproject's impact assessment has been made on the basis of wheat crop losses.

39. There are no trees within the transmission line corridor that require removal.

**Table 3.1 - Transmission Line by Type of Land Traversed**

Transmission Line by Village	Length of Line by Type of Land (m)			Total Length	%
	Cultivated Land (Private)	Uncultivated Land (Private)	Uncultivated (Govt.)		
(A) Kushkak	410	1,212	54	1,676	30.89
(B) Nozay	1,330	632	18	1,980	36.49
(C) Dreengar	600	1,138	32	1,770	32.62
<b>Total</b>	2,340	2,982	104	5,426	100.00
%	43.12	54.96	1.92	100.00	--

### 3.3.2 Impacts of Towers

40. As specified in Section 2, the strategy for the compensation of land affected by tower construction will be different for urban/residential land and rural (agricultural) land. In the case of urban or residential land the land under the tower will be considered as being permanently affected and therefore it will be acquired and compensated in full. In the case of agricultural land, as long as towers provide sufficient clearance to allow crop cultivation, the land will be considered as temporarily affected and therefore will not be acquired nor compensated. The construction of towers on agricultural land will require compensation for crops from the area under the tower and also in a small perimeter surrounding it. The area included in this perimeter has been assessed to be 900 m<sup>2</sup> for a 132 kV tower. Crop cultivation within the corridor can continue after the stringing of lines has taken place. During stringing operations it is expected that one harvest will be lost.

41. The new 132kV transmission line will require the construction of a total 20 towers. Of these 20 towers, only 7 towers will be constructed on private farmlands, while 13 towers will be constructed on uncultivated private lands. No private or public land will be acquired permanently, as none of the new towers will be constructed in an urban or a developing housing area, and sufficient under-clearance will be provided for convenient mobility of tractors to allow affected farmers continue cultivating their lands without any restrictions.

42. The cultivated area under this transmission line is *barani* (unirrigated/rainfed) and only one crop of wheat is harvested in a year. The farmland under and around towers will, be affected temporarily by the loss of crops during a 3-tier process of tower construction, namely: (i) construction of foundations, (ii) erection of towers, and (iii) stringing of power cables. The QESCO will complete the whole process in 6 to 7 months, or one cropping season (*Rabi*: Wheat crop) and one non-cropping (*Kharif*) season (see Chapter 9: Time Schedule), and thus, one crop compensation has been allocated in the LARP budget. There exist no trees on the entire corridor of impact, and therefore, no tree compensation has been assessed for this transmission line subproject.

43. For the tower installation, one wheat crop on an area not only under the tower, but also in a small perimeter surrounding it as the access, working and storage areas, are be affected temporarily by the construction works, which is assessed at an average size of 900 m<sup>2</sup> (0.09 ha) per tower. Thus, the 7 towers will temporarily require and affect a total of

6,300 m<sup>2</sup> (0.63 ha) of the private cultivated lands. As a result, a total of six farming households will be affected by the construction of the 7 towers.

### 3.3.3 Impacts of Transmission Line

44. The sections of the transmission lines falling in-between the towers (the transmission line corridor) will cause damage to, or loss of, crops on farmland by the stringing of power cables. This final activity is usually carried out rapidly at one stretch of time and will be completed in non cropping season but to avoid the complications one-time crop compensation will be allocated in the budget and will be paid if required to the affected farmers. No built-up structures (including private houses, farm-houses, shops, and community buildings, graveyards, etc.) will be affected by this subproject, and thus, no compensation or financial assistance will be paid to anybody in the subproject area.

45. Tables 3.2 and 3.3 show that the total of length of the transmission line corridor (excluding the lands under the tower) for this subproject is some 4.826 km, with a total affected area of 14.48 ha. Of the total corridor, 2.13 km or 6.39 ha (44%) of the length will traverse private farmland and 2.696 km or 8.09 ha (55.8%) will be strung over uncultivated private and government land. As a result, the 6 AHs will be temporarily affected during the stringing activity, and will be paid compensation for the loss of one-crop. Each of the six AHs will also be affected by tower installation and will also be compensated on the basis of damage to one wheat crop.

46. All the 6 AHs will be paid compensation for the loss of one crop, which is wheat. It is because the farmlands traversed by the transmission line are cultivated under rainfed conditions once a year in the *rabi* (winter) season wherein only wheat crop is grown. The wheat crop is sown normally in December and harvested in May, while these farmlands remain fallow from June to November for having no summer rainfalls in the area. According to the Time Schedule (Chapter 9), the construction of transmission line will begin in March 2009 and completed in a period of 6 to 7 months, or by September 2009 at the latest. Thus, the affected households will lose one wheat crop of 2008-09, and they will be able to cultivate next wheat crop in December 2009. Thus, only 1 crop compensation will be applicable to this subproject.

**Table 3.2 - Transmission Line Corridor\* by Type of Land Affected Temporarily**

Transmission Line by Village	Length of TL Corridor (m)		Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	
	Private Farmlands	Uncultivated Govt/Pvt Land	Private Farmlands	Uncultivated Govt/Pvt Land
(A) Kushkak	380	1,086	11,400	32,580
(B) Nozay	1,210	560	36,300	16,800
(C) Dreengar	540	1,050	16,200	31,500
Total:	2,130	2,696	63,900	80,880

\* The 30m wide strip of land falling in-between the towers (excl. 900m<sup>2</sup> plots under each tower).

**Table 3.3 – Temporary land impacts in Transmission Line's Corridor\***

Transmission Line by Village	Number of Ahs	Total Length (m)	TL Corridor Area	
			m <sup>2</sup>	ha
(A) Kushkak	1	380	11,400	1.14
(B) Nozay	3	1,210	36,300	3.63
(C) Dreengar	2	540	16,200	1.62
Total:	6	2,130	63,900	6.39

\* The 30m wide strip of land falling in-between the towers (excl. 900m<sup>2</sup> plots under each tower).

### 3.3.4 Other Impacts and Impact Summary

47. Overall, a total of six farming households will be affected by the construction of the new 132kV double circuit transmission line. All the 6 AHs will be affected by both towers and the transmission line (stringing), and will experience effects over one cropping and one non-cropping season during the construction, erection of the towers, and the stringing activity. As noted above, the farmers do not harvest their lands in *Kharif* (summer) season, therefore for the area under towers AHs will be compensated for one crops (Rabi: Wheat). And the area under transmission line corridor may also be affected for one crop during the stringing activity which will be tried to avoid by using non cropping season, and the AHs will be paid compensation for the one crop if affected (refer to Table 3.4). Nevertheless, sufficient provision has been made in this LARP for crop compensation in the later case.

