

Resettlement Plan

January 2022

Pakistan: Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project (Siri Toi Dam Subproject)

Prepared by Project Management Organization of the Balochistan Irrigation Department for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in February 2018 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/pak-48098-002-rp>

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**IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN**

**PAK: BALOCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT,
(LOAN 3700-PAK)**



UPDATED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARP)

**Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project
(Zhub River Basin)**

December 2021

Prepared by:

Project Management Organization of the Balochistan Irrigation Department, Government of Balochistan, with assistance of Project Design, Construction Supervision and Implementation Support Consultants including the following:

A Joint Venture of



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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
GoB	Government of Balochistan
BID	Balochistan Irrigation Department
DPC	Displaced Person Committee
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CCR	Community Complaint Register
CE	Chief Engineer
DCR	District Census Report
DD	Deputy Director
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DPs	Displaced Persons
EA	Executing Agency
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
GOB	Government of Balochistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IP	Indigenous People
Killi	Local name of village/settlement/mouza
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PD	Project Director
PIO	Project Implementation Office
PMO	Project Management Office
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
ROW	Right of Way
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
PDSC	Project Design and Supervision Consultant
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SESU	Social and Environmental Safeguard Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
HH	Household

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-01: Project Description

1. Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of area and smallest in terms of population. It abounds and to a great extent excels in variety and subtlety of culture and tradition, climate and vegetation, geology, relief, and resources. It is reckoned to be comparatively less developed, and the sole reason is scarcity and paucity of water.

2. The Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project (BWRDSP) aims to support the Government in water sector planning, management, and investment on water sector infrastructure in selected river basins. It will assist the government for investment to improve water storage and supply infrastructure at the Zhob and Mula River basins and improve agricultural farm productivity. The water resource and infrastructure development works will be implemented in territorial jurisdictions of Killa Saifullah, Zhob and Khuzdar Districts along Zhob and Mula River Basins, respectively.

3. The project will (a) construct small new dams and flood irrigation (spate) systems; (b) improve 276 km of canals, drains, and karezes (subsurface water channels); (c) develop a satellite-based water information system; and (d) build capacity of the local communities, the Balochistan Irrigation Department (BID), and the Agriculture and Cooperative Department (ACD). The indicative outcome of the BWRDSP project will be to improve land and water resources, agricultural production, and farm income.

4. Islamic Republic of Pakistan received a loan (3700-PAK) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for financing the Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project (BWRDSP). The project will support implementation of the integrated water resources management policy of the Government of Balochistan (GoB). The policy provides a comprehensive framework for the province to address the issues of water management and development in the context of basin approach, with water harvesting and groundwater recharging as an integral part of watershed management.

5. The project preparatory technical assistance Consultants (hereinafter called 'the TA Consultants) prepared the Balochistan Water Resource Development Sector Project (TA 8800-PAK, 2016-2018) followed by ADB's approval of a loan (3700-PAK) in the amount of \$100 million from its Ordinary Capital Resources, \$3 million as grant under JFPR and \$2 million as grant under HLTF (administered by ADB) in 2019.

6. One of the largest subprojects under the loan is the construction of Siri Toi Dam in the Zhob River Basin. According to the detailed design of March 2021 of this sub-project, the components include main dam, dyke, spillway, intake tower & outlet structures and network of main and distributary canals for irrigation supplies. Salient features of the subproject proposed in the detailed design include i) Main Dam, 72 m high from riverbed and about 304 m long ii) dyke of maximum height of 37m and a length of 241 m iii) more than 28 km of main irrigation channel and about 56 km of secondary channel iv) 46.4 m high front open intake tower with 345 m long outlet steel conduits; v) 148 m wide ogee spillway and vi) more than 236 structures including fall and Aqueducts. Total project cost is estimate as Rs. 9,896.214 million (approx.

USD 56 million). It has been estimated that 41.72 MCM water will be available annually for agriculture in the command area of 3,948 ha on both Right and Left banks of the Siri Toi River.

7. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS) requires that resettlement planning and processing should start at very early stage of the project to avoid, minimize, mitigate adverse impacts, and prepare the resettlement plan based on final engineering design. Following this requirement, a draft LARP of Siri Toi Dam (subproject) was prepared by PMO-Irrigation Department through the PPTA consultants which was disclosed on ADB website in February 2018. The draft LARP, prepared based on a feasibility stage design, required updating based on (i) detailed engineering design (DED), (ii) census of all landowners/DPs based on the land record of the "Revenue Department", (iii) final inventory of losses and final compensation rates of affected assets (land and non-land assets including crops, trees and structures, etc.) and (iv) disclosure of updated LARP on ADB and Project websites (with summary disclosed to the landowners/DPs. Commencement of construction work is conditional upon full implementation of the ADB approved updated implementation ready LARP and its verification/validation by an independent external monitoring agency/consultant prior to start of construction activities.

8. The DED of the dam subproject was finalized in March 2021 and the land, needed for the subproject (1093 acres) specified in the Section 5 of Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA), issued in December 2021. Thus, the draft LARP of 2018 has now been updated based on the requirements mentioned in para 7 above. Final compensation rates of 2021 (all affected assets except settled land) have been used in this updated LARP. Market rate of settled land will be incorporated in the updated LARP after the meeting of the district price assessment committee (DPAC) expected in first quarter of 2022.

9. Total land needed for the project comprises of 1005 acres of barren unsettled land and 88 acres of settled land. All unsettled¹ land is considered as government owned under the Section 50(1) of the Land Revenue Act, whereas all settled land is considered as private property of private landowners. While the land acquisition process is under progress, no construction work will commence anywhere on the settled 88 acres of land until all landowners/DPs are fully compensated and are verified/validated by an independent external monitoring agency or a consultant through the external monitoring report acceptable to ADB. For the unsettled land (1005 acres), PMO has prepared a detailed social due diligence report (SDDR) which confirms that this land is completely free from all LAR impacts (e.g., any structures, crops or trees, etc.) and any private use by any leaseholders, tenants or any squatters or encroachers. Construction work in the unsettled land may commence after submission of a monitoring report

¹ With the reference of a case filed in the Quetta High Court, CP No. 1128 of 2020 and the honorable Court its verdict on 18 March 2021 regarding ownership right on un-settled land, the case was filed by a group of agriculturists from different areas of Balochistan for claiming ownership right against unsettled land. The honorable high court in its verdict on March 18, 2021, mentioned that most of the lands of Balochistan are un-settled and have not been recorded on the names of the occupants concerned. Therefore, it shall be presumed as being the government land as provided by Section 50(1) of the Land Revenue Act. It is learnt that throughout the province, huge un-settled and waste lands are lying barren and unoccupied because there is no rightful owner or claimant of the same, therefore, according to Article 172 of the Constitution, there are unclaimed lands, which shall belong to the government. For Detail Refer Section-02 Sub-heading 2.4.

Settled Land is land that have been recorded in the names of occupant by the Revenue Department and the occupants are the owners of that land.

confirming an unencumbered availability of the unsettled land to avoid any safeguards related issues during construction work.

10. The un-settled land as per Section 50(1) of the Land Revenue Act, is owned by the government. In Balochistan, province, huge un-settled and waste lands are lying barren and unoccupied because there is no rightful owner or claimant of the same, therefore, according to Article 172 of the Constitution, these are unclaimed lands, and belong to the Government of Balochistan.

ES-02: Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)

11. Initially, an area of 2030 acres of land was notified under section 4 of LAA, which after completion of DED of the project in 2021, was reduced to only 1093 acres based on the subproject DED and actual requirement of land as per project components. This was formally specified in Section 5 of LAA issued in November 2021. The final design of the construction of a dam reservoir and related structures including the following: (i) two main canals, and (ii) 10 distributaries and 03 minors of various width and length. This brought the actual land requirement from an estimated 2030 acres (as notified in section 4) down at 1093 acres of land which consists of 88 acres of settled barren land (owned by 129 landowners) and about 1005 acres of unsettled barren land. The final land requirement has been formalized through the issuance of section 5 of LAA in November 2021. The right of way (ROW) of the proposed channels varies significantly due to the hilly, terrain, rocks and topographic variation. The land required for the project falls in District Zhob, Balochistan. In addition to the project impact on the barren and unproductive land, there are 05 rooms (used as animal sheds in rainy season) and about 57 fruit trees, which will be inundated.

12. Compensation eligibility is limited to the cut-off date (COD) announced under law (LAA 1894) for legal land titleholders, which is primarily the date of publication of Section-4. In this case, the section 4 of LAA was issued in July 2021. This was followed by the section 5 issued in November 2021. Thus, 31 July 2021 has been established in the project area as a cut-off-date for compensation eligibility and this has been widely disseminated to the landowners/DPs through public consultation meetings and impact assessment surveys by the PMO and its LARP team.

13. Of the total 1093 acres of land being acquired for the project, 727.30 acres is being acquired for the dam reservoir, 135 acres for the Right Bank Irrigation System and 230.50 acres is being acquired for the Left Bank Irrigation System. Total land further consists of 88 acres of settled and 1005 acres of barren unsettled land. Of the settled 88 land, 07 acres falls in dam area and remaining 81 acres falls in the left bank irrigation system. Of the barren unsettled 1005 acres, 720.30 acres falls in the dam area, 149.50 acres falls in the left bank irrigation system and remaining 135 acres falls in the right bank irrigation system. A total of 129 landowner DPs have been affected by the acquisition of settled land. Of these, 16 DPs will lose land to the dam area, whereas the remaining 113 DPs will lose land to the left bank irrigation system. Out of 16 DPs of Dam area, only 1 DP will lose land, structure and trees. The census of DPs also identified 9 DPs as vulnerable DPs due to their income poverty and physical disability. Since the entire affected land is un-productive barren land and is not used as income generating asset by the DPs, therefore, there are no DPs under severance impacts.

ES-03: Socio-Economic Information and Profile

14. Socio-economic and demographic characteristics are assessed based on primary and secondary information. Primary data was collected through field surveys and secondary data obtained from relevant published material.

15. The key variables covered in the census and socioeconomic survey includes (i) identification and enumeration of the affected population; (ii) demography, (iii) social organization (iv) literacy level, (iv) occupational structures, (v) income and expenses levels, (vi) access to public services, (vi) personal property, (vii) project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups, (viii) identification of gender and resettlement impact and (ix) impacts, priorities and needs of the women. The land of whole project area is chronic barren, gravel, stones, mountains and unlevelled. Not a single patch of land is under cultivation except a small portion under fruit trees. The population in the area is poor with subsistence of labour works and livestock rearing and few in services. Few households earn from harvest of pine nuts (*chalghoza*) grown on the mountains far away from project area. After completion the project and availability of irrigation supply, it is expected to have a major positive impact on the socio-economic condition of the DPs. The communities in the sub-project area are composed mainly of Mando Khel Tribe of Pashtuns. These communities are relatively remote and have very low-income levels. Most of the households have migrated years ago to Zhob, Killa Saifullah, Quetta and Karachi for their livelihoods.

ES-04: Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

16. Three major categories of project stakeholders were identified for the Siri Toi Dam Subproject (i) government institutions who are involved in the management of the Project (ii) DPs who are the landowners and (iii) the communities residing along the right and left irrigation system. Consultations were carried out with the stakeholders using various methodologies. The objectives of these consultations were to collect the views of the stakeholders regarding the Siri Toi Dam Subproject and identify measures to ensure maximization of project benefits and minimization of project's negative impacts. Consultation meetings with DPs were conducted in an open environment, in which they expressed their view freely.

17. Initially, the consultation was carried out with the stakeholders during the month of September 2021 to share the information about the project and record their concerns/feedback associated with this sub-project. Additional round of consultations with the DPs was held in December 2021 for the preparation of updated Draft LARP at the detailed design stage of the sub-project. These consultation meetings proved very useful in information sharing and consensus building. The concerns raised by the stakeholders were considered in developing the entitlement matrix and land acquisition and resettlement plan, in order to enhance project acceptability among the general public on social considerations. It was interesting to note that majority of the women were in favour of the proposed Siri Toi Dam Sub-project, even though most of them were unaware about the project before carrying out consultation with them. They were observed with less exposure and busy to look after their family matters. The women also suggested that during construction phase, local labour may be hired, and efforts should be made for timely completion of the project. The affected land compensation should be made properly. Overall, the women perceived the construction of the Siri Toi Dam as contributing factor to enhance socioeconomic conditions of the project area.

ES-05: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

18. A GRM has been notified to address any complaints or grievances of landowners/DPs and any concerns of local communities arising during the project implementation. Any aggrieved persons including any local community members may perceive risks to themselves or their property or their legal rights or have concerns about the possible adverse environmental and social impacts that the project may have. Project based GRM will address any concerns or grievances quickly and transparently, and without retribution to the DP or complainants. For effective coordination in the field with DPs and community, DPCs have been established at the village level to maintain a close rapport with affected persons and local community throughout project implementation. The DPC will act as coordinator among the PMO/PIO, the DPs and local community for coordination and information dissemination to keep them informed about day-to-day development on the project, particularly about the grievance resolution progress. The Senior Sociologist (PMO/PIO), Social/Community Organizer & Environment Specialist of supervision consultant (Design team) will coordinate with the affected persons for constitution of DPC at the village level comprising of at least five members with one as committee convener. The DPC at village level will provide a platform for DPs to raise and discuss their concerns, resolve petty issues at the village level with PMO/PIO assistance, and coordinate with project executors to communicate the issues and concerns regarding social & environmental issues unresolved at DPC. The project safeguards and engineering staff will coordinate with DPs and village level committees to review and resolve the issue or concern related to LAR planning or implementation & environmental concerns preferably within 15 days from receipt of the grievance.

19. A displaced persons committee (DPC) has been notified via Letter No. PD/BWRDSP/2020/1028-1040 dated 30th December 2020 as the field level committee for resolution of the field level grievances or any complaints. The DPC comprises the following members.

- Social/Community Organizer of Support Consultant (SC) (male/female);
- Female member; and
- Two male members
- Environment and Social Specialists of SC (Design Team)

20. A Basin Level GRC has also been notified via Letter No. PD/BWRDSP/2020/1015-1027 dated 30th December 2020 which is comprised of the following members:

- Deputy Project Director (DPD)/EXEN, PMO/PIO as head/convener of GRC.
- Senior Sociologist-Female, PMO/PIO; act as secretary of GRC
- Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) as Member.
- Resettlement Specialist of SC.
- Environment Specialist of SC, and
- Any notable personality from the area to be nominated in writing by the relevant District Administration in consultation with the community.

21. A Project Level GRC has been notified via Letter No. PD/BWRDSP/2020/1002-1014 dated 30th December 2020 and shall comprise the following members:

- Project Director / Chief Engineer (Head / Convener)

- Representative of the Revenue Department (member)
- Representative of the Law Department (member)
- Representative of the Environment Department (member).
- Social Development & Gender Specialist, BWRDSP Consultant, (member)

22. This Project level GRC, through authorized representative, will acknowledge the complainant about his complaint, scrutinize the record of the GRC-PMO/PIO/basin, investigate the remedies available and request the complainant to produce any record in favour of his/her claim. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record on complaint, visit the field and collect additional information, if required. Once the investigations are completed, the Project level GRC shall give decision within 30 days of receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, s/he can go to the court of law, if he/she wishes so.

ES-06: Legal Frameworks

23. The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose. The Act lays down the procedures for acquiring private land for development projects and payment of compensation. The LAA requires that following an impacts assessment/valuation effort, land and crops are compensated in cash at market rate to titled landowners and registered land tenants/users. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the median rate over the past 1 year, from the issue date of section 4. Only the legal owners and tenants registered with the land revenue department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation/livelihood support. For those without title rights, there are no laws in Pakistan or in Balochistan province. The LAA does not openly mandate for specific rehabilitation/ assistance provisions benefiting the poor, vulnerable groups, or severely affected DPs, nor does it overtly provide for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. This, however, is often done in many projects through adhoc arrangements as negotiated between a specific EA and the DPs.

24. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purpose. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, and apportionment awards along with dispute resolution, penalties, and exemptions. Surveys for land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons.

25. The ADB's SPS 2009 requires avoiding the involuntary resettlement impacts wherever possible or minimizing the impacts by exploring project and design alternatives. The policy further requires enhancing, or at least restoring, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to the pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. Thus, LAA 1894 and ADB's SPS 2009 have certain gaps or requirements that have been bridged by adopting a project's land acquisition and resettlement policy which reconciles and addresses the gaps between the two systems of the following principles:

- i. The Project avoids, minimizes, or mitigates the involuntary resettlement impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement and a LARP has been prepared to compensate all DPs.
- ii. DPs and other stakeholders are consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in resettlement planning in a form accessible and understandable to them.
- iii. Each draft and final LARP will be submitted to ADB for review/approval, endorsed by PMO-Irrigation Department and disclosed on the ADB website as well as by

- placing its copies in an accessible place in a manner and language understandable to DPs.
- iv. A GRM with representation of all stakeholders is established at the time of project inception.
 - v. An eligibility cut-off date has been declared and formalized on the date of publication of Section-4 of LAA-1894.
 - vi. All titled and non-titled DPs occupying land to be acquired by the project before the cut-off date are eligible for compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of whether the impacts are permanent or temporary, full or partial.
 - vii. Compensation of structures are paid at replacement value, either through the replacement of structures of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost. Replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation. For replacement of structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the DPs. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age.
 - viii. All lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored or newly provided at relocation sites.
 - ix. Incomes and livelihood sources lost or interruption of business activities and employment, will be fully compensated at replacement cost; and
 - x. All DPs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible.

ES-07: Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

26. The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the **Table ES-01**, which outlines the complete entitlement matrix for the Project based on the identified losses.

Table ES-01: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. Land			
Permanent impact on arable land	All Land Losses	Owner (titleholder of settled land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost Or Cash compensation at full replacement cost plus 15% CAS on top of land compensation rates. DPs who lose 10% or more of their productive agricultural land will also be entitled for severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year.
Structures (5 rooms)	All affected HHs	Owners of the structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the full loss of any type of structure (05 rooms being used as animal sheds), the owners including non-titled land users, will be provided cash compensation at replacement cost for structure, including shifting allowance, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. All DPs facing structure loss (full or partial) will have the right to salvage materials of the lost structures.
Loss of trees	All affected HHs	Owners of the Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivators of affected fruit trees will receive cash compensation for perennial tree production at the current market rate and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-fruit bearing trees, by the years required to grow such a tree back to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone.
2. Special Provisions			
Vulnerable DPs	All vulnerable DPs	All vulnerable DPs including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, vulnerable AHs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate (Rs. 20,000) and other appropriate rehabilitation measures to be defined in the LARP based on income analysis and consultations with DPs. Preference for provision of project-based employment.
Shifting Allowance	All affected HHs	Owner of the structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onetime cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of their movable property (moving debris etc.) and taking to the new premises at the current market rate for labor, vehicle hire, and fuel etc.

ES-08: Relocation, Rehabilitation and Income Restoration

27. The subproject is not expected to result in physical displacement and loss of livelihood. There are 05 rooms (used as animal sheds) and 57 fruit trees which will be inundated, and no DP is expected to lose 10% or more of his or her productive (income earning asset). Focus is, therefore made on identifying and assisting vulnerable households to improve their living conditions and livelihood.

28. There are 129 DPs facing impact of losing their land (unproductive barren) permanently at the dam reservoir and left bank irrigation system. They are entitled for compensation of land on replacement cost basis. In addition, they will get vulnerability allowance if their income is below the poverty line.

29. Vulnerable households (09 DPs) will be provided with a lump sum one-time livelihood assistance allowance for three months (Rs. 20,000/month) and given preference in jobs in project-related activities. If feasible, basic training on relevant basic skills will be provided to enable members of vulnerable households to get employed in the civil works and operations of the irrigation system.

ES-09: Resettlement Budget and Financing

30. The resettlement budget was determined considering the current market rates of affected land (unsettled land), structures and trees. Compensation rate of settled land will be included in the LARP after the meeting of the District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) expected in next couple of months. The total amount compensation, so calculated has been determined as **Rs. 35,105,728 (Rs. 35.11 million)**.

31. This LARP will be further updated into an implementation ready LARP upon availability of final compensation rates for land after the same is determined by DPAC or the land award (whichever is earlier).

ES-10: Institutional Arrangements

32. The PMO-Irrigation Department is responsible for the implementation of this updated LARP of Siri Toi Dam Sub-project. The PD (PMO) through the ESU is responsible for the implementation of LARP in accordance with the procedures laid down in this updated LARP.

33. The coordination involved for various institutions for the implementation of LARP include BID (Executing Agency), and other line departments, such as Revenue, Forest, Agriculture, On-farm Water Management, Livestock and other concerned.

ES-11: Implementation Schedule

34. A stepwise LARP implementation schedule is listed in **Table ES-02**.

Table ES-02: Tentative LARP Implementation Plan

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
1	Submission of updated Draft LARP	Consultants/PMO	16-12-2021
2	Approval of Updated LARP*	ADB	25-12-2021

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
3	Contract award to contractor	PMO	Upto 31-12-2021
4	Publish Notification of Section 4 & 5 of LLA		
4 a	Notification of Section 4	DC/LAC/Commissioner	13-7-2021 (Done)
4 b	Notification of Section 5	DC/LAC/Commissioner	16-11-2021 (Done)
4.c	Notification of Section 5A	DC/LAC/Commissioner	22-12-2021
5	Constitution of DPAC and its Meeting	Revenue Department	25-01-2022
5a	Land Prices Notified Under Section 6 of LAA	Revenue Department	25-01-2022
5b	Minutes of the DPAC Meeting Carrying the Land Prices	Revenue Department	27-01-2022
6	Hire and Mobilize EMA	PMO	31-01-2022
7	Public Hearing and Notices to DPs under Section 9 of LAA		
7a	Notices to DPs regarding their claims	LAC	07-02-2022
7b	Public Hearing under Section 9	LAC	15-02-2022
8	Formation of GRC		25-02-2022
9	Land Award under Section 11 of LAA for Settled Land	LAC	22-2-2022
9a	Notices to DPs to receive land compensation	LAC	25-02- 2022
9b	Disbursement of land compensation to the DPs	LAC	07-03- 2022
10	Submission of IMR	PMO	22-3-2022
11	Submit External Monitoring Report	EMA	07-04-2022
11a	ADB's Approval of EMA Compliance Report **	ADB	15-04-2022
12	Contractor's Pre-construction Activities:		
12a	Payment of Mobilization Advance to Contractor	PMO/Contractor	15-04- 2022
12b	Letter to commencement of civil work to be carried out on settled land	PMO/Contractor	22-04-2022

*This is conditional to the availability of final compensation rate of settled land.

**This is conditional to the acceptance of a social due diligence report by ADB and validation of SDDR by external monitoring consultant.

ES-12: Monitoring and Reporting

35. The land acquisition and resettlement activities will be monitored both internally and externally. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMO through Social & Environmental Safeguard Unit (SESU) and with the support of Project Design and Supervision Consultants (PDSC), while the external monitoring will be carried out by deploying an External Monitoring Agent as the project involves land acquisition and other impact. In this context, a qualified external monitor will be hired by the PIO after approval by the ADB.

