

External Social Safeguard Monitoring Inception Report

1 Annual Report
April 2022

Pakistan: Balochistan Water Resources
Development Sector Project

Siri Toi Dam Subproject (Zhub River Basin)
Inception Report

Prepared by Balochistan Irrigation Department and the Agriculture and Cooperatives Department
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IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF THE BALOCHISTAN



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

Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project (Zhub River Basin)

INCEPTION REPORT

**PROJECT DIRECTOR
PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (PMO), IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT
BALOCHISTAN - PAKISTAN**

March 2022

Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project (Zhub River Basin)

INCEPTION REPORT

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Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project (Zhub River Basin)

INCEPTION REPORT

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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

1. 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. The objective of this loan are:
 - 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).
 - e) Improve land and water resources, agricultural production and farm income.
2. 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).
3. Salient features of the subproject is:
 - a) Main Dam, 72 m high from river bed and about 304m wide
 - b) dyke of maximum height of 37m and a length of 241 m
 - c) more than 28km of main irrigation channel and about 56 km of secondary channel, 46.4m high front open intake tower with 345m long outlet steel conduits;
 - d) 148 m wide ogee spillway and;
 - e) more than 236 structures including fall and Aqueducts.
 - f) 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 3,948 ha 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-A. Siri Toi Dam sub-project and irrigation system network project layout plan is shown in Figure-B.
4. 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, 135 acres will be acquired for the Right Bank Irrigation System and 230.50 acres will be acquired for the Left Bank Irrigation System. Total, 365.50 acres of land will be acquired for the both left and right bank irrigation systems.
5. Out of total 1093 acres land to be acquired, 88 acres is the settled land (privately owned) and remaining 1005 acres is the unsettled land (government owned) and considered as public land (Social Due Diligence Report of Unsettled land under Siri Toi Dam Subproject has also been prepared in January 2022). 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.
6. Out of 129 DPs, 16 number DPs are in Dam area and 113 DPs are impacted in left and right bank canals; out of 16 above mentioned DPs, 1 DP will lose land, structure and trees.

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. The grievance redressal committee(GRC) will be constituted to address the grievances of DPs of project impacted area. 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.
11. The External Monitoring Consultant (EMC) will review all the project related documents including the LARP and SDDR and adopt following tasks and methodology for as a part of this assignment.
12. Following methods/tools will be adopted for Public Consultation and validation for the settled and unsettled project areas and DPs as approved in LARP and SDDR. For this purpose, a questionnaire has been developed, in accordance with the ADB guidelines.
 - Field Visits
 - Information Campaign Awareness Drive and Consultation with DPs
 - Complaints of DPs received through ADB (if any)
 - DPs Concerns Addressed and Documented
 - Response to ADB Comments About Variance in DPs
 - Impacts on Shopping Areas / Business (if any)
 - Employment for the DPs/Locals by the Contractor
 - Complaints Register Maintenance and Status of the Complaints
13. Tentative work schedule for monitoring of LARP and SDDR Implementation is attached as Annexure-III.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

14. 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. The objective of this loan are:
- g) construct new small dams and flood irrigation (spate) systems;
 - h) improve 276 km of canals, drains, and karezes (subsurface water channels);
 - i) develop a satellite-based water information system; and
 - j) build capacity of the local communities, the Balochistan Irrigation Department (BID), and the Agriculture and Cooperative Department (ACD).
 - k) Improve land and water resources, agricultural production and farm income.
15. 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).
16. 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.

1.2 Project Description (Siri Toi Dam Subproject)

17. 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.
18. Salient features of the subproject is:
- a) Main Dam, 72 m high from river bed and about 304m wide
 - b) dyke of maximum height of 37m and a length of 241 m
 - c) more than 28km of main irrigation channel and about 56 km of secondary channel, 46.4m high front open intake tower with 345m long outlet steel conduits;
 - d) 148 m wide ogee spillway and;
 - e) more than 236 structures including fall and Aqueducts.
 - f) 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-A. Siri Toi Dam sub-project and irrigation system network project layout plan is shown in Figure-B and Figure-C.

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)
Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project (Zhub River Basin) Inception Report