**Table 3.4 - Total Area of Affected Crops by Type of Land**

Transmission Line by Village	Affected Crops (ha)					
	Private Land			Government Land		
	Total	Tower	Corridor	Total	Tower	Corridor
(A) Kushkak	1.23	0.09	1.14	0.0	0.0	0.0
(B) Nozay	3.99	0.36	3.63	0.0	0.0	0.0
(C) Dreengar	1.80	0.18	1.62	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total:	7.02	0.63	6.39	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

48. For this subproject there are no wood or fruit trees located within the transmission line corridor.

49. Further, there will be no houses, or built-up structures affected by the subproject. Similarly, there are no community property resources (land or structures), nor any business activities affected by the construction of the towers and/or stringing of transmission line.

### 3.4 Affected Households

#### 3.4.1 General

50. Construction of the 5.426 km long 132kV transmission line will largely traverse barren land in Mastung district (Baluchistan province), with a total of 6 AHs (88APs) having land temporarily affected by crop loss. Each of the 6 AHs will be affected by both the towers and the transmission line, as shown in Table 3.5.

**Table 3.5 – Affected Households by Towers and TL Corridor**

Transmission Line by Village	Length of Line (km)	Total No. of Towers	Number of Ahs		
			Towers + TL Corridor	Transmission Line	Total
(A) Kushkak	1.676	7	1	-	1
(B) Nozay	1.980	7	3	-	3
(C) Dreengar	1.770	6	2	-	2
Total	<b>5.426</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	-	<b>6</b>
%	-	-	100	0.00	100.0

#### 3.4.2 Significance of Impacts

51. The impact of loss of crops will be non-significant on each of the AHs. The AHs cultivate large farms and the area to be affected by the subproject are the least fertile (Barani or un-irrigated). The individual impact of the losses in each case is less than 10% of AH's total crop (Table 3.6).

52. The transmission line and towers will affect only agricultural crops, and none of the affected households (AHs) will be impacted by restricted access to, or use of, their farmland. The overall crop loss impact is minor and ranges from 4.3% to 8.0% with an average of 5.4%.

**Table 3.6 – Proportion of Crop Loss by Affected Households**

Transmission Line by Village	No. of AHs	Proportion of Crop Loss (%)		
		Minimum	Maximum	Average
(A) Kushkak	1	5.26	5.26	5.26
(B) Nozay	3	5.01	5.57	5.40
(C) Dreengar	2	4.32	8.02	5.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>5.42</b>

53. Moreover, none of the 6 AHs are vulnerable (or include individually vulnerable people), in that none of the AHs were found to be headed by an elderly or disabled person, and none of the households are headed by women. Their incomes are such that they are above the national poverty line (as described in the following section). The AHs live in a joint/extended family system which also serves as a safety net against external economic shocks. Finally, the overall community impact (i.e. village level) will also be minor.

## 4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

### 4.1 Resettlement Field Survey Methodology

54. After obtaining the pre-requisite location maps, field layout and profile drawings, revenue records and in-field assistance of a technical surveyor, intensive fieldwork was carried out for preparing this Short LARP. The RFS, including a Census of AHs and community consultation (Section 6) was undertaken from 08<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> August 2007.

55. The RFS involved taking field measurements, quantification and costing of the affected assets with participation of heads of AHs and the community. The enumeration of AHs included questions about their socio-economic characteristics in order to obtain necessary information for context of the losses and impacts. Community consultations were held at a number of villages all along the transmission line with small groups of men and women, separately, belonging mostly to the affected households. (See Section 6 for details and Appendix 2 for the list of the participants).

### 4.2 General Information on Affected Households

56. The new transmission line is located in Mastung district of Baluchistan province. There are only 6 AHs with a total population of 88 APs impacted by temporary land disturbance as a result of tower installation and stringing of the lines as well as loss of crops. The numbers of AHs impacted by the various activities and the assessment of those impacts has already been provided in Section 3.

57. All the participants in the RFS were the heads of the six affected households. They are all are Muslims, and belong ethnically to Baloch and Brohi castes, and speaking both Balochi and Brahui languages (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2 below).

**Table 4.1 - Affected Households & Population by Location**

Transmission Line by Village	No. of AHs	Total Affected Population
(A) Kushkak	1	15
(B) Nozay	3	46
(C) Dreengar	2	27
Total	6	88

**Table 4.2 - Social Group of Affected Households**

Transmission Line by Village	Social group (No. of AHs)	
	Baloch	Barohi
(A) Kushkak	1	-
(B) Nozay	2	1
(C) Dreengar	-	2
Total	3	3

### 4.3 Indigenous People

58. None of the AHs are tribal or minority and all land is held in private ownership (i.e. no tribal or communal ownership). Therefore the standard provisions of the LARF and this LARP are sufficient to ensure an effective compensation process and the requirements of ADB *Policy on Indigenous People* are complied with. The ADB's policy, as specified in the Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF) prepared for the project is not triggered, and therefore neither an IPDP nor special action is required for this subproject.

#### 4.4 Data on Heads of Affected Households

59. All heads of household are male, five of the six heads of household are married and one is widowed. For the five that are married, their spouses live in the same household (i.e. none are separated). The heads of households are in three age groups; three are aged 41 and 60, two are aged between 61 and 75 years old, and one is aged between 36 and 40 years.

60. In terms of literacy and education, four household heads of survey participants stated they are literate (can read and write in Urdu) and only two head of households are illiterate. Out of those four literate persons two are informally educated and can only read and write in Urdu only one head of household is primary and one is secondary education. While none of the AHH is highly educated.

#### 4.5 Data on Affected Households

61. Households in the subproject area are large, with an average size of 14.6 people per household, indicating a dominant trend towards joint and extended family system. The smallest household is made up of 13 persons and the largest household consists of 27 people (refer to Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3 – Size of Affected Households**

Transmission Line by Village	No. of AHs	Household Size (no. of people)		
		Minimum	Maximum	Average
(A) Kushkak	1	15	15	15.0
(B) Nozay	3	13	18	15.3
(C) Dreengar	2	13	14	13.5
Overall	6	13	18	14.6

62. Tables 4.4 and 4.5 provide details on gender and age composition of AHs. As seen in Table 4.4, adults (those aged 26 and older) account for 59% of APs while children and youth account for 41% with those under the age of 15 years accounting for 26% and those between 16 and 25 accounting for 15%. Table 4.5 shows that there is very little difference between males and females in terms of age.

