



**COMMUNICATION AND WORKS
DEPARTMENT KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

**KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA INTEGRATED TOURISM
DEVELOPMENT (KITE) PROJECT**



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
BASED ON DETAILED DESIGN**

**REHABILITATION AND UPGRADATION OF THANDIANI
ROAD (24.1 KM)**

FEBRUARY 2024



NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LIMITED
Geotechnical & Geoenvironmental Engineering Division
NESPAK House, 1-C, Block N, Model Town Extension, Lahore
Tel: +92-42-99231917, 99090310 Fax: +92-42-99231950
Email: geotech@nespak.com.pk Web site: www.nespak.com.pk



Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Integrated Tourism Development (KITE) Project

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Affected Household
BP	Bank Procedure
DD	Deputy Director
DPAC	District Price Assessment Committee
DPs	Displaced Persons
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FHH	Female Headed Household
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
Km	Kilometers
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act, 1894
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OP	Operational Policy
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PAPC	Project Affected Person Committee
PKR	Pakistan Rupees
PD	Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSMC	Project Supervision and Management Consultants
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RoW	Right of Way
RU	Resettlement Unit
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
Sft	Square Feet
TOR	Terms of Reference
VHs	Vulnerable Households
WB	World Bank



GLOSSARY

Affected Households	All members of the affected household residing under one roof, operating as a single economic unit and consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group, who are adversely affected by the sub-project or any of its components or activity.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets including losses of lands, housing, income, and other assets caused by the Project.
Cut-off-date	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation, i.e., they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the census. The cut-off date is the start of census for all land and non-land related entitlements, or/and the date for announcement of Section 4 notification under the LA Act of 1894 under which any person entering the sub-project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to receive the agreed upon entitlements.
Detailed measurement survey	Detailed measurement of the losses of assets that is completed within the impact corridor or the RoW.
Economic Displacement	A loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihoods capacities caused by the sub-project.
Eligibility	The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.
Encroachers/Squatters	People who do not have legal title and have trespassed onto public/private/community land to which they are not authorized.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Involuntary Resettlement	Economic and physical dislocation resulting from a development sub-project. Improvements: Structures constructed (dwelling unit, fence, waiting sheds animal pens, utilities, community facilities, stores, warehouses, etc.) and crops/plants planted by the person, household, institution, or organization.
Jirga	Jirga refers to a traditional assembly of local elders, usually men, nominated to resolve community concerns/disputes.
Kharif	Summer cropping season of the year
Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and



	possession of the government agency for public purposes in return for compensation.
Livelihood Restoration	Specific activities intended at supporting displaced peoples" efforts to restore their livelihoods to pre-sub-project levels. Livelihood restoration is distinguished from compensation. Livelihood restoration measures typically include a combination of cash or other allowances and support activities such as training, agricultural assistance or business enhancement. Livelihood restoration is often referred to as economic rehabilitation.
Market Value	It is broadly defined as the price which a willing vendor would reasonably expect to obtain from a willing purchaser. It is the value to the seller of the property in its actual condition at the time of expropriation with all its existing advantages and with all its possibilities excluding any advantage due to the carrying out of a scheme for which the property is compulsorily acquired. Meaningful Consultation A process that (i) begins early in the sub-project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the sub-project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to sub-project affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of sub-project affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as sub-project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Patwari	An official of the District Administration from District Revenue Office deputed at village level that is responsible for all land and revenue related matters.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	Any person adversely affected by any sub-project related change or changes in use of land, water or other natural resources, or the person/s who loses his/her/their asset or property movable or fixed, in full or in part including land, with or without displacement, after the commencement and during execution of a sub-project.
Rabi	Winter cropping season of the year
Rehabilitation	Compensatory measures provided under the WB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets aimed at re- establishing incomes, livelihoods, and social systems.
Relocation	The physical resettlement of PAPs from his/ her pre-sub-project place of residence.
Replacement value/ Replacement cost	"Method of valuation for all compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method



	of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs.
Resettlement Action Plan	A resettlement action plan is a planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary resettlement. This is a time-bound action plan with a budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Resettlement Allowance	Cash paid to cover resettlement related expenses other than losses of immovable assets. An allowance is distinguished from compensation, which reimburses the loss of an immovable asset.
Resettlement Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the sub-project.
Resettlement Entitlements	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Substantial/Significant	Two hundred or more people physically displaced or losing more than
Resettlement Impacts	The nature and value of livelihood loss caused by the acquisition of land and/or assets.
Severe Impact	This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the sub-project.
Vulnerable Household	Households that might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and include: (i) female headed households; (ii) disabled- headed households; (iii) child-headed households; iv) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; (v) elderly-headed households with no means of support and landlessness; (vi) households without security of tenure; and (vii) ethnic minorities and indigenous people. Other groups may also qualify as “vulnerable” in the light of disadvantaged circumstances.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

The KP has received loan from International Development Association (administered by the World Bank) towards the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Integrated Tourism Project (KITE) and intends to explore sites which have access from main road and can be termed as Integrated Tourism Zone (ITZs). In this connection, Thandiani top is selected as Integrated Tourism Zone (ITZs). Road to Thandiani top off shoots from Thandiani Chowk on Abbottabad ~ Murree Road and terminates at Thandiani Top near PTV station. Objective of the sub-project is to enhance the mobility from Thandiani Chowk on Abbottabad ~ Murree Road to Thandiani Top. Project road is aimed to promote tourism in the area as Thandiani is characterized by excellent weather and lush greenery in the summer months, and snow-covered vistas and hills in the winter. The sub-project length is 24.1 Km and 700 m additional length towards Camping Pods. The scope of sub-project is construction of two-lane road from Thandiani Chowk on Abbottabad ~ Murree Road to Thandiani Top near PTV station as per C&W Department Standards. The formation width of the road will be 9.50 meters.

ES- 2: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose at federal and provincial levels through the exercise of eminent domain. The LAA entire process from start of negotiations to compensation disbursement will be completed within six months.

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



diminished or lost. Project specific issues have been assessed in relation to non-titled persons (squatters/encroachers) to bridge the gap between existing practice and guidelines of the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy, to reconcile the inconsistencies between the LAA (1894) and World Bank OP 4.12.