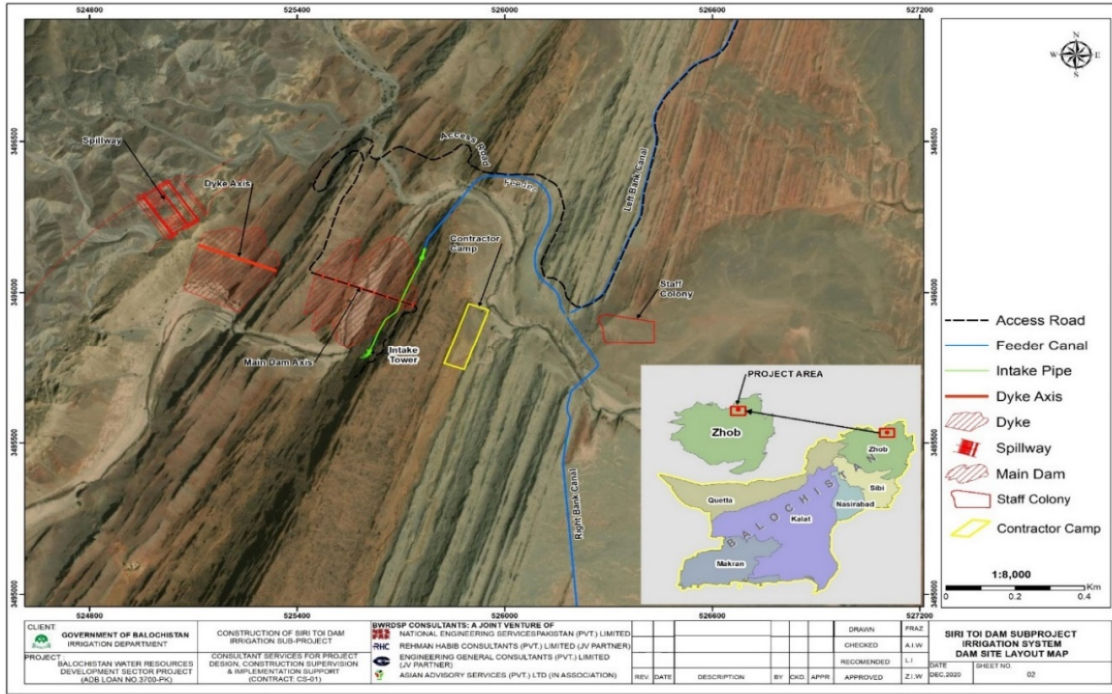
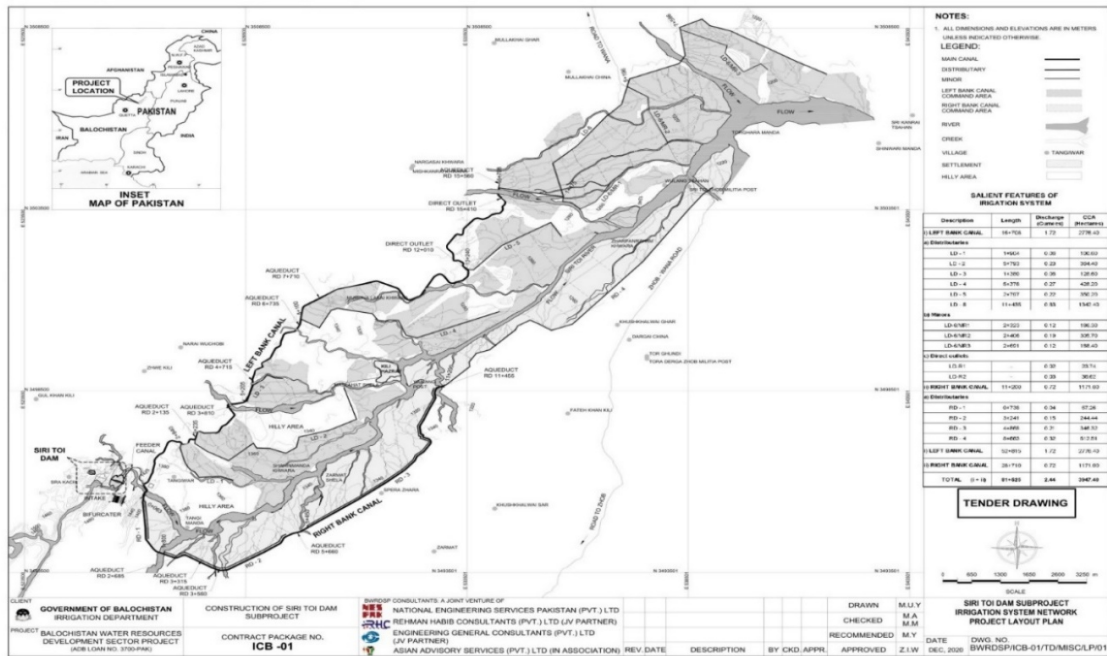


Figure A: Subproject Location Map



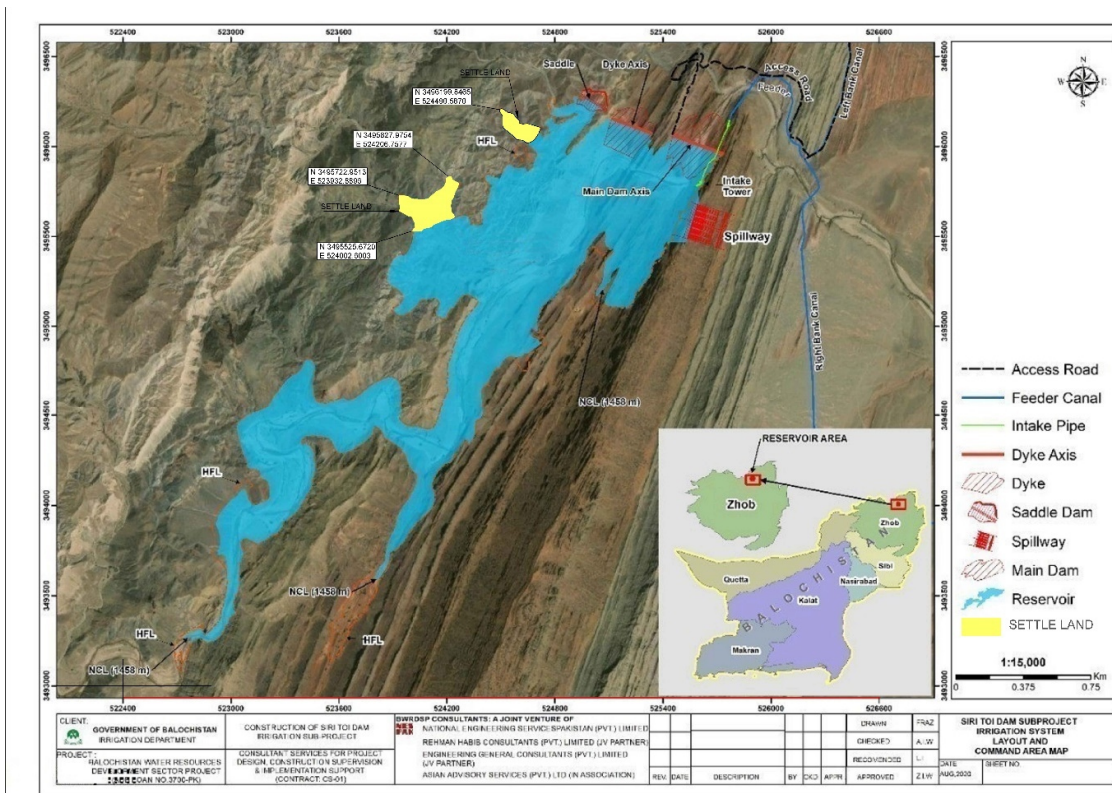


Figure C: Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project and Irrigation System Network