36. Executing Agency (through PMO) will prepare internal monitoring report on quarterly and semi-annual basis and the EMR will also be prepared by the EMA on bi-annual basis. The report will identify the gaps and appropriate recommendations for compliance purposes. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. The M&E documents will also be publicly available (after approval from the ADB), including posting in project website.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Background

37. The Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project (BWRDSP) aims to support the Government in water sector planning, management and investment on water sector infrastructure in selected river basins. It will assist the government for investment to improve water storage and supply infrastructure at the Zhob and Mula River basins and improve agricultural farm productivity. The water resource and infrastructure development works will be implemented in territorial jurisdictions of Killa Saifullah, Zhob and Khuzdar Districts along Zhob and Mula River Basins, respectively.

38. The project will (a) construct new small dams and flood irrigation (spate) systems; (b) improve 276 km of canals, drains, and karezes (subsurface water channels); (c) develop a satellite-based water information system; and (d) build capacity of the local communities, the Balochistan Irrigation Department (BID), and the Agriculture and Cooperative Department (ACD). The indicative outcome of the BWRDSP project will be to improve land and water resources, agricultural production and farm income.

39. BWRDSP is a five (05) year project, where Asian Development Bank (ADB) provides \$100 million sector loan, \$3 million as JFPR grant and \$2 million as HLTF grant and the Government of Balochistan funds \$31.14 million for investment on water sector infrastructure, capacity building and project management components.

1.1.1 Sector Loan Subprojects

40. Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of area and smallest in terms of population. It abounds and to a great extent excels in variety and subtlety of culture and tradition, climate and vegetation, geology, relief and resources. It is reckoned to be comparatively less developed and the sole reason is scarcity and paucity of water.

41. Islamic Republic of Pakistan received a loan (3700-PAK) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for financing the Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project (BWRDSP). The project will support implementation of the integrated water resources management policy of the Government of Balochistan (GoB). The policy provides a comprehensive framework for the province to address the issues of water management and development in the context of basin approach, with water harvesting and groundwater recharging as an integral part of watershed management.

42. The project preparatory technical assistance Consultants (hereinafter called 'the TA Consultants) prepared the Balochistan Water Resource Development Sector Project (TA 8800-PAK, 2016-2018) followed by ADB's approval of a loan (3700-PAK) in the amount of \$100 million from its Ordinary Capital Resources, \$3 million JFPR and \$2 million HLTF (administered by ADB) in 2018. The TA Consultants assisted the GoB in screening and ranking of the five potential river basins (Hingol, Mula, Pishin, Loralai and Zhob) and selecting the two river basins and identifying 11 sub-projects for development.

43. Government of Balochistan has now hired the services of the Consultants for Project Design, Construction Supervision and Implementation Support for Balochistan Water

Resources Development Sector Project (hereinafter called ‘the Consultants’) will help GoB in preparing detailed design of three core sub-projects and also feasibility studies and detailed design of balance of eight non-core sub-projects as listed in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1-1: Potential Schemes to be Included in the Sector Loan

No.	Scheme Name	River Basin
1	Ahmadzai Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS)	Zhob River Basin
2	Sabakzai Dam Command Area Rehabilitation Works	Zhob River Basin
3	Siri Toi Dam (Core Sub-Project)*	Zhob River Basin
4	Killi Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS)	Zhob River Basin
5	Farmers Managed PIS/FIS Scheme Improvement	Zhob River Basin
6	Churri Infiltration Gallery	Mula River
7	Pashta Khan and Grambowad PIS	Mula River
8	Karkh Valley Development Scheme (Core Project)	Mula River
9	Kharzan Hatachi Infiltration Gallery (Core Project)	Mula River
10	Manyalo, Raiko and Rind Ali PIS	Mula River
11	Farmers Managed PIS/FIS Scheme Improvement	Mula River

* Core subprojects. Feasibilities have been prepared in 2017.

44. This updated LARP has been prepared for the Siri Toi Dam (Core Sub-Project).

1.2 Project Description (Siri Toi Dam Subproject)

45. According to the detailed design (March 2021) of the sub-project, components of the dam include main dam, dyke, spillway, intake tower and outlet structures and network of main and distributary canals for irrigation supplies. Salient features of the subproject proposed in the detailed design include i) Main Dam, 72 m high from river bed and about 304m wide ii) dyke of maximum height of 37m and a length of 241 m iii) more than 28km of main irrigation channel and about 56 km of secondary channel iv) 46.4m high front open intake tower with 345m long outlet steel conduits; v) 148 m wide ogee spillway and; vi) more than 236 structures including fall and Aqueducts. Total project cost is determined as Rs. 9,768.694/million (USD 56 million). It has been estimated that 41.72 MCM water will be available annually for agriculture in the command area of 3,948ha on the both Right and Left banks of the Siri Toi River. The location of the proposed dam, shown on the Location Map is given as Figure 1.1. Siri Toi Dam sub-project and irrigation system network project layout plan is shown in Figure-1.2.

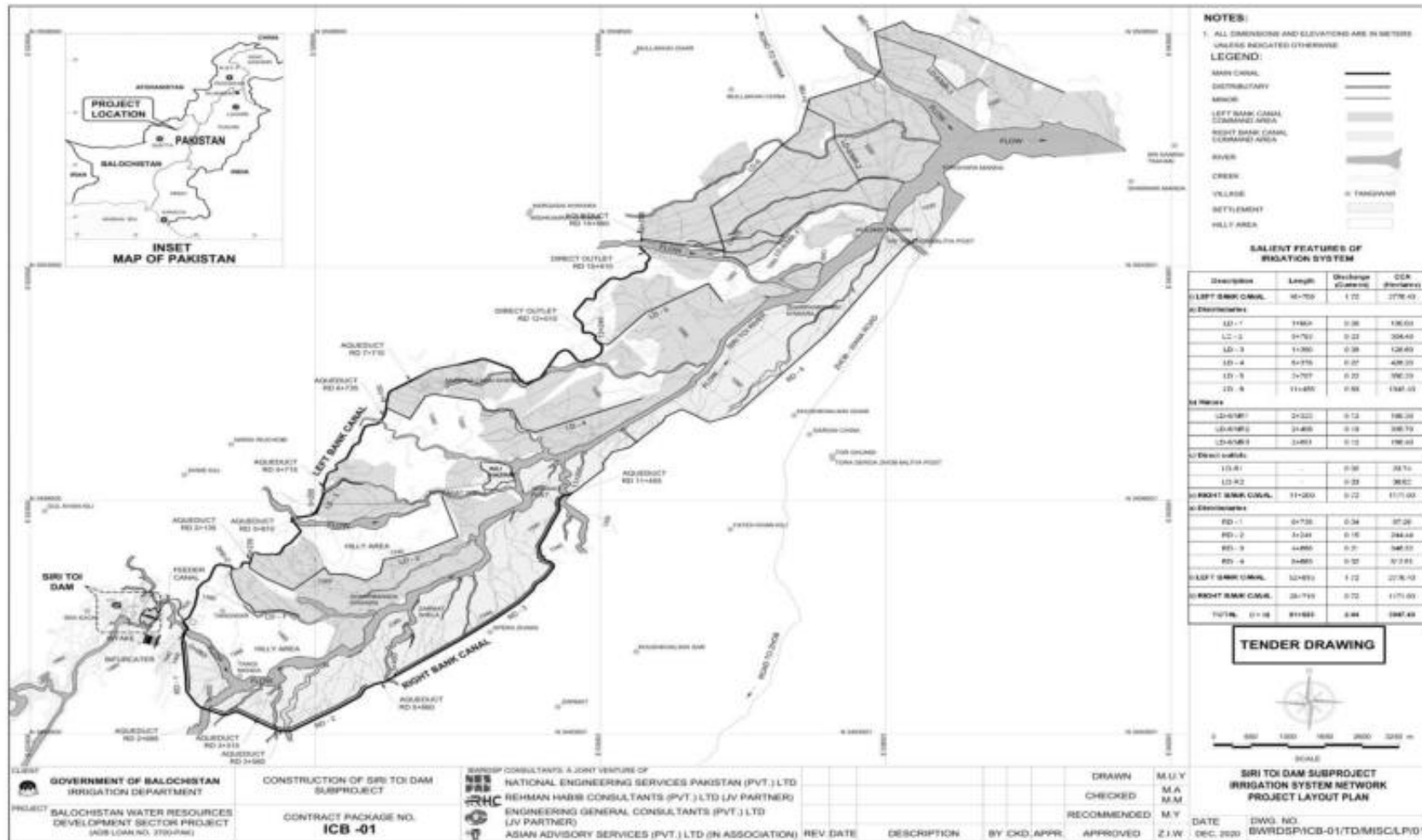


Figure 1-2: Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project and Irrigation System Network Project Layout Plan

1.2.1 Design Details

46. The scope of work under Siri Toi Dam Subproject includes dam and dam reservoir, spillway, dyke, slope, dam, intake structure, construction of two main canals (right & left), 10 distributaries and 04 minors. According to the design, salient features of the subproject are given in **Table 1.2**.

Table 1-2: Salient Design Features of the Siri Toi Dam Subproject

No.	Description of Design Parameters	Quantity
1.0	Main Dam	01
1.1	Dam Type	Earth Fill
1.2	Height of Dam (m)	72.00
1.3	Length of Dam Embankment (m)	304.00
1.4	Embankment Top Elevation (m)	1465.00
1.5	Dam Reservoir Area (acre)	494.10
1.6	Dead Storage Level (m)	1427.00
1.7	Normal Conservation Level (m)	1458.00
1.8	Spillway	1
1.9	Spillway Type	Ogee
1.10	Width of Spillway (m)	148.00
1.11	Spillway Crest Elevation (m)	1458.00
1.12	Dyke	1
1.13	Height of Dyke (m)	37
1.14	Length of Dyke (m)	241.00
1.15	Dyke Top Elevation (m)	1465.00
1.16	Intake	1
1.17	Intake Tower Height (m)	46.40
1.18	Intake Initial Inlet Elevation (m)	1427.00
1.19	Intake Pipe Size/Diameter (m)	1.25
1.20	Pipe Type	Steel
1.21	Pipe Length (m)	345.00
1.22	Hallow Jet Valve Structure	1
1.23	Feeder Channel Length (m)	937.00
1.24	Siphon Aqueduct	1
2.0	Irrigation System	
2.1	Command Area of System (ha)	3,948
2.2	Length of Left Bank Canal (km)	16.71
2.3	Length of Left Bank Canal Distributaries (km)	28.70
2.4	Length of Left Bank Canal Minors (km)	7.40
2.5	Length of Right Bank Canal (km)	11.54
2.6	Length of Right Bank Canal Distributaries (km)	17.50
3.0	Canal Appurtenant Structures	
3.1	Bifurcator (No.)	1
3.2	Aqueduct (No.)	17
3.3	Siphon Aqueduct (No.)	2
3.4	Off-take Structure (Head Cum Cross Regulators) (No.)	8
3.5	Fall Structure (No.)	114
3.6	Outlet Structure (No.)	89
3.7	Road Culvert (No.)	4
3.8	Village Road Culvert (No.)	11
3.9	Drainage Culvert (No.)	6
3.10	Tail Off-take Structure (No.)	2

Source: BWRDSP Design Consultants

47. The land to be acquired for the Siri Toi Dam and its distribution network falls in 04 killies (settlement/village) of Tehsil Zhob of District Zhob. The total population of these 04 killies (Ahmad Khel, Landi, Gadda Khel and Killi Karigran) is 4800 with total 440 numbers of households. The total land of these killies is unproductive barren and banjer qadeem (old barren). In total, about 1093 acres of land will be acquired for the sub-project. Out of which, 88 acres (privately owned) falls in settled land area and the rest of 1005 acres (government owned) falls in unsettled land area. Out of 88 acres (privately owned), 07 acres falls in the dam reservoir and 81 acres is required for the left bank distribution system including main canals, distributaries and minors.

1.2.2 Right of Way of the Canals and Measures to Minimize Resettlement Impacts

48. The right of way (RoW) of the main canals varies significantly due to terrain, cut & fill area and topographic variation. The ROW range of different reaches of main canals and distributaries is divided into different slabs of RDs provided in the following **Table 1.3**.

Table 1.3: ROW of the Channels of Siri Toi Dam Subproject

Length of Reach (RD)	ROW of Canals and Distys (feet)			
	Right Bank Canal	Left Bank Canal	Right Distys	Left Distys
Up to RD 15	43-144	60-282	17-80	18-67
+15 to 30	58-194	53-327	17-60	18-87
+30 to 37	51-456 (tail)	52-321	-	23-67
+ 45 to 54 (tail)	-	55-273	-	-

1.2.3 Measures To Minimize Resettlement Impacts

49. During land identification survey and frequent consultation meetings with DPs, their concerns were considered. The DPs concerns were discussed with the design section resulting in minimizing project impacts on land, residential structures, commercial structures and community structures as shown in **Table 1.4** below.

Table 1.4: Project Impacts

Project Impacts							
Land/Private Structures					Public/Community Structures		
Land	Residential Structure	Commercial	Animal shed	Fixture/ Handpump	Electric Poles	School	Graveyard
Settled 88 acres	Nil	Nil	05 rooms	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Survey by the BWRDSP Social Consultants, Dec. 2020 and July 2021

1.3 Design Components, which Involve Impact on Land

50. The design components that will involve impacts related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are construction of main dam, dyke, spillway, intake tower and outlet structures and network of main and distributary canals for irrigation supplies. This impact will be permanent in nature and the land acquired will be un-productive and barren. Overall, 1093 acres of land will be affected.

1.4 Objectives of LARP

51. The objective of the LARP is to identify DPs, provide compensation to DPs and to develop a mechanism to implement LARP in accordance with ADB's SPS 2009 and Pakistan's regulations. The Plan provides a full identification of the DPs; which assesses all project impacts and sets out objectives, principles, compensation criteria and public participation mechanisms to address the DPs concerns, type and magnitude of impacts, eligibility and entitlement of compensation; institutional arrangements for the implementation of resettlement activities as well as redress of community complaints, cost, implementation schedule and conducting internal and external monitoring.

1.5 Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Processing Requirements

52. Under ADB Policy, the resettlement planning and processing should be started at very early stage of the project to avoid, minimize, mitigate adverse impacts and prepare the resettlement plan based on final engineering design. The detailed design of the dam has been prepared and finalized and the draft LARP updated based on the DED. After approval of updated LARP by ADB, PMO will disclose it to the ADB website and Urdu summary of LARP shared with DPs.

53. This updated LARP is prepared on the basis of detail design with costs for affected land and assets. For policy objectives and loan processing requirements following conditions are to be satisfied for smooth and timely implementation of the project.

1.6 Mobilization of Civil Works Contractor

54. Conditional upon resettlement process completed including compensation of affected land and assets with permissible allowances as per project design, ADB approved updated implementation ready LARP including; final impact inventory linked to census and assets valued on replacement cost basis responsive to cost escalation (if any); all institutional arrangements in place and functional; and detailed implementation schedule for timely delivery of LARP implementation and monitoring synchronized with handing over of site/sites to the contractor for execution of civil works.

1.6.1 Commencement of Civil Works

55. Commencement of civil works of the project is synchronized with full implementation of updated LARP in the settled area land (88 acres) at a site as per LARP implementation schedule and sites with LARP implementation under way, neither will be handed over to the contractor nor will open for civil works until LARP implementation is completed and confirmed to ADB as such. Whereas the unsettled land of 1005 acres can be handed over to the contractor for civil works after (acceptance of SDDR by ADB and (ii) confirmation of SDDR as not having any LAR impacts by EMA through the external monitoring report.

1.6.2 Section-by-Section Construction Works Methodology

56. As the land data provided by the Revenue department Zhob indicated that out of total 1093 acres land to be acquired for the construction of Siri Toi subproject, 1005 acres (91 %) land is unsettled land. Only 88 acres (9 %) land is registered as private ownership.

57. The methodology is developed on the following key indicators:

- Settled and unsettled land under project impact.
- With LAR and Without LAR impact.

58. There is a vast area of unsettled land without LAR impacts. This unsettled land is not registered in the name of private owners. As a common practice in Balochistan, the unsettled land is being occupied by the locals or a tribe but without being rightful owners. But if the land is unencumbered and is required for a project or scheme for public interest, the state can use that land without land compensation. However, if there are structures, fixtures, trees and crops under impacts, the affected persons will be compensated. In case of LAR impacts, the owners of settled land will be compensated as per ADB SPS and LAA. The detailed information indicating land/area “With and Without LAR impacts” is being provided in the following tables to clear the picture of the project area.

1.6.3 Area Without LAR Impacts

I. Right Bank Canal & Its Distribution System

Table 1-5: Details of Un-Settled Land

Area/Location	Length (RD)	acres	Remarks
Right Bank Canal	Head to tail	93.78	Whole area of right bank canal and its distribution system falls in unsettled land area. No land titled holder, structures, fixtures, trees and crop under project impacts. Commencement of civil work is conditional upon acceptance of SDDR of unsettled land by ADB and EMA confirmation of the land being free from LAR impacts.
RBC- Disty-1	Head to tail	1.35	
RBC- Disty-2	Head to tail	9.04	
RBC- Disty-3	Head to tail	9.39	
RBC- Disty-4	Head to tail	20.36	
Total		134.42	

II. Left Bank Canal & Its Distribution System

Table 1-6: Details of Un-Settled Land

Area/Location	Length (RD)	acres	Remarks
LBC-Disty-1	Head to tail	3.66	This area falls in unsettled area. No land titled holder, structure, fixtures, trees and crop under project impacts. Commencement of civil work is conditional upon acceptance of SDDR of unsettled land by ADB and EMA confirmation of the land being free from LAR impacts.
LBC-Disty-2	Head to tail	14.68	
LBC-Disty-3	Head to tail	2.54	
LBC-Disty-6	Head to tail	33.25	
LBC-Disty-6/3 minors	Head to tail	15.45	
Total		69.58	

III. Dam Area (Dam, Dyke & Spillway)

59. The land to be acquired for dam, reservoir and other associated structures is 727 acres. Out of which, only 07 acres of 20 khasra in scattered form, falls in settled area.

60. That why, civil works cannot be started until DPs of these 07 acres are compensated. But there are 74 acres unsettled land in one compact block where main structure of dam, dyke and spillway can be constructed as described below:

Table 1-7: Details of Un-Settled Land

Area/Location	Unsettled land (acres)	Remarks
Dam + Dyke + Spillway	74	Area falls in unsettled land. No land titled holders, structures, fixtures, trees and crop under project impacts. Commencement of civil work is conditional upon acceptance of SDDR of unsettled by ADB and EMA confirmation of the land being free from LAR impacts.
Total	74	

1.6.4 Area With LAR Impacts

61. The following land falls in settled area. After Section 11 of land award, the DPs will be compensated before start of civil works.

I. Left Bank Canal & Its Distribution System

62. The land shown in the following Table 3 & 4 falls in settled land. As per revenue record, the landowners of this area are legal land titleholders and entitled for land compensation. The civil works cannot be started on these reaches until they are fully compensated.

Table 1-8: Details of Settled Land to be acquired

Area/Location	Length (RD)	Settled and un-settled land (acres)	Remarks
Left bank canal	Head to tail	143.37	About 50 % land falls in settled land area in different patches. About 182 DPs of 81 acres are entitled for land compensation. After section 11, DPs will be paid, and validated as such by EMA through the external monitoring report of LARP. Following this, construction work can commence on the land cleared by EMA.
LBC-Disty-4	Head to tail	11.52	
LBC-Disty-5	Head to tail	5.72	
Total		160.61	

II. Dam Reservoir Area

63. The land to be acquired for dam, reservoir and other associated structures is 727 acres. Out of which, only 07 acres of 20 khasra in scattered form falls in settled area.

64. That why, civil works cannot be started until DPs of these 07 acres are compensated.

Table 1-9: Details of Settled Land to be Acquired

Area/Location	Settled land (acres)	Remarks
Dam reservoir area	07	The total land affected due to dam reservoir is 727 acres. Out of which 74 acres (Table 1-7) is required for main dam, dyke , spillway. This is unsettled land and is available for construction. The remaining 653 acres falls in reservoir area, out of that 07 acres comprising 16 DPs are the settled land and remaining 646 acres is the unsettled land. These 07 acres of land is in
Total	07	

		scattered form that is why civil works cannot be started until all 16 DPs of the land are compensated and validated by EMA through the external monitoring report. the DPs this parcel of land are compensated, about 653 acres (whole reservoir area) will be available for civil works.
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2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

65. This section highlights the proposed project potentially significant adverse impacts, the scope of land acquisition (if any), and summarizes the key impacts in terms of asset, land, crops and trees. Based on these impacts compensation to be provided to the DPs. These impacts were identified based on the detailed design of the proposed Siri Toi Dam Project.

2.1 Scope of Land Acquisition

66. For the construction of dam reservoir and its related structures, two main canals, 10 distributaries and 03 minors of various width and length, 1093 acres (88 acres settled land and 1005 acres unsettled land) will be acquired. The RoW of the proposed channels varies significantly due to hilly, terrain, rocks and topographic variation provided in Table 1.3. The land falls in Tehsil and District Zhob, Balochistan.

67. Except project impact on barren and unproductive land, no residential and commercial structures are recorded under project impact. So, there will be no relocation. No commercial structures or economic assets will be lost resulting no adverse impact on income of the DPs.

2.2 Impact Survey and Cut-off-date

68. Compensation eligibility is limited to cut-off date announced under law (LAA 1894) for legal land titleholders, which is primarily the date of publication of Section-4. In this case, as the project implementation will involve permanent land acquisition of about 88 acres; therefore, land acquisition process as per LAA-1894 will be followed and publication date of Section-4 i.e July 30th, 2021 is established as cut-off-date for compensation eligibility. Any affected person, who occupy project area after aforementioned cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. However, he will be given sufficient time (30 days) to remove his belongings from the project area.

2.3 LAR Impacts of the Project

69. The detailed impacts are discussed in the sub-sections below.

2.3.1 Impact on Land

70. Based on the detailed design, total 1093 acres of land will be acquired for the sub-project. Out of which 727.30 acres will be acquired for the Siri Toi Dam (**Table 2-1**), 135 acres will be acquired for the Right Bank Irrigation System and 230.50 will be acquired for the Left Bank Irrigation System (**Table 2-2**). In total, 365.50 acres of land will be acquired for the both left and right bank irrigation systems.