ES- 3: IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) impact assessment was conducted based on detailed design for the construction of the road. All affected assets located in the proposed RoW have been assessed and the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated. Interviews and consultations were held with sub-project affected person (PAPs) to finalize the inventory of losses, determine title/ownership and assess the socio-economic status of the PAPs.

The rehabilitation and upgradation of Thandiani Road Sub-project will require minimal land acquisition (2.11 acres), for widening the existing road 6-meters RoW to 13.5 meters along the 24.4 alignment, per detail design of the sub-project.

There are 126 households being affected due to widening of the road. These PAPs include 04 owners of the affected land, 89 owners of the residential and commercial structures whereas 33 renters of the commercial structures. Additionally, 11 community structures and four government/public structures will be affected. Furthermore, the RoW clearance will result in the loss of 748 miscellaneous trees belonging to the Forest Department. **Table ES-1** depicts the entire sub-project Impacts.

Table ES-1: Summary of Affected Structures and Area

Sr. No.	Description	Unit.	Quantity	Total Affected Area
01	Private Land	Acres	04	2.11
02	Residential Structure	Sq.ft	25	6.608
03	Permanent Shops/ Commercial Structure	Number	113	1.1913
04	Temporary Commercial Structures	Number	03	N/A
Community Structure				
05	Mosques, Shrine, and Graveyards	Number	11	1,699
Public Structures				
06	School, Telephone Exchange, Go downs of Utility Store and Bus Stop	Number	04	1.538

The sub-project screening has confirmed that no IP groups were found in the sub-sub-project area; therefore, the World Bank's Indigenous Peoples Policy OP 4.10 is not triggered. No archaeological and historical site was found within the RoW or in the vicinity of the proposed sub-sub-project corridor.

ES-4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT



Four types of surveys were carried out at site for impacts identification along the road including Census survey of the Households (HHs), Socioeconomic survey, Detailed measurement survey, and Gender Survey.

There are 126 households being affected due to widening of the road. These PAPs include 04 owners of the affected land, 89 owners of the residential and commercial structures whereas 33 renters/tenant of the commercial structures. However, the census and socioeconomic survey was carried out covering 99% of the HHs affected due to the widening of road from Abbottabad to Thandiani. The rest of the 1% PAP refused to give information.

Administratively, the sub-project area falls in Tehsil and District Abbottabad. There are various settlements along the road from Abbottabad to Thandiani top and the main settlements include Kund, Ochar, Ghumawan, Kalay Pani, Crali, Rawalkot, Khatwal, Chatree, Bandi Mansoor, Thandiani and Daharan.

A census and socio-economic survey of the affected HHs along the road was carried out in April 2023. According to the census survey, the 125 HHs consisted of 784 persons, which will be affected due to rehabilitation and up gradation of the Thandiani Road sub-project.

The census and socio-economic survey results reveal that majority (36%) of the HHs/respondents were aged between 41–50 years while out of the total, 31% of the respondents/HHs Heads were matriculate and 20% were educated up to middle level. However, 16% were illiterate. Moreover, the dominant source of income in the whole study area was private business including shop keeping, hotels and restaurants, which was 61% of the total respondents. A total 94% of respondents were married and only 06% were unmarried. 86% of the respondents were living in a joint family system, whereas 14% were living in the nuclear family system. As per the socio-economic survey main language spoken in the study area was Hindko. However, Urdu is also understood and spoken by the large segment of the population.

It was observed that most of the AHs, i.e., 54% were earning their monthly income between the ranges of PKR 25,000 – 35,000 and 26% of the HHs were earning their monthly income between the ranges of PKR 35,001 – 50,000. However, about 60% respondents reported their monthly HHs expenditures within PKR 25,000 - 35,000 and 28% respondents reported within the range of PKR 35,001– 50,000 per month.

Health facilities are generally inadequate in the villages along the road route. However, in Abbottabad City, which is 09 Kms from by car from Thandiani Chowk (start of sub-project on Murree Road) and 33 Kms from Thandiani Top.

ES-5: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

To meet the criteria of meaningful consultation process, consultations were held with PAPs from early stages of the sub-project. At the start of the sub-project, during the preparation of environmental and social screening reports during the month of August 2020 and later during the month of December 2020 for the preparation of draft RAP, a series of consultation sessions were held with the PAPs and institutional stakeholders. However, due to some



changes and upon finalization of the design, the consultation was carried out in the month of April 2023 to update the RAP. These consultation meetings proved very useful for information sharing and consensus building. Concerns raised during the meetings were incorporated in the RAP. The consultation process will continue throughout the sub-project cycle to solicit feedback from the PAPs. Consultation sessions were held in different settlements along the sub-project route. Despite the impacts, the affected communities have a friendly attitude towards the sub-project although there was some opposition, particularly arising due to lack of information regarding compensation assistance and resettlement, at the beginning of the social assessment. The interest of the PAPs of the sub-project was in evidence during the consultation meetings at different locations. The meetings were held in an open encouraging atmosphere where PAPs expressed their concerns and views freely.

The meetings were attended by many residents and shopkeepers along the alignment. The consultant team encouraged the participants to express themselves and engaged in detailed discussion on sub-project impacts, compensation, awareness about the sub-project, resettlement policies and mode of community support for the sub-project. Additionally, to ascertain the feedback and suggestions, institutional stakeholders' meetings were held in their offices at the given times.

After approval and clearance by the World Bank, and in addition to online availability, executive summary of RAP in Urdu and English will be placed at the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Communication & Works (C&W) Department as well as different locations in the sub-sub-project area (such as schools, mosques, local government offices, any other accessible locations) so as to make it easily accessible to all the PAPs including women and other stakeholders.

ES-6: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A three-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established for the sub-project. The first tier involves a Grievance Redress Cell (GR-Cell) at the sub-sub-project/field level, ensuring prompt local responses. The second tier consists of a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the PMU (C&W) head office level for more complex cases. The final tier, the Project Steering Committee (PSC), provides oversight and decision-making. GRCs will continue until full implementation of the RAP. Affected persons can submit complaints to the GR-Cell, triggering a process involving investigation, fact-finding reports, and decisions by the GRC. If dissatisfied, complainants can escalate to the PMU-GRC as the second tier, and ultimately to the PSC as the final tier in the GRM.