2 EXTERNAL MONITORING (SOCIAL SAFEGUARD COMPLIANCE)

19. The objective of hiring of Social Safeguard Compliance Expert (External Monitor) hereafter will be called the Consultant(EMC), is to monitor LARP/SDDR implementation and assess the compliance with safeguard requirements of the loan and project, achievement of resettlement objectives, restoration of the economic and social conditions of the displaced persons (DPs), the effectiveness and impacts of the proposed entitlements, the need for further mitigation measures, if any, and institutional arrangements & capacity to implement resettlement plans. The Consultant shall confirm if compensation payments have been fully completed in the segments/sections having LAR impacts and are, thus, ready to be handed over for the civil works, and timely advise PMO on any corrective measures, if required for implementation before construction start-up.

2.1 Objective of the Assignment

20. The objective of hiring of Social Safeguard Compliance Expert (External Monitor) hereafter will be called the Consultant, is to monitor LARP implementation, and assess the following:

- (i) compliance with safeguard requirements of the loan and project,
- (ii) achievement of resettlement objectives,
- (iii) restoration of the economic and social conditions of the displaced persons (DPs),
- (iv) the effectiveness and impacts of the proposed entitlements,
- (v) the need for further mitigation measures, if any, and

- (vi) institutional arrangements & capacity to implement resettlement plans. The Consultant shall confirm if compensation payments have been fully completed in the segments/sections having LAR impacts and are, thus, ready to be handed over for the civil works, and timely advise PMO on any corrective measures, if required for implementation before construction startup.

2.2 Major Tasks of Assignment

21. The External Monitoring Consultant will perform all the tasks in letter and spirit as mentioned in the Terms of Reference (TOR) in the Contract Agreement (attached as Annexure-I). The major tasks are:

- Study, understand and become well versed with approved LARP, SDDR, Project Administration Manual, and all other related project documents, and applicable laws and regulations relevant to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation including the Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and ADB's SPS 2009.
- Verify and validate the implementation of the LARP and SDDR with evidence of full delivery of compensation to all DPs prior to initiation of construction work.
- Monitor and report whether LARP has been implemented as required prior to commencement of civil works and that no physical displacement or economic displacement has occurred, and section or part of a section of works has been handed over to the civil works contractor only after:
 - Compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to all effected persons in accordance with approved LARP for relevant civil works contract or sections that are ready to be constructed;
 - After exertion of exhaustive efforts to locate unavailable DPs in the project area, the nonpaid DPs will be documented jointly by the Revenue Staff and social mobilizers from the project staff with the reasons as per ADB guidance notes
 - Other entitlements listed in the updated and approved/cleared LARP have been provided to the affected persons and
 - LARP implementation report is submitted to ADB and determined as satisfactory.
- Verify the activities of civil works contractors for the project to follow the approved LARP and no physical displacement or economic displacement has occurred.
- To confirm that any unanticipated LAR impacts encountered during implementation of the project has been dealt in accordance with ADB approved LARP and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, that any change to the scope, location or alignment of the project has been made with approval of ADB through an addendum to the LARP;
- Monitor and verify whether resettlement objectives of enhancing, or at least restoring the livelihoods of all DPs in real terms relevant to pre-project levels and improving the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups have been met;
- Review and verify results of internal monitoring reports prepared by PMO through review of records and random field visits involving DPs and community groups;
- Verify that monitoring and evaluation reports by PMO reflects without limiting the application of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards or the LARP that no land

- has been acquired for the purpose of the project under the emergency acquisition provisions of Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act (1894) as amended from time to time;
- Verify that no construction activities have been commenced in the sections with new/additional LAR impact before implementation of ADB approved LARP and was cleared by ADB;
 - Assess if the required grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project is existing and functional, status and actions taken on grievances received and recommend measures for improvements, if required;
 - Identify problems/potential problems and emerging LAR issues during project implementation; and recommend to PMO the required corrective actions and measures to mitigate problems;
 - Within six months prior to the project closing, conduct a post-evaluation of the implementation of the LARP and learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.
 - The monitoring will assess the extent to which the provisions in the LARP are being followed and if objectives are being met. The monitoring indicators, specific to the approved LARP.
 - The EMC will follow all the indicators for verification mentioned in the ADB source book of IR.

3 PROJECT BRIEF

3.1 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

22. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) of this project has been prepared and approved by the ADB. This is a basic document which establishes the facts and baseline conditions of the project area along with quantification of the impacts on the members of the local community and their land and land based assets. This is a pre-requisite on members for initiating such types of developmental projects. This 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. Salient points are given as under.

3.1.1 Impact Survey and Cut-off-date

23. 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.

3.1.2 LAR Impacts of the Project

24. 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, 135 acres will be acquired for the Right Bank Irrigation System and 230.50 acres will be acquired for the Left Bank Irrigation System. Total, 365.50 acres of land will be acquired for the both left and right bank irrigation systems.