Table 2-1: Land to be acquired for Siri Toi Dam

Sr. No.	Description	Area	
		Hectare	Acres
1	Reservoir area at 1465.0 m (Dam Top Level)	254.55	629
2	Feeder Channel	0.81	2
3	Spillway	3.97	9.8
4	Approach	2.02	5

5	Dyke	1.75	4.33
6	Slope	1.08	2.66
7	Dam	30.03	74.2
8	Intake	0.12	0.3
Total		294.33	727.30

Table 2-2: Land to be Acquired for Canals and Distribution System

Sr. No.	Description	Length		Area		
		m	km	Sq. m	Hectare	Acres
A	Right Bank Irrigation System					
1	RIGHT BANK CANAL (RBC)	11618.98	11.62	379528.6	37.95	93.8
2	DISTY RBC RD1	738	0.74	5460.81	0.55	1.35
3	DISTY RBC RD2	3241	3.24	36564.82	3.66	9.1
4	DISTY RBC RD3	4744.8	4.74	38011.89	3.8	9.4
5	DISTY RBC RD4	8663	8.66	84424.26	8.44	21
Total - A		29005.78	29	543990.3	54.4	134.7 Say 135
B	Left Bank Irrigation System					
6	LEFT BANK CANAL (LBC)	15718.78	15.72	580182	58.02	143.4
7	DISTY LBC (LD1)	1902.67	1.9	14830.54	1.48	3.7
8	DISTY LBC (LD2)	5792.94	5.79	59421.13	5.94	14.7
9	DISTY LBC (LD3)	1380	1.38	10281.84	1.03	2.54
10	DISTY LBC (LD4)	5378	5.38	46624.55	4.66	11.6
11	DISTY LBC (LD5)	2797	2.8	23164.18	2.32	5.72
12	DISTY LBC (LD6)	11435	11.44	134560	13.46	33.3
13	DISTY LBC LD6 MR-1	2322.92	2.32	17938.59	1.79	4.43
14	DISTY LBC LD6 MR-2	2406	2.41	23687.72	2.37	5.9
15	DISTY LBC LD6 MR-3	2690.32	2.69	20928.46	2.09	5.2
Total - B			51.83	931619	93.16	230.5
Grans Total (Table 2.1 & Table 2.1A)		727.30 + 135 + 230.5 = (1092.8 Say 1093 acres)				

71. Out of total 1093 acres land to be acquired, 88 acres is the settled land (privately owned) and remaining 1005 acres is the unsettled² land (government owned) and considered as public

² With the reference of a case filed in the Quetta High Court, CP No. 1128 of 2020 and the honorable Court its verdict on 18 March 2021 regarding ownership right on un-settled land, the case was filed by a group of agriculturists from different areas of Balochistan for claiming ownership right against unsettled land. The honorable high court in its verdict on March 18, 2021, mentioned that most of the lands of Balochistan are un-settled and have not been recorded on the names of the occupants concerned. Therefore, it shall be presumed as being the government land as provided by Section 50(1) of the Land Revenue Act. It is learnt that throughout the province, huge un-settled and waste lands are lying barren and unoccupied because there is no rightful owner or claimant of the same, therefore, according to Article 172 of the Constitution, there are unclaimed lands, which shall belong to the government. For Detail Refer Section-02 Sub-heading 2.4.

Settled Land is land that have been recorded in the names of occupant by the Revenue Department and the occupants are the owners of that land.

land. Out of total 88 acres settled land, 07 acres located in dam area and remaining 81 acres falls in the left bank irrigation system. Out of total 1005 acres unsettled land, 720.30 acres falls in dam area, 149.50 acres falls in the left bank irrigation system and remaining 135 acres falls in the right bank irrigation system. **Table 2-3** shows the summary of the settled and un-settled land area with respect to the project components. The land to be acquired (88 acres privately owned) is un-productive & barren and currently there is no economic activity on this land.

Table 2-3: Description of Affected Settled and Un-settled Land (With respect to Project Components)

Sr. No.	Project Component	Name of Killi (Settlement/Village)	Settled Area Land (Privately Owned) (Acres)	Un-settled Area Land (Government Owned) (Acres)	Total land to be acquired (Acres)
1	Dam Area	Landi	07	720.30	727.30
2	Left Bank Irrigation System	Ahmed Khel	81	149.50	230.50
3	Right Bank Canal and All Distys	Nil	00	135	135
Total			88	1005	1093

72. Due to the total 88 acres affected settled land; 129 numbers of DPs will be economically displaced. Out of which, 16 number will be displaced due to the settled land falling in the dam area and 113 number will be affected due to the settled land falling in the left bank irrigation system. Out of 16 DPs only 01 DP will lose land, structure and trees. Table 2.3 shows the summary of the DPs with respect to the various project components. The detailed list of the DPs including the name of killies (settlement/village), khasra numbers, and affected land areas due to different project components is attached as **Annex-I**.

Table 2-4: Summary of the Affected Settled Land and DPs (With respect to Project Components)

Sr. No.	Project Component	Name of Killi	Settled Land (acres)	No. of DPs	DP Losing Land, Structures and Trees	Total DPs
1	Dam Area	Landi	07	15	01	16
2	Left Bank Irrigation System	Ahmed Khel	81	113	0	113
3	Right Bank Irrigation System	Nil	0	0	0	0
Total			88	128	01	129

2.4 History of Un-Settled Land in Balochistan

73. The tribes and sub-tribes are settled in their respective areas since centuries, having their respective shares according to their internal arrangements. Collective identity of the tribes and sub-tribes remained intact by having a long-standing possession and control over these lands, collecting and distributing rents, and deriving benefits therefrom. Large tracks of lands are

being used as grazing fields since their forefathers. In some forests regions, there are well-established systems for sharing of timber royalties among the tribe's members.

74. With the reference of a case filed in the Quetta High Court, CP No. 1128 of 2020 and the honourable Court its verdict on 18 March 2021 regarding ownership right on un-settled land, the case was filed by a group of agriculturists from different areas of Balochistan for claiming ownership right against unsettled land. The honourable high court in his verdict on March 18, 2021 mentioned that the most of the lands of Balochistan are un-settled and have not been recorded on the names of the occupants concerned. Therefore, it shall be presumed to being to the government as provided by Section 50(1) of the Land Revenue Act. It is learnt that throughout the province, huge un-settled and waste lands are lying barren and unoccupied because there is no rightful owner or claimant of the same, therefore, according to Article 172 of the Constitution, there are unclaimed lands, which shall belong to the government. The learned Attorney General contended that if the presumption of ownership is not considered in favour of the government, it will be property-less and it will be difficult for it to execute Public Sector Development Programs (PSPD) for the amenity purposes.

75. In a short decision that Court have announced the following remarks.

- i. Pre-assumption of ownership, as provided by Section-50 subsection (2 of the LRA,1967) with regard to the unsettled land is in favour of the land owners concerned;
- ii. The government should conduct settlement proceedings to prepare record of right and to continue settlement proceedings periodically, in accordance with law;
- iii. The government can frame policies, introduce land reforms and make enactments to deal with land issues, accordingly; and
- iv. The judgement shall have no effect upon past and closed transactions.

2.4.1 Impact on Structures

76. As per detailed design and field social surveys, there are 05 rooms (animal sheds) identified in the dam area that will be inundated and need to relocate. These rooms are used for animals in rainy season. The affected rooms are constructed with stone and mud. The total covered area of the 05 rooms is 896 sq.ft.

2.4.2 Impact on Trees

77. There are about 57 fruit trees (pomegranate), falling within the reservoir area. These fruit trees fall in the land area of Killi Landi and will be cut down. List of the affected structures and trees is attached as **Annex-II**.

2.4.3 Vulnerable DPs

78. Displaced poor and other groups affected disproportionately by due to impact on land for execution of the sub-project including landless, elderly, disabled and female-headed households are termed as vulnerable.

79. Total 09 vulnerable DPs have been identified based on the census and socio-economic survey of the DPs carried out during the month of December 2021. These DPs are considered vulnerable based on their income below the minimum wage rate (Rs. 20,000/month) fixed by the Government of Pakistan in the budget for the financial year 2021-22. List of vulnerable DPs is attached as **Annex-III**.

2.4.4 Indigenous Peoples

80. As per ADB's Safeguard Requirements-3 of the SPS 2009: the term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics:

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

81. There were no indigenous people/or group of people, existing in the project area. Therefore, ADB's Safeguard Requirements-3: Indigenous Peoples of the SPS 2009 is not triggered.

2.4.5 Severity of Impacts

82. The DPs losing more than 10% of their productive assets (income generating) are considered having severe impacts. Since the entire affected land is un-productive and barren and is not used as income generating asset by the DPs. Therefore, there are no DPs under severance impacts.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1 Socio-economic Environment

83. This Section provides a socioeconomic assessment pertaining to the demographic and socio-economic conditions of the DPs settled in the Killi Ahmed Khel (Hazrat Sahib) and Landi of Tehsil & District Zhob. To assess the socioeconomic conditions of the DPs, a census and social survey of the DPs was carried out with the following objectives:

- Observe and document the existing socio-economic conditions of the DPs;
- Gain information about the demographic characteristics of the DPS;
- Identify the economic resource dependency of the DPs;
- Explore the situation of civic amenities, possession of household items, drinking water conditions, education and health facilities etc.
- Get feedback from the community about existing and potential social issues; and
- Evaluate the possibilities of addressing their concern through relevant authorities.

84. To describe the socio-economic conditions and demographic characteristics of the DPs in the sub-project area, the village profile data of the surveyed villages was collected during September 2021 showing salient socioeconomic features of the villages, while the census and socioeconomic survey of the DPs and gender survey have been carried out in the first week of December 2021.

3.2 Methodology Adopted for Data Collection

85. Four types of surveys were carried out at site for impacts identification; assess the socio-economic conditions of the affected DPs and gender situation analysis of the population settled around the subproject area;

- Census survey of the DPs;
- Socioeconomic survey;
- Assets inventory survey; and
- Gender survey.

86. Out of the total 129 DPs, socioeconomic survey was carried out from the 120 DPs. These DPs are being affected due to the acquisition of settled land for the proposed sub-project. During the socio-economic surveys, participants DPs were also informed about the project objective, its location and basic design features etc. The census and socio-economic survey tools used for social survey are attached as Annex-IV.

3.3 Administrative Jurisdiction of the Project Area

87. Administratively the project area falls in Tehsil Zhob of District Zhob. DPs are belonging to two villages i.e. Killi Ahmed Khel (Hazrat Sahib) and Landi, both exist in Tehsil/District Zhob.

88. The land of whole project area is barren (banjer qadeem), gravel, stones, mountains and unlevelled. Not a single patch of land is under cultivation except a small portion of land under fruit trees. The communities in the area is poor with subsistence of labour works, livestock rearing and few in services. Few DPs earn from harvest of pine nuts (chalghoza) grown on the mountains far away from project area. After completion the project and availability of irrigation supply, it is expected to have a major positive impact on the socio-economic condition of the DP respondents. Labour is the main sources of income of the locals. The communities in the sub-project area are composed mainly of Mandokhel Tribe of Pashtuns.

These communities are relatively remote and have very low-income levels. Most of the households of the villages have migrated years ago to Zhob, Kila Saifullah, Quetta and Karachi for their livelihoods.

3.4 Findings of the Census and Socio-economic Survey

3.4.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

89. A total 120 DP households were included in the sample for socioeconomic survey. From the total, 95 DPs are males and remaining 25 are females. Due to local cultural constraints female are not allowed to give any information to the male persons. Therefore, gender survey was conducted through female Sociologist and responses of female respondents are analysed and discussed separately under subheading 3.9 of this section.

3.4.2 Estimated Population

90. Socio-economic survey of the DPs was carried out in December 2021. According to the social survey, 95 DP households consist of 654 family members. The DP respondents, indicated that household size is 6.83 persons. **Table 3-1** below shows the population of the DPs.

Table 3-1: Estimated Population of the DP Respondents

No. of DP Hhs	Total Population	Male	Female	Avg. HHS Size
95	654	298	356	6.83

91. From the total family member (649) of the respondents, 298 are males and 356 are females and average family size was 6.83. The male population is higher as compared to female population.

3.4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Population

92. The socio-economic survey results reveal that majority (42%) of the DPs respondents were aged above 50 years, 24% were aged between 31 – 30 years, 15% were aged between 41 – 50 years and 12 were aged between 31-40 years of age. Out of the total 36% of the DP respondents were upto primary, 29% were middle, and only 07% were above graduation.

93. Based on the field survey, majority of the respondents wew wage labour (un-skilled workers), while few are doing jobs in private & govt. sector and business (small shopkeeper). As per survey results, all the DPs were living in the villages Ahmed Khel and Landi.

94. The dominant source of income in the whole study area is wage labour, which is 68%, who were doing wage labour jobs either in the form of mechanic, painter, welder, masonry worker, etc. The second major source of income identified in the study area was private job i.e. 17% of the total. Only few respondent households were found in other occupations. However, majority of the respondents were small landholders (land is unproductive and barren), therefore they are forced to adopt other source of income such as labour, livestock, small level general stores etc. Details occupational distribution of the DP respondents is given in below **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2: Demographic Characteristics of the DPs

Demographic Characteristics		Total Respondents	
		Count	%
Age Composition			
All Respondents/HHs Heads		95	100
1	Upto 20 years	07	07
2	21 – 30 years	23	24
3	31 – 40 years	11	12
4	41 – 50 years	14	15
5	Above 50 years	40	42
Education			
All DP Respondents		95	100
1	Upto Primary	34	36
2	Primary to Middle	28	29
3	Matric	17	18
4	Intermediate	09	09
5	Graduation and above	07	07
Occupation			
All DP Respondents		95	100
1	Business	04	04
2	Labour/Farmer	65	68
3	Private Job	16	17
4	Govt. Job	07	07
5	Retired	03	03

3.4.4 Marital Status and Family System

95. Out of total (95) DP respondents, 92 DPs were married and only 03 were unmarried. 98% of the respondent DPs were living in joint family system, whereas 2% were living in the Nuclear family system as reflected in Table 3-3 given below.

Table 3-3: Marital Status and Family System

Description		Total Respondents	
		Count	%
All DP Respondents		95	100
Marital Status	Married	92	97
	Un-married	03	03
All DP Respondents		95	100
Family System	Joint	93	98
	Nuclear	2	2

3.4.5 Religion and Caste System

96. Out of the 95 DP respondents, 100% were Muslim and belonged to same caste group of Mando Khel. During the social survey, no single DP respondents found from other religion.

3.4.6 Sex Ratio

97. The sex ratio is an important demographic indicator, which is defined as the “number of females per hundred males”. As per social survey, sex ratio based on the total population of 95 DPs household was 119 females per 100 males. The sex ratio depends on the factors such as the sex ratio at birth, differential mortality rates between the sexes at different ages, and losses and gains through migration.

3.4.7 Languages Spoken

98. As per socio-economic survey, main language spoken in the study area was Pashto. However, Urdu was also understood and little spoken.

3.5 Socio- Economic Characteristics

3.5.1 Monthly Income of the DPs

99. From the Table 3-4, it is clear that 9.5% (09) of the respondents fall in the very low income group below Rupees 20,000, while majority of the respondents i.e. 63% (60) fall in the income range of Rupees 20,000 to 40,000 and 27.5% (26 DPs) were earning their monthly income above Rs.40,000 per month.

Table 3-4: Average Monthly Income of the DPs

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Income (Rs.)	Number	Percentage
1	Less than 20,000	09	09.5
2	20,001 - 40,000	60	63.0
3	Above 40,000	26	27.5
Total		95	100

3.5.2 Monthly Expenditure of the DPs

100. Household expenditure depends on the earning, about 09.5% DP respondents reported their monthly expenditure below 20,000 and 66.5% respondents found within the range of 20,001– 40,000 per month. While, 24% DPs have their monthly expenses more than Rs.40,000, refer **Table 3-5**.

Table 3-5: Average Monthly Expenditures of the DPs

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)	Number	Percentage
1	Less than 20,000	09	09.5
2	20,001-40,000	63	66.0
3	Above 40,000	23	24.0
Total		95	100

3.5.3 Ownership Status of the Houses

101. Sampled DP respondents were asked about the ownership status of the houses. All the DPs were living in their own houses.

3.5.4 Construction Pattern of the Houses

102. Housing characteristics is one of the major indicators for the assessment of the living standard of the contacted DPs. Majority of the houses have ordinary construction, with moderate standard buildings made of mud and stones.

103. Majority of the DP respondents 62% owned semi-pacca structures whereas, 20% & 18% were living in pacca and kacha housing structures respectively. Construction type of residential structures is reflected in **Table 3-6**.

Table 3-6: Construction Pattern of the Houses

Sr. No.	Type of House	Number	Percentage
1	Semi Pacca	59	62.0
2	Pacca	19	20.0
3	Kacha	17	18.0
Total		95	100

3.5.5 Mode of Transport

104. Normally, the people of the area use their own motorcycles and private commercial vehicles. **Table 3-7** describes mode of transport being used by the respondents during social impact assessment survey. About 19% of DP respondents were using their own personal transport (motor cycles & car) and 50.5% reported private commercial transport. While, 30.5% respondents were using both mode of transport including private commercial transport & private for traveling purpose.

Table 3-4: Mode of Transport

Mode of Transport	Number of DP Respondents	Percentage
Personal	18	19.0
Private commercial	48	50.5
Personal and private commercial (both)	29	30.5
Total	95	100.0

3.5.6 Health Facilities

105. Health facilities are generally inadequate in the villages of study area. There is only one dispensary in Ahmed Khel village but without medical officer and there is only one dispenser. However, in Zhob City, which is about 5 kilometres (Km) from Ahmed Khel village to Zhob city, there is District headquarter hospital available. In case of any emergency, people have to move Zhob for better health facility. As per household survey, although health facilities exist in Ahmed Khel village, but it is not in good condition.

3.5.7 Educational Facilities

There is government high school for boys and a primary school for girls in the village Ahmed Khel. The girl's school present in the village is not operational. Both the schools are lacking teachers and the village residents are not satisfied with the educational facilities.

3.6 Civic Amenities

3.6.1 Basic Amenities in the Project Area

106. During the field visit, it was observed that in both of the villages, electricity is available but there is no gas facility. Small level commercial/grocery shop is available in the both villages, which are being used by the residents for their daily needs. The result of the survey revealed that 100% of the households had electricity facility. Cell phone facility is also available and different cell phone networks are operating there.

3.6.2 Source of Drinking Water in the Project Area

107. Drinking water, also known as potable water or improved drinking water, which is safe enough for drinking and food preparation. Access to safe drinking water supply is not only a basic need and a precondition for healthy life but is also a basic human right. The quality of water is directly linked to the quality of health. Drinking water is available through pipeline in all the DPs households. There is water supply available almost for all the sampled households provided by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) from spring but its water quality is not good and local residents are suffering from water born disease.

3.6.3 Religious, Historical, Archaeological and Recreational Sites

108. Religious sites include mosques, shrines and graveyards are socially sensitive areas to deal with. Mosque and graveyard are present in the both villages. There is also shrine in village Ahmed Khel.

3.7 Conflict Resolution Method

109. The methods used for the resolution of social conflicts in the killies/villages are Jirga and court. According to the collected information, Jirga is most commonly accepted method of decision in the project area.

3.8 Results of the Gender Survey

110. It is important to mention to that there was no female DP. To assess the socio-economic situation of women and their role in different decision-making activities at the household level, socio-economic survey of the DPs household women was carried out in the villages. For this purpose, structured interviews were conducted randomly with 25 women in which 15 female belonged to Killi Ahmed Khel while remaining 10 were from Landi. A brief socio-economic profile of the women interviewed is presented in following:

- 96% of the women surveyed were illiterate, while 04% were literate;
- All the women surveyed were married; the average age at the time of marriage was only 20 years;
- All the women surveyed were housewives;
- 88% of women are desirous to learn new skills to meet their household needs; majority wanted to learn embroidery & stitching etc.;
- Apart from their role in deciding household chores, women were not identified playing a significant role in decision-making; and

- Discussed in details GAP activities and their participation.

3.8.1 Role of Women in Decision Making at the Household Level

111. **Table 3-8** depicts that women are playing significant role in carrying out daily household chores. 100% respondents were found involved in the household chores. Detailed involvement of women at the household level in different activities is given below;

Table 3-5: Role of Women in Decision Making at the Household Level

Household Chores	Role	Total	
All Respondents		25	100%
Daily Household Chores	Yes	25	100%
	No	00	0%
Upbringing, Education and Marriage of Children	Yes	05	20%
	No	20	80%
Expenditures of Household Items	Yes	01	04%
	No	24	96%
Contribution to Household Income	Yes	00	0%
	No	25	100%
Full Power to spend money the way you like	Yes	00	00%
	No	25	100%
Purchase and Disposal of Household Property	Yes	00	0%
	No	25	100%
Dispute Resolution regarding their family matters	Yes	00	0%
	No	25	100%
Discussion on household problems with neighbors/local community	Yes	00	0%
	No	25	100%
Matters related to outdoor activities of male family members	Yes	00	0%
	No	25	100%

3.8.2 Major Issues Faced by Women

112. Information, which is collected through primary and secondary sources along group discussion with locals shows that major problems faced by women in the area are lack of primary health care, the lack of education opportunities and the lack of access to clean water. Spring water is supplied to HHs through water supply lines. In some cases, the water becomes contaminated due to poorly managed supply lines and females have showed concerns on it.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Consultation and Participation Process

113. Information disclosure, consultation and participation of the DPs and other stakeholders during project planning, designing and implementation stages are a key to sustainable development. Likewise, participation of the stakeholders is essential to meet the objectives of meaningful consultation under resettlement policy and achieve the aims of resettlement planning and implementation through different stages of the project cycle.

114. In line with the aim of ADB Policy on information dissemination and collection of stakeholders' concerns, the preparation of LARP for the Siri Toi Dam Sub-project involved a robust public consultation and information disclosure process. Consultation and participation play a central role in meeting the ADB's SPS (2009) Safeguard requirements. It emphasizes the importance of a well-informed consultation process with displaced DPs and communities for resettlement. Effective stakeholder consultation incorporates the principles of timely engagement, transparency, inclusiveness and meaningful participation. All the stakeholders were consulted meaningfully to acquire their concerns and adopt appropriate measures in the project design, resettlement planning and implementation.

115. Regardless of the technical soundness of a LARP, an ineffective consultation process can not only delay project delivery, but can also become a basis for poorly executed project outcomes. On the other hand, when stakeholders are directly engaged from the outset of the project, stakeholders feel part and parcel of the process of project delivery.

4.2 Identification of Project Stakeholders

116. Three major categories of project stakeholders were identified for the Siri Toi Dam Subproject (i) government institutions who are involved in the management of the Project (ii) DPs who are the landowners and (iii) the communities residing along the right and left irrigation system. These stakeholders have been identified in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Identification of Stakeholders and Methods used for Consultation

Sr. No.	Stakeholders Category	Stakeholder	Consultation Method
1	Government Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMO-Irrigation Department • Revenue Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal consultative meetings
2	DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings • Informal meetings • Individual interviews
3	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal meetings • Informal meetings • Individual interviews

4.3 Consultation with Stakeholders

117. Consultations were carried out with the stakeholders using various methodologies as identified in Table 4.1. The objectives of these consultations were to collect the views of the stakeholders regarding the Siri Toi Dam Subproject and identify measures to ensure maximization of project benefits and minimization of project's negative impacts. Consultation

meetings with DPs were conducted in an open environment, in which they expressed their view freely. Initially, the consultation was carried out with the stakeholders during the month of September 2021 to share the information about the project and record their concerns/feedback associated with this sub-project. Additional round of consultations with the DPs was held in the first week of December 2021 for the preparation of Draft LARP of the sub-project. These consultation meetings proved very useful in information sharing and consensus building. The concerns raised by the stakeholders were considered in developing the entitlement matrix and land acquisition and resettlement plan, in order to enhance project acceptability among the different stakeholders on social considerations. The schedule of stakeholder's consultation carried at different phases of project is given below in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Schedule of Consultation Meetings

Sr. No.	Stakeholder	Date	Time	Killi/ Village/ Venue	No. of Participants	
					Males	Females
1	DPs-land owners/residents	26-09-2021	1500 – 1700	Ahmed Khel (Hazrat Sahib)	36	23
2	DPs- land owners/residents	27-09-2021	0830 – 1130	Landi	13	12
3	DPs- land owners/residents	27-09-2021	1230 - 1430	Gadda Khel	20	20
4	PMO-DPDs	03-12-2021	1600 – 1930	PMO Office Quetta	05	00
5	DPs-land owners/residents	05-12-2021	1000 - 1330	Ahmed Khel (Hazrat Sb)	30	15
6	DPs-land owners/residents	05-12-2021	1400 - 1800	Ahmed Khel (Hazrat Sb)	25	20
7	DPs-land owners/residents	06-12-2021	0930 - 1300	Ahmed Khel (Hazrat Sb)	23	00
8	DPs-land owners/residents	06-12-2021	1400 - 1700	Landi, Project site	20	00
9	Revenue Department-Naib Tehsildar	07-12-2021	1000 - 1200	Zhob-Revenue Office	03	00
10	PMO/PIO-DPDs	09-12-2021	1400 - 1800	PMO Office Quetta	08	00

118. Pictorial glimpse of consultation meetings/ sessions carried out with DPs and other stakeholders is attached as Annex-V.