**Table 4.4 - Gender Composition of Affected Households**

Transmission Line by Village	No. of AHs	Total Number of Persons		
		Male	Female	Total
(A) Kushkak	1	07	08	15
(B) Nozay	3	25	21	46
(C) Dreengar	2	14	13	27
Total	6	46	42	88

**Table 4.5 - Age and Gender Composition of Affected Households**

Age Group	Age in Years	Total Number of Persons			
		Male	Female	Total No.	%
Children	Up to 15	12	11	23	26.1
Youth	16 – 25	08	05	13	14.7
Adults	26 – 60	24	23	47	53.4
Older adults	Above 60	02	03	05	05.6
Total	All ages	46	42	88	100.0

63. In terms of housing, none of the AHs live in simple dwellings (constructed of thatch, sack, bamboo, clay or earth), all respondents stated that they live in houses constructed of brick and concrete, and some even large concrete houses.

#### 4.6 Livelihoods, Income and Poverty Level

64. As all AHs rely on farming for at least part of their income, the tenure of agricultural land is an important factor in terms of security, all AHs are the registered land owners of the land they cultivate. There are no sharecroppers, no households that rent or lease agricultural land, and no squatters. Table 4.6 shows that the farm size of AHs is relatively large, with an average area of 21.6 ha and a range from 12.20 ha to 32.40 ha.

**Table 4.6 - Farm Size of Affected Households**

Transmission Line by Village	No. of AHs	Farm Size (ha)		
		Minimum	Maximum	Average
(A) Kushkak	1	23.40	23.40	23.40
(B) Nozay	3	15.80	32.40	23.13
(C) Dreengar	2	12.20	24.60	18.40
Total	6	12.20	32.40	21.60

65. As shown in Table 4.7, 11 male APs and 2 female APs are engaged in livelihoods. Equal numbers of men are involved in agriculture and small business or trade, and three are engaged in waged employment. No women are involved in agriculture.

**Table 4.7 - Involvement of AHs by Gender in Income Sectors**

Income Sector	Livelihood Sector of APs			Sector %
	Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture	4	-	4	30.7
Business	4	1	5	38.4
Employment	3	1	4	30.7
Total	11	2	14	100.0
Gender %	84.62	15.38	100.00	--

66. Table 4.8 shows that the largest proportion of household income (58%) is from agriculture, another 23% is derived from waged employment and a 19% comes from small business or trade.

**Table 4.8 - Income by Sector**

Income Sector	Average Income by Gender (Rs. 000)			Sectors %
	Men	Women	Total	
Agriculture	814.4	-	814.4	58.0
Business	222.6	42.8	265.4	18.9
Employment	267.6	54.6	322.2	22.9
Total	1304.6	97.4	1402.0	100.0
Gender %	93.05	6.95	100.00	---

67. The official poverty line is Rs 849 per person per month, based on the data provided during the RFS, there are no households that fall on or below the poverty line. Average per capita monthly incomes are Rs 1,342, with a minimum of Rs 966 person/month and a maximum of Rs 1,551 person/month.



**Table 4.9 - Monthly Per Capita Income**

Transmission Line by Village	No. of AHs	Monthly Per Capita Income (Rs.)		
		Minimum	Maximum	Average
(A) Kushkak	1	1377	1377	1377
(B) Nozay	3	966	1551	1239
(C) Dreengar	2	1464	1496	1480
Overall	6	966	1551	1342

#### 4.7 Literacy

68. Table 4.10 shows an overall literacy rate of the affected population as 35%, with the literacy rate of males APs being higher than that of female APs (43% vs. 26%).

**Table 4.10 - Literacy by Age and Gender**

Literacy Level	Total Number of Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Total No. of APs	46	42	88
Literate Persons (No.)	20	11	31
Illiterate Persons (No.)	26	31	57
Literacy Rate %	43.48	26.19	35.23

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

69. The compensation and rehabilitation program described in this LARP involves a number of agencies including; QESCO as the implementing agency, the NWFP Board of Revenue, the Ministry of Environment, NGOs, Provincial Government, and the District Government of Karak, as detailed below.

### 5.1 QUETTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY (QESCO)

70. The QESCO has overall responsibility for the preparation, implementation and financing of all tasks set out in this LARP as well as inter-agency coordination. Within QESCO day-to-day LAR tasks will be handled by a Social Development Cell (SDC), which will organize and internally monitor LARP preparation/implementation (including surveys, asset valuation, public consultation), cross-agency coordination, and LARP approval. In implementing these tasks the SDC will be assisted by:

- (i) A **Resettlement Specialists team** to be hired under the Project Supervision Consultants which will assist in LAR planning, implementation, internal M & E and training of QESCO and the concerned district governments in line with the requirements of the ADB resettlement policy;
- (ii) A **local impact assessment/valuation team** will be hired to provide assistance in on-site LARP preparation, for carrying out surveys, base-line information gathering, and/or AP consultation and public relations;
- (iii) An **independent agency** will be hired to conduct periodic external monitoring and evaluation, or third party validation of implementation of LARP activities

### 5.2 DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS

71. District governments have jurisdiction for land administration, valuation and acquisition. At the Provincial level these functions rest on the Board of Revenue while at District level they rest on the District Collector Office (DCO) and within the DCO on the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). A number of minor agents, most notably the *Patwari*, (the land records keeper), carry out specific roles such as titles identification and verification (see Figure 5.1). Functions pertaining to compensation of assets different from land (i.e., buildings and crops) or income rehabilitation also fall on the local governments, more specifically on the relevant District Department.

**Figure 5.1 - Organization of District Land Acquisition Collector Office**

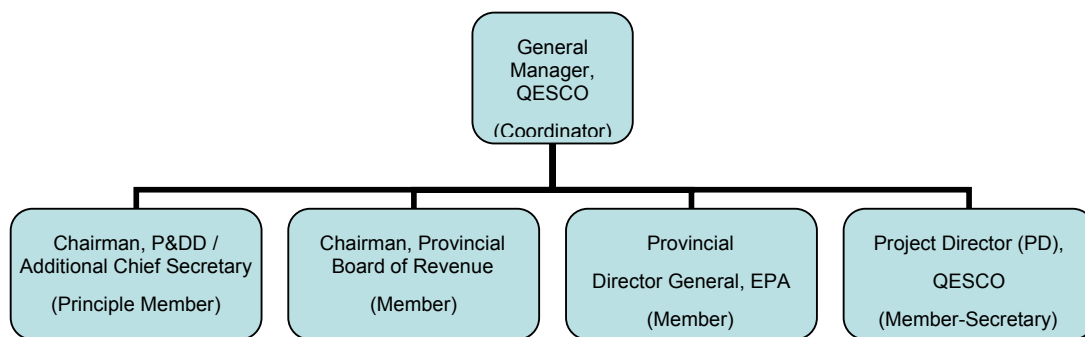


### 5.3 Other Agencies and Institutions

72. As various agencies will need to be carefully coordinated so as to obtain effective, smooth and timely LARP implementation, a land acquisition steering committee (LASC) will be directly assigned to QESCO by the Board of Revenue and district level coordination committees. The LASC will be established at provincial level and will include QESCO's General Manager; Provincial Chairman of Planning and Development Department (P&DD), or Additional Chief Secretary; Chairman of Board of Revenue; Director General – EPA; and, Project Director (PD), QESCO (Figure 5.2).