ES-7: RELOCATION, REHABILITATION, AND INCOME RESTORATION

As a result of Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Thandiani Road Project, 25 owners of affected houses, 63 owners of the permanent commercial structures including shops, one livestock room, one security guard room and one school will be relocated their residences/businesses to another location in the same vicinity. Similarly, three owners of the temporary commercial structures will be relocated to another place. Additionally, 33 renters of the permanent commercial structures will also be compensated.

The social impact assessment revealed that there are four landowners who will be affected due to acquisition of 2.11 acres land for Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Thandiani Road Project. The revenue department will verify the title of the land once the land acquisition process is initiated and they will be entitled to cash compensation for the loss of their land, acquired by the C&W Department. The land will be acquired under the provisions of LAA, 1894. C&W is responsible for disbursing all compensation payments before the land is taken into custody. The owners are further entitled to a 15% premium for compulsory land acquisition (CAS) and a resettlement assistance allowance for restoration of land / livelihood as provided in awards by LAC to ensure compensation is on replacement cost bases. Moreover, there is no state land available of equal economic importance/ value along the sub-project corridor to accommodate the owners of the affected structures. The owners of the houses showed their willingness to relocate on their own against the cash compensation option. Similarly, the owners of the shops preferred cash compensation for the losses of their business premises and structures. They will rebuild their structure on their own as per their convenience on their adjoining land in the same vicinity to re-establish their business.

ES-8: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

An Entitlement Matrix (EM) proposed is given below in **Table ES-2**.

Table ES-2: Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ¹
Residential/ Commercial Land	Residential landowners	Titleholders	Land for land compensation through provision of plot comparable in value/location of plot to lost; or Cash compensation plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS) for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Renters/ Leaseholders	Three months' rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.
		Squatters	Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month for the period of six (06) months (32,000x06= PKR 192,000)
Trees	Trees affected	All PAPs owning trees (including squatters)	For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market

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



			value of tree's wood content. For fruit trees, cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to reestablish a tree of equal productivity.
Houses/ Structures	Household owners	All relevant PAPs (Including squatters)	Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs. In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore the remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Rental Assistance	HHs and Shop Owners	All PAPs	Cash compensation @ PKR 20,000 /AHs and @PKR 15,000/shop for all the PAPs as rental assistance during the interruption period maximum up to three months period.
Business/ Shop owners	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	Shop owners and employees	Business owner: i) Cash compensation equal to one-year income, if loss is permanent; ii) in case of temporary loss, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity. Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of three months lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month (32,000x03= PKR 96,000)
Relocation/Transportation	Transport allowance	All PAPs affected by relocation	Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (to be calculated on minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month.
Community assets	Mosques etc	Affected community	Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e.,



			mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable PAPs	AHs below poverty line and female headed households, disabled person AH, ethnic/religious minority headed AH.	All vulnerable PAPs	A lump sum one time vulnerability allowance for 3 months calculated on minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Transitional/ Livelihood Allowance	All AHs	Households Affectees	Cash compensation during the interruption period, as per income of the Households/PAPs, supported by tax payments records or in the absence of such documents, equal to lump sum one time livelihood allowance for 6 months calculated on minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000x6=192,000 per month.
Employment	All Employees	All PAPs so impacted	Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months employment allowance calculated on minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month (32,000x3=96,000) with preferential treatment in sub-project related work opportunities.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated Impacts	All PAPs	To be dealt with as appropriate during sub-sub-project implementation according to the RAP and Bank Policy.

ES-9: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The overall budget for the resettlement component is estimated to be **PKR 568,604,367** to be incurred based on the scope of resettlement as shown in Table ES-3.

Table ES-3: Summary of Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Compensation Cost in Millions (PKR)
Affected Assets (A)					
1	Land	339	Marla	305,463,000	305.46



Sr. No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Compensation Cost in Millions (PKR)
2	Trees	748	Nos	17,507,850	17.50
3	Residential Structures	25	Nos	27,085,604	27.09
4	Commercial Structures	111	Nos	46,342,776	46.34
5	Community Structures	11	Nos	7,892,316	7.89
6	Public Structures	4	Nos	5,779,812	5.78
Total (A)				410,071,358	410.07
Summary of Allowances (B)					
7	Affected Households	25	Nos	6,792,000	6.79
8	Commercial shop/business affectees Including Owners of Temporary Structures owners and Rentees	64	Nos	46,964,000	46.96
Total (B)				53,756,000	53.75
Total (A+B)				463,827,358	463.82
9	Monitoring and Evaluation Cost@5%			23,191,368	23.19
10	Administration Cost @1%			4,638,273	4.63
11	Contingencies Cost @ 5%			23,191,368	23.19
Grand Total				568,604,367	568.60

ES-10: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The institutional arrangements for implementation of RAP for sub-project are in conformity with the RPF of the sub-project. To ensure smooth functioning, it is imperative that the staff is well organized, and the roles, functions, responsibilities, and procedures are clearly defined. The institutional requirements for the planning, implementation and supervision of the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation functions of various institutions involved are Project Steering Committee (PSC), Project Management Unit (PMU) C&W, Resettlement Unit (RU), Project Supervision and Management Consultants (PSMC), PAPs Committee (if one is formed by the PAPs), and Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants.

ES-11: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A composite implementation schedule for RAP activities in the sub-project including various sub-tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Table ES-4. However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.



ES-4: RAP Implementation Schedule

Activities	Responsibilities	2024				2025			
		Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q4
Phase-1: RAP Preparation, Updating, Implementation and Redress of Grievances									
Preparation and submission of Final RAP	PMU-C&W, RAP Consultant								
Review and Approval of Final RAP	WB								
Disclosure of Final RAP	PMU-C&W								
Updating of Final RAP (if required)	RU-PMU								
Review and Approval of Final RAP by World Bank	WB								
Phase-2: Implementation and Monitoring of Updated RAP									
Disclosure of Final RAP	RU-PMU								
Redress of Grievances	GRCs								
Consultation and Information Dissemination	PMU/RU/GRC								
Transfer of Amount to Project Office for Compensation	PMU								
Issuance of Notices to PAPs for Submission of Claims	RU/PMU								
Full Compensation Payment as per RAP	PMU								



ES-4: RAP Implementation Schedule

Activities	Responsibilities	2024				2025													
		Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q4										
Award of Civil Works Contract	PMU																		
Confirmation of Full Delivery of Compensation	M&EC																		
Internal Monitoring of all the Activities	PMU-RU																		
External Monitoring of all the Implementation Activities	M&EC																		
Handing Over Possession of Land to the Contractors	PMU																		
Internal Monitoring/Quarterly Progress Reports to World Bank	RU/PMU																		
External Monitoring and Submission of Biannual Reports to World bank	M&EC																		



ES-12: MONITORING AND REPORTING

Need for Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this sub-project will have both internal monitoring (IM) and external monitoring (EM). Internally, the RAP implementation for the sub-project will be closely monitored by the C&W through the PIU and the Internal Monitoring Consultants, while for external monitoring the services of an independent external monitoring agency will be hired. Monitoring will be a regular activity to ensure timely implementation of RAP activities. PIU Social Specialist will collect information from the sub-project site about implementation status of key activities, process and integrate the data in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of RAP implementation.