4.4 Information Disseminated

119. During the consultation meetings with DPs and other stakeholders, the following information was disclosed:

- Scope of the project and its various components;
- The stakeholder's involvement and their roles and responsibilities;
- Detail of impacts due to the project and proposed compensation details;
- Basis of calculation of compensation/ compensation strategy for all categories of DPs;
- Description of the compensation options/ measures for DPs;
- The importance of a GRM & the role of the DPs/ community in GRM; and
- Concerns and suggestions of the DPs regarding project impacts on their livelihoods.

4.5 Findings of Consultation Meetings

120. Consultations were held with the participants of villages of Ahmed Khel (Hazrat Sahib) and Landi. Project interventions were discussed in detail and questions/concerns were raised from the participants. The summary of consultation is provided in the following **Table 4.3**.

121. The concerns raised by the DPs and their response are given below in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Concerns Raised by the DPs and their Response

Questions/Concerns	Answers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the project approved? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, the project has been approved.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the contractor finalized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will be awarded contract after the approval of LARP.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the work will be started? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor have been finalized and the work will be started soon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are project impacts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only land is under project impact, animal sheds (5 rooms) and 57 fruit trees will be impacted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What about the land compensation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Settled land, compensation will be paid prior to start of work, while for un-settled land, Revenue Department will decide.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the impacted rooms and trees be compensated? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, the affected trees and animal sheds (rooms) will be compensated.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What rates will be adopted for compensation of land, trees and structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market rates will be adopted for the compensation of lost assets.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it possible to provide crossing bridge between killies for movement of people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, crossing bridges at appropriate locations will be provided.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local labour should be hired during construction by the contractor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be contract clause in the contract of contractor for hiring local labour during the construction of the sub-project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any protection/safety measures for women and children near basti/killi? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, safety measures will be adopted and contractor will remain confined within the construction camps.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project should be completed in-time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The efforts will be made to complete the project within the construction period.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you control the dust pollution during the construction? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular sprinkling of water will be carried out to control the dust pollution.

4.6 Gender Involvement in the Consultation Process

122. One of the overarching pillars of meaningful consultation is the consultation with the vulnerable groups, including women in the consultation process. To meet this objective, informal meetings and structured interviews were conducted with women of the project area. Apart from recording women's socio-economic profile (structured interviews), women were asked to comment on existing issues related to them in the area and their opinion regarding project impacts.

4.7 Key Findings of Consultation With Women

123. It was interesting to note that majority of the women were in favour of the proposed Siri Toi Dam Sub-project, even though most of them were unaware about the project before carrying out consultation with them. They were observed with less exposure and busy to look after their household matters. The women also suggested that during construction phase, local labour may be hired and efforts should be made for timely completion of the project. The affected land compensation should be made properly. Overall, the women perceived the construction of the Siri Toi Dam as contributing factor to enhance socioeconomic conditions of the project area.

4.8 Future Consultation and Participation

124. Consultations with DPs and local community will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. These will be carried out by the SESU of PMO on as required during different stages throughout project implementation period. The SESU-PMO assisted by Social Safeguards team will be entrusted to ensure meaningful consultation and community participation during subproject implementation. The participation of project DPs will be ensured during construction activities, delivery of compensation entitlements, as per eligibility criteria and delivery of compensation as defined in this draft LARP. The DPs will be informed about project-based grievance redress system and through continued consultative and information dissemination process will be facilitated to get their concerns/ grievances resolved.

4.9 Disclosure of LARP

125. Key features of this LARP have already been disclosed to the DPs during the consultation meetings, census and socio-economic surveys and formal/ informal meetings between the DPs, consultants, and PMO etc. After approval of draft LARP, an information booklet (both in Urdu & English language) describing the proposed Siri Toi Dam Sub-project, summary of impacts, cut-off date, evaluation criteria of affected land, eligibility criteria, compensation entitlements, compensation delivery and grievance redress mechanism with institutional arrangements for implementation of draft LARP will be distributed among the DPs. However, following steps will be undertaken for disclosure of Draft LARP.

126. The updated LARP after approval from ADB and PMO-Irrigation Department will be disclosed to DPs by placing it on PMO-Irrigation Department website and in the shape of a booklet that will serve to inform DPs about key aspects of the compensation and entitlements established for the Siri Toi Dam Sub-project and the implementation and monitoring mechanisms that will ensure transparent and fair execution of these aspects. For this purpose, an information booklet will be translated into Urdu and will be distributed to all the DPs. As per LARP implementation schedule, the draft LARP will be disclosed by placing it on ADB and PMO-Irrigation Department website and sharing information with DPs.

127. A schedule explaining the date, time and venue for disbursement of compensation cheques for each DP and compensation claim sheets for each DP will be prepared and distributed to all DPs before start of updated implementation ready LARP and disbursement of compensation.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

5.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

128. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), outlines the policy and procedure for documenting, addressing, responding and employing methods to resolve project grievances (and complaints) that may be raised by displaced persons (DPs) or community members arising from environmental and social performance, the engagement process, land acquisition and resettlement and/or unanticipated environmental or social impacts resulting from project activities that are performed and/or undertaken by PMO/PIO. The document describes the scope and procedural steps and specifies roles and responsibilities of the parties involved. The purpose of the GRM is to receive, review and resolve grievances from DPs and ensure smooth and fair implementation of subproject activities.

5.2 Principles

129. A GRM is proposed to address any complaints or grievances arising during the implementation period of the projects undertaken by the PMO/PIO. Members of the public may perceive risks to themselves or their property or their legal rights or have concerns about the possible adverse environmental and social impact that a project may have. Any concerns or grievances should be addressed quickly and transparently, and without retribution to the DP or complainant.

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

131. All minor complaints regarding land or property disputes that can be resolved should be resolved immediately on the site at the village level Displaced Person Committees (DPCs)/ Farmer Organizations (FOs). In case the concerned parties are unable to resolve the said dispute on the site, the DP may make a complaint to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the subproject level/district/basin level (PMO/PIO), the details of which are provided herein below. The focus of the GRM is to resolve issues in a customarily appropriate fashion and record details of the complaint, the complainant and the resolution.

5.3 Objectives

132. The objectives of the GRM are to:

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

5.4 Structure of Grievance Redress Mechanism

133. The project shall have multi-tier GRM with designated staff responsibilities at each level. These levels comprise the following:

5.4.1 Displaced Person Committees (DPCs)

134. For effective coordination in the field with DPs and community, DPCs will be established at the village level to maintain a close rapport with affected persons and local community throughout project implementation. The DPC will act as coordinator among the PMO/PIO, the DPs and local community for coordination and information dissemination to keep them informed about day-to-day development on the project, particularly about the grievance resolution progress. The Senior Sociologist (PMO/PIO), Social/Community Organizer & Environment Specialist of supervision consultant (Design team) will coordinate with the affected persons for constitution of DPC at the village level comprising of at least five members with one as committee convener. The DPC at village level will provide a platform for DPs to raise and discuss their concerns, resolve petty issues at the village level with PMO/PIO assistance, and coordinate with project executors to communicate the issues and concerns regarding social & environmental issues unresolved at DPC. The project safeguards and engineering staff will coordinate with DPs and village level committees to review and resolve the issue or concern related to LAR planning or implementation & environmental concerns preferably within 15 days from receipt of the grievance. DPC have been notified via Letter No. PD/BWRDSP/2020/1028-1040DPC dated 30th December, 2020 (notification attached as Annex-VI) and will comprise of the following members;

- Social/Community Organizer of SC (male/female);
- Female member;
- Two male members (From DPs); and
- Environment Specialist of SC (Design Team)

5.4.2 District/ Project Management Office (PMO)/ Project Implementation Office (PIO)/ Basin Level

135. Balochistan Irrigation Department (BID) shall constitute a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) headed by Deputy Project Director (DPD) at District/PMO/PIO level for each river basin i.e Zhob & Mula to resolve all grievances and complaints of the DPs and the complainants. GRC have been notified via Letter No. PD/BWRDSP/2020/1002-1014 dated 30th December, 2020 (notification attached as Annex-VII) and shall comprise of the following members:

- Deputy Project Director (DPD)/EXEN, PMO/PIO as head/convener of GRC;
- Senior Sociologist-Female, PMO/PIO; act as secretary of GRC
- Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) as Member;
- Resettlement Specialist;
- Environment Specialist of SC (PMO Support) and
- Any notable personality from the area to be nominated in writing by the relevant District Administration in consultation with the community.

136. Note: Representative from any other Department may be called as and when required by the GRC. Environmental Specialist of SC will join GRC meeting related to Environmental issues only.

137. The GRC will meet once a month and when the need arises. The GRC will review grievances involving all LAR planning and implementation, environmental issues (water, Air, Noise pollution etc) and social issues including, compensation, relocation, and other assistance as well as social issues that may arise due to restricted access to the resources and amenities.

138. GRC will perform following functions:

- Record grievances, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee and solve them within a month;
- Summon and hear aggrieved persons/parties to produce evidence of their claims and record their view point;
- Communicate its decisions and recommendations on all resolved disputes to project executors and the aggrieved persons for implementation;
- Forward the unresolved cases to GRC-BID/project level within an appropriate time frame with reasons recorded and its recommendations;
- Develop an information dissemination system and acknowledge the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of GRC-BID/project level;
- Maintain a complaint register accessible to the stakeholders with brief information about complaints and GRC decision with status report; and,
- Maintain complete record of all complaints received by the GRC with actions taken.

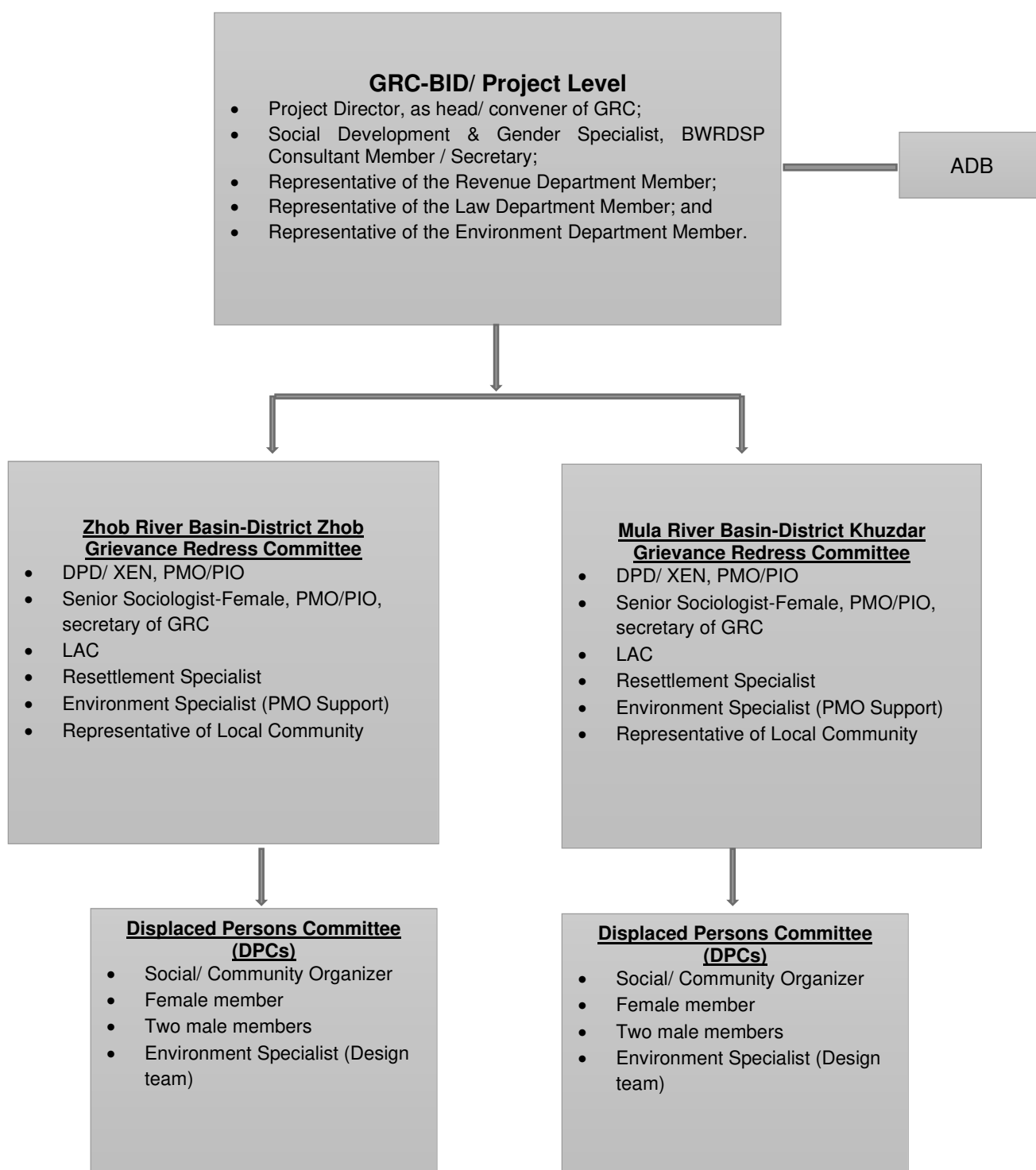
5.4.3 BID/ Project Level

139. BID shall constitute a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at BID/ project level. The committee will have following composition:

- Project Director, as head/ convener of GRC;
- Social Development & Gender Specialist, BWRDSP Consultant Member / Secretary;
- Representative of the Revenue Department Member;
- Representative of the Law Department Member; and
- Representative of the Environment Department Member.

140. This GRC-BID/project level, through authorized representative, will acknowledge the complainant about his complaint, scrutinize the record of the GRC-PMO/PIO/basin, investigate the remedies available and request the complainant to produce any record in favour of his claim. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record on complaint, visit the field and collect additional information, if required. Once the investigations are completed, the GRC-BID/project level shall give decision within 30 days of receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, he can go to the court of law, if he/she wishes so. Organogram of the GRM is shown in Figure-5.1.

Figure 5-1: Organogram for GRM



141. Gender representation will be ensured by inducting a female member in both GRCs. The mechanism will ensure the access of DPs to a GRM that openly and transparently deals with the grievances and makes decision in consultation with all concerned that are consistent with SPS-2009 and country safeguard system.

5.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

142. The intention of GRM is to resolve a complaint as quickly and at as low a level as possible to avoid a minor issue becoming a significant grievance. Irrespective of the stage of the process, a complainant has the option to pursue the grievance through the court as is his or her legal right in accordance with law. The details of the process are given below:

5.5.1 Grievance Redress Procedure

143. The GRC will work both at the project and field level. The PMO/PIO safeguards and engineering staff, in coordination with district-level BID staff will inform the DPs about the GRC and its mechanism through consultations, focus group discussion and by posting at prominent places. The complaints received through any media will be screened by type and category and registered in community complaints register (CCR), where the name & address of complainant, date, description of complaint and action taken will be recorded. The GRC will acknowledge the complaints within 5 days of receipt and will review available records. If required, GRC will advise the safeguards/engineering staff to conduct field visits in consultation with the aggrieved person, local community and the land revenue staff and submit a fact-finding report. Preferably, the fact finding will be completed within 15 days from receipt of complaints. The GRC in its formal meeting to be conducted within 30 days from receipt of complaint will hear and clarify with the complainant (if required so) about the issue and shall conclude and communicate its recommendations for further implementation. Complainant will be kept informed during the process and the GRC decision will be communicated to him in a language and form understandable to him. The GRC proceedings will be documented step by step and all records will be maintained and summarized in the project progress and internal monitoring reports.

144. Nonetheless, the complainant will be at liberty to access the formal legal course if he is dissatisfied with the GRC findings and recommendations. If GRC fails to conclude its recommendations either due to some technical or legal constraint, the GRC will immediately report the issue to BID/project level GRC and will request guidance and support it deems necessary. BID/project level GRC will ensure to resolve the grievance in 30 days. In case of any delay, the complainants will be informed on the progress and process about their grievances.

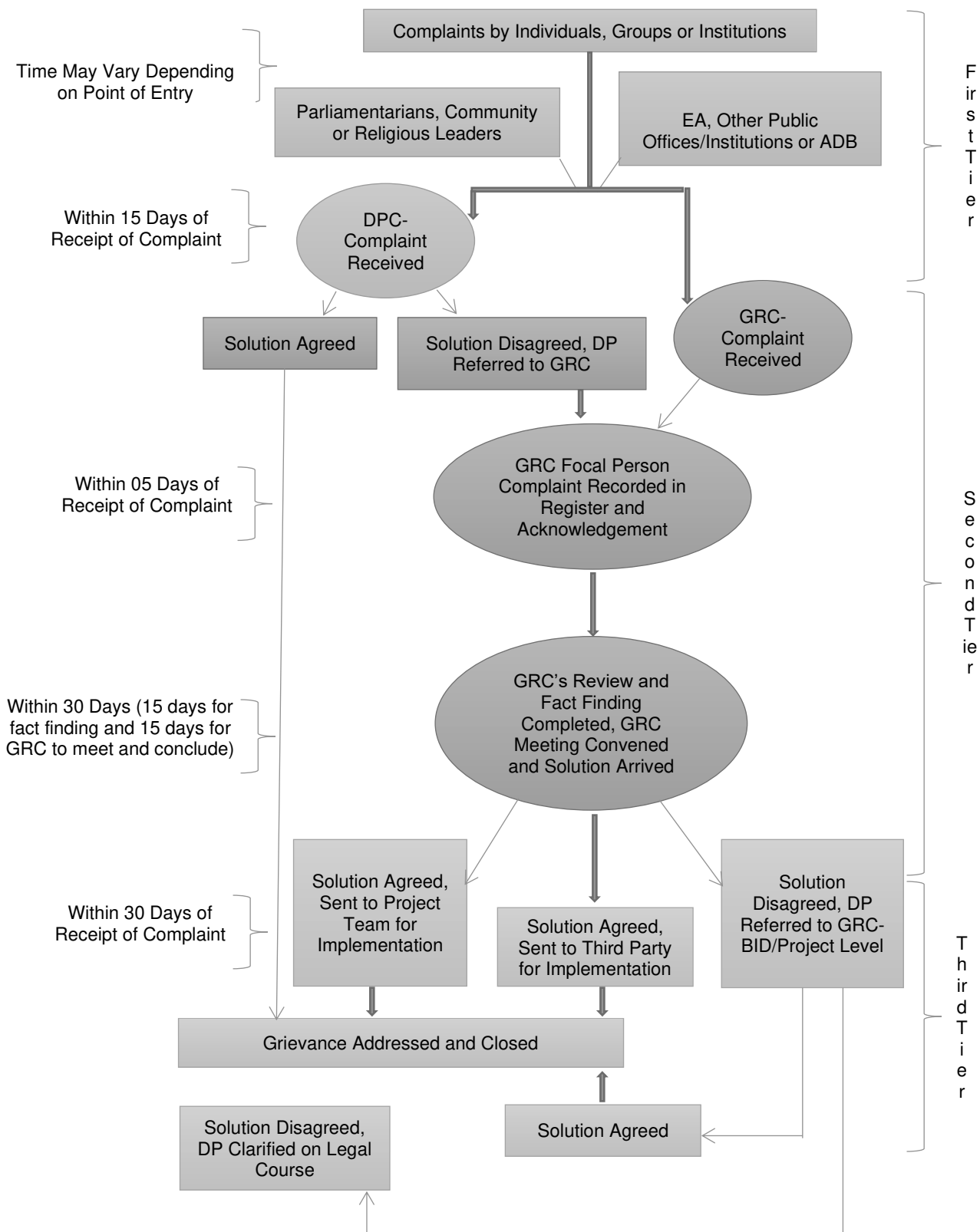
145. Disputes on land title, land compensation awarded and payable under law and apportionment of compensation will be dealt under the grievance redress mechanism provided in the LAA-1894. Environmental issues will be dealt according to Balochistan environmental protection act 2012 and ADB SPS 2009 guidelines. Any complaint received will be registered in the GRM and the DPs will be clarified on the process and supported to access the legal course. All other issues will be resolved through the project-based GRM. Community complaints and grievances will be addressed through two different processes as described in the following Table-5.2.

Table 5-1: Grievance Redressal Process

Land/Crop Compensation Issues	Project/ Other Issues (Including Environmental)
a. First, complaint resolution will be attempted at site (village level) through the involvement of the PMO/DPC/ FO.	a. First, complaints resolution will be attempted at site (village level) through the involvement of the PMO/DPC/FO.

Land/Crop Compensation Issues	Project/ Other Issues (Including Environmental)
<p>b. If unsettled, grievance can then be lodged to the GRC or DOR/LAC to proceed under law and communicate decision in least possible time.</p> <p>c. GRC will acknowledge the complaint within 5 days of complaint and after initial review and consultation with the LAC, within 15 days of receipt of complaint, the GRC will clarify the legal course of action and guide aggrieved persons to approach appropriate legal forum. PMO will coordinate with the land administration authorities including District Collector and LAC to request early resolution of the issue/complaint.</p> <p>d. In case the grievance pertains to awarded compensation, PMO will clarify with the DPs the process as set out in Section 18 to 22 of the LAA.</p>	<p>b. If unresolved, a grievance will be lodged to the GRC, which will acknowledge receipt of the complaint within 5 days.</p> <p>c. The GRC will conduct fact finding in 15 days of receipt of complaint and after review of fact findings reports and hearing the DPs in person will conclude its recommendations in 30 days of receipt of complaint. In case GRC could not decide in stipulated time, the reasons if any will be recorded and the grievance will be resolved in next 30 days.</p> <p>d. If the complainant is not satisfied, he can pursue further by submitting to the appropriate court of law.</p>

Figure 5-2: Grievance Process and Time Frame



6. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

6.1 General

146. This section describes national and local laws that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's Policy requirements and discuss how the gaps will be addressed, describe methodology for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for affected assets (if any), incomes and livelihoods and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

147. General Law for acquisition of land being followed in Pakistan for public purposes such as urban development, new roads, railway lines and canals etc., was introduced in the year 1894 as the LAA, 1894. This act remains as the primary law governing land acquisition in Pakistan.