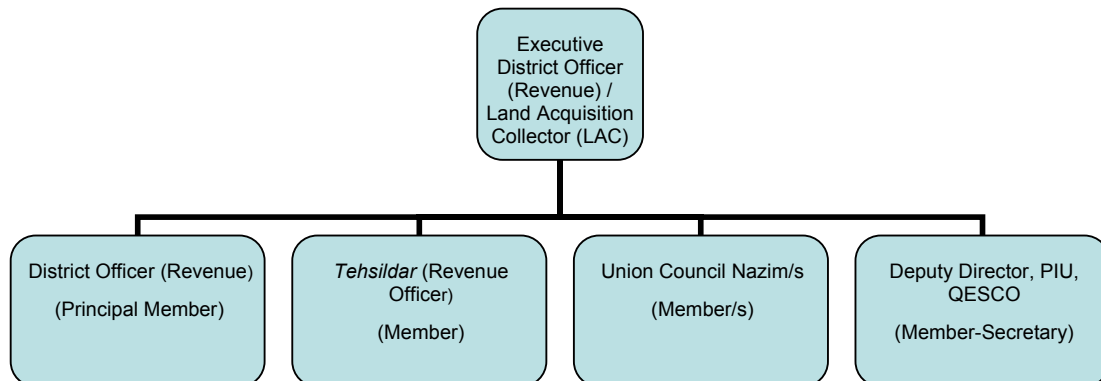
73. The LASC will meet periodically to ensure proper and timely formation of the district level coordination committees to facilitate the LARP approval and implementation processes.

**Figure 5.2: Organization of Land Acquisition Steering Committee**



74. A Land Acquisition Coordination Committee (LACC) will be formed in Peshawar to assist with the updating and implementation of the LARP (in particular execution of surveys, valuation of assets, AH consultation, and local approval of LARP provisions). The committee formation will be initiated by QESCO and will include representatives of PIUs, SDC, Tehsildars of the concerned districts, Naib Zilla Nazims, and Union Council Nazims representing the AHs (see Figure 5.3 below).

**Figure 5.3: Organization of Land Acquisition Coordination Committee**



75. One of the areas where LCC functions will be to offer the affected communities with a channel and a support group for addressing complaints and grievances. In this function the LCC will hear the complaint, and if found justified will support its lodging at the QESCO, and as further described in Section 7.

76. This LARP will require review and clearance by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as part of Government's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approval procedures, as well as approval by ADB.

#### **5.4 Responsibility for Internal and External Monitoring**

77. Land acquisition tasks under the project will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by QESCO, assisted by the design and supervision consultant. External monitoring responsibilities will be assigned to an external monitoring agency (EMA) or an individual consultant to be engaged by QESCO according to the Terms of Reference (TOR) that have been approved by ADB.<sup>2</sup> This aspect of the LARP implementation has been further elaborated in Chapter 10.

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<sup>2</sup> Terms of Reference for External Monitoring are provided in Appendix 4.

## 6. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

### 6.1 Consultation Undertaken for the LARP

78. The consultative process undertaken for the preparation of this LARP has included not only AHs, but also representatives of local governments in the subproject area, and members of local people's organizations. Consultation with stakeholders at the different stages of the subproject is required by ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* and as provided for in the LARF. To start with, consultations with the AHs were conducted as part of inventory taking of affected lands and other assets. The communities' and especially the AHs' responses to the proposed subproject were found to be positive.

79. The affected farmers generally showed their willingness to let their lands be used temporarily for the construction of the proposed transmission line, involving the construction of two towers, access roads to the towers, and stringing of power cables. They said that while it would cause temporary disturbance to their farm work (and cause the loss of crops and trees), the disturbance could be managed and the losses will be compensated.

80. Along with the participatory RFS and interviewing of AHs, semi-structured discussions aiming at community awareness and consultations regarding the project's likely impacts were also held with the small groups of men and women, including AHs, along the proposed transmission line. A total of six group discussions and consultation sessions were held with three groups of men and three groups of women at the three villages along the proposed alignment of the new 132 kV transmission line, wherein a total number of 52 persons (27 men and 25 women) had participated (see Table 6.1 and Appendix 2 – List of Participants).

**Table 6.1 - Participants in Group Discussions and Consultations**

Village	Number of Groups			Number of Participants		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Kushkak	1	1	2	10	10	20
Nozay	1	1	2	8	8	16
Dreengar	1	1	2	9	7	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>52</b>

81. The affected communities' concerns and suggestions have been incorporated into subproject design and will be implemented as an integral part of subproject activities. The major concerns shown by the representatives of the AHs and villages were about the adequacy and timeliness of compensation payments as well as safety measures to be taken during the construction of the towers and stringing of the transmission lines. In response, QESCO will make sure that the crop compensation amounts are assessed justly and paid to the AHs, at least, fifteen days, and prior to the temporary use of land before starting the civil works.

82. The local communities' responses (awareness, perceptions and preferences) to the Kanak transmission line subproject and resettlement related matters are summarized as follows:

- This subproject is necessary under the current local conditions.
- Crop and tree compensation should be fair and timely.
- Local labor should be used during the construction work.

## **6.2 Compensation Options Discussed**

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

84. The first compensation priority of all AHs is for cash, rather than land or a combination of cash and land. When asked why they preferred cash compensation, almost all the AHs stated the reason was to assist with daily living expenses as they will lose their livelihood in the shape of crops, and some were interested in starting small business.

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

- Relocation - not applicable; and
- Assistance - not applicable.

## **6.3 LARP Disclosure**

86. An English version of the program's LARF has already been uploaded to ADB's website and an Urdu version has been made available through QESCO's headquarters and PIUs in Subproject areas.

87. In line with ADB's public communications policy, this LARP in English will also be posted on the ADB website, while its translation in Urdu will be disclosed to the AHs at the Kanak PIU office and posted on the ADB website.

88. In addition, a public information booklet in Urdu, summarizing compensation provisions will be sent to all AHs (a draft booklet in English has been prepared as provided in Appendix 3).

## 7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCESS

89. A grievance mechanism will be available to allow an AH appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. AHs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation.

90. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be obtained through careful LAR design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the AHs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the community, the QESCO, the LAC and local governments in general.

91. As finances will move differently for (i) land (for land use or access impacts) and (ii) other items compensation or rehabilitation (in the first case funds will move from QESCO through the District Collector Office to the AHs, while in the second funds will go directly from QESCO to the AHs. The complaint and grievances will be addressed through two different processes as described in Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1 - Grievance Resolution Process**

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

## 8. Budget for Land and Asset Acquisition

### 8.1 Basis for Compensation

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

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

### 8.2 Determining the Rates for Compensation

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

- Basic annual crop compensation was valued at net farm-gate market rates. If additional crops compensation is due it will be calculated at market value minus inputs. As noted earlier, compensation for crops affected by tower bases and perimeters is three-crop and for stringing of the lines is for one-crop; and

95. The valuation survey registered recent current crop sales at market and was based on AP and community consultation. The results of the price survey are provided in the tables below.

**Table 8.1 - Rate/Price for Crops in Subproject Area**

Affected Crop	Net Income (Rs.) from Wheat		
	Per Acre	Per Hectare	Per Sq. Meter
Minimum	6,300.00	15,561	1.56
Maximum	6,500.00	16,055	1.61
<b>Average</b>	<b>6,400.00</b>	<b>15,808</b>	<b>1.58</b>

**Table 8.2 – Crop Compensation**

Affected Crop	Affected Crop Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Rate (Rs./m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount (Rs.)
Wheat	70,200	1.58	110,196

96. No tree prices were collected as there are no trees affected by this subproject.

### 8.3 Budget for Land and Asset Acquisition

97. This LARP includes the cost of compensation, rehabilitation and other restoration/assistance entitlements of the six private AHs only, with a breakdown by crops and other associated costs. The cost estimate has been based on the rates derived through consultation and survey as described in Section 8.2. The rates for compensation and cash entitlements for rehabilitation as well as allowances payable to AHs will be adjusted annually, based on the actual annual inflation rate. QESCO, with the LACs, will determine the annual inflation rates and adjust all cash entitlements.

98. Compensation for the affected wheat crop is Rs. 110,916 (Tables 8.2 & 8.3).

99. The administrative charges have been estimated as 10% of the total of compensation for crops, and allowances. These charges are to cover the costs of



implementing the plan (producing and distributing the PIB, holding individual and group consultations and public meetings as required, verifying the Census Survey, revising the LARP if required (to reflect any minor changes), organizing and arranging for the compensation payments through the LACs), and internal monitoring of the plan and its implementation.

100. A contingency of 10% of the subtotal of the compensation and administrative charges has been included in the cost estimate.

101. Funds for compensation and implementation of the LARP will be from the Government (counterpart funds) via QESCO, budgetary requirements for economic restoration, as part of resettlement budget will also come from the counterpart funds and shall be identified as allowances. The EMA will be financed as a project loan cost as a component of the project support fund.

102. As shown in Table 8.3, the total cost of LARP implementation has been estimated at Rs. 1.58 million (US\$ 25,972).

**Table 8.3 - Estimated Resettlement Cost of Kanak 132 kV TL Subproject**

No.	Resettlement Activity	No.	Unit	Rs./Unit	Total Rs.
<b>A.</b>	<b>Asset Compensation: Wheat Crop (only)</b>	<b>70,200</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>110,916</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Other Activities</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,315,900</b>
B.1	Rehabilitation of Affected Lands/Structures	70,200	m <sup>2</sup>	4.50	315,900
B.2	Resettlement Specialist (impl.)	2.00	pers/mo	300,000	600,000
B.3	External monitoring	1.00	pers/mo	300,000	300,000
B.4	Training of QESCO staff (incl. materials)	1.00	lumpsum	100,000	100,000
<b>C.</b>	<b>Administration Costs (10% of A)</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>lumpsum</b>	<b>110,916</b>	<b>11,092</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Subtotal (A+B+C)</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,437,908</b>
E.	Contingency (10% of D)	0.10	lumpsum	1,437,908	143,791
<b>Total Amount (Pak. Rupees):</b>		-	-	-	<b>1,581,698</b>
<b>Total Amount (US Dollars*):</b>		-	-	-	<b>25,972</b>

\* US\$ 1.00 = Rs. 60.90.

## **9. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

103. The overall program will be implemented over a five to six year period with the first tranche of subprojects scheduled to commence upon loan approval. Implementation of resettlement and related activities will take place after the project supervision consultant has mobilized, who will work closely with, and assist, the QESCO in all resettlement and related activities, as presented in Table 9.1.

104. Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession of site for any section of construction works unless QESCO has (i) satisfactorily completed, in accordance with the approved LARP and all compensation payments have been made, and (ii) ensured that the rehabilitation assistance is in place and the area required for civil works is free of all encumbrances.

**Table 9.1 - Implementation Schedule for Kanak Subproject**

LARP Activity/Task		Responsibility		Year 2007												Year 2008												Year 2009											
		Primary	Secondary	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
Preparation	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Framework	QESCO	Consultant	■																																			
	Indigenous People Development Framework	QESCO	Consultant		■																																		
	Survey & Design of Transmission Line (TL)	QESCO	-			■																																	
	Site Demarcation of Affected Lands (TL)	QESCO	-			■																																	
	Resettlement Field Survey of Trans. Line	QESCO	Consultant				■																																
	Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan	QESCO	Consultant					■																															
	LARP Revision (if necessary)	QESCO	Consultant									■																											
	Disclosure of LARF & LARP on ADB Website	ADB	Consultant										■	■																									
	LARP Disclosure - Brochure in Urdu	QESCO	Consultant											■	■																								
Implementation	Mobilize project supervision consultant	Govt	GEPCO																■	■																			
	LARP revision (if necessary)	QESCO	SDC/RS																	■																			
	Information dissemination to Affected People	QESCO	SDC/RS																		■																		
	Adjust compensation rates for inflation	QESCO	SDC/RS																			■																	
	Submit revised LARP / Approval by EPA/ADB	QESCO	Govt/ADB																				■																
	Award of Contracts for Civil Works	QESCO	Contractor																					■															
	Grievance Redress Process	QESCO	SDC/RS																		*	*	*	*				*	*										
	Delivery of compensation prior to start of Work	QESCO	SDC/RS																				■	■															
	Final payment of crop compensation	QESCO	SDC/RS																						■														
	Internal Monitoring of LARP Implementation	QESCO	SDC/RS																			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
	Construction	Possession of land for starting works	QESCO	SDC/RS																				■															
Contractor mobilized to start work		Contractor	Consultant																						■														
Commencement of Civil Works		Contractor	Consultant																							■													
External M & E of LARP Implementation		EMA	QESCO																								*	*	*	*	*	*	*						

## 10. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

106. The QESCO, through its Social Development Cell (SDC), will be responsible for internal monitoring through its field office. The Resettlement Specialist will provide necessary technical assistance in implementing and monitoring the resettlement activities. In addition, a part-time Consultant will be responsible for independent external monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities.