This monitoring and reporting will be a regular activity which is extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps. Internal Monitoring (IM) indicators will relate to process outputs and results. The IM reports will be shared with World Bank on Quarterly basis and shall be consolidated in the quarterly supervision consultants' progress reports for Bank. The external/independent monitoring is to be carried out by the M&E Consultants to be hired by the PIU-C&W for the sub-project. PMU-C&W will prepare the terms of reference for the M&E before RAP implementation begins, which will be cleared by the Bank.

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

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

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

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) has received loan from the World Bank towards the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Integrated Tourism Project (KITE) and intends to explore sites which have access from main road and can be termed as Integrated Tourism Zone (ITZs).

In this connection, Thandiani top is selected as part of ITZs. The road to Thandiani top off shoots from Thandiani Chowk on Abbottabad-Murree Road and terminates at Thandiani Top near PTV station. The existing road has limited road cross-section as per Civil & Works (C&W) Department Standards, which needs rehabilitation and upgradation.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The sub-sub-project aims is to improve mobility from Thandiani Chowk on Abbottabad-Murree Road to Thandiani Top fostering tourism. Thandiani is characterized by excellent weather, lush greenery, and snowy landscapes, attracts tourists from KP and across Pakistan, particularly in the summer. Situated at a high altitude, the area offers attractive scenery and several hiking trails into the forests and other nearby locations, making it is a highly appealing destination.

1.3 PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

To boost tourism, rehabilitation and upgradation of the sub-sub-project road is an utmost need addressing its limited cross-section for improved traffic flow. The enhancement is expected to create more business and employment opportunities for the local population, contributing to poverty reduction. The sub-project seeks to unlock the under-utilized potential of KP's tourism sector, generating income and revenues. It aims to provide an enhanced



tourism experience for both domestic and international visitors, prioritizing the preservation of the environment, wildlife, culture, and heritage. The sub-project provides major tangible and intangible benefits which include:

- i) Vehicle operating cost will be at its minimum.
- ii) It will provide an efficient and time saving route.
- iii) The massive impact of the sub-project on land use will surely help in the progress of area and local people, as employment and business will be generated in vicinity by the implementation of the sub-sub-project.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF RAP

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

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

1.5 PROJECT LOCATION

The sub-sub-project is located in District Abbottabad in KP Province, involved in the upgradation and rehabilitation of the existing Abbottabad ~ Thandiani Road. The sub-project length is 24.1 Km as well as 700 m an additional length towards camping pods. The scope of the sub-project is construction of two-lane road from Thandiani Chowk on Abbottabad - Murree Road to Thandiani Top near PTV station as per C&W Department engineering standards. The formation width of the road will be 9.50 meters. The location map of the sub-project area is shown in **Figure 1.1**.

1.6 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The sub-project road starts from Thandiani Chowk on Abbottabad - Murree Road and terminates at Thandiani Top near PTV station. Length of sub-project road is 24.1 Km & 700 m additional length towards camping pods. Presently, the existing road is 5m ~ 7m wide bituminous road, which is not in good condition.

The sub-sub-project involves constructing a two-lane standard road, adhering to C&W Department Standards, from Thandiani Chowk on Abbottabad - Murree Road to Thandiani Top. The sub-project road traverses through multiple population centers, including Nawansher, Ghumanwan, Rawalkot, Kalapani and Thandiani spanning challenging hilly/mountainous terrain throughout its alignment. The Sub-project also involves



replacement of existing slab/pipe culverts with new culverts. Details of the sub-project are given below:

A. Alignment:

The sub-sub-project alignment starts from Thandiani Chowk on Abbottabad ~ Murree Road and terminates at Thandiani Top. The whole travelled way is flexible pavement/ rigid pavement with provision of PCC shoulders on both sides and drain towards hill side. The retaining structures along with PCC parapets and guard rails have been provided on valley side. A Typical Cross Section of the road is shown in **Table 1.1**.

B. Technical Parameters:

Details of the technical inputs/parameters, scope and specifications of the sub-project are given below:

Table 1-1.1 Technical Design Parameters

Standards/ Specifications:		
Geometrics		
Total Length of Road		24.10 Km & 700 m additional length towards Camping Pods
Design Speed		25 ~ 40 Kph
Road Width		
	Formation Width	9.5 m
	Carriageway Width	6.5 m
	PCC Shoulder Width	2.0 m (1.0 m on each side)
	Side Drain	1 m PCC Drain towards Hill Side
Crown Slope	Pavement	2.0%
	Shoulder	4.0%
Embankment	Side Slope	2H :1V (Common) in Fill
	Cut Slope	1H: 1V in Common Cut
		1H: 2V in Soft Rock Cut
		1H: 3V in Medium Rock Cut
		1H: 4V in Hard Rock Cut
Right of Way (RoW)	Existing	13.5 m from Km 00+000 To 16+000 except from Km 05+880 To 06+200 (320 m) & 15+320 To 15+520 (200 m)
	Additional required	8.5 m from Km 05+880 To 06+200 (320 m) & 15+320 To 15+520 (200 m)
	Total proposed RoW	13.5 m
Maximum Super Elevation		6%
Gradient:	Maximum (Existing)	20%
	Maximum (Provided)	Followed Existing



Standards/ Specifications:		
Geometrics		
Design Life of Structure	Design Return Period	25 Years
Structures (Bridges)		
	Total Width	8.5 m
	No of Bridges	02 No. (KM 00+200 & 12+460)
Pavement lane Markings		
	Yellow Line	Edge of Pavement
	White Line	Centre Line
	Studs	As Required

1.7 PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

The proposed sub-sub-project falls under the jurisdiction of Abbottabad District.