25. Out of total 1093 acres land to be acquired, 88 acres is the settled land (privately owned) and remaining 1005 acres is the unsettled¹ land (government owned) and considered as public land (Social Due Diligence Report of Unsettled land under Siri Toi Dam Subproject has also been prepared in January 2022). 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 1 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 1: Description of Affected Settled and Un-settled Land

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

26. 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 shows the summary of the DPs with respect to the various project components.

Table 2: Summary of the Affected Settled Land and DPs

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

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.

27. 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 shelter for protection. The affected rooms are constructed with stone and mud. The total covered area of the 05 rooms is 896 sq.ft.
28. 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.
29. 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.
30. 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.
31. 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.
32. 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.

3.2 Socio-Economic Conditions

33. 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.

3.2.1 Findings of the Census and Socio-economic Survey

34. 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.
35. 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
36. From the total family member (649) of the respondents, 298 are males and 356 are females and average family size was 6.83. The female population is higher as compared to male population.
37. 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.
38. Based on the field survey, majority of the respondents are 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.

39. 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.

Table 3: 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

40. 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. 100% were Muslim and belonged to same caste group of Mando Khel. During the social survey, no single DP respondents found from other religion. Main language spoken in the study area was Pashto. However, Urdu was also understood and little spoken.

3.2.2 Socio- Economic Characteristics

41. In the project area, 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.
42. 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.
43. Sampled DP respondents were asked about the ownership status of the houses. All the DPs were living in their own houses.
44. 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.

45. Majority of the DP respondents 62% owned semi-pacca structures whereas, 20% & 18% were living in pacca and kacha housing structures respectively.
46. Normally, the people of the area use their own motorcycles and private commercial vehicles. 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.
47. 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.
48. 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.

3.2.3 Civic Amenities

49. 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.
50. 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.
51. 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.
52. 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.
53. 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.
54. 100% respondents were found involved in the household chores. Detailed involvement of women at the household level in different activities is given below;
55. 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.

3.3 Administrative Jurisdiction of the Project Area

56. Administratively the project area falls in Tehsil Zhub of District Zhub. DPs are belonging to two villages i.e. Killi Ahmed Khel (Hazrat Sahib) and Landi, both exist in Tehsil/District Zhub.
57. 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 Zhub, Kila Saifullah, Quetta and Karachi for their livelihoods.

4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK, POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS

4.1 General

58. 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.
59. 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.
60. 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.

61. 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.

4.1.1 Legal Framework

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

4.1.2 Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894

63. 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 4: 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	Detail
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.

4.1.3 Land Acquisition Process for the Sub-project

64. 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.
 - Section-5 for formal notification of land for a public purpose has been notified on November 16th, 2021.

4.2 Asian Development Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR)

65. 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.

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

66. 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;

Table 5: 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, 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.

Key Resettlement Aspects	Pakistan LAA-1894	ADB SPS-2009
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.

Key Resettlement Aspects	Pakistan LAA-1894	ADB SPS-2009
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.

67. During the LARP implementation monitoring process, it will be ensured that all the above mentioned guidelines are followed in letter and spirit.

5 CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, DISCLOSURE AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

68. Consultation and participation of impacted community of the project area is an important element for the project planning, implementation and sustainability of the development efforts. Development projects are besides fulfilling the development of the area may also have limitations which can be overcome through discussion and participation of all the stakeholders. This is possible through disclosure and creating awareness among the community. During the implementation of the project some grievances are likely to arise which can be addressed through a well-designed reporting the grievances and its redressal mechanism as under.
69. 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:
70. 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.
71. 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.

72. 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-6

Table 6: Grievance Redressal Process

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

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

Table 7: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Entitlements
Land			
Permanent impact on arable land	All Land Losses	Owner (titleholder of settled land)	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.

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Entitlements
Structures (5 rooms)	All affected HHs	Owners of the 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 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	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.
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.	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	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.

6 METHODOLOGY FOR VALIDATION OF LARP IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

74. The External Monitoring Consultant (EMC) will review all the project related documents including the LARP and SDDR and adopt following tasks and methodology for as a part of this assignment.

- g) Siri Toi Dam Project documents related to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan have been developed by the project . These are covering two categories of the project area requiring the land acquisition. These categories are comprising **unsettled** and **settled areas** of the project. For the unsettled areas it is notified as owned by the Government of Balochistan (GOB) and for this a Social Safeguard Due Diligence Report(SDDR) has been prepared whereas for the Settled area a LARP has been prepared separately. As mentioned earlier these two documents have been approved by the ADB as the funding institution. All these documents along with the other project related documents will be studied, in order to understand project profile and applicable laws and regulations relevant to land

acquisition, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation including the Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and ADB's SPS 2009.