148. The LAA, 1894 lays down procedures for acquiring private land for development Projects and payment of compensation. The rights of people whose land is to be acquired are fully safeguarded in the Act. Even for entering the private land or carrying out the surveys and investigations, specified formalities have to be observed and notifications have to be issued. Damage to the crops during the surveys and investigations has to be compensated. The DPs, if not satisfied, can go to the court of law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). In case of Siri Toi Dam Sub-project, 88 acres settled land will be acquired.

149. Therefore, in order to cater the impacts caused by the construction of Siri Toi Dam and left and right bank irrigation systems, the land acquisition is regulated by the LAA.

6.2 Legal Framework

150. The existing law and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement are described as under:

6.2.1 Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894

151. The Pakistan law governing land acquisition is the LAA of 1894 and successive amendments. The LAA regulates the land acquisition process and enables the provincial government to acquire private land for public purposes. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and provinces have also their own province specific implementation rules. The LAA and its Implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the existing current rates have also been applied with an added 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS) according to the provision of the law. The DPs, if not satisfied, can go to the court of law to contest the compensation award of the LAC. The various sections relating to the land acquisition are briefly discussed below in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Brief Review of Relevant Sections of LAA-1894

Section	Detail
Section 4	It refers to the publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	It relates to the formal notification of land for a public purpose and 5(a) covers the need for inquiry.
Section 6	It refers to the government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	It indicates that the Land Commissioner shall direct the LAC to take order for the acquisition of land.
Section 8	It refers to Land to be marked out, measured and planned, the Collector shall thereupon cause the land (unless it has been already marked out under Section 4) to be marked out. He shall also cause it to be measured and if no plan has been made thereof, a plan to be made of the same.
Section 9	It allows the LAC to give notice to all DPs that the government intends to take possession of the land. If they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an allocated time.
Section 10	It delegates power to the LAC to record statements of DPs in the land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	It enables the Collector to make inquiries into the measurements, value and claim and issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation and the LAC has made an award under Section 11, LAC will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 18	It reveals that in case of dissatisfaction with the award, DPs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision.
Section 23	It refers to the award of compensation for the owners for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	It relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	It provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 35	It refers to the temporary occupation of arable or waste land subject to the provision of Part VII of the Act. The provincial government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the same for such term as it shall think fit, not exceeding three (03) years from the commencement of such occupation.
Section 36	It provides the information relating to the power to enter and take possession and compensation on restoration. On the payment of such compensation, or on executing such agreement or on making a reference under Section 35, the Collector may enter upon and take possession of the land and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.
Section 17	It refers to emergency land acquisition, which will not be applied in this Project for the acquisition of land.

6.2.2 Land Acquisition Process for the Sub-project

152. Since the construction of the Siri Toi Dam involves the acquisition of 88 acres of land, therefore the land acquisition is involved in this sub-project, Following Sections of the LAA-1894 have been published/ notified;

- Section-4 for preliminary notification and power for conducting survey have been published on July 30th, 2021 (notification attached as Annex-VIII).
- Section-5 for formal notification of land for a public purpose has been notified on November 16th, 2021(notification attached as Annex-IX).

6.3 ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK'S POLICY ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT (IR)

153. SPS-2009 is based on the following objectives: to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The following principles are applied to reach these objectives:

- **Screen the project** early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts & risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of DPs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- **Carry out meaningful consultations** with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of DPs and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase;
- **Improve, or at least restore**, the livelihoods of all DPs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible, or cash compensation at replacement costs for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible;
- **Provide physically and economically DPs with needed assistance**, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required;
- **Improve the standards of living** of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources; in urban areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing;
- **Develop procedures** in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status;
- **Ensure that DPs without titles** to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets;

- **Prepare a resettlement plan** elaborating on DPs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule;
- **Disclose a draft resettlement plan** or the compensation matrix, eligibility criteria or rates determined for the affected land, structures, trees etc., including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders;
- **Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement** as part of a development project or program, include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation;
- **Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements** before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation; and
- **Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes**, their impacts on the standards of living of DPs, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. ADB policy also requires disclosure of monitoring reports.

6.4 Comparison Of LAA-1894 and ADB Policy Principles and Practices

154. The review of LAA-1894 and ADB SPS-2009 was to identify the differences and gaps between the ADB assessment procedures and the requirements of the Government of Pakistan. The comparison of, which is given below in **Table 6-2**;

Table 6-2: Comparison of the LAA-1894 and ADB SPS-2009

Key Resettlement Aspects	Pakistan LAA-1894	ADB SPS-2009
Information and Participation of DPs	Decisions regarding land acquisition and the rate/amount of compensation to be paid are published in the official Gazette which is notified in accessible places so that the people affected are informed	Disclosure of relevant information and participation in resettlement planning
Disclosure of RP	There is no law or policy that requires preparation and disclosure of RP.	Disclosure of draft & final RP to DPs and on ADB website is required
Grievance redress	Established under LAA through the formal land acquisition process at a point in time or through appeals to the court. Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) is the pre-land award authority to make decision on objections.	Establish GRM scaled to risks and impacts of project at project and field levels.
Assessment of social impacts	No requirement in LAA.	Census, socio-economic survey, detailed measurement survey and valuation of lost assets
Cut-off date	At the time of issuance of section 4 under LAA.	Eligibility for entitlements under ADB's IR requirements is limited by a cut-off date, determined at the time of social impacts assessment (SIA) survey, census of DPs,

Key Resettlement Aspects	Pakistan LAA-1894	ADB SPS-2009
		inventory of losses (IOL) and socio-economic baseline survey.
Involuntary Resettlement	LAA governs land acquisition and land is acquired strictly in accordance with vaguely defined LAA procedures.	Eminent domain is recognized and subject to social safeguard provisions
Negotiated Resettlement	Not encouraged.	Negotiated land acquisition is encouraged and subject to social safeguards provisions.
Eligible DPs	Only titled persons as per land record.	All physically and economically DPs, including titled and non-titled, with differential entitlements.
Compensation to all Eligible Persons with or without Titles.	Compensation paid to only the title-holders.	Lack of title is not a bar to compensate. Requires equal treatment of those with legally recognizable claims to land and other assets; and for those without clear land titles (for example squatters, or other informal settlers) compensation for non-land assets on replacement cost and their entitlements for resettlement assistance
Compensation of Structures	The valuation of structures is based on official rates with depreciation deducted from gross value of the structure and also 15% of the value of salvage materials.	Replacement of structures or cash compensation at replacement value, salvage material allowed without deduction for all DPs, titled and non-titled.
Community and Public Resources	Damages done to land and structures are to be paid.	Restoration/provision of civic infrastructure and community services.
Replacement Cost	Land valuation based on the median registered land transfer rate over the 1 years prior to Section 4 of LAA being invoked. 15% compulsory land acquisition charges are paid over and above the assessed compensation.	Full replacement cost includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation. In case land market non-existent, land valuation to be done by qualified and experienced experts.
Income Restoration and Livelihood Support	Only compensation for lost assets with no resettlement allowances and/or any income restoration support. There is no mechanism to ensure payment is made before displacement.	Enhance, at least restore, DPs' livelihoods. Compensation of lost incomes and livelihood sources at full replacement cost; credit, training and employment assistance; project development benefits etc.
Women and Vulnerable Persons	No provision in LAA.	Improve livelihoods to at least national minimum standards. Due consideration of women in census and surveys, consultation, grievance redress, as well as compensation and rehabilitation.
Relocation Assistance	No provision in LAA.	Secure tenure, better housing, transitional support, infrastructure and services.
Timing and Notification of Displacement	No specific provision in LAA. DPs are required to vacate the right of way after the land is possessed regardless whether compensation or not.	No physical or economic displacement before compensation has been paid, other entitlements have been provided and income and livelihood program is in place.
Monitoring and Evaluation	No requirement on LAA.	Monitoring and assessment of IR outcomes and disclosure of monitoring reports.

6.5 Remedial Measures to Bridge the Gaps

155. In order to establish a land acquisition and resettlement policy framework for the Project, which reconciles Pakistan's legal and regulatory system for resettlement (LAA 1894) and ADB's IR Safeguards as in SPS 2009, and addresses the gaps between the two systems, the following principles (as mentioned under the project resettlement policy below) will be adopted. The following "Project Resettlement Policy" encompassing all the gap filling measures will be adopted for the implementation of this Project.

6.6 Project Resettlement Policy

- The Project will avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary resettlement impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement and a LARP will be prepared to compensate all DPs;
- DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in resettlement planning in a form accessible and understandable to them;
- Draft and final LARP will be submitted to ADB for review/approval, endorsed by PMO-Irrigation Department and disclosed on the ADB website as well as by placing its copies in an accessible place in a manner and language understandable to DPs;
- A GRM with representation of all stakeholders will be established at the time of project inception;
- An eligibility cut-off date will be declared and formalized on the date of publication of Section-4 of LAA-1894;
- All titled and non-titled DPs occupying land to be acquired by the project before the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of whether the impacts are permanent or temporary, full or partial;
- Compensation of structures will be done at replacement value, either through the replacement of structures of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost. Replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation. For replacement of structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the DPs. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age;
- All lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored or newly provided at relocation sites;
- Incomes and livelihood sources lost or interruption of business activities and employment, will be fully compensated at replacement cost;
- All DPs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible;
- The implementation of LARP provisions, delivery of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for income losses and restoration of livelihoods of the DPs will be monitored during and evaluated after LARP implementation.

7. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 Eligibility for Compensation

156. The affected persons will be eligible for compensation or rehabilitation assistance as discussed below:

- All land owning affected persons having impact on land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land right for temporary acquisition;
- Tenants and share croppers, whether registered or not based on prevailing tenancy arrangements;
- Affected persons losing crops, plants / trees or other assets attached to the land, irrespective of their legal status;
- DPs losing income and livelihoods;
- Vulnerable affected persons identified through the social impact assessment survey/analysis; and
- In case of severance, one-year crop additional compensation in addition to the standard crop compensation.

157. In accordance with the ADB SPS (2009) and RP, the compensation eligibility will be limited by a 'cut-off date' for the proposed sub-project on the date of notification under Section 4 of the LAA in order to avoid an influx of outsiders. The affected persons who settled in the vicinity of the sub-project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The publication date of Section-4 i.e., July 30th, 2021 is established as cut-off-date for compensation eligibility. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be considered for compensation.

7.2 Entitlements for Compensation

158. The following entitlements are applicable for affected persons facing permanent impact on land;

- **Permanent Land Loss:** Registered landowners of settled land will be compensated at replacement value (i) in cash at current market rates (market rates will be assessed through a survey of prevalent land prices in the project areas. The Revenue Department GoB will make the price assessment. Determination of market rates should be backed by authentic legal documents, based on average actual transactions recorded officially for the respective land category), free from taxes & transfer cost, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and other applicable payments plus a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge, or (ii) through replacement land equal in value/ productivity to the land lost. When >10% of a DP's income or productive agricultural land is affected, DPs (owners/leaseholders and sharecroppers) will get an additional allowance for severe impacts equal to the market value of one year's gross yield of the land lost (inclusive of both winter and summer harvest). For the un-settled land (state land), no compensation will be made for land. Compensation will be given for the land and non-land assets.
- **Vulnerable Affected Persons:** For vulnerable affected HHs i.e., households below poverty line, landless, female-headed households and disabled persons, a lump sum one-time livelihood assistance allowance for three months (Rs. 20,000/month) will be provided. All vulnerable affected households (adult DPs) will also be given preference to provide jobs in the project-related activities. The displaced vulnerable persons will be consulted

and measures for rehabilitation and enhancement of their livelihood and living standard will be ensured during LARP implementation and project execution.

- **Loss of structures:** For the full loss of any type of structure (05 rooms being used as animal sheds), the owners including non-titled land users, will be provided cash compensation at replacement cost for structure, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. All DPs facing structure loss (full or partial) will have the right to salvage materials of the lost structures.
- **Loss of trees:** Owners of affected fruit trees will receive cash compensation for perennial tree production at the current market rate and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-fruit bearing trees, by the years required to grow such a tree back to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone.
- **Transport Allowance:** All DPs to be relocated due to loss of structures (05 rooms being used as animal sheds) are entitled to receive a onetime cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of their movable property (moving debris etc) and of setting up at the new premises at the current market rate for labor, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs.

7.3 Entitlement Matrix

159. The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the **Table 7-1**, which outlines the complete entitlement matrix for the Project based on the identified losses.

Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Entitlements
1 Land			
Permanent impact on arable land	All Land Losses	Owner (titleholder of settled land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost Or • Cash compensation at full replacement cost plus 15% CAS on top of land compensation rates. • DPs who lose 10% or more of their productive agricultural land will also be entitled for severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year.
Structures (5 rooms)	All affected HHs	Owners of the structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the full loss of any type of structure (05 rooms being used as animal sheds), the owners including non-titled land users, will be provided cash compensation at replacement cost for structure, including shifting allowance, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. All DPs facing structure loss (full or partial) will have the right to salvage materials of the lost structures.

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Entitlements
Loss of trees	All affected HHs	Owners of the Trees	Cultivators of affected fruit trees will receive cash compensation for perennial tree production at the current market rate and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-fruit bearing trees, by the years required to grow such a tree back to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone.
2 Special Provisions			
Vulnerable DPs	All vulnerable DPs	All vulnerable DPs including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, vulnerable AHs will be provided with: • Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate (Rs.20,000) and other appropriate rehabilitation measures to be defined in the LARP based on income analysis and consultations with DPs. • Preference for provision of project-based employment.
Shifting Allowance	All affected HHs	Owner of the structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onetime cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of their movable property (moving debris etc) and taking to the new premises at the current market rate for labor, vehicle hire, and fuel etc.

8. RELOCATION, REHABILITATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

8.1 General

160. The objectives of income restoration program are to restore the long-term income generating capacity of affected households, to improve livelihoods of vulnerable households, and to mitigate short-term income losses that may be experienced through subsistence support measures. The forms and levels of income restoration assistance vary and will be commensurate with the duration, level and severity of impacts on livelihoods and productive assets as well as vulnerability of the affected persons.

8.2 Rehabilitation of DPs

161. Entitlement provisions for the DPs losing their land include provisions of compensation for the affected land at replacement cost and vulnerability allowance for the poor people whose income falls below the Poverty Line.

162. The subproject is not expected to result in physical displacement and loss of livelihood. No residential or commercial structure will be affected and no DP is expected to lose 10% or more of his or her productive (income-earning asset). Focus is therefore made on identifying and assisting vulnerable households to improve their living conditions and livelihood.

8.3 DPs Losing Land Permanently

163. There are 129 DPs facing impact of losing their land (un-productive barren) permanently at the dam reservoir and left bank irrigation system. They are entitled for compensation of land on replacement cost basis. In addition, they will get vulnerability allowance if their income is below the poverty line.

8.4 DPs Losing Structures

DP (01) losing his structures (05 rooms being used as animal shed) are entitled for compensation of structures on the market rates. In addition, they will get transport allowance to cover the transport expenses of moving the debris of the structure.

8.5 DPs Losing Fruit Trees

DP (01) losing his fruit trees will be compensated on the market rates. The compensation of the fruit trees will be calculated based on the age, average production, productive life span (fruit bearing age) and market rates of the fruits.

8.6 Special Measures To Support Vulnerable Groups

164. Vulnerable households (09 Nos) will be provided with a lump sum one-time livelihood assistance allowance for three months (Rs. 20,000/month) and given preference in jobs in project-related activities. If feasible, basic training on relevant basic skills will be provided to enable members of vulnerable households to get employed in the civil works and operations of the irrigation system

8.7 Vocational Training/ Skill Development

165. PMO-Irrigation Department will facilitate linking eligible DPs (vulnerable) with local training institutes for different but relevant vocational skills training which they may attain and

become economically productive in seeking work opportunities in the project's work and/or outside the project opportunities

9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

166. The LARP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation and administration, is considered an integral part of project cost. This section of LARP includes a budget including; i) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates; ii) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances; iii) a table showing resettlement budget including administrative costs and contingencies.

167. The compensation and resettlement cost is estimated for the permanent acquisition of 88 acres of unproductive barren land of the DPs.

9.1 Compensation Methodology

168. Based on the field survey, it was observed that due to the implementation of the proposed project, there will be impact on land only. No other structures or trees will be affected.

169. Efforts were made to work out realistic cost estimate / values that are applicable for a fair compensation to the DPs. For this reason, concerned Government department (Revenue Department) was consulted and subsequently market surveys were carried out in order to ascertain the value and apply unit rates based on the ground reality. These costs are indicative and will be updated in the draft LARP with the land acquisition process by the Revenue Department of District Zhob.

9.2 Compensation Costs

170. The resettlement budget was estimated considering the potential impacts, which included the loss of land, and allowances/ livelihood restoration. BID will ensure the timely payment of compensation and allowances, in order that the LARP could be implemented after update on the final design/alignment with respect to implementation schedule. The budget presented below is therefore provisional and will be finalized in the final LARP with the land acquisition process. The assessment of compensation for land is described as follows:

9.2.1 Compensation for Loss of Land

171. The total settled land affected due to the Siri Toi Dam Sub-project is 88 acres. Out of which 07 acres falls in dam area and remaining 81 acres falls in left bank irrigation system. The rates adopted for estimation of land cost are provided by the DC office District Zhob provisionally as Rs.300,000/acre including 15%LAS, which will be finalized by the Revenue Department after constituting price assessment committee. The letter for unit rate of land from DC Office is attached as **Annex-X**. However, the final land value for payment to DPs will be determined by the Revenue Department for inclusion in the awards under Section-11 of LAA-1894. The total cost of the affected land has been estimated Rs.26,400,000 (Rs. 26.40 million) (Table 9.1).

172. This LARP will be further updated into an implementation ready LARP upon availability of final compensation rates for land after the same is determined by DPAC or the land award (whichever is earlier).

Table 9-1: Estimation of the Cost of the Affected Settled Land

Sr. No.	Project Component	Name of Killi	Settled Land (Acres)	Unit Rate Rs./Acre	Total Estimated Cost (Rs.)
1	Dam Area	Landi	07	300,000	2,100,000
2	Left Bank Irrigation System	Ahmed Khel	81	300,000	24,300,000
3	Right Bank Irrigation System	Nil	00	00	00
Total			88	300,000	26,400,000 including 15% LAS

9.3 Impact on Structures

173. As per detailed design and field social surveys, there are 05 rooms (animal sheds) identified in the dam area that will be inundated and need to relocate. These rooms are used for animals in rainy season. The affected rooms are constructed with stone, mud with thatched roof. The total covered area of the 05 rooms is 896 sq.ft. The total cost of the affected rooms including shifting allowance i.e. Rs. 50,000 have been worked out Rs. 946,000 (0.95 million). The unit rate for the compensation of structures is adopted after the assessment by the District Buildings Department (C&W), District Zhob. The letter is provided in the **Annex- XII**.

9.4 Impact on Trees

174. There are about 57 fruit trees (pomegranate), falling within the reservoir area. These fruit trees fall in the land area of Killi Landi and will be cut down. The total cost of the affected trees have been worked out Rs. 2,508,000 (Rs. 2.50 million). The Compensation of the affected trees is assessed by the Agriculture/Horticulture department, district Zhob. The letter is provided in the **Annex-XI** while the details of assessment is provided in the Annex-II.

9.4.1 Vulnerability Allowance

175. Total 09 vulnerable DPs have been identified based on the census and socio-economic survey of the DPs carried out during the month of December 2021. The vulnerable DPs have been identified as, who are very poor and their income is below the minimum wage rate fixed by Government of Pakistan in the financial year budget of 2021-22. The vulnerable DPs will be paid vulnerability allowances for three months @ Rs. 20,000/month, as per the Entitlement Matrix. The total budget of vulnerability allowance have been estimated **Rs. 540,000 (Rs. 0.540 million)**.

Table 9-2: Budget for Vulnerability Allowance

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	No. of DPs	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Period of Allowances (Months)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Vulnerability Allowance	Nos	09	20,000	03	540,000 (0.540 million)

9.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

176. Monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation process will be required through proper setup of internal and external monitoring arrangements. For this purpose, a sum of **Rs. 1,519,729 (Rs. 1.52 million)** is provided @ 5% of the total cost.

9.6 Contingencies

177. Contingencies cost amounting to **Rs. 3,191,430 (Rs.3.2 million)** @ 10% of the total cost has been added in the budget to cover unforeseen items which may be required during implementation of LARP.

9.7 Taxes

178. There is not any taxable item in the compensation package for the DPs; therefore, no federal or provincial government taxes will apply.

9.8 Source and Flow Of Financing

179. Finances for compensation, allowances, and administration of LARP preparation and implementation will be provided by the Government as counterpart funds, which are available with PMO during the financial year 2021-22. Costs for external monitoring tasks can be allocated under the loan. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for LARP tasks, the Government will have to allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in LARP plus 10% of contingencies before LARP implementation.

180. The Executing Agency BID is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement this LARP.

181. As per the flow of finances it is noted that the budget for land compensation will be disbursed by BID to the District Collector Office which will disburse the compensation to the DPs/ or concerned department/ agency. In case of compensation funds for other assets restoration works, employment, income loss, etc. will go from BID to the PMO which will disburse the funds to the DPs with assistance from the PIUs.

9.9 Budget Summary

182. The resettlement budget was estimated considering all assessments including, land acquisition, relocation of structures, cutting of trees and allowances etc. The total amount computed is **Rs. 35,105,728 (Rs. 35.11 million)**. The break-up of the amount is illustrated in the **Table 9-3** below. BID should ensure the timely payment of compensation by incorporating these costs in PC-I, so that the LARP could be implemented with respect to timeline given in implementation schedule of this LARP.

Table 9-3: Budget Summary

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount in Million Rs.	Remarks
1	Compensation Cost						
A)	Compensation for Loss of Land						
1	Land Compensation for Dam Area	Acres	7	300,000	210,000	2.1	Refer Table 9-1 Compensation is based on the replacement cost basis
2	Land Compensation for Left Bank Irrigation System	Acres	81	300,000	24,300,000	24.3	Refer Table 9-1 Compensation is based on the replacement cost basis
Total (A)					26,400,000	26.4	Including 15% CLS
B)	Compensation for Loss of Structures and Trees						
3	05 room being used as animal sheds	Sq.ft	896	1000	896,000	0.896	Refer Annex-II Compensation is based on the replacement cost basis
4	Trees	Nos	57	44,000	2,508,000	2.5	Refer Annex-II Compensation is based on the replacement cost basis
Total (B)					3,404,570	3.40	
C)	Allowances						
1	Vulnerable allowance to DPs	Nos.	09 for 3 months	20,000	540,000	0.54	Refer Section 9.3.1 03 months vulnerability allowance payment equal to Official Minimum Wages Rate of Rs. 20,000/month to DPs below poverty line).
2	Shifting allowance	Nos.	1 DP		50,000	0.05	Refer Section 9.3
Total (C)					590,000	0.59	

Total-1(A+B+C)					30,394,570	30.4		
2 RP Monitoring Cost								
1	Monitoring (Intermittent input)	Lump Sum	--	5% of the Total-1 cost	1,519,729	1.52	Refer Section 9.6	Monitoring and evaluation of through proper setup of internal and external monitoring arrangements.
Total -2					1,519,729	1.52		
Total (1+2)					31,914,299	32.0		
1	Contingencies @ 10%	-	-	-	3,191,430	3.2	Refer Section 9.7	
Grand Total					35,105,728	35.11		

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 General

183. The PMO-Irrigation Department will be responsible for the implementation of final LARP of Siri Toi Dam Sub-project. The PD (PMO) through the SESU will be responsible for the implementation of LARP in accordance with the procedures laid down in this LARP.