1.8 SUB-PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The construction period for the sub-project is 21 months. The sub-project is proposed to be implemented from October 2023 to June 2025.

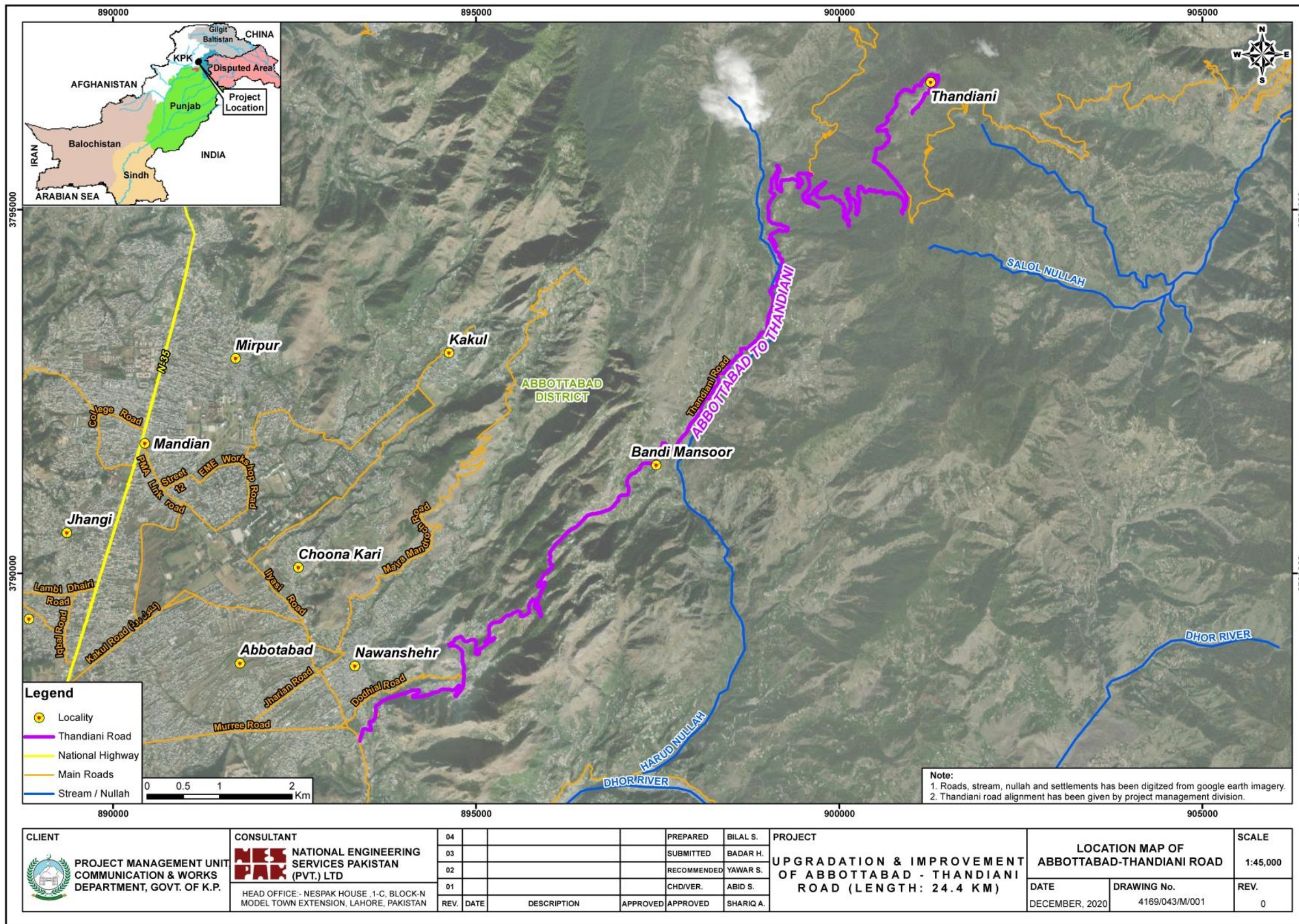
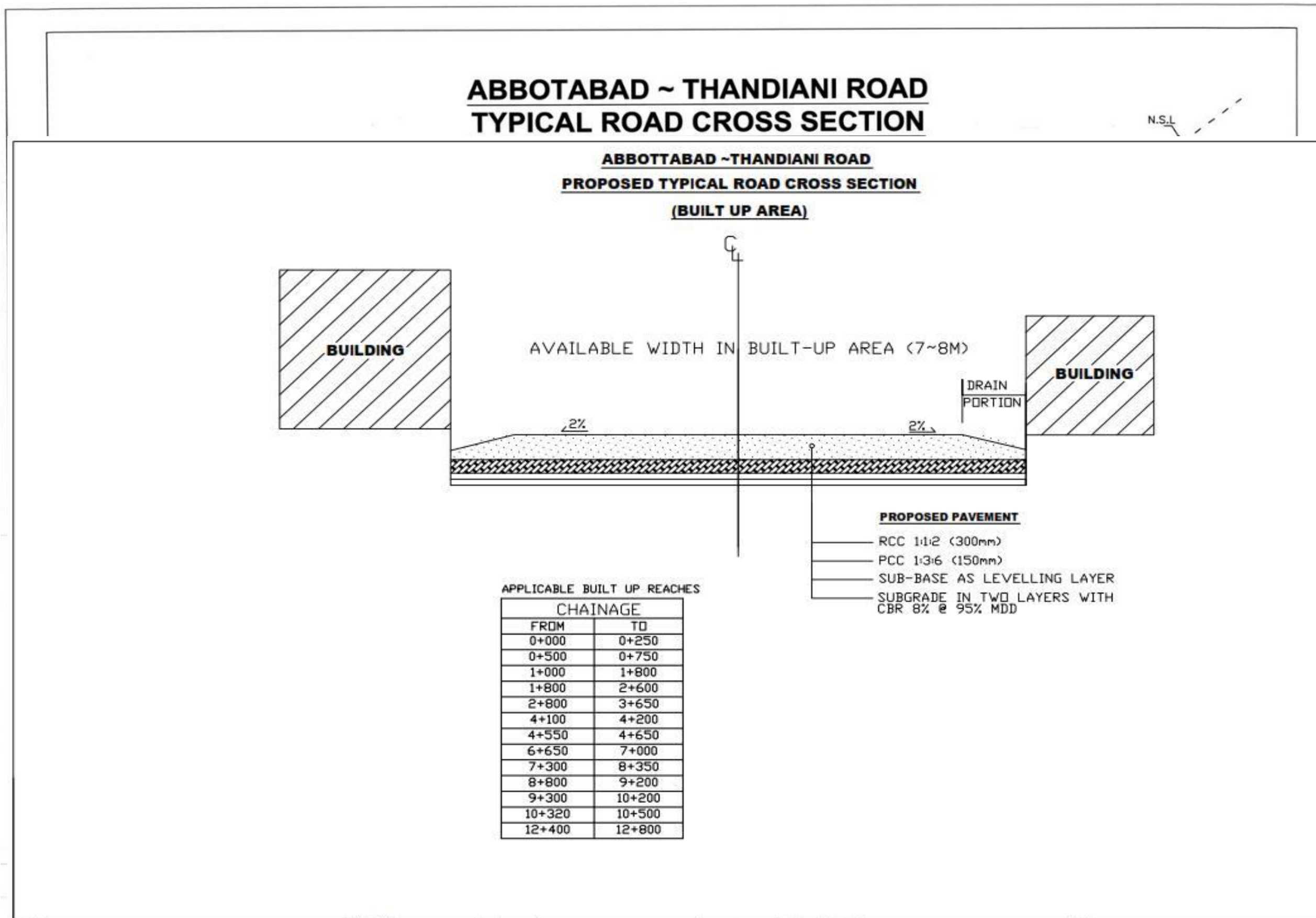