### 10.1 Internal Monitoring

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

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

108. The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored internally by SDC. 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 LARP implementation, and adjust the work program, where necessary, in case of any delays or problems.

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

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

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

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

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

## **10.2 External Monitoring**

112. As mentioned earlier, an individual consultant, a consulting firm or an individual consultant will be engaged as the EMA, on part-time basis, to carry out independent monitoring and evaluation of the LARP implementation (refer to TOR included in Appendix 4). Independent evaluation will be undertaken on a bi-annual basis till the end of the Project. The Consultant will be selected by the QESCO, with advice and concurrence of ADB. S/he will review the status of the resettlement implementation in light of the targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in this short LARP. The key tasks during external monitoring include:

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by SDC;
- Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- Impact assessment through formal & informal surveys with the AHs;
- Assessment of adequacy and effectiveness of information disclosure, consultation and grievance mechanism.
- Consultations with AHs, officials, community leaders for review report; and
- Assessment of the resettlement efficiency, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

## **10.3 Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation**

113. The following will be the basic indicators to monitor/evaluate LARP implementation:

- Socio-economic conditions of the AHs in the post-resettlement period;
- Communications and reactions from AHs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- Changes in housing and income levels;
- Valuation of property;
- Grievance procedures;
- Disbursement of compensation; and
- Level of satisfaction of AHs in the post resettlement period.

## **10.4 Resettlement Database**

114. All information concerning resettlement issues related to land acquisition, socio-economic information of the acquired land; inventory of crop and tree losses by individual AHs, compensation and entitlements and payments will be collected by SDC and the Consultants through their concerned field offices and computerized by the SDC, to be set up at the QESCO Head Quarters in Peshawar. This database will form the basis of information for implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes and facilitate efficient resettlement management.

## **10.5 Reporting Requirements**

115. The SDC responsible for supervision and implementation of LARP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit them to the ADB for review. The Resettlement Specialist will also monitor LARP implementation independently and submit monthly reports to QESCO and ADB. These monthly reports will also highlight the bottlenecks and recommend ways and means to improve such problematic situations.

116. Considering a short duration of the subproject implementation, the EMA will submit one-time review report to ADB and determine if LARP goals were achieved and livelihoods and living standards were restored. S/he will also provide a copy of the same report to QESCO Headquarters for information and successive action.

**APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 – Working Tables

Appendix 2 – List of People Consulted for LARP

Appendix 3 – Draft Public Information Brochure

Appendix 4 – Terms of Reference for External Monitoring Agency

## Appendix A: Working Tables

Table: A.1 Crops affected by 132 kv Double circuit Kanak Transmission Line

No.	Name of Affected Farmer (HHH)	Name of	Parent	Crops/ Orchards (Hactares)	
		Village/Hamlet	Village	Total Area	Wheat
<b>Kushkak :</b>					
1	Muhammad Ullah	Kushkak	Kushkak	1.23	1.23
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.23</b>
<i>Persentage</i>				<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
<b>Nozay :</b>					
2	Munsab Khan	Nozay	Nozay	1.81	1.81
3	Noor Zari Khan	Nozay	Nozay	0.79	0.79
4	Wali Zar Khan	Nozay	Nozay	1.15	1.15
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.75</b>
<i>Persentage</i>				<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
<b>Dreengar :</b>					
5	Abdul Sitar	Dreengar	Dreengar	0.98	0.98
6	Hameed	Dreengar	Dreengar	1.06	1.06
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>2.04</b>	<b>2.04</b>
<i>Persentage</i>				<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
<b>Total</b>				<b>7.02</b>	<b>7.02</b>
<i>Persentage</i>				<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>

**Table A.2 : List of Affected Farmers by New Towers and Transmission Line for 132kV TL Kanak Sub-project**

No.	Name of Affected Farmer (HHH)	Name of Village/Hamlet	Parent Village	Tower No.	Tower (30mx30m)		T. Line (30m Wide)		Total Affected Area	
					Number	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Length (m)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Sq. Meters	Hectares
<b>Kushkak :</b>										
1	Thakari Akhtar	Kushkak	Kushkak	7	1	900	380.00	11,400	12,300	1.23
<b>Sub Total</b>					1	900	380.00	11,400	12,300	1.23
<b>Nozay :</b>										
2	Haji Ali Jan	Nozay	Nozay	8 - 9	2	1800	542.00	16,260	18,060	1.81
3	Abdul Khaliq Balouch	Nozay	Nozay	10	1	900	234.00	7,020	7,920	0.79
4	Abdul Nabi	Nozay	Nozay	11	1	900	354.00	10,620	11,520	1.15
<b>Sub Total</b>					4	3600	1,130.00	33,900	37,500	3.75
<b>Dreengar :</b>										
5	Juma Khan	Dreengar	Dreengar	15	1	900	296.00	8,880	9,780	0.98
6	Abdul Razaq	Dreengar	Dreengar	16	1	900	324.00	9,720	10,620	1.06
<b>Sub Total</b>					2	1800	620.00	18,600	20,400	2.04
<b>Total</b>					<b>7</b>	<b>6300</b>	<b>2130</b>	<b>63900</b>	<b>70200</b>	<b>7.02</b>