184. The coordination involved for various institutions for the implementation of LARP include BID (Executing Agency), and other line departments, such as Revenue, Forest, Agriculture, On-farm Water Management, Livestock and other concerned.

10.2 Balochistan Irrigation Department (BID)

185. A project management / project implementation unit (PMO/PIO) have been established in BID to oversee general project execution. Within the PIO, Social and Environment Safeguards Unit (SESU) have been created to manage all LAR related activities involved under the implementation of the subproject. In addition, BID and PMO will be supported through Project Design and Supervision Consultants for the project during LARP preparation, implementation and monitoring.

10.3 Social and Environmental Safeguards Unit (SESU)

186. The SESU will be overall responsible for LAR management during design and implementation of the project. It will look after all LAR activities according to provisions outlined under this LARP. Main functions of the SESU will include but not limited to: preparation, implementation and monitoring of LARP; Coordination with GRC and killi level DPCs; regular field visits and consultations with DPs and disclosure of LAR related information; track and monitor progress on LARP implementation and preparation of biannual social internal monitoring reports. SESU will have the safeguards related technical support from the project supervision consultants. The social safeguard management staff in SESU will include a Deputy Director Resettlement and a Deputy Director Social and Gender.

187. Specific tasks that SESU will perform are outlined below:

- Maintain oversight and quality control over all aspects of LARP preparation and implementation;
- Accompany the LARP preparation consultants during their field visits and consultations with DPs. This is to ensure consistency of approach and message to DPs, to avoid variation in information obtained and given, and to address issues immediately as they arise on site;
- Ensure that the LARP preparation consultants must include all the DPs along with the details of their property held e.g., land, structures, trees, crops, shops, etc. Preparation of LARP shall be strictly by the LARF mutually prepared by PIO of BID and ADB;
- Coordinate land acquisition process and resettlement planning activities for the Project and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DPs on all matters affecting DPs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the LARF, ADB's Social Safeguard Policies and Land Acquisition Act 1894. This will include coordination with District offices (Revenue Department, Forest Department, Agriculture Department, LARP preparation consultants and DPs as they relate to the Project;

- Ensure that land acquisition activity after publication of Section 4 is followed by updating land records and land price assessment reflective of current market rates. In coordination with the provincial governments, PIO participate in meetings of Land Price Assessment Committees and ensure that “replacement costs” are recommended for compensation;
- Ensure timely disclosure to all DPs of project design alignment, land acquisition notifications issued by the LAC under the LAA in accessible places and in a format and language easily understood by DPs, and facilitate meaningful consultation with all DPs on the information disclosed by the LAC/Revenue Department;
- Publish details of the designated office from where all information regarding alignment, design, road maps, revenue maps of land, information on price assessment and unit rates about assets lost can be acquired, with name of the focal person to contact;
- Internally review the LARP, coordinate with ADB in review and approval of LARP, and ensure timely disclosure of approved LARP on BID Website and translation of Summary LARP in local language for disclosure to DPs;
- Review the LARP submitted by the consultants to ensure that these are in compliance to the LARF before submission to ADB;
- Coordinate with ADB on review and approval processes and respond to the comments/queries and provide clarifications in a responsive manner for early and timely approval of LARP ; and
- Ensure the disclosure of approved LARP on BID website and translation of summary LARP in local language for its disclosure to DPs.

188. For smooth and timely implementation of LARP and monitor day to day LARP implementation progress and consolidate Social/LARP Monitoring reports some specific tasks that SESU will perform the following:

- Verify data on DPs. Prepare, issue and distribute identity cards for each non-titleholder DPs category;
- Translate summary approved LARP in local language with all necessary information for DPs and ensure it disclosure through formal and informal manner in close coordination of revenue, and other in line departments; and document this process to avoid and reply to future complaints in this respect;
- Ensure that all field visits and consultations with the DPs are properly documented, photographed and recorded on video; such record shall be placed in the Project office.
- Facilitate and support the LAC and Project Director throughout compensation disbursement process by extending its support in office and field during preparation of claims and issuance of compensation vouchers and cheques, This includes coordination with DPs, PIO and district land revenue authorities involved in disbursement of compensation;
- Mobilize and facilitate the DPs to process their compensation claims and receive compensation;
- Support Project office /PD /PIO to establish multi-tiered grievance redress mechanism at village level, subproject level, project level and support the PIO and DPs in recording, processing/investigation and disposal of complaints;
- Develop database management system to be used for internal and external monitoring of the LARP implementation and evaluation of degree of achievement of the objective set forth in LARP;

- Provide assistance and access to database and coordinate with External/Independent monitor to facilitate him to monitor and evaluate the project;
- Publish details of the designated office from where all information regarding alignment, design, project maps, revenue maps of land to be acquired, price assessment and information regarding complaints status / redress can be obtained by the DPs, with name of the focal person to contact. Mobile phone numbers of all personnel of this unit must be mentioned for the convenience of DPs.

189. In addition to the implementation of LAR activities above, the SESU at PMO/PIO will monitor day-to-day progress on LAR implementation activities and ensure smooth and timely implementation of LARP and execution of sub-project works in a manner consistent with the LARP and LARF provisions. The PIO will share LARP implementation status through monthly project progress reports, while separate LARP and social monitoring reports (internal) will be prepared and shared with ADB biannually or following reporting frequency (depending on the scale and sensitivity/complexity of the project impacts) agreed in ADB cleared LARP for each sub-project. Besides, the SESU assisted by the safeguards staff mobilized by the DSCS/PIC will report to ADB on any unforeseen impact and will prepare and implement corrective action plan or addendum to sub-project LARP under ADB's guidance to ensure project implementation is fully consistent with the ADB's safeguards requirements. Any corrective action plan or addendum to LARP prepared and cleared by ADB shall be disclosed.

10.4 External Monitoring Agent (EMA)

190. BID will engage a qualified individual/firm as external monitor to review and assess the LARP implementation. The main objective of the EM process is to provide a third-party independent review of LARP implementation and provide necessary recommendations. The External Monitor shall prepare and share biannual social monitoring reports with BID and the ADB for review and acceptance. All ADB cleared biannual social monitoring reports will be disclosed on ADB and BID's websites and monitoring results will be shared with the DPs and local communities.

10.5 Project Design and Supervision Consultants/ Project Implementation Consultant

191. The PIO-BWRDP will be assisted by the Project Design and Supervision Consultants/Project Implementation Consultant who will be responsible for preparing/reviewing the detail design of the subprojects and will assist the PMU/PIU during preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring of the LARP. The PDSC/PIC will hire the services of the following qualified and experienced staff to augment capacity of the SESU staff in delivery of the LAR tasks and will provide on job assistance and coaching to the EAs staff for their better understanding on the safeguards requirements and management. The PDSC/PIC safeguards staff (1 resettlement specialist, 1 gender specialist and 2 junior sociologists) will be on full time basis and will closely coordinate with the SESU staff to assist them in delivering the LAR management tasks.

10.6 Local/ District Government

192. The Zhob district officer revenue/deputy commissioner is the land acquisition collector at district level while his assistants/deputies are the LAC for the Tehsils are appointed to. All land acquisition affairs, including publication of notifications under LAA provisions,

identification and assessment of land, determination and delivery of compensation for land acquired under law rest with the LAC. To deliver its functions the LAC has number of other supporting officials, most notably the Patwaries, (the land records keeper) who retains the land management record and carry out specific roles in land acquisition process that include measurement of land and preparation of land maps and record identification, verification and updating of land titles, and issuance of land title documents to be used at the time of processing of compensation claims etc. So, keeping in view the role of local land administration authorities, they will be engaged and coordinated throughout project implementation to ensure the project ROW lands are made available adequately and timely.

193. Besides, land administration authority discussed above, other line department of local/district government that will play a vital role in LAR planning include, Buildings and Roads department, Agriculture Department and Forest Department. The assessment of affected asset different from land, i.e., structures, crops, and trees fall under preview of these departments, so during LARP planning these local government departments will be closely coordinated to get the updated assessment rates to ensure the compensation of acquired assets is fully reflective to replacement cost.

10.7 ADB

194. ADB will review all LARP and confirm their responsiveness to ADB's safeguards requirements. In cases where these do not meet ADB's requirements, ADB can advise for additional assessment and improvement of the LARP to comply ADB's safeguards requirements. ADB will also conduct periodic social safeguards reviews, to verify that LAR planning and implementation is being carried out as agreed in this LARF and the subproject LARP.

10.8 Coordination Initiatives

195. The land acquisition for public interest projects is responsibility of the provincial government through the Provincial Board of Revenue and its subordinate land administration offices at district level, i.e. the District Land Revenue offices assisted by the other line departments of local Government. With the effective coordination of departments/agencies involved in land acquisition under LAA provisions, the assessment of LAR impacts and compensation can be completed smoothly and eligible and entitled DPs can be paid timely. By making timely payment to the DPs, a smooth and timely project implementation could be ensured. The guidance and support by provincial government including, BOR and its subordinate offices at district level, provincial communication and works department, agriculture and cooperative department will be critical to implement the project and may require coordination at management level and working level. For improved coordination among the government departments involved in land acquisition process the government will constitute LAR coordination committee at district/river basin level. A LAR coordination committee at the district level will be constituted for the project.

10.9 LAR Coordination Committee

196. At PMO level a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Coordination Committee will be constituted consisting of Director/Deputy Director Social SESU, Additional Deputy

Commissioner/LAC for respective district, representative (not below the level of deputy district officer) of Irrigation, Agriculture, Forest and C&W departments with resettlement specialist (mobilized through PIC) as secretary to the LARCC. The LARC will support and guide the PIU team in i) assessment of LAR impacts, census and socio-economic surveys, ii) review the on- going market rates of land and assist PIU/LAC in determining the replacement cost for land and land-based assets. The LAR Coordination Committee will meet regularly to review the progress on assessment of impacts, valuation of assets on replacement cost basis and acquisition of land and resolution of grievances on impact assessment and determination of compensation during LARP planning and preparation stages. Such review meetings will be conducted on monthly basis, however, if required the LARCC can call additional issue specific meetings to ensure proper and timely implementation of the subprojects.

10.10 Capacity Building of BID/ACD

197. The capacity of BID/ACD in particular the SESU will be enhanced under the project with respect to implementation of LARP and EMPs under the project and also to improve BID/ACD capacity in planning, development and operation of water resources management systems with proper consideration to environmental and social issues and participation of stakeholders in order to make water systems sustainable in the long run and generate higher benefits.

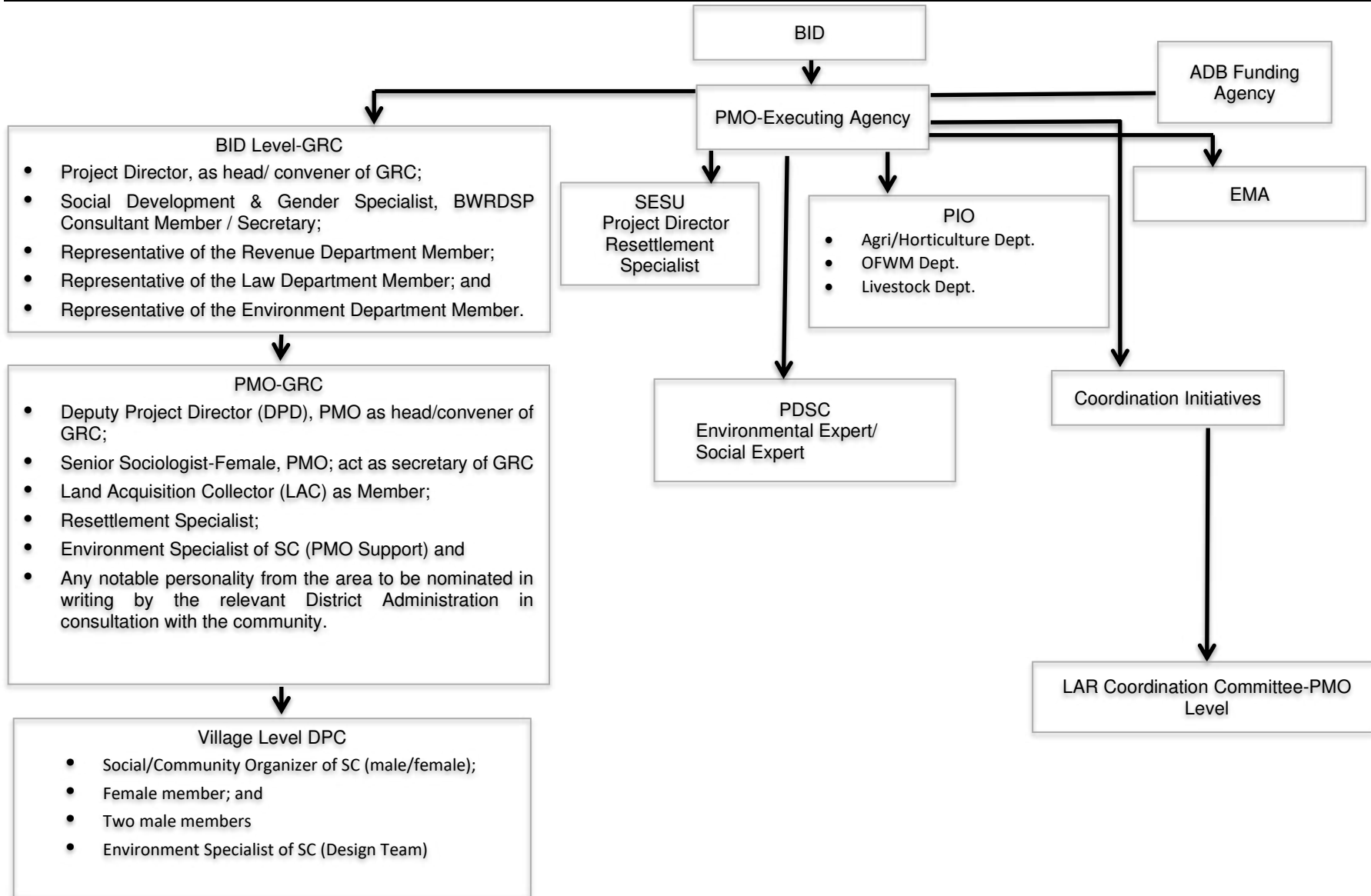


Figure 10-1: BID’s Institutional Setup for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 LARP Implementation

198. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of this LARP including payment of compensation of land and allowances/ livelihood restoration and redress of community concerns. Based on previous projects, the implementation of all relevant clauses of the LAA 1894, takes 12 months or more depending upon the complexity of issues. The implementation should be verified by an independent/ external monitor. ADB considers LARP implementation to start after the approval of the final/implementation-ready LARP. All activities prior to the approval of the final LARP are considered as part of preparation. The notification under Section 5, physical marking of the land under Section 8, recording of statements and claims from DPs, and assessment of the affected assets up to the period prior to issuance of notice of land award is considered part of LARP preparation.

199. It is expected that the PIO-SESU and PDSC in coordination with the Revenue Department (DO Revenue/ LAC), will be able to implement the LARP upto January 2022. Thus, payment of land and other compensation will be completed by the end of January 2022. A tentative timeline for the finalization and implementation of LARP (milestones) and its associated activities are given in Table 11-1 and presented in **Figure 11-1**.

Table 11-1: Tentative LARP Implementation Plan

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
1	Submission of updated Draft LARP	Consultants/PMO	16-12-2021
2	Approval of Updated LARP*	ADB	25-12-2021
3	Contract award to contractor	PMO	Upto 31-12-2021
4	Publish Notification of Section 4 & 5 of LLA		
4 a	Notification of Section 4	DC/LAC/Commissioner	13-7-2021 (Done)
4 b	Notification of Section 5	DC/LAC/Commissioner	16-11-2021 (Done)
4.c	Notification of Section 5A	DC/LAC/Commissioner	22-12-2021
5	Constitution of DPAC and its Meeting	Revenue Department	25-01-2022
5a	Land Prices Notified Under Section 6 of LAA	Revenue Department	25-01-2022
5b	Minutes of the DPAC Meeting Carrying the Land Prices	Revenue Department	27-01-2022
6	Hire and Mobilize EMA	PMO	31-01-2022
7	Public Hearing and Notices to DPs under Section 9 of LAA		
7a	Notices to DPs regarding their claims	LAC	07-02-2022
7b	Public Hearing under Section 9	LAC	15-02-2022
8	Formation of GRC		25-02-2022
9	Land Award under Section 11 of LAA for Settled Land		
9a	Notices to DPs to receive land compensation	LAC	25-02- 2022
9b	Disbursement of land compensation to the DPs	LAC	07-03- 2022
10	Submission of IMR	PMO	22-3-2022

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
11	Submit External Monitoring Report	EMA	07-04-2022
11a	ADB's Approval of EMA Compliance Report **	ADB	15-04-2022
12	Contractor's Pre-construction Activities:		
12a	Payment of Mobilization Advance to Contractor	PMO/Contractor	15-04- 2022
12b	Letter to commencement of civil work to be carried out on settled land	PMO/Contractor	22-04-2022

*This is conditional to the availability of final compensation rates for settled land from the DPAC government departments.

**This is conditional to ADB's acceptance of the EMA validated social due diligence report of the unsettled land.

12. MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 General

200. The land acquisition and resettlement activities will be monitored both internally and externally. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMO through Social & Environmental Safeguard Unit (SESU) and with the support of Project Design and Supervision Consultants (PDSC), while the external monitoring will be carried out by deploying an External Monitoring Agent as the project involves land acquisition and other impact. In this context, a qualified external monitor will be hired by the PIU after approval by the ADB.

201. The PMO will prepare the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the external monitor before implementation of the LARP commences and get clearance from ADB. External monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs. These reports will be submitted to the ADB for review and approval and to be disclosed on the ADB website.

12.2 Internal Monitoring

202. The internal monitoring will be carried by the PMO through Social & Environmental Safeguard Unit (SESU) and with the support of Project Design and Supervision Consultants (PDSC) on a quarterly and semi - annual basis. In the case of temporary or permanent relocation of displaced persons, or provision of livelihood support measures, internal monitoring beyond the provision of evidence of payments of cash compensation will be routinely carried out by the PMO. Submission of internal monitoring reports to ADB should be done on a quarterly and semi-annual basis, separate from the usual progress reporting so these can be uploaded on the ADB website for disclosure. Although the progress reports may contain some general update on resettlement, these are not disclosed.

203. Indicators to be used for internal monitoring will be those directly related to the land acquisition process, including levels of household well-being/ welfare. These indicators need to relate to the change in circumstances before project commencement, during construction and post construction. This information will be collected directly in the field by the PDSC under the supervision of SESU and analysed in order to assess the progress and results of the LARP implementation. The reports will be consolidated quarterly and semi-annual, following the standards of ADB. The following are the specific times for setting of monitoring/ benchmarks data/ reports:

- During the initial information campaign and consultation with DPs.
- At the time of assessment of land acquisition entitlements, and also at the time of compensation payment for land and trees (if any).

12.3 External Monitoring

204. An independent monitoring consultant will be hired to conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of all LARP under the Project and review any emerging LAR issues during implementation of all subprojects. The EMA will review and validate the LARP implementation progress, assess the efficacy of the LARP implementation and identify the areas of concern with corrective actions to be implemented for achieving the objectives of the

sub-project LARP and complying ADB's safeguards requirements during project execution. The External Monitor shall prepare and share biannual social monitoring reports with BID and the ADB for review and acceptance. All ADB cleared biannual social monitoring reports will be disclosed on ADB and BID's websites and monitoring results will be shared with the DPs and local communities.

205. The proposed indicators for external monitoring tasks include:

- Review and validate the internal monitoring reports prepared by PMO-SESU;
- Status of LARP implementation including payment of compensation to the DPs;
- Status of redress of community complaints and time spent to resolve the community grievances;
- Carry out the consultations with DPs, officials of project management and other concerned departments to share the feedback/ lessons learnt;
- Identify gaps regarding LARP implementation and suggest remedial measures; and also develop a corrective action plan; and

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

- Reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options etc.;
- Quality and frequency of consultation and disclosure;
- Rehabilitation of different vulnerable groups;
- Disbursement of compensation and other entitlements; and
- Grievance procedures, including recording, reporting, processing and redress of grievances.

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

12.4 Reporting Requirement

208. Executing Agency (through PMO) will prepare internal monitoring report on quarterly and semi-annual basis and the EMR will also be prepared by the EMA on bi-annual basis. The report will identify the gaps and appropriate recommendations for compliance purposes. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. The M&E documents will also be publicly available (after approval from the ADB), including posting in project website.

209. Following reporting mechanism (Table 12.1) will be adopted to keep the PMO and donor agency informed about the progress on LARP implementation including the resolution of any disputes and problems that may be encountered during the reporting period.

Table 12-1: Reporting Mechanism for the LARP

Sr. No.	Type of Report	Reporting Period	Submitted By	To Whom Submitted
1	Internal Monitoring Report	In first week of each quarter	SESU-PMO	Donor Agency (i.e., ADB)
2	EMR	Bi-annual Basis	EMA	Donor Agency (i.e., ADB)
3	Final Evaluation Report	On completion of the project	SESU-PMO	Donor Agency (i.e., ADB)

12.5 Disclosure of Reports

210. All monitoring reports will be translated and disclosed as per ADB's SPS 2009 and communication policy as well as by placing its copies in an accessible place in a manner and language understandable to the DPs.