Figure 1.1: Location Map of the Project Area

Figure 1.2 Typical Cross Section



<p>KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA INTEGRATED TOURISM AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT C&W DEPARTMENT KP</p>	<p>CONSULTANT:</p> <p>NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>REV.</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">SUBMITTED: _____</td> <td style="width: 50%;">DRAWN: _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RECOMMENDED: _____</td> <td>PROJECT: _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHK. NO. _____</td> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">REHABILITATION AND REMODELING OF THANDIANI ROAD IN DISTRICT ABBOTABAD - 24.377 KM LOT-I: KM 0+000 ~ 13+000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>APPROVED: _____</td> </tr> </table>	SUBMITTED: _____	DRAWN: _____	RECOMMENDED: _____	PROJECT: _____	CHK. NO. _____	REHABILITATION AND REMODELING OF THANDIANI ROAD IN DISTRICT ABBOTABAD - 24.377 KM LOT-I: KM 0+000 ~ 13+000	APPROVED: _____	<p>TITLE: TYPICAL ROAD CROSS SECTION</p> <p>DATE: JANUARY 2022</p> <p>DWG. NO: _____</p>
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APPROVED: _____																	



2 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 GENERAL

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

Land acquisition and compensation will be carried through a participatory approach, ensuring that concerns of PAPs are addressed and incorporated throughout all phases of the sub-project, especially, during the planning and implementation stages.

2.2 LAND ACQUISITION ACT (LAA), 1894

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purposes at federal and provincial levels through the right of exercise of eminent domain. The LAA has been variously interpreted by provincial governments, and some provinces have augmented the LAA by issuing provincial legislations. In KP, the land guidelines provide options for land acquisition through private negotiation between acquiring agency through the land acquisition collector and the affected landowners. The entire process from the start of negotiations to compensation disbursement has to be completed within six months. The LAA, nevertheless, requires that following an impacts assessment/valuation effort, land and crops are compensated in cash at market rate to titled landowners and registered land tenants/users, respectively. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the latest three (3) years average registered land sale rates, though, in several recent cases the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, have been applied.

Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation/livelihood support. For those without title rights, there are no laws in Pakistan either at federal level or in the province of KP.

It is also noted that the LAA does not openly mandate for specific rehabilitation/ assistance provisions benefiting the poor, vulnerable groups, or severely affected PAPs, nor does it overtly provide for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. However, this is often done in many sub-projects through *ad hoc* arrangements negotiated between a specific EA and the PAPs.

The law deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purposes. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The

LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development sub-projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, and apportionment awards along with dispute resolution, penalties, and exemptions. Surveys for land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. **Table 2-1** below provides salient features of major sections of the act:

Table 2-1: Salient Features of Pakistan’s LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose. Section 5a covering the need for enquiry of the concerns or grievances of the affected people related to land prices.
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The LAC has then to direct that the land acquired to be physically marked out, measured and planned.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all PAPs that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of the PAPs in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as coproprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final “award”. The award includes the land’s marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, PAPs may request the LAC to refer the case to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The award of compensation to the title holders for acquired land is determined at i) its market value of land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immovable) or his earnings, v) expanses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business and vi diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession plus 15% premium in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48A (LAA-1986)	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay, be entitled to receive



Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
	compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

2.3 WORLD BANK OP 4.12 ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.10) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihood of the displaced persons.

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

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

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

- the need to screen the sub-project early in the planning stage,

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

Project affected persons will be:

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

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

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

In **Table 2-2**, an attempt has been made to compare the LAA 1894 and OP 4.12 and the objective being to identify if and where the two sets of procedures are in conformity with each other and more importantly how to address the differences and gaps.

Table 2-2: Comparison between WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement & Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894

Sr. No	WB Policy Requirements	LAA 1894	Approaches to Address the Gaps for Proposed Project
1	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the Income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements,	No such requirements	Resettlement Action Plan is prepared which includes all the requirements of World Bank Policy.