- h) As a part of the implementation process for the LARP and SDDR ,the project will be preparing the Internal Monitoring Reports with regular intervals to document the progress of Implementation of LARP and SDDR. External Monitoring Consultant (EMC) will study/review these documents and hold meetings and discussions with all the stakeholders to verify and validate the implementation of the LARP and SDDR with evidence of full delivery of compensation to all DPs (or as applicable institutional arrangements) prior to initiation of construction work. This is prerequisite for undertaking the Construction works.
- i) EMC will monitor through documents review and site visit and report whether LARP has been implemented as required prior to commencement of civil works. Through site visits and interaction with the stakeholder will evaluate that no physical displacement or economic displacement has occurred, and section or part of a section of works has been handed over to the civil works contractor only after:
 - i. Compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to all effected persons /displaced persons (DPs) in accordance with the approved LARP for relevant civil works contract or sections that are ready to be constructed;
 - ii. In case if the any DP(s) are not available, then make exhaustive efforts to locate unavailable DPs in the project area or pursue the relevant authority to locate the person(s) and arrange to make the entitled compensation payments. If the person is not paid due to his non-availability or not willing to receive the payment then, the project in association with the Revenue department staff will prepare documents with reasons of such non paid DP as per ADB guidance notes.
 - iii. Review and assess other entitlements listed in the updated and approved/cleared LARP have been provided to the affected persons or Displaced Persons. Ensure that the LARP implementation report is submitted to ADB and determined as satisfactory.
- j) Review the progress reports and verify the activities of civil works contractors for the project to follow the approved LARP and no physical displacement or economic displacement has occurred.
- k) Hold meeting on regular interval for consultation with the DPs and PMO to review the progress of implementation.
- l) Review the gender equality issues/ situation in the project area, through the informal surveys/ interviews to be conducted by the female staff of the project.
- m) Review the employment records of the Civil Works Contactor to ascertain that the DPs have been provided the job opportunities in the construction works depending on their suitability for these jobs.
- n) Through review of documents and field visits will confirm that any unanticipated LAR impacts encountered during implementation of the project has been dealt in accordance with ADB approved LARP and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, that any change to the scope, location or alignment of the project has been made with approval of ADB through an addendum to the LARP as and if required;
- o) Review and monitor and verify whether resettlement objectives of enhancing, or at least restoring the livelihoods of all DPs in real terms relevant to pre-project levels and improving the standards of living of the DPs and other vulnerable groups have

been met. For this purpose necessary survey tools will be developed to ascertain the socioeconomic status of the project displaced persons(DPs); to evaluate the improvements or even maintaining the status of pre-project implementation level livelihood standards. This could also be done through field visits and discussion with the DPs at site. This will include the review and verify results of internal monitoring reports prepared by PMO through review of records and random field visits involving DPs and community groups;

- p) Review and verification that monitoring and evaluation reports by PMO reflects without limiting the application of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards or the LARP that no land has been acquired for the purpose of the project under the emergency acquisition provisions of Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act (1894) as amended from time to time;
- q) External monitoring will be carried out to verify that no construction activities have been commenced in the sections with new/additional LAR impact before implementation of ADB approved LARP and was cleared by ADB;
- r) During the implementation process of the LARP, it is likely that one of or some of the DPs have some grievances. During the external monitoring process it will be assessed that the reporting and recording system of the grievances and its follow up redressal action have been undertaken by the project or other relevant institution(s). Assess if the required grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project is existing and functional, status and actions taken on grievances received and recommend measures for improvements, as required; any interaction with the DPs will be made to ascertain the status/progress. Grievance Redressal Committees need to be established with consensus through local community system and make it functional at village level for the settled areas impacted by the project. Maintain a register at village level to record the complaints and its redressal actions required from the community/ to be taken by the relevant agency.
- s) During the monitoring field visits it will also be ascertained and identify problems/potential problems and emerging LAR issues during project implementation; and recommend to PMO the required corrective actions and measures to mitigate problems;
- t) LARP implementation is an important component of the project activities. For every project due to areas specific environment and social economic conditions it is likely that some new experience gained or some new situations have emerged during the implementation of the project. Some lessons learnt should be highlighted also, so as to be useful for future water sector development projects elsewhere. Within six months prior to the project closing, conduct a post-evaluation of the implementation of the LARP and learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.
- u) Through review of the documents and by holding consultation meetings with the DPs and PMO, the monitoring will assess the extent to which the provisions in the LARP are being followed and if objectives are being met. The monitoring indicators, specific to the approved LARP, has been taken into consideration for verification and given as a tool in Annexure-II.

75. Following tools/methods will be adopted for Public Consultation and validation for the settled and unsettled project areas and DPs as approved in LARP and SDDR. For this purpose, a questionnaire has been developed, in accordance with the ADB guidelines.

- Field Visits
- Information Campaign Awareness Drive and Consultation with DPs
- Complaints of DPs received through ADB (if any)
- DPs Concerns Addressed and Documented
- Response to ADB Comments About Variance in DPs
- Impacts on Shopping Areas / Business (if any)
- Employment for the DPs/Locals by the Contractor
- Complaints Register Maintenance and Status of the Complaints

6.1 Indicative Table of Contents (TOC) for External Monitoring Report

76. Indicative Table of Contents (TOC) for the External Monitoring Report (EMR) are given as below. This format/reporting sequence will apply to all the reports with some variation/amendments as required based on the ground realities

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 BACKGROUND
 - 1.1 Project Description
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 - 1.4 LARP
 - 1.5 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts under LARP
 - 1.6 Design Level Details of Construction Activities
 - 1.7 Synchronization of Land Acquisition Process with Construction Activities
- 2 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT
- 3 ASSESSMENT OF LAND AND NON-LAND ASSETS
 - 3.1 Process of Assessment of Land
 - 3.2 Assessment of Non-Land Assets
- 4 VERIFIED LARP IMPACTS AND DPS IN THE PROJECT AREA
 - 4.1 Category-1 (Dam & Auxiliary works) – Unsettled Area**
 - 4.1.1 Impacted DPs and Status of Compensation Payments
 - 4.2 Category -2 (Left & Right Canals) – Settled and Unsettled Area**
 - 4.2.1 Impacted DPs and Status of Compensation Payments
 - 4.2.2 Impeded Compensation and Efforts Exerted to Contact Unpaid DPs
- 5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION
 - 5.1 Field Visits
 - 5.2 Information Campaign Awareness Drive and Consultation with DPs
 - 5.3 Complaints of DPs received through ADB (if any)
 - 5.4 DPs Concerns Addressed and Documented
 - 5.5 Response to ADB Comments About Variance in DPs
 - 5.6 Impacts on Shopping Areas / Business (if any)
 - 5.7 Employment for the DPs/Locals by the Contractor
 - 5.8 Complaints Register Maintenance and Status of the Complaints
- 6 EXTERNAL MONITOR'S ASSESSMENT
 - 6.1 Findings
 - 6.1.1 Progress of Category-1
 - 6.1.2 Progress of Category-2
 - 6.1.3 Assessment of DPs Awareness Level and Views about Compensation
- 7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
 - 7.1 Conclusion
 - 7.2 Recommendation