LIST OF DPs

Name of Affected Land Owner	Total DPs	Name of Father	Khasra Nos.
Yasim Khan, Amin Ullah, Naqeeb Ullah, Naseem Ullah	4	Ehsan Ullah	1,4,5,6,7,13,14,15,16, 17,18,19,20.
Ehasn Ullah	1	Safar	
Imdad Ullah	1	Muhammad Zubair Mehbob Ullah	
Aziz ur Rehman, Habib Ullah, Atta Ullah Shah	3	Hameed Ullah	
Shams Ullah,Ubaid ullah,Rehmat Ullah, Habib Ullah,	4	Kamkali	2,3,8,9,10,11,12
Abdul Qadoos	1	Abdul Khalik	535,537,538 539,541,551,552,555, 556,557,562,563,566, 568,878,881,883,884, 885, 888,889,886,916,921, 922,923,925,926
Abdul Hakeem, Abdul Haleem, Abdul Azeem, Abdul Kareem, Hafiz Abdul Qadir	4	Muhammad Yaqoob	
Mehbob ul Haq, Mehmood ul Haq, M. Younis, M.Ayoub	4	Faiz ul Haq	
Noor ul Haq,Sana ul Haq, Shafi ul Haq, Ameen ul Haq	4	Abdul Haq	
Nizam ud Din	1	Paio	
Muhammad Yaar, Allah Yaar	2	Moosa Jan	
Abdul Wahab, Abdul Sattar, Abdul Razzaq	3	Abd ur Rehman	
Badar ud Din, Noor ud Din	2	Jalal ud Din	
Shams ud Din	1	Siddique	
Sharaf ud Din	1	Ali	
Faiz ud Din	1	Taaj ud Din	
Ameen Ullah	1	Safi	
Juma Gul, Juma Raheem	2	Paind	
Ilm ud Din, Umar ud Din	2	Muhammad Din	

Name of Affected Land Owner	Total DPs	Name of Father	Khasra Nos.
Alla ud Din	1	Asal Din	448,535,537,538,545, 887,888,538,103,104
Zafran	1	M.khan	
Saheb Jaan	1	M. Khan	
Saif Ullah	1	Marjan	
Jalil	1	Paio	
Abdul Majeed	1	Abdul Rehman	
Muhammad Ashreen, Abdur Rahim, Abdul Zahir	3	Abdul Haleem	
Dhingull, Naseem Gull	2	Shingull	
Dur Muhammad, Jamal Ud Din	2	Daulat	
Muhammad Daraz, Muhammad Khan, Hakeem Khan	3	Jamal Khan	
Rasheed	1	Shadi Khan	
Daad Muhammad	1	Nawab Khan	
Yar Muhammad, Baz Muhammad	2	Noor Muhammad	
Atta Ullah	1	Merek	
Saifullah	1	Jalat	
Ghulam Qadir	1	Sher Dil	
Umer Khan	1	Ali Baig	
Gulbaran	1	Wali	
Abdul	1	Gulistan	
Shankai	1	Yahya	
Muhammad Raheem	1	Ali	
Abdul Aziz, Muhammad Afzal, Abdul Lateef	3	Fazil	
Masood Khan, Nasir Khan, Quresh Khan	3	Fazal Din	
Paio	3	Ramzan	
Safar	1	Meera Khan	
Kamkali	1	Shabee	
Toor	1	Muhammad Kareem	
Ghulam Haider	1	Mir Hassan	
Kareem	1	Mosa Kaleem	
Waseel	1	Amin	
Nasr ud Din, Najmuddin	2	Mir Hamza	

Name of Affected Land Owner	Total DPs	Name of Father	Khasra Nos.
Faizullah Khan, Janan Khan, Jafer Khan, Samand Khan	4	Fazal	
Atta Ullah, Samiullah, Naseeb Ullah, Matee Ullah	4	Hussain Khan	
Bashir Khan, Naeem Khan, Mohabbat Khan, Nadir Khan, Akram Shah	5	Muhammad Yousaf	
Muhammad Jan, Neik Muhammad, Abdul Qayyum, Muhammad Younas, Noor Muhammad, Muhammad Shah Khan, Muhammad Sadiq, Muhammad Afzal	8	Muhammad Shah	
Sahib Jan, Sher Jan, Muhammad Rafique	3	Aziz	
Mehrab Khan, Gull Shah Khan, Shaista Khan	3	Sahab Khan	
Bismillah Khan, Naseeb Ullah Khan, Asfand Yar Khan	3	Sardar Khan	
Mubashir Muhammad, Muhammad ud Din	2	Sarwar	
Habib Ullah, Noor Ullah	2	Ahmad	
Talah, Tauseef Mehmood	2	Majeed	
Gull Muhammad Khan, Zain ul Abdeen	2	Wahid	
Abdul Gafar	1	Baran	
Yar Muhammad	1	Gohar Khan	
Jalal ud Din	1	Jhamak	
Noor ud Din	1	Jhamak	538,545, 103104
Muhammad Jameel	1	Muzamil	
Angshai	1	Hayat	448 (53-54)
Total	129		88 Acres

حصانہ رقم و قیدہ موضع کنڈی میں حلقہ گنوں کی تفصیل و ضلعہ ڈیرہ بھائی شاہ 2022ء سرسئی ٹوی ڈسٹرکٹ

نمبر کھنڈہ	نمبر کھنڈہ	نام مالک مع احوال	نام بزرگ مع احوال	تفریقہ	رقبہ مع تصحیح
1	1	احسان الدوید سنہ	خود کاشت و قبو	1	1-39
2	4	ماسم خان آسن اللہ	ماکن	4	0-2
3	5	شعیب اللہ نسیم الدلیران		5	0-20
4	6	احسان اللہ نسیم الدلیران		6	0-11
5	7	سائیکرپ ... لفت		7	0-23
6	13	دکڑا ندران بیگوز ... لفت		13	2-27
7	14			14	0-10
8	15			15	1-37
9	16			16	0-11
10	17			17	0-11
11	18			18	0-17
12	19			19	0-18
13	20			20	0-5
				مظہر	11-31
				13	
				نوروز باغیچہ الہ	نوروز
				0-23	11-8
2	2	شمس اللہ عبید اللہ رحمت اللہ	قبو 5 ماکن	2	4-5
3	3	حبیب اللہ لہران کلہی قوم سندھیل		3	0-4
4	8	سارہ راجہ اہو کلہی سائیکرپ جمعہ لہران		8	1-30
5	9 لفت		9	1-30
6	10	احسان الدوید سنہ ڈووز ... لفت		10	4-19
7	11			11	1-32
8	12			12	3-36
				مظہر	17-36
				7	نوروز

شماره و قبه موقوفه کندی حلقه گنجی محفل و ضلع تبریز سال 1320 هجری قمری کرم

شماره قبه	شماره کتب	نام مالک حس احوال	نام بزرگوار ظل	برقعه	رقبه موقوفه
1	1	محمد الدوله سفره عابد الله	خود کانت	1	39-0
		انوار الله محمد بیبره محبوب الله		4	2-0
		عمر بنی الرحمن صیبه الله علی شاه		5	20-0
		سیران محمد الدوله		6	11-0
		کامران محمد الدوله		7	23-0
		...		13	27-4
		...		14	10-0
		...		15	37-1
		...		16	11-0
		...		17	11-0
		...		18	17-0
		...		19	18-0
		...		20	5-0
				قطع 11-31	
				13	
				نور علی باجمه اولی نفرین	
				0-23	11-8
				2	5-4
				3	4-0
				8	30-1
				9	30-1
				10	19-4
				11	32-1
				12	36-3
				قطع 17-36	
				7	

محمد الدوله سفره نور... $\frac{1}{4}$
 دیر الله... $\frac{3}{4}$

تعداد صفحات	نمبره	نازکده حواله احوال	نازکده حواله احوال	نمبره کتونی	نمبره کتاتره
11-26	538	حقه بفر مال کمال	37 حصه ذیل	104	103
<p>جلال الدین دلد 2 کتاتره 2 نوز واصل کارفرمای آموختن سلفیه نوز کتاتره 29... 4 حصه نور الدین دلد 2 کتاتره 30... 4 حصه علیه الدین 2 کتاتره 31... 2 حصه علیه الدین 2 کتاتره 32... 1 حصه جلیه دلد 2 کتاتره 35... 2 حصه غنیه دلد 2 کتاتره 56... 1 حصه زلفیه دلد 2 کتاتره 57... 1 حصه صاحبان دلد 2 کتاتره 58... 2 حصه سینه کتاتره 2 کتاتره 60... 1 حصه حرفه دلد 2 کتاتره 62... 4 حصه کتاتره 60 انتقال کتاتره 69... 2 حصه دلیل دلد 2 کتاتره 70... 2 حصه کتاتره 92... 2 حصه کتاتره 90... 4 حصه کتاتره 93... 2 حصه کتاتره 94... 1 حصه کتاتره 101... 2 حصه</p>					

فہرستہ رقبہ جو ضلع احمد نگر حلقہ گتوئی کھنڈ میں واقع ہے۔ ڈسٹرکٹ سب ڈیویژن احمد نگر

رقبہ نمبر	رقبہ جو ضلع	نام بزرگ احوال	نام مالک - احوال	رقبہ گتوئی	رقبہ نمبر
			مفتی حیدر ولد میر حسن سندھ کما 26 3 ص	115	114
			کریم ولد جوسی سلیم سندھ کما 3 ص وسیل ولد آرمین سندھ کما 7 ص 1 ص		
			لہذا میں خیم الدین لہران سندھ کما یا سقہ۔ بازقہ لہران نورقہ عطا اللہ ولد میر تک سندھ کما 49 ص		2 ص
			میر علی اللہ خان جابان خان۔ صفو خان محمد خان لہران فاضل محمد محمد سندھ کما نمبر 79 1 ص		
			عطا اللہ سمیع اللہ۔ لعیب اللہ حطع اللہ لہران حسین خان سندھ کما نمبر 81 1 ص		
			دستگیر ولد سید شکیل سندھ کما نمبر 83 .. 1 ص		اشان نمبر 141
			لبشر خان نعیم خان قصب خان نادر خان اسم شہ لہران محمد یوسف		اشان نمبر 149
			محمد جان ولد سید محمد عبد العزیز محمد یونس نور محمد محمد شاہ خان	141 155	
			محمد صادق محمد افضل لہران محمد شاہ عاصم جان شیر خان محمد رفیق لہران عزیز محمد شاہ		8 ص
			محمد امجد خان محمد شاہ خان لہران صاحب خان محمد اللہ خان لعیب اللہ خان رفیق اللہ خان لہران سردار خان		
			مشتاق محمد محمد یونس لہران سردار سندھ کما نمبر 87 8 ص		
			حبیب اللہ نور اللہ لہران احمد محمد محمد محمد لہران محمد محمد محمد زین العابدین لہران واحد محمد کما نمبر 26		اشان نمبر 99

دانشنامه مرتبه دومه احمد خلی حلقه گسترده کتب معتبره در طب و دوا

رقم مرتبه اول	عنوان	نام مؤلف	نام کتاب	جلد	صفحه
		عبدالمجید دلا عبد الرحمن	فهرست مشتمل بر 57 کتاب	115	114
۲۳		عبدالمجید دلا عبد الرحمن	فهرست مشتمل بر 57 کتاب		
		دینعلی نسیم مل لیران	مشتمل بر 4 کتاب		
		سعید جمال الدین لیران	دولت مندرج		
		محمد دراز	فهرست مشتمل بر 2 کتاب		
		محمد دراز	فهرست مشتمل بر 4 کتاب		
		شیراز	فهرست مشتمل بر 47 کتاب		
		عطا الله	فهرست مشتمل بر 49 کتاب		
		سید الله	فهرست مشتمل بر 53 کتاب		
		عمر خان	فهرست مشتمل بر 95 کتاب		
		عبدالله	فهرست مشتمل بر 93 کتاب		
		شیراز	فهرست مشتمل بر 94 کتاب		
		محمد رحیم	فهرست مشتمل بر 96 کتاب		
		محمد رفیع	فهرست مشتمل بر 111 کتاب		
		محمد رفیع	فهرست مشتمل بر 113 کتاب		

تقریر متاثرہ رقبہ دومینہ الراجیل حلقہ گسٹری سمیل منیلا 2021 لفس سال 2021

رقبہ رقم قسم زمین	عزیزہ	نام بزرگم ولد	نام ماں دم ولد	عزیزہ	عزیزہ
13-9 غیر سٹین غندی	916	عقبولہ ماں	حبوب الحق محمود الحق	"	"
7-5 غیر سٹین کوکھم	921		محمد یونس محمد الوب لہان		
1-26 غیر سٹین واد	922		مبین الحق لہان تم منوعل		
12-5 غیر سٹین کوکھم	923		سارہ الراجیل	جوالہ اشقال	
10-5 غیر سٹین غندی	925		سائیدہ	52	
	مجموع 25-14	5			

مقتضیہ رقم جو منہ احمد علی حلیم لکھنؤی تحصیل منہ تروپ لکھنؤ

رقم حصہ قسم زمین	رقم حصہ	نام بزرگم احوال	نام ماہ اسم احوال	رقم پختہ	رقم کاشتہ
3-0-0	891	محمود خان	نور الحق شاد الحق شفیع الحق	12	12
5-0-0	896		آمین الحق لہ ان عبد الحق		
1-15-0	893		تعم مذکورہ کار بنیادی		
0-36-0	892		احمد علی سائید		
4-30-0	894				
3-37-0	895				
4-3-0	899				
6-9-0	900				
5-29-0	901				
5-15-0	902				
1-8-0	917				
5-8-0	926				
46-36-0	مقطع 12				

فہرستہ رقبہ موضع احمد نگر

رقبہ موضع زمین	نمبرہ	نام زمیندار	نام مکان/محلہ	رقبہ
رقبہ موضع زمین	448	خود لائت	انگوشی و دیو پست (موضع احمد نگر)	53
4-20			موضع احمد نگر	54

مشترکہ رقم جو منجہ احمد علی حلقہ گتوں کی عملی اصلاح رتبہ لکھنے کے لئے لکھا گیا ہے

غیر منجہ	غیر منجہ	نام ماں کے ہم احوال	نام پڑاؤم اول	رقبہ منجہ
103	104	37 حصہ ذیل	حسینہ مارکی	20-8

جلال الدین ولد عبد قوم منجہ
 کارمنہ احمد علی سائیدہ منجہ
 نور الدین ولد عبد کاتب منجہ
 علم الدین عمر الدین لہران منجہ
 عدو الدین ولد اہل دین منجہ
 جلیل ولد بابو منجہ
 عظیم قادر ولد شیر دین منجہ
 رعفران ولد محمد جان منجہ
 صاحب جان ولد محمد جان منجہ
 مسیحا اللہ جان ولد محمد جان منجہ
 فتحہ جمیل بیوہ لہران منجہ
 کریم ولد حوسنی حکیم منجہ
 وصیل ولد فتحہ آصفین منجہ
 گل باران ولد وئی منجہ
 عمر ولد علی بیگ منجہ
 عبدل ولد گلستان منجہ
 شنگی ولد یحییٰ منجہ
 بازخان ولد نصیب خان منجہ

کلیاں
69

جلیل ولد بابو منجہ
 حصہ

فہرستہ ذمہ دہن وضع احمد علی حکیم گنوی تحصیل و ضلع ترقی کال 2020 ڈگری سب برادری

نمبر کتاب	نمبر لغتوں	نام صاحب حوالہ	نام پتر حوالہ	نمبر صفحہ	ذمہ دہن وضع
114	115	عبد القدر بن ولید بن ابی القاسم کھانہ	تعمیر حوالہ	535	12-34
74	74	عبد الحکیم وغیرہ لہران خیر لغویہ	اصح	537	12-03
152	152	عبد رحیم کھانہ 10	اصح	565	23-13
12	12	عبد الرحمن وغیرہ لہران نفع الحق	اصح	887	2-15
		عبد رحیم کھانہ 11	اصح	888	2-2
		نور الحق بنتا الحق نفع الحق	اصح		
		آمین الحق لہران عبد الحق نفع کھانہ 12			
		زمانہ اصلاح الموقوفہ در حرم دارالعلوم			
		عبد رحیم کھانہ 13			
		محمد سائز الدیار لہران سوک جان			
		عبد رحیم کھانہ 18			
		عبد الوہاب عبد القادر عبد الزمان			
		لہران عبد الرحمن نفع کھانہ 20			
		بدر الدین نور الدین لہران حیدر الدین			
		شمس الدین ولد محمد بن بابر ولد نفع کھانہ 22			
		عبد رحیم کھانہ 25			
		سراج الدین ولد علی عینی الدین ولد			
		سراج الدین نفع کھانہ 26			
		آمین الدین ولد صافی جمیل جمیل			
		لہران بابتی نفع کھانہ 27			
		جلد اول الدین ولد محمد نفع کھانہ 29			
		نور الدین ولد محمد نفع کھانہ 30			
		علم الدین علم الدین لہران محمد بن نفع کھانہ 31			
		عبد الدین ولد احمد دین نفع کھانہ 33			
		جلیل ولد بابر نفع کھانہ 35			
		فرمان ولد محمد خان نفع کھانہ 57			
		صاحب جان ولد محمد خان نفع کھانہ 58			
		مصطفیٰ الدخان ولد محمد خان نفع کھانہ 60			

52-27

ذمہ دہن

فہرستہ و قیود مذکور

رقم قیود و قیود	رقم قیود	رقم قیود	رقم قیود	رقم قیود
10	10	115	115	115
9	9	99	99	99
29	28	41	41	41
2	91	49	49	49
		53	53	53
		56	56	56

رقم قیود و قیود

رقم قیود

رقم قیود

رقم قیود

رقم قیود

115
 99
 41
 49
 53
 56

10
 9
 29
 2
 91



Annex-II**List and Cost of Affected Rooms**

Sr. No.	Name of Killi/Mouza	Name of DP	Father Name	Type of affected structure	Type of construction	Covered Area (Sq.ft)	Unit Construction Rate (Rs./sq.ft)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Shifting Allowance (Rs.)
01	Landi	Hameed Ullah	Safar	Room-1(Animal Shed)	Semi-pacca	200	1000*	200,000	50,000
				Room-2(Animal Shed)		200	1000	200,000	
				Room-3(Animal Shed)		168	1000	168,000	
				Room-4(Animal Shed)		168	1000	168,000	
				Room-5(Animal Shed)		160	1000	160,000	
Total				05	896		896,000		
Grand Total						946,000			

*District Building Department Zhob will determine the final compensation rate

List and Cost of Affected Fruit Trees

Sr. No.	Name of Killi/Mouza	Name of DP	Father Name	Type of affected Tree	Total No. of trees	Average Age of Plant (years)	Total Fruit Bearing Age (years)	Average Production/Year (Kg)	Total Production of productive life span (Kg)	Price/ Kg (Rs.)	Total Unit Cost of Affected Single Tree (Rs.)	Total Cost of all affected Trees (Rs.)
01	Landi	Hameed Ullah	Safar	Pomegranate	57	18	15*	18	270	163	44,000	2,508,570
Total Cost (Rs.)					57							2,508,570

*Rate of the fruit trees obtained from Office of the Agricultural Engineer, Agricultural Engineering Department Zhob Zone through Letter No-418 dated January 03, 2022, attached as Annex-XII.

Annex-III**LIST OF VULNERABLE DPs**

Sr. No.	Village/ Killi	Name of DP	Father Name	Occupation	Monthly Income (Rs.)
1	Ahmed Khel	Sami ullah	Hussain Khan	Retired	15,000
2	Ahmed Khel	Amin Ullah	Ehsan Ullah	Labour	15,000
3	Ahmed Khel	Muhammad Ayub	Faiz-ul-haq	Labour	16,000
4	Ahmed Khel	Muhammad Younis	Faiz-ul-haq	Driver	16,000
5	Ahmed Khel	Mehmood-ul- Haq	Faiz-ul-haq	Disabled	Supported by relatives
6	Ahmed Khel	Naqeeb Ullah	Ehsan Ullah	Labour	18,000
7	Ahmed Khel	Gulla Khan	Jalil	Labour	16,000
8	Landi	Alyan Khan	Imdad Ullah	Labour	12000
9	Ahmed Khel	Muhammad Qasim	Ghulam Qadir	Disabled	Supported by relatives

List of verified vulnerable DPs of Siri Toi Dam.

Sr. No.	Village/ Killi	Name of DP	Father Name	Occupation	Monthly Income (Rs.)
1	Ahmed Khel	Sami ullah	Hussain Khan	Retired	15000
2	Landi	Amin ullah	Ehsan ullah	Labour	15000
3	Ahmed Khel	M. Ayoub	Faiz ul Haq	Labour	16000
4	- do -	M. Younis	Faiz ul Haq	Driver	16000
5	"	Mehmood ul Haq	"	Disabled	12500
6	Landi	Nageeb ullah	Ehsan ullah	Labour	18000
7	Ahmed Khel	Guller Khan	Jalil stop 10	"	18000
8	Ahmed Khel	Imdad-ullah			
8	Landi	Alyan Khan	Imdad-ullah	Disabled Labour	12000/-
9	Ahmed Khel	Muhammad Qasim	Ghulam Qadir	Disabled	

Verified By (Name & Signature): _____

MA

Chairman

L.Z.C. Ahmed Khel Code No 4034001

Tehsil Sambaza Dist: Zhob.

MA
Chairman

L.Z.C. Ahmed Khel Code No 4034001

Tehsil Sambaza Dist: Zhob.

**GOVERNMENT OF THE BALUCHISTAN
BALUCHISTAN IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT (BID)**

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)

Detailed Design and Construction of Siri Toi Dam Sub-project , ZRB, ZHOB

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE DPs

A. IDENTIFICATION

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

Contact Details (Cell No.):

B. Household / Family Profile

Sr. No.	Name	Relationship with H.H (Code-A)	Age	Marital Status (Code-B)	Education	Reason for low Education (Code-C)	Occupation (Code-D) /Income Status (Code-E)				Total Monthly Income (Rs.)
							Primary Source		Any Other		
							Occupation	Income Monthly (Rs)	Occupation	Income Monthly (Rs)	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended

C. HABITATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q.6A. Possession of Household Items?

Sr. No.	Household Item	Yes/No	Sr. No.	Household Item	Yes/No
	Television			Truck	
	Refrigerator			Motorcycle	
	Computer			Rickshaw	
	Smart phone				
	DVD player				
	Electric cooker				
	Washing machine				
	Electric fan				
	Iron				
	Misc. items				
	Car/jeep				

D. Landholding

Q.7. What is your total landholding?

1. Yes _____ (Acres)

2. No _____

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

E. **LIVESTOCK**

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

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

F. **DRINKING WATER**

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

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

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

1. Satisfied 2. Not Satisfied

Q.13. What is the reason of dissatisfaction?

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

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

G. **WASTE WATER**

Q.15. How wastewater is disposed of ?

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

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

1. Yes 2. No

H. **SOLID WASTE**

Q.17. Is there any collection system of solid waste in your community?

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

I. **TRANSPORTATION**

Q.18. What is the principal mode of transport?

1. Public 2. Private 3. Both

Q.19. Are you connected with the Road network for travelling purpose

1. Yes 2. No

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

J. **FUEL SOURCES FOR COOKING**

Q.20. What are the sources of fuel for cooking purpose?

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

K. COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Q.21. What do you use as source of communication system?

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

L. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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

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

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

1. Yes 2. No

M. MEDICAL FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

N. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

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

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

O. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

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

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

P. SOCIAL COHESION/ CONFLICTS

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

1. Yes 2. No

Q.30. If yes, Nature of dispute _____

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

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

Q. CREDIT

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

1. Yes 2. No

Q.33. If yes, for what purpose

1. For Business 2. For other family needs

How much amount did you borrow: _____

Q.34. What was the source of loan?

1. Bank 2. Relatives 3. Friends

R. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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

1. Yes 2. No

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

2. Type of activities? _____

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

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

S. Q.39. DETAILS ABOUT THE AFFECTED STRUCTURE

Type of Structure	No. of Rooms	Size (Sq/ft)		Total covered area	No. of Bath Rooms	Type of Construction Material Used	Approximate Value (Rs.)
		(W*L*H)	(W*L*H)				

T. Q.40. DETAILS OF THE AFFECTED LAND

Type of Land/ Landuse	Affected Land (Acres)	Status of Occupant	Estimate Rate of Land/Acre

U. Q. 41. DETAILS OF THE AFFECTED TREES

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

V. SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Q.42. Do you feel that economic opportunities/ activities will increase due to this Siri Toi Dam subproject?