## Appendix 2: List of Participants in Consultation Sessions

<b>Men's Groups</b>				<b>Women's Groups</b>			
No.	Name	Status	AH	No.	Name	Status	AH
<b>Village 1: Khushkak</b>				<b>Village 1: Khushkak</b>			
<b>Group 1: 15 July 2007</b>				<b>Group 1: 15 July 2007</b>			
1	Niaz Mohammed	Lease Tenant	-	1	Toor Peki	House-Wife	-
2	Yaseen Ahmed Balouch	Shopkeeper	-	2	Zubaida	House-Wife	AH
3	Shaikh Akhtar	Landowner	AH	3	Seema	House-Wife	AH
4	Sarwar Khan	Landowner	AH	4	Shugriya	House-Wife	-
5	Mohammed Hassan	Landowner	AH	5	Shazia	Student	AH
6	Saifullah Balouch	Shopkeeper	AH	6	Naheeda	House-Wife	AH
7	Mulla Mohammed	Sharecropper	-	7	Amna Baloch	House-Wife	AH
8	Haji Abdul Aleem	Lease Tenant	-	8	Gul Bashra	House-Wife	-
9	Samandar Khan Brohi	Landowner	AH	9	Fatima	House-Wife	AH
10	Khuda Rehmat	Labour	-	10	Fatima Khatoon	House-Wife	-
<b>Village 2: Nozay</b>				<b>Village 2: Nozay</b>			
<b>Group 2: 15 July 2007</b>				<b>Group 2: 16 July 2007</b>			
11	Abdul Khaliq	Landowner	AH	11	Saima Khatoon	House-Wife	AH
12	Habibullah	Landowner	-	12	Bibi Hawa	House-Wife	AH
13	Abdul Manan	Labourer	AH	13	Bibi Shazia	Teacher	-
14	Mohammed Azeem	Landowner	AH	14	Balqees	Student	-
15	Khuda Rehmat	Landowner	AH	15	Gul Sidra	House-Wife	AH
16	Abdullah Brohi	Landowner	AH	16	Mah Rukh	House-Wife	AH
17	Nawab Brohi	Shopkeeper	-	17	Maryam Bibi	House-Wife	-
18	Din Mohammed	Labourer	-	18	Waheeda	House-Wife	AH
<b>Village 3: Dreengar</b>				<b>Village 3: Dreengar</b>			
<b>Group 3: 18 July 2007</b>				<b>Group 3: 18 July 2007</b>			
19	Mohammed Aslam	Landowner	AH	19	Gul Sadia	House-Wife	-
20	Shah Zaman	Landowner	AH	20	Bibi Gulnar	House-Wife	AH
21	Ali Ahmed	Klin Worker	AH	21	Shaista	House-Wife	-
22	Abdul Rehaman	Landowner	AH	22	Sofia Khatoon	House-Wife	AH
23	Saleh Mohammed	Student	-	23	Bakhtawar	House-Wife	AH
24	Abdul Hameed	Klin Worker	AH	24	Fatima	House-Wife	AH
25	Abdul Razzaq	Sharecropper	-	25	Marhaba	Teacher	AH
26	Khan Mohammed	Labour	-				
27	Saindad Baloch	Landowner	AH				

## Appendix 3 – Draft Public Information Brochure (Kanak)

### Power Distribution Enhancement Program (Tranche 1)

#### ***New Kanak 132 kV Transmission Line***

**Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO)**

**Government of Pakistan**

**March 2008**

#### **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts Compensation/Rehabilitation:**

#### **Information Booklet**

#### **C. GENERAL**

1. The Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO) is intending to take a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement the Power Distribution Enhancement Program (PTEP) aiming at upgrading and extending the transmission network to expanding the capacity and coverage of the network. The project will be implemented over five to six years, and will include a number of tranches or groups of subprojects.

2. In first tranche Kanak is the only subprojects (132 kV Transmission Line Subproject) that required transmission lines and the installation of the towers for these will require land acquisition, and the stringing of their lines will mean that crops and trees will be damaged.

3. . The New Kanak 132 kV Transmission Line Subproject will supply additional power from Quetta-Mastung 132 kv transmission line to the existing Kanak Grid Station at Kanak, to enhance its capacity.

4. The subproject will be implemented in the area starting in the start of the 2008 and will affect crops and trees in your communities. To compensate and/or rehabilitate these losses the provisions of relevant Pakistani laws and of the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement will be adopted. This has included the preparation of a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) setting out the basic compensation/rehabilitation provisions for the Program and a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) providing data on impacts and Affected households and indicating in detail how the impacts will be compensated or rehabilitated has been prepared for each subproject that requires temporary disturbance to land and subsequent compensation for crops and trees .

5. Both the LARF and the LARP in Urdu language will be available for perusal to anyone interested at the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in QESCO. This booklet summarizing the provisions of the LARF and the LARP for the New Kanak 132 kV Transmission Line Subproject is given to all the families whose land, trees and crops and incomes are affected by this subproject. The objective of this booklet is to inform them of the essential compensation and rehabilitation policy for the New Kanak 132kV Transmission Line Subproject and of a number of basic issues relative to the implementation of the compensation and rehabilitation program.

## B. PRINCIPLES FOR COMPENSATION AND/OR REHABILITATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES

6. Principles for the compensation/rehabilitation of Affected people (AHs) by the New Kanak 132 kV Transmission Line Subproject are:

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

## C. COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

7. All families residing in affected areas and holding affected assets or incomes before the eligibility cut-off date for the project 17 August 2007 (the date of the end of the impact survey) will be entitled to compensation and/or rehabilitation for their losses. This provision includes legal owners, sharecroppers and leaseholders and squatters as detailed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Compensation Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix**

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
Land permanently acquired for sub-station	1. Donated/bought on the open market 2. Acquired via right of eminent domain	Land owners	If donated or voluntarily sold ADB Policy is not triggered If acquired via exercise of the right of eminent domain land will be compensated at full market value.
Arable Land temporarily affected by construction of towers or TL.	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged by the construction of towers and transmission line	Farmer, Titleholder	No land compensation provided that land is rehabilitated/restored to former quality following completion of works. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees as per item below
		Leaseholder (registered or not)	No land compensation provided that the land is rehabilitated/restored to former quality following completion of works. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees as per item below
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	Compensation, in cash or kind, for all damaged crops/trees as per item below
		Squatters	Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops/trees as per item below
Arable Land where tower/TL construction restricts access or agricultural use.	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	Farmer, Titleholder	Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or cash for affected land at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
		Leaseholder (registered or not)	Renewal of lease in plots of equal value/productivity of plots lost, or 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)	Cash compensation equal to market value of lost harvest share once (temporary impact) or twice (permanent impact)
		Agricultural workers	Cash indemnity equal to salary (including portions in kind) for remaining part of agricultural year.
		Squatters	1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (additional to crop compensation) for land use loss.

	Additional for severe impacts (>10% of land loss)	Farmer, Titleholder Leaseholder	1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of harvest share (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 affected by towers/ TL	Future usage of the land will get restricted permanently	Titleholder	Land for land through provision of plots comparable in value/location to plot lost; or cash for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, transfer costs plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge.
		Renter, Leaseholder	1-3 months allowance based on current monthly rent
		Squatters	Relocation in a public resettlement area or a self-relocation allowance
Houses and Structures	Affected houses /structures will be demolished	Relevant AHs/ squatters	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets free of salvaged materials, depreciation or transaction costs. For partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.
Crops	Crops affected (damaged/lost)	All AHs/ squatters	<u>Tower impacts</u> : Cash compensation at market rate based on actual impact for a maximum of 3 harvests <i>for this subproject 1 harvest is expected to be sufficient</i> <u>Line corridor stringing</u> : cash compensation at market rate of 1 harvest.
Trees	Trees removed	All AHs/ squatters	Cash compensation shall reflect income replacement
Business Employment	loss of business or employment	All AH/ squatters	Owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to 1 year income, if loss permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Worker/employee: lost wages indemnity for the business interruption period up to a 3 months maximum.
Relocation	Transport, transition costs	All AHs so affected	Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month.
Community	structures & installations	concerned community	Rehabilitation/substitution of affected structures/utilities (i.e. mosques, roads, schools etc.
Vulnerable AH		AH below poverty	Employment priority in project-related jobs.