7 WORK SCHEDULE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

77. Tentative work schedule for monitoring of LARP and SDDR Implementation is attached as Annexure-III.

78. The Consultant will generate the following reports:

Sr. #	Deliverables	Submission date
1	An Inception Report, including draft formats, as appropriate for various outputs and draft outlines for various reports including section wise LARP compliance report, specific monitoring reports, safeguard monitoring report, semi-annual monitoring report etc., along with proposed field data collection methodology	within 2 weeks upon signing of the contract;
2	Section-specific resettlement compliance reports (supported by a compensation monitoring/progress report)	within 2 weeks after receipt of request for handing over for civil works
3	Semi-annual monitoring reports	within 6 months from mobilization and after every 6 months;
4	Specific compliance report, safeguard monitoring report,	As and when required by PMO or ADB
5	Periodic monitoring reports on agreed schedule and formats	
6	Post-LARP implementation/final report	within 6 months before closing of the project

Term of reference (TOR) given in the Contract Agreement is reproduced below:

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT	
BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)	
Individual Consultant for Social Safeguard Compliance Expert (External Monitor)	
TERMS OF REFERNCE	
Project	3700 – PAK - Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project
Expertise	Recruitment of Individual Consultant for Social Safeguard Compliance (External Monitor)
Source	National
Category	Independent

1. Background

Balochistan Irrigation Department (BID) is currently implementing Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project (BWRDSP) with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) through a project loan. Construction of Siri Toi Dam subproject, Zhub River Basin is the largest component of the Project which involves land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts which require preparation, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) in accordance with Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS-appendix SR2: Involuntary Resettlement)". An updated LARP of Siri Toi Dam has been approved by the ADB along with a Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR) prepared to compensate the land being acquired for the project. The LARP procedures require that extensive consultations should be carried out with those facing physical or economic displacement due to the project impacts and compensation in accordance with LAA and SPS. The policy further requires the LARP implementation to be monitored on semi-annual basis till disbursement of compensation to all displaced persons (DPs).

ADB's Safeguard Policy, requires implementation of LARP and its internal and external monitoring. Balochistan Irrigation Department (BID) represented by Project Director, PMO, BWRDSP, the Executing Agency (EA) requires the services of independent experienced individual consultant to carry out the periodic external monitoring of the LARP until completion of the project in December, 2025.

2. Objective of the Assignment

The objective of hiring of Social Safeguard Compliance Expert (External Monitor) hereafter will be called the Consultant, is to monitor LARP implementation, and assess (i) compliance with safeguard requirements of the loan and project, (ii) achievement of resettlement

objectives, (iii) restoration of the economic and social conditions of the displaced persons (DPs), (iv) the effectiveness and impacts of the proposed entitlements, (v) the need for further mitigation measures, if any, and (vi) institutional arrangements & capacity to implement resettlement plans. The Consultant shall confirm if compensation payments have been fully completed in the segments/sections having LAR impacts and are, thus, ready to be handed over for the civil works, and timely advise PMO on any corrective measures, if required for implementation before construction startup.

3. Qualifications

The applicant shall be a Master degree holder in Social Sciences e.g. Anthropology, Sociology or Social/Rural Development, Development Studies, Economics, etc., from any institution recognized by the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan. The applicant (i) should have a 20-years' of general experience in the field of development with 10 years of experience specific to in the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects involving social safeguards including the involuntary land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation of those affected by such development projects, (ii) strong familiarity with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and Pakistan's law and regulations governing land acquisition and compensation, (iii) previous experience of resettlement monitoring and evaluation work on ADB/World Bank funded projects, and (iv) good English language comprehension and writing skills.

4. Duration of Services

The external monitor will be hired for 4 years intermittent input starting from February, 2022 to December, 2025 or till end of construction period with contract variation, if any, if this goes beyond the specified completion period. The aggregate input will be for 226 days over 4 years (22/days per semiannual report for a total of 8 semiannual monitoring reports, 10 days for the inception report and 10WD/per sectional monitoring/validation report for a total of 4 such reports to be issued before PMO's request for NTP).

5. Major Tasks of Assignment

The Consultant is required to perform the following tasks to the best of his/her professional capability:

- v) Study, understand and become well versed with approved LARP, SDDR, Project Administration Manual, and all other related project documents, and applicable laws and regulations relevant to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation including the Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and ADB's SPS 2009.
- w) Verify and validate the implementation of the LARP and SDDR with evidence of full delivery of compensation to all DPs prior to initiation of construction work.
- x) Monitor and report whether LARP has been implemented as required prior to commencement of civil works and that no physical displacement or economic displacement has occurred, and section or part of a section of works has been handed over to the civil works contractor only after:
 - i. Compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to all effected persons in accordance with approved LARP for relevant civil works contract or sections that are ready to be constructed;