Sr. No	WB Policy Requirements	LAA 1894	Approaches to Address the Gaps for Proposed Project
	monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time- bound implementation Schedule.		
2	Screen the sub-project early to identify past, present, and future involuntary Resettlement impacts, and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	No equivalent requirements (though the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (PEPA) 1997 does require screening of social impacts that also include resettlement impacts)	Screening initiated as part of the present for sub-project.
3	Carry out meaningful consultations with Affected persons, host communities, and Concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all persons to be displaced of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of settlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of Vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should	No equivalent requirements other than consultations being a key requirement of PEPA 1997 and negotiated agreement for compensation. Land Acquisition Collector is the final authority to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment of compensation for the affected lands and other assets.	Consultations initiated during the preparation of present RAP; additional consultations will be carried out during the implementation of sub-project-specific / RAP. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) included in the present RPF to resolve complaints and grievances informally; will be further elaborated in RAP. Vulnerable groups identified and supported as relevant.



Sr. No	WB Policy Requirements	LAA 1894	Approaches to Address the Gaps for Proposed Project
	be preceded by a social preparation phase.		
4	<p>Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons specifically Vulnerable People through</p> <p>i. land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods.</p> <p>ii. prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value:</p> <p>iii. prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and</p> <p>iv. Additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.</p>	No equivalent requirements.	Livelihoods restoration shall be required, and allowances shall be provided. The present RAP will address these requirements.
5	<p>Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance including the following:</p> <p>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 sub-project benefits to host communities.</p> <p>ii. transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment</p>	No equivalent requirements	The present RAP will address these requirements.



Sr. No	WB Policy Requirements	LAA 1894	Approaches to Address the Gaps for Proposed Project
	opportunities; and iii. Civic infrastructure and community services, as required.		
6	Resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of land (including agricultural/ crop land) or assets to title holders/ any recognizable legal rights to land or without titles to land.	The LAA recognizes only the title holder for eligibility for compensation.	Resettlement and rehabilitation assistance shall be paid to the PAPs without even having legal title of the land to be affected. Compensation for non-land assets shall also be provided.
7	Disclosure Requirements Disclose a resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders, 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.	Partially covered. The decisions regarding land acquisition and compensations to be paid are published in the official gazette and notified in convenient places so that the people affected are aware.	Information related to quantification and costing of land, structures and other assets, entitlements, and amounts of compensation and financial assistance are to be disclosed to the affected persons prior to taking possession of their assets. The present RAP will be disclosed locally as well as internationally.
8	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	Equivalent, negotiation responds to displaced persons requested price but no clear procedure.	Procedures are explained.
9	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development sub-project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of sub-project's costs and benefits. For a sub-project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the sub-project as a stand- alone operation.	No equivalent requirements	Addressed in this RPF.
10	Implement the resettlement	Monitoring reports not	Implementation will be monitored



Sr. No	WB Policy Requirements	LAA 1894	Approaches to Address the Gaps for Proposed Project
	plan under Close supervision throughout sub-project implementation. After implementation. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	required	and reported. Monitoring reports will also be prepared and disclosed.

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

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



3 IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

3.1 GENERAL

The objective of this chapter is to identify and quantify all the impacts due to construction of the sub-sub-project. The Land acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) impact assessment was conducted based on detailed design for the construction of the road. All affected assets located in the available RoW, as well as the proposed RoW where land acquisition is involved, have been assessed and the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to finalize the inventory of losses, determine title/ownership, and assess the socio-economic status of the PAPs and affected households.

The rehabilitation and upgradation of Thandiani Road Project will involve land acquisition, i.e., a total, 2.11 acres of the entire 24.1 km alignment for widening the existing road from 6 meters RoW up to 13.5 meters as per detailed design of the sub-project.

However, clearance and widening of RoW will impact 25 residential structures/assets of 25 AHs, 113 permanent commercial structures/assets of 63 AHs including one private school and three AH's temporary commercial structures/assets. Additionally, 11 community structures and four government/public structures will be affected. Furthermore, the clearance of the RoW land will result in the loss of 748 miscellaneous government trees owned by the Forest Department. The details of the sub-project impacts are provided in the following sections.

3.2 SUB-PROJECT IMPACTS

A detailed impact identification and assessment of affected infrastructure was carried out during the month of December 2020 whereas, due to changes in design and upon finalization of the detailed design, the social impact assessment was updated in April 2023. Hence, the present impacts assessment survey is based on the detailed design of the Thandiani Road Upgradation sub-project.

The assessment process includes identification of the required land with land type, use and ownership status, affected structures, trees and other assets including water resource infrastructure. This assessment is based on thorough consultation with sub-project affected communities and other stakeholders including local land revenue authorities and government departments like Buildings Department, Agriculture, Horticulture and Forest Departments of District Abbottabad.

3.3 CUT-OFF DATE

Project affected persons (PAPs) census based on a detailed design was completed on December 24, 2020, which was considered as Cut-off Date for compensation purpose.



However, due to changes in RoW and finalization of the road alignment, respective census and social impact assessment was updated and completed on April 12, 2023, which will be considered as Cut-off date for compensation purpose. People who move into the sub-project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the sub-project. Nevertheless, if such person is found present during the RAP implementation, he/she will be given at least one-month advance notice to vacate the encroached/occupied area by removing affected assets prior to sub-project implementation. The social survey tools including census and socioeconomic survey proforma is attached as **Annexure I**.

3.4 IMPACT ON LAND

In the sub-project RoW, it was observed that there were various categories of land use within the RoW, such as hilly, plain & barren, residential and commercial land. To identify/determine the ownership of the actual landowners, the detailed discussions were held with the client and the concerned revenue officials.

During social impact assessment and land identification it was observed that, land acquisition will be involved in 469.30 m length from Km 02+100 To 2+569.30 (realignment portion of the road) and 320 m length from Km 05+880 To 06+200 and 200 m length from Km 15+320 To 15+520 whereas the rest of the area between Km 00+000 To 16+000 has already been acquired by C&W Department. Hence, 2.11 acres will be acquired from four private landholders identified during social impact assessment and will be verified by the concerned revenue department. The respective land to be acquired falls in residential and commercial land category. Moreover, the area from Km 16+000 To 24+400 belongs to Provincial Government (Forest Department and Galiyat Development Authority) who have already issued requisite NOCs for construction of the road. However, for construction of rest Area Land will be acquired as per requirement.

The respective NOC is attached as **Annexure II**. The land ownership record (for acquired land) obtained from the revenue department is attached as **Annexure III** and list of affected landowners is attached as **Annexure III (a)**.