#### D. SUBPROJECT IMPACTS

8. The Kanak subproject comprises the construction of a 5.426 km long 132 kV transmission line. The new transmission line will predominantly traverse barren and un-cultivated lands (8.95 hectares or 55%) and a smaller area of *barani* (rainfed) cultivated lands (7.02 hectares or 43%) used as one-crop wheat production. The remainder is a very small area of government lands (0.10 hectares or 2%) which includes a road right-of-way.

9. A total of six farming households (6 AHs, 88 APs) will be affected temporarily by the loss of only one wheat crop in *Rabi* season (winter-spring). No crop is cultivated in *Kharif* season (summer-autumn). Thus, the subproject's impact assessment has been made on the basis of wheat crop loss, and thus, compensation will be paid to the 6 AHs for the loss of one wheat crop.

10. There are no trees within the transmission line corridor that will require removal. There will be no houses or other built-up structures affected by the subproject. Similarly, there are no community property resources (land or structures), nor any business activities affected by the construction of the towers and/or stringing of transmission line.

#### E. COMPENSATION

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

- \* Basic annual crop compensation was valued at net farm-gate market rates. If additional crops compensation is due it will be calculated at market value minus inputs.

12. The valuation survey registered recent current crop sales at market and was based on AP and community consultation. The results of the survey are provided in the two tables below.

**Table 2 – Rate/Price for Crops in Subproject Area**

Affected Crop	Net Income (Rs.) from Wheat		
	Per Acre	Per Hectare	Per Sq. Meter
Minimum	6,300.00	15,561	1.56
Maximum	6,500.00	16,055	1.61
<b>Average</b>	<b>6,400.00</b>	<b>15,808</b>	<b>1.58</b>

**Table 3 – Assessment of Crop Compensation**

Affected Crop	Affected Crop Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Rate (Rs./m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount (Rs.)
Wheat	70,200	1.58	110,196

## F. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

13. A grievance mechanism will be available to allow an AH appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. The AHs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation.

14. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be obtained through careful LAR design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the AHs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the community, the QESCO, the LAC and local governments in general.

15. As finances will move differently for (i) land (for land use or access impacts) and (ii) other items compensation or rehabilitation (in the first case funds will move from QESCO through the District Collector Office to the AHs, while in the second case, funds will go directly from QESCO to the AHs. The complaint and grievances will be addressed through two different processes as described in Table 4.

**Table 4 – Grievance Resolution Process**

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

## **G. SOME BASIC QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE IMPACTS COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR THE PROJECT**

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

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

### ***Question 2 - Does compensation apply to my house or structures?***

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

### ***Question 3 - What about my crops and trees?***

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

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

**Answer:** No. The entitled affected families are only those who were residing in project Affected areas and had Affected assets at the time the impacts assessment and the Affected people census was carried out. The cut-off-date for eligibility for this subproject is 17<sup>th</sup> of August, 2007 when the impact survey and the affected people census were completed. Anybody who encroaches into the area after the cut-off-date will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

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

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

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

**Answer:** Yes. Any AH may file a complaint or grievance. AHs will first lodge a complaint with the land acquisition collector and the project implementation unit in Mustaug district. If unanswered within 15 days, the complaint can then be lodged to QESCO's project management unit in Lahore. Finally if the grievance is still not settled within 1 month, the AH can seek redress

at the appropriate court. The village administrations and the Land Acquisition Coordination Committee (LACC) composed by senior members of the AH communities and by their elected representatives will assist the AH in these cases. The concerned land acquisition coordination committees will properly document all complaints and resolutions. AHs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees associated with resolving the dispute.

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

**Answer:** For further information about the project as a whole, and/or the LARP for the New Kanak 132 kV Transmission Line Subproject, or if you would like to receive a full copy of the *Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework* (LARF: 2007) for the project, please contact as the follows:

**QUETTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY**

**ADDRESS: WAPDA HOUSE, QUETTA**

**PHONE NUMBER: +92-81-9202211**

**CONTACT PERSON: MUHAMMAD SHAFIQ (TECHNICAL DIRECTOR)**

## **Appendix 4 – Outline Terms of Reference for External Monitoring Agency/Consultant**

The part time consultant will be responsible for the external evaluation of the implementation of the resettlement plan. S/he has the following general tasks:

- I. To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the Resettlement Plan/s specific for the project components.
- II. To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.

### **A. Specific Tasks**

1. Design an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts; the indicators shall include the following issues:
  - Budget and timeframe regarding land acquisition and crop/tree compensations,
  - Delivery of entitlement packages in a timely and efficient manner,
  - Satisfaction of affected people on entitlements, compensation,
  - Satisfaction of AHs with grievance procedures and outcomes,
  - Socio-economic conditions of the AHs in the post-resettlement period,
  - Level of satisfaction of AHs in the post resettlement period.
2. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the AHs and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
3. Conduct both individual and community level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and community public meeting to assess the impact of resettlement.
4. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of basic resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies, including institutional issues, and provides suggestions for improvements in future resettlement policy making and planning. Directly feed back the results and recommendations to the QESCO and ADB.

### **B. Qualifications**

A local expert can conduct this independent evaluation. The consultant must have at least 5 years experience in project monitoring work and a MA in Social Science. The consultant should have experience in resettlement management and monitoring work in ADB-financed projects.



**C. Implementation Schedule and Inputs**

The expert will be hired for a total period of 30 days for one-time or intermittent input. The expert is expected to conduct one monitoring mission upon completion of the RP implementation and submit a post-completion monitoring and evaluation report to the QESCO and ADB.

**D. Reporting Requirements**

The external monitoring expert will review the status of the RP implementation in light of the targets, budget and duration as outlined in the Resettlement Plan for the subproject. The expert will submit a one-time report to ADB and QESCO after the monitoring mission and determine the implementation status and quality and adequacy of resettlement operations and also assess whether resettlement goals have been achieved. S/He will suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

The external monitoring expert will prepare a one-time on the subproject's LARP monitoring work at the end of the contract period indicating the project performance and lessons learned for future projects of this kind.