- ii. After exertion of exhaustive efforts to locate unavailable DPs in the project area, the nonpaid DPs will be documented with the reasons as per ADB guidance notes
- iii. Other entitlements listed in the updated and approved/cleared LARP have been provided to the affected persons and
- iv. LARP implementation report is submitted to ADB and determined as satisfactory.
 - y) Verify the activities of civil works contractors for the project to follow the approved LARP and no physical displacement or economic displacement has occurred.
 - z) To confirm that any unanticipated LAR impacts encountered during implementation of the project has been dealt in accordance with ADB approved LARP and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, that any change to the scope, location or alignment of the project has been made with approval of ADB through an addendum to the LARP;
 - aa) Monitor and verify whether resettlement objectives of enhancing, or at least restoring the livelihoods of all DPs in real terms relevant to pre-project levels and improving the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups have been met;
 - bb) Review and verify results of internal monitoring reports prepared by PMO through review of records and random field visits involving DPs and community groups;
 - cc) Verify that monitoring and evaluation reports by PMO reflects without limiting the application of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards or the LARP that no land has been acquired for the purpose of the project under the emergency acquisition provisions of Pakistan’s Land Acquisition Act (1894) as amended from time to time;
 - dd) Verify that no construction activities have been commenced in the sections with new/additional LAR impact before implementation of ADB approved LARP and was cleared by ADB;
 - ee) Assess if the required grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project is existing and functional, status and actions taken on grievances received and recommend measures for improvements, if required;
 - ff) Identify problems/potential problems and emerging LAR issues during project implementation; and recommend to PMO the required corrective actions and measures to mitigate problems;
 - gg) Within six months prior to the project closing, conduct a post-evaluation of the implementation of the LARP and learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.
 - hh) The monitoring will assess the extent to which the provisions in the LARP are being followed and if objectives are being met. The monitoring indicators, specific to the approved LARP, can be taken from the list below for verification:

Indicators for Verification by External Monitor (adopted from ADB sourcebook on IR)

Monitoring indicators	Basis for indicators
Basic information on DPs households (gender disaggregated data for all aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Location of the project, b. Composition and structure, ages, educational, and skill levels c. Gender of household head d. Ethnic group e. Access to health, education, utilities, and other social services f. Land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns g. Occupations and employment patterns

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. Income sources and levels i. Agricultural production data (for rural households) j. Participation in neighborhood or community groups k. Access to cultural sites and events l. Valuation of all assets
Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the DPs? b. Have DPs adopted the housing options developed? c. Have perceptions of community been restored? d. Have DPs achieved replacement of key social and cultural elements? e. Restoration of livelihoods
Restoration of livelihoods. (Disaggregate data for DPs moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating DPs, and DPs with enterprises affected).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Was compensation at replacement cost (e.g., are DPs able to replace lost property and assets with the compensation provided), livelihood restoration (e.g., are DPs able to restore their livelihoods and income earning capacity). b. Were compensation payments free of deductions for depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the DPs? c. Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? d. Was sufficient replacement land available of suitable standard? e. Did income substitution allow for reestablishment of enterprises and production? f. Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to reestablish themselves? g. Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? h. Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? i. Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards? j. Levels of DPs satisfaction k. How much do the DPs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? l. Do the DPs know their entitlements? m. Do they know whether these have been met? n. How do the DPs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored? o. How much do the DPs know about grievance procedures and conflict? p. resolution procedures? q. Effectiveness of resettlement planning? r. Were the DPs and their assets correctly enumerated? s. Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? t. Were entitlements too generous? u. Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted?

	v. How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?
DPs levels of satisfaction	<p>a. How much do the displaced persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements?</p> <p>b. Do the displaced persons know their entitlements?</p> <p>c. Do they know whether these have been met?</p> <p>d. How do the displaced persons assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored?</p> <p>e. How much do the displaced persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?</p>
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	<p>ii) Were the displaced persons and their assets correctly enumerated?</p> <p>jj) Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints?</p> <p>kk) Were entitlements too generous?</p> <p>ll) Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted?</p> <p>mm) How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?</p>

7. Methodology

PMO BID will provide 2 social mobilizers/enumerators (one male and one female) to support the Consultant in data collection and field consultations and report writing. Qualifications of the social mobilizers/enumerators include (1) a degree in social/community development, sociology or related fields and (ii) at least 3 years' experience of data collection, surveying and public consultations.

- a. The Consultant will develop understanding of the objectives of the project by study of various project documents, including Project Administration Manual (PAM), LARP, works components, canal alignment, construction methodology with probable timeline.
- b. The result of the study will be presented in an inception report which will include but not limited to; review of the LARP updating process, a monitoring work plan (including work and field data collection methodology, the preparation of compliance reports and semi-annual monitoring reports). The Inception report will also provide draft formats, as appropriate for various outputs and draft outlines for various reports including section wise LARP compliance report, specific monitoring reports, safeguard monitoring report, semi-annual monitoring report etc. The inception report will be submitted to the PMO and ADB for review and approval;
- c. Section wise LARP compliance report: For sections/packages that the PMO will propose for handing over for civil works. The Consultant will review the status of compensation award per Section 11 of the LAA, and carry out a review of records and random interviews of DPs. The review will confirm disbursement of compensation payments and cash

assistance (including applicable self-relocation assistance/allowances, shifting allowance, livelihood/transition allowance, vulnerable allowance, etc.) and adequacy of notification and consultations. The review will also assess cases with legal and administrative impediments to compensation, including adequacy of actions taken by the project to address these impediments. Based on the review, the Consultant will submit resettlement audit reports confirming the sections/sites that may be handed over for civil works;

- d. Six months after mobilization and every six months during the implementation of the project, the Consultant will undertake regular independent resettlement monitoring to cover (i) the overall progress in compensation payments, (ii) status of livelihood restoration activities including employment of DPs in project-related jobs, (iii) LAR issues and non-compliances arising during project implementation, (iv) grievance redress mechanism, including status of complaints and patterns of complaints, (v) information disclosure, and (vi) and consultation activities. These semi-annual reports will be submitted to PMO and ADB for review and will be uploaded on the ADB website for disclosure. An Input to these semi-annual monitoring report may be the monitoring report to be prepared by the PMO;
- e. A post-resettlement report will be generated within 6 months before the closing of the project. The report shall contain comparison with baseline and compliance status regarding all aspects of LARP. The Report will be submitted to PMO and ADB for review and disclosure;