1. Yes 2. No.

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

Q.43.What do you think about the positive and negative impacts of the Siri Toi Dam subproject?

(1) _____

(2) _____

Q.44. What would you suggest to minimize or mitigate for the likely Negative Impacts of the Construction of the Siri Toi Dam subproject?

Suggestions:

(1) _____

(2) _____

Q.45. Any other suggestion

45. General Observations of Interviewers

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

Any other Remarks: _____

Signature of the interviewer: _____

**GOVERNMENT OF THE BALUCHISTAN
BALUCHISTAN IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT (BID)**

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)

Detailed Design and Construction of Siri Toi Dam Sub-project , ZRB, ZHOB

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

GENDER SURVEY

W. IDENTIFICATION

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

Q.1 How many children do you have?

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

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.3 What is your occupation?

I. House Wife _____ II. Working Woman _____

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

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

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

Q.6 Do you contribute in household income?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.7 Do you perform daily household chores?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes, what type of work is this? _____

Q.12 Where do you work?

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

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

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

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes, what type of skills? _____

Q.16 Should women get education?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

Q.23 Do you know about the proposed Project?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes, then reasons

If no, then reasons

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

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

Signature of the Interviewer: _____

**GOVERNMENT OF THE BALUCHISTAN
BALUCHISTAN IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT (BID)**

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)

Detailed Design and Construction of Siri Toi Dam Sub-project , ZRB, ZHOB

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

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

Points to be discussed:

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

1. Concerns/ Apprehensions Raised

2. Points of Agreement:

3. Unresolved Issues

3. List of Participants:

Sr. No.	Name	Cell No.	Signatures
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

GOVERNMENT OF THE BALUCHISTAN
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Detailed Design and Construction of Siri Toi Dam Sub-project , ZRB, ZHOB

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

LIST OF VULNERABLE DPs

Sr. No.	Village/ Killi	Name of DP	Father Name	Occupation	Monthly Income (Rs.)

Verified By (Name & Signature): _____

Annex-V

Pictorial Glimpse of the Consultation and Social Survey Activities at Site



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Ahmed Khel



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Ahmed Khel



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Ahmed Khel



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Ahmed Khel



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Landi



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Landi

Annex-V

Pictorial Glimpse of the Consultation and Social Survey Site Activities



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Ahmed Khel



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Ahmed Khel



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Ahmed Khel



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Ahmed Khel



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Ahmed Khel



Consultation meeting with DPs at Killi Ahmed Khel

Annex-V

View of the affected Structures and Trees



View of the rooms (animal sheds) to be inundated at Killi Landi



View of pomegranate orchard to be inundated at Killi Landi



Views exchange with farming community of Killi Ahmad Khel



Meeting with the community of Killi Ahmad Khel

Annex-V

Pictorial Glimpse of the Consultation and Social Survey Site Activities



Data Collection of Village Profile of Killi Ahmad Khel and Landi (Sep.2021)



Data Collection of Village Profile of Killi Ahmad Khel and Landi



The Project Director, BWRDSP Chaired the Meeting



PIO meeting in the office of Secretary Irrigation, Baluchistan



Field survey of Siri Toi Dam by the Revenue and consultant staff



Field survey of Siri Toi Dam to identify ROW



Office of the
PROJECT DIRECTOR
BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT

No. PD/BWRDSP/2020/1028-1040

Quetta, the 30th December, 2020

DISPLACED PERSONS - GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE

In compliance with the Grievance Redressal Mechanism of Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project, the 1st tier / Displaced Persons (DP) - Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) is constituted having following composition:

1. Social/Community Organizer (male/female) of BWRDSP Consultants
2. A Female member from the community / village
3. Two male members from the community / village
4. Environment Specialist of BWRDSP Consultants

GRC will perform following functions:

- i. The DPC will act as coordinator among the Project Management Office (PMO) / Project Implementation Office (PIO), the DPs and local community for coordination and information dissemination to keep them informed about day-to-day development on the project, particularly about the grievance resolution progress.
- ii. The Senior Sociologist (PMO/PIO), Social/Community Organizer & Environment Specialist of supervision consultant (Design team) will coordinate with the affected persons for constitution of DPC at the village level comprising of at least five members with one as committee convener.
- iii. The DPC at village level will provide a platform for DPs to raise and discuss their concerns, resolve petty issues at the village level with PMO/PIO assistance, and coordinate with project executors to communicate the issues and concerns regarding social & environmental issues unresolved at Displaced Persons Committee.
- iv. The project safeguards and engineering staff will coordinate with DPs and village level committees to review and resolve the issue or concern related to land acquisition, resettlement, planning or implementation & environmental concerns preferably within 15 days from receipt of the grievance.

PROJECT DIRECTOR / CONVENER

Distribution:

- i. The Senior Member, Board of Revenue, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- ii. The Secretary, Law Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- iii. The Secretary, Irrigation Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- iv. The Secretary, Agriculture & Cooperatives Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- v. The Secretary, Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- vi. The Secretary, Environment Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- vii. The Secretary, Livestock & Dairy Development Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- viii. The Commissioner, Zhob Division at Loralai.
- ix. The Commissioner, Khuzdar Division, Khuzdar,
- x. The Deputy Commissioner, District Zhob, Zhob.
- xi. The Deputy Commissioner, District Khuzdar, Khuzdar.
- xii. The Head / Convener, Basin Level – Grievance Redressal Committees, PMO/PIO.
- xiii. The Team Leader, BWRDSP Consultants, Quetta.



Office of the
PROJECT DIRECTOR
BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT

No. PD/BWRDSP/2020/1002-1014

Quetta, the 30th December, 2020


PROJECT LEVEL - GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE

In compliance with the Grievance Redressal Mechanism of Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project, the 3rd tier or Project Level - Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) is constituted having following composition:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Project Director / Chief Engineer | Head / Convener |
| 2. Representative of the Revenue Department | Member |
| 3. Representative of the Law Department | Member |
| 4. Representative of the Environment Department | Member |
| 5. Social Development & Gender Specialist, BWRDSP Consultant | Member / Secretary |

GRC will perform following functions:

- i. The Committee shall review and consider unresolved grievances forwarded by the District / PMO / PIO / Basin Level / 2nd tier Grievance Redressal Committees related to environment, social, resettlement issues.
- ii. The Committee, through authorized representative, will acknowledge the complainant about receipt of his/her complaint.
- iii. The Committee shall scrutinize the record of the District / PMO / PIO / Basin Level / 2nd tier Grievance Redressal Committees, investigate the remedies available and request the complainant to produce any record in favour of his/her claim. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record on complaint, visit the field and collect additional information, if required.
- iv. Any grievance forwarded to the Committee should be timely resolved. Once the investigations are completed, the Committee shall give decision within 30 days of receipt of the complaint.
- v. The decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be through a majority vote.
- vi. Any decision made by the Committee must be within the purview of Project safeguard documents i.e. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
- vii. All decisions should be notified in written form by the Member / Secretary to the aggrieved party within the shortest possible time and circulation at necessary levels.
- viii. The Committee shall not deal with any matters under review or pending in the court of law.
- ix. The Committee shall meet on a monthly basis or whenever convened. A minimum three members shall form the quorum for the meeting. Minutes of meeting shall be prepared and maintained.
- x. The Convener has the right to replace, remove and/or include members of Committee, if required.
- xi. The complainant, if still dissatisfied with the decision of the Committee, shall have the right to go to the court of law.


PROJECT DIRECTOR / CONVENER

Distribution:

- i. The Senior Member, Board of Revenue, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- ii. The Secretary, Law Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- iii. The Secretary, Irrigation Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- iv. The Secretary, Agriculture & Cooperatives Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- v. The Secretary, Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- vi. The Secretary, Environment Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- vii. The Secretary, Livestock & Dairy Development Department, Government of Balochistan, Quetta.
- viii. The Commissioner, Zhob Division at Loralai.
- ix. The Commissioner, Khuzdar Division, Khuzdar.
- x. The Deputy Commissioner, District Zhob, Zhob.
- xi. The Deputy Commissioner, District Khuzdar, Khuzdar.
- xii. The Head / Convener, Basin Level – Grievance Redressal Committees, PMO/PIO.
- xiii. The Team Leader, BWRDSP Consultants, Quetta.



SECTION-4 → 2030 acrs
OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER/ COLLECTOR
ZHOB.

No. 329-36 /SK/Revenue
Dated Zhob the July, 14th, 2021.

To,

The Director,
Public Relations Department,
Balochistan Quetta.

Subject :- NOTIFICATION -LAND ACQUISITION UNDER SECTION-4 SIRI TOI
DAM SUB PROJECT.

Please find enclosed herewith a Notification No. 311-20 dated 13th July, 2021,
for land Acquisition in respect of Siri Toi Dam Sub Project Tehsil & District Zhob for
Publication in daily National News Papers of Balochistan Please.

Deputy Commissioner/ Collector,
District Zhob.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Principal Secretary to Chief Secretary of Government of Balochistan Quetta.
2. The Senior Member Board of Revenue Balochistan Quetta.
3. The Secretary Irrigation Department Quetta
4. The Commissioner Zhob Division at Loralai.
- ✓ 5. The Project Director Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project Quetta.
6. The Assistant Commissioner, Zhob.
7. Master file.

Deputy Commissioner/ Collector,
District Zhob.

Deputy Commissioner
Zhob.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER/COLLECTOR ZHOB.

Dated Zhob the July, 13th, 2021.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION - 4

No. 311-20 / Revenue Branch/2021 Whereas it appears to the Deputy Commissioner / Collector Zhob that the land settled and un-settled is required and likely to be taken by the Government at the public expense for the public purpose namely for the construction of Siri Toi Dam sub project, Canals, two miners and distribution system in Mouza Landi, Mouza Ahmed Khail, Mouza Killi Karigaran and Mouza Gadai Khail, under Khasra Numbers as detailed below in Tehsil and District Zhob. It is therefore, notified that the land in the locality described below is likely to be acquired for the above purpose.

The Notification is made under the provision of Section - 4 of the Land Acquisition Act - 1894 (as adopted and modified by Pakistan Land Acquisition Amendment Ordinance No.XLIX of 1969) to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the aforesaid section, the Deputy Commissioner / Collector Zhob is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the under taking alongwith their servants and the workmen to enter upon and survey the land in the locality and do all other acts required or permitted by this Section.

Any person having interest in the land who has any objection to the acquisition of any land in the locality may file an objection in writing before the Deputy Commissioner / Collector, District Zhob within 30 days of the publication of this Notification.

Any objection to the acquisition of any land in the locality may file an objection in writing before the Deputy Commissioner / Collector, District Zhob within 30 days of the publication of this Notification.

S# NO.	Name of	Khasra No.	Settled area in Acres			Unsettled Area in Acres			Type of Land
			A	R	P	A	R	P	
01	Landi	01	00	01	39	1514	02	00	Banjer Qadeem
		02	01	00	05	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		03	00	00	11	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		04	00	00	02	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		05	00	00	20	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		06	00	00	11	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		07	00	00	23	-	-	-	Bagheecha Aabi
		08	00	01	30	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		09	00	01	36	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		10	00	04	19	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		11	00	01	32	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		12	00	03	36	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin

		13	00	04	27	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		14	00	00	10	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		15	00	01	37	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		16	00	00	11	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		17	00	00	11	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		18	00	00	17	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		19	00	00	18	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		20	00	00	05	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
	Total		07	01	27	1514	02	00	

02	Ahmad Khail	448 min-	00	02	20	262	00	00	Banjer Qadeem
		535 min-	03	00	34	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		537 min-	03	00	03	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		538 min-	07	03	34	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		539 min-	03	00	06	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		541 min-	03	02	13	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		545 min-	05	03	13	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		551 min-	02	00	27	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		552 min-	00	02	20	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		556 min-	00	01	20	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		557 min-	05	01	20	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		562 min-	00	02	15	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		563 min-	01	00	06	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		566 min-	01	03	23	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		568 min-	02	02	31	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		849 min-	10	00	26	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		878 min-	01	00	06	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		881 min-	00	00	12	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		883 min-	01	00	00	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		884 min-	00	01	01	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		885 min-	00	00	28	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		886 min-	00	02	08	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		887 min-	00	02	15	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		888 min-	00	02	02	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		889 min-	00	00	22	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		891 min-	00	03	00	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		892 min-	00	00	36	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		893 min-	00	01	15	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		894 min-	01	00	36	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		895 min-	00	03	37	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		896 min-	01	01	00	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		899 min-	01	00	03	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		900 min-	01	02	09	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		901 min-	01	01	29	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		902 min-	01	01	15	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		916 min-	03	01	09	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		917 min-	00	01	08	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin

Handwritten signature
 Dep. ...
 Zinda

		918 min-	00	03	01	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		919 min-	02	00	20	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		920 min-	01	01	25	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		921 min-	00	00	07	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		922 min-	00	01	26	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		923 min-	00	00	12	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		924 min-	02	00	18	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		925 min-	02	02	00	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		926 min-	01	01	08	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
	Total	46	80	03	31	262	00	00	
03	Killi Karigaran	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17	00	00	
04	Gadai Khail	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	149	00	10	
	Grand Total	66	88	00	18	1942	02	10	

Deputy Commissioner / Collector

District Zhob.
Zhob.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Principal Secretary to Chief Secretary of Government of Balochistan Quetta.
2. The Senior Member Board of Revenue Balochistan Quetta.
3. The Secretary Irrigation Department Quetta
4. The Commissioner Zhob Division at Loralai.
- ✓ 5. The Project Director Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project Quetta.
6. The Assistant Commissioner, Zhob.
7. The Director Public Relations Department Balochistan for Publication of Notification in Daily National News Papers.
8. The Controller Government Printing Press Balochistan for Publication in the next Provincial Gazette.
9. Master file.

Deputy Commissioner / Collector
District Zhob.

Deputy Commissioner
Zhob.



Section-5

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ZHOB.

No. 572-78/SK/SRD
Dated Zhob the November, 16th 2021.

To,

The Commissioner,
Zhob Division at Loralai.

Subject:- ISSUANCE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION-5 OF LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894 FOR ACQUIRING LAND IN TEHSIL & DISTRICT ZHOB FOR SIRI TOI DAM SUBPROJECT ZHOB RIVER BASIN, UNDER BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT.

This refers to Project Director, Balochistan, Water Resources Development Sector Project letter No. PD/BWRDSP/2021/1556-63 dated 25th October, 2021, on the above stated subject.

2. It is submitted that in exercise of the powers conferred upon the undersigned by virtue of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 a notification No. 311-20 dated 13th July, 2021, (Annex-A) was issued under the said Section ibid for the total area of requisite land 2030 Acres 02 Rod 28 Pol for preliminary investigation of the land with the intimation therein that any person having interest in the land who has any objection to the acquisition of any land in the locality may file an objection in writing before the Deputy Commissioner / Collector, District Zhob within 30 days of the publication of this Notification.

3. Publication of this notification which was published in news paper vide PRQ No. 214/29-07-2021 (Annex-B) accordingly but no objection whatsoever has so far been received by any person at all, but now it has been brought into the notice of undersigned by Project Director, Balochistan, Water Resources Development Sector Project, an area of 1093 Acres is required for the said purpose, therefore, in the absence of any objection from the inhabitants of locality, proceeding under Section-5 may please be issued in this regard for an approximate area of 1093 Acres accordingly.

(Been detailed below with reduction of the area as now required).

S# NO.	Name of	Khasra No.	Settled area in Acres			Unsettled Area in Acres			Type of Land
			A	R	P	A	R	P	
01	Landl	01	00	01	39	720	00	00	Banjer Qadeem
		02	01	00	05	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		03	00	00	11	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		04	00	00	02	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		05	00	00	20	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		06	00	00	11	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
		07	00	00	23	-	-	-	Bagheeche Aabi
		08	00	01	30	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		09	00	01	36	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		10	00	04	19	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		11	00	01	32	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin

✓	13	00	04	27	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
✓	14	00	00	10	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
✓	15	00	01	37	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
✓	16	00	00	11	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
✓	17	00	00	11	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
✓	18	00	00	17	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
✓	19	00	00	18	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
✓	20	00	00	05	-	-	-	Banjer Qadeem
Total		07	01	27	720	00	00	

02	Ahmad Khail	✓	448 min-	00	02	20	134	02	00	Banjer Qadeem
		✓	535 min-	03	00	34	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	537 min-	03	00	03	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	538 min-	07	03	34	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	539 min-	03	00	06	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	541 min-	03	02	13	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	545 min-	05	03	13	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	551 min-	02	00	27	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	552 min-	00	02	20	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	556 min-	00	01	20	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	557 min-	05	01	20	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	562 min-	00	02	15	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	563 min-	01	00	06	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	566 min-	01	03	23	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	568 min-	02	02	31	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	849 min-	10	00	26	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	878 min-	01	00	06	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	881 min-	00	00	12	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	883 min-	01	00	00	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	884 min-	00	01	01	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	885 min-	00	00	28	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	886 min-	00	02	08	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	887 min-	00	02	15	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	888 min-	00	02	02	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	889 min-	00	00	22	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	891 min-	00	03	00	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	892 min-	00	00	36	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	893 min-	00	01	15	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	894 min-	01	00	36	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	895 min-	00	03	37	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	896 min-	01	01	00	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	899 min-	01	00	03	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	900 min-	01	02	09	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	901 min-	01	01	29	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	902 min-	01	01	15	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	916 min-	03	01	09	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	917 min-	00	01	08	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	918 min-	00	03	01	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	919 min-	02	00	20	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	920 min-	01	01	25	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	921 min-	00	00	07	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	922 min-	00	01	26	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		✓	923 min-	00	00	12	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
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		925 min-	02	02	00	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
		926 min-	01	01	08	-	-	-	Ghair Mumkin
	Total	46	80	03	31	134	02	00	
03	Khill Kariguran	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17	00	00	
04	Gudal Khull	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	133	02	10	
	Grand Total	66	88	00	18	1005	00	10	

/

**Deputy Commissioner / Collector
District Zhob.**

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Principal Secretary to Chief Secretary of Government of Balochistan Quetta.
2. The Senior Member Board of Revenue Balochistan Quetta.
3. The Secretary Irrigation Department Quetta
4. The Project Director Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project Quetta.
5. The Assistant Commissioner, Zhob.
6. Master file.


**Deputy Commissioner / Collector
District Zhob.**

**DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
ZHOB.**



OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ZHOB.

No. 611 / SK / SREB
Dated Zhob the December, 15th 2021.

To,

The Project Director,
Baluchistan Water Resources
Development Sector Project Quetta.

Subject:- **ISSUANCE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION-5 OF LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894 FOR ACQUIRING LAND IN TEHSIL & DISTRICT ZHOB FOR SIRI TOI DAM SUBPROJECT ZHOB RIVER BASIN, UNDER BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT.**

Kindly refer to your letter No. PD/BWRDSP/2021/1619-26 and No. PD/BWRDSP/2021/1627-34 dated 01st December, 2021, on the subject captioned above.

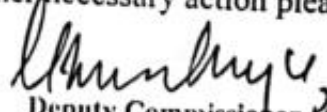
It is to inform you that the land acquisition process is in progress and it is well non by all men that it is a time casting exercise. However, all level best efforts are assured to complete the process of acquisition before long.

Apart from above, to avoid the lapse of Budget, it is to inform you with the due permission that construction activities may please be brought into full swing on calculated area of un-settled land in to utilize the released budget.

However, the transfer process of land will ultimately be completed in due official course after its acquisition.

Keeping in view, according to the compiled statement/report of concerned Revenue staff/Tehsildar tentative rate of the land in question as per acre is Rs:-3,00,000/= which will also be finalized after the meeting of specified Committee being constituted either for the land or its price assessment.

Submitted for your information record and further necessary action please.


Deputy Commissioner / Collector
District Zhob.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Senior Member Board of Revenue Balochistan Quetta.
2. The Secretary Irrigation Department Quetta
3. The Commissioner Zhob Division Zhob.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
ZHOB.



منجانب: اسٹنٹ کمشنر ژوب



بجانب: جناب ڈپٹی کمشنر صاحب ژوب

نمبری۔۔۔ 33۔ مورخہ 15/12/92

عنوان: issuance of notification under-5 land acquisition Act 1894 for acquiring land in Tehsil and District zhub for siri toi Dam subproject zhub River Basin, and Balochistan water resources development sector project.

بمعاملہ مندرجہ صدر گزارش ہے کہ عنوان بالا میں رپورٹ عملہ مال و تحصیلہ ارژوب، نائب تحصیلدار سمبازہ نے دی ہے اصل رپورٹ لف ہذا ہے۔
لہذا بمراد ملاحظہ و مزید کارروائی ارسال خدمت ہے۔

اسٹنٹ کمشنر ژوب



**OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
ROADS CW PP&H DEPARTMENT DISTRICT ZHOB**

NO.EE/COMM/8910/2021

**OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
CW PP&H Department District Zhob**

Dated: Zhob, 03rd January, 2022

To,

The Project Director,
Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project,
B-1, Jinnah Town, Quetta.

Subject:

**PROVISION OF RATES FOR COMPENSATION OF STRUCTURES
IN TEHSIL AND DISTRICT ZHOB FOR SIRI TOI DAM SUBPROJECT-
ZHOB RIVER BASIN, UNDER BALOCHISTAN WATER
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT.**

Reference your office letter No. PD/BWRDSP/2021/1663-70 dated 30-12-2021 on the subject mentioned above, according to the estimates of this office the rate of compensation for structures in Union Council Sambaza, Tehsil and District Zhob are as follows:

1. Pacca : Rs. 1500 per sq. ft.
2. Semi-Pacca: Rs. 1000 per sq. ft.
3. Kaccha : Rs. 750 per sq. ft.

**(Executive Engineer-Roads)
CWPP&H Department
District Zhob**

Copy forwarded for information to:-

1. Secretary, Communication and works PP&H Department Quetta.
2. The Chief Engineer, C&W PP&H Department, Quetta Zone.
3. The Superintendent Engineer, C&W PP&H Department, Zhob Zone
4. Office Copy.

**OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL
ENGINEER AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT ZHOB ZONE.**

No 418

Dated 3-1-2022

To,


The Project Director Balochistan Water
Resources Development Sector Project
B-1 Jinnah Town Quetta.

Subject; -

**PROVISION OF THE RATES FOR THE COMPENSATION OF FRUIT
TREES IN TEHSIL AND DISTRICT ZHOB FOR SIRI TOI DAM
SUBPROJECT ZHOB RIVER BASIN UNDER BALOCHISTAN WATER
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT.**

Reference Your Letter No PD/BWRD SP /2021/1655-62 Dated 30-12-2021 On The
Subject mentioned according To the Estimates of This Office the Rate of compensation for fully
Grown Pomegranate Trees in Union Council Sambaza Tehsil and District Zhob Are Rs. 44,000/-
(Rupees Forty Four Thousand only)

Keeping In View Its Maturity Age.


07/1/22
**AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT ZHOB ZONE.**