8. Reporting Requirements

The Consultant is obliged to generate following reports at given frequency:

- a. An Inception Report, including draft formats, as appropriate for various outputs and draft outlines for various reports including section wise LARP compliance report, specific monitoring reports, safeguard monitoring report, semi-annual monitoring report etc., along with proposed field data collection methodology within 2 weeks upon signing of the contract;
- b. Section-specific resettlement compliance reports within 2 weeks after receipt of request for handing over for civil works (supported by a compensation monitoring/progress report)
- c. Semiannual monitoring reports within 6 months from mobilization and after every 6 months;
- d. Specific compliance report, safeguard monitoring report, when requested by PMO or ADB and periodic monitoring reports on agreed schedule and formats.
- e. Post-LARP implementation/final report within 6 months before closing of the project

All reports prepared on ADB format will be submitted to PMO, for onward transmittal to ADB. An abbreviated version of the monitoring report will be provided at accessible places (i.e. village and district heads offices) and in Urdu language for the information of DPs.

9. Change of Scope

The Consultant will adhere to any change in scope of work, after consultation with PMO and ADB, and in true spirit of monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities during the period of engagement.

10. Selection Procedures

Selection of the Consultant will be done as per Guidelines on the Use of Consultants by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and its borrowers March 2013 for individual consultant. The Client shall evaluate all EOIs and the CVs of prospective individual Consultants on the basis of their responsiveness to the Terms of Reference.

11. Type of Contract / Payments

Lump sum mode of contract will be used. Prices may include all the costs reasonably required to perform the assignment effectively. Payments shall be linked to the outputs as defined in section 8 of TORs. Milestones & payment schedule will be finalized during contract negotiations.

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)

Questionnaire for Verification/Validation of DPs

Name:	Age:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Form No.EMC/
Location (Kilri/Village):	Sex:	Male	Female	

[Click ✓ mark in the relevant box]

BASIC INFORMATION				
Composition and structure				
Educational, and skill levels				
Gender of household head				
Ethnic group				
Access to:		Yes	No	N/A
Health				
Education				
Utilities				
other social services				
				Remarks

Tehsil/District:

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)

Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project (Zhub River Basin)

Inception Report

Land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns				
Occupations and employment patterns				
Income sources and levels				
Agricultural production data (for rural households)				
Participation in neighbourhood or community groups				
Access to cultural sites and events				
Valuation of all assets				

RESTORATION OF LIVING STANDARDS	Yes	No	N/A	Remarks
Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the DPs?				
Have DPs adopted the housing options developed?				
Have perceptions of community been restored?				
Have DPs achieved replacement of key social and cultural elements?				

RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS	Yes	No	N/A	Remarks

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)

Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project (Zhub River Basin)

Inception Report

Was compensation at replacement cost (e.g., are DPs able to replace lost property and assets with the compensation provided), livelihood restoration (e.g., are DPs able to restore their livelihoods and income earning capacity).				
Were compensation payments free of deductions for depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the DPs?				
Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets?				
Was sufficient replacement land available of suitable standard?				
Did income substitution allow for reestablishment of enterprises and production?				
Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to reestablish themselves?				
Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities?				
Are these opportunities effective and sustainable?				
Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?				
Levels of DPs satisfaction				
How much do the DPs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements?				
Do the DPs know their entitlements?				
Do they know whether these have been met?				
How do the DPs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored?				

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)

Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project (Zhub River Basin)

Inception Report

How much do the DPs know about grievance procedures and conflict?				
resolution procedures?				
Effectiveness of resettlement planning?				
Were the DPs and their assets correctly enumerated?				
Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints?				
Were entitlements too generous?				
Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted?				
How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?				

DPS LEVELS OF SATISFACTION

	Yes	No	N/A	Remarks
How much do the displaced persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements?				
Do the displaced persons know their entitlements?				
Do they know whether these have been met?				
How do the displaced persons assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored?				
How much do the displaced persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?				

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)

Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project (Zhub River Basin)

Inception Report

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESETTLEMENT PLANNING	Yes	No	N/A	Remarks
Were the displaced persons and their assets correctly enumerated?				
Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints?				
Were entitlements too generous?				
Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted?				
How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?				

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)

Siri Toi Dam Sub-Project (Zhob River Basin)

Inception Report

ANNEXURE-III

BALUCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (BWRDSP)									
Individual Consultant for Social Safeguard Compliance (External Monitor)									
WORK SCHEDULE (TENTATIVE)									
Sr #	Item	Year							
		Feb-22 to Jul-22	Aug-22 to Jan-23	Feb-23 to Jul-23	Aug-23 to Jan-24	Feb-24 to Jul-24	Aug-24 to Jan-25	Feb-25 to Jul-25	Aug-25 to Dec-25
1	Inception Report								
	i) Draft Submission (After 2 weeks of signing of the Agreement)	●							
	ii) Comments Received from Client/ADB	●							
	iii) Final Submission	●							
2	Section-specific resettlement compliance reports								
	i) Draft Submission								
	ii) Comments Received from Client/ADB								
	iii) Final Submission								
3	Semiannual monitoring reports								
	i) Draft Submission	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
	ii) Comments Received from Client/ADB	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
	iii) Final Submission	▲							
4	Specific compliance report, safeguard implementation when requested by PMO or ADB and periodic monitoring reports on agreed schedule and formats.								
5	Post-LARP implementation/final report								
	i) Draft Submission								▲
	ii) Comments Received from Client/ADB								▲
	iii) Final Submission								▲