3.5 LOSS OF TREES

The sub-project has an impact on different type of trees which will ultimately be removed for the widening of the Thandiani Road Project. The enumeration lists of trees were prepared by the officials of the Forest Department in coordination with officials of the KITE sub-project. Accordingly, 411 numbers of trees falling in Reserve Forest and at Thandiani location will be uprooted to clear the RoW. In addition, 337 number of trees will be cut from the C&W owned RoW. Resultantly, the total number of trees to be cut will be 748 with total volume of wood 25,267 cubic feet. The summary of affected trees is given in **Table 3-1** below.

Table 3-1: Summary of Affected Trees

Sr. No.	Species	No. of Trees	Volume ft ³
1	Reserve Forest		
	Kail	263	11,483
	Deodar	43	2,731
	Fir	24	1,663
	Broad Leave	33	189
Subtotal:		363	16,066
2	Thandiani Location		
	Kail	15	406
	Fir	29	1,836
	Broad Leave	04	65
Subtotal:		48	2,307
3	Malkiati/C&W Area		
	Chir	337	6,894
	Subtotal	337	6,894
Total: (1+2+3)		748	25,267

3.6 IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

According to the inventory of losses survey of the sub-project affected assets, the sub-project will impact 147 structures including 25 houses, 113 permanent commercial structures (110 shops, one private school, one livestock room and one security guard room of a crush plant), three moveable commercial structures (Kiosks) five mosque and one shrine.

Out of the 25 houses, 13 houses are affected more than 10% and need to relocate while other houses are affected partially (less than 10% of their total area). These affected households no longer viable will be paid compensation for the loss of their structures fully in addition to the relocation assistance (transportation and livelihood allowances).

Partially affected households can continue living in their houses during and after construction of the road. Similarly, from the affected shop owners, 59 owners of the commercial structures are losing more than 10% of their structures area and the remaining four owners of commercial structures are losing less than 10% of the covered areas of their structures and do not need relocation. However, three moveable structures (kiosks) will also be relocated to clear the RoW which are owned by the three persons.

The evaluation for loss of houses and structures were based on precise measurement and record of type, quality of materials and are calculated based on full replacement cost. The value of structure was assessed in consultation with PAPs as well as keeping in view the type of structure (using three categories), actual material used (stone, concrete, bricks masonry and mud etc.) year of construction, physical judgment etc. It was observed that the cost of development and construction was high mainly due to lack of availability of local material, human resources, and machinery. Similarly, limited resources coupled with

increased procurement rates have further affected the development and cost of construction in the sub-project area. These factors were considered during the valuation of the affected structures in terms of replacement costs. The summary of affected structure and affected area is given in **Table 3-2** below. A detailed list of affected structures is attached as **Annex-IV**.

Table 3-2: Summary of Affected Structures

Sr. No.	Description	Nos.	Total Affected Area (Sq.ft.)
01	Residential Structure	25	6,608
02	Shops/ Commercial Structure	113	11,263
	Total	138	17,871

3.7 COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

Due to clearance of the RoW and widening of the road, six community structures, i.e., five (05) mosques and one shrine will also be affected, and its affected area is 1,699ft². Out of five mosques, three will be severely affected and needs to be relocated whereas, two mosques will be partially affected. Additionally, the room of one (01) shrine will be affected. Moreover, the boundary walls of the five graveyards comprising 85 Rft., will also be affected due to clearance of the RoW whereas, the graves were not under any impact due to demolition of the boundary walls. In case of the price valuation of the community structures, the same assessment methodology is used as discuss under structures. The summary of affected community structures is depicted in **Table 3-3** whereas, the details are provided in the **Annexure-V**.

Table 3-3: Summary of Affected Community Structures

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Nos.	Total Affected Area
01	Mosques	Sq.ft	05	1,375
02	Shrine	Sq.ft	01	324
	Sub-total			1,699
01	Graveyards	Rft	05	85

3.8 PUBLIC STRUCTURES

The social impact assessment revealed that four public/government structures will also be impacted due to clearance of the government owned RoW. The government structures including one go down of the utility store, one government school, and one telephone exchange will be partially affected and their boundary walls will be disturbed due to clearance of the RoW. Additionally, one bus stop will be completely demolished.

Although impact details and compensation costs for re-construction of affected public structures are included in this RAP, however during design review, efforts will be ensured to avoid impacts by making site specific adjustments. If the impacts are not avoided through design solutions, then the applicable compensation costs will be paid to the respective departments for reconstruction and restoration of affected public structures out

of the construction limits. The summary of affected public structures is depicted in **Table 3-4** whereas, the details are provided in the **Annexure-VI**.

Table 3-4: Summary of Affected Public Structures

ID. No.	Structure Category	Nos.	Unit	Area
1	Utility Store Go downs	01	Sq.ft	917
2	Bus Stop	01	Sq.ft	60
3	Telephone Exchange	01	Rft.	53
4	Govt. School	01	Rft.	508

3.9 IMPACT ON INCOME / LIVELIHOOD

The sub-project will impact 63 permanent business/commercial structures owners and three owners of temporary business structures. Out of 63 permanent commercial structure owners, 59 owners will lose their structures permanently as their structures will be severely affected. Similarly, the three owners of the temporary commercial structures will lose their livelihood permanently as they must relocate their structures to clear the RoW. Moreover, 33 renters of the commercial structures will lose their livelihood due to demolition of the structures. As per census data, the source of livelihood of these owners and renters will be affected permanently due to demolition of shops and shifting of the Kiosks. These shops will be affected permanently, and these PAPs will be provided with livelihood allowance and additional compensation in case of being vulnerable if they are earning below the officially declared minimum wage of the KP Government for the financial year 2023-24.

3.10 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

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

3.11 ARCHEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS SITES

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

3.12 IMPACT ON SEVERELY AFFECTED

PAPs losing a significant part (more than 10%) of their productive assets are termed as severely affected. Out of the 63 commercial structure owners, 58 owners are losing more than 10% of built-up areas of their shops and is considered as severely affected. However, as per census of the PAPs, three owners of the temporary commercial structures and 33 renters of the affected structures were identified as severely affected. The severely affected PAPs will be provided severity allowance to develop other sources of income to maintain their daily household requirements.



3.13 IMPACT ON VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

Affected elderly, disabled, female headed households and families living below the poverty line are recognized as vulnerable. As per the census survey, there were 14 vulnerable among the PAPs.



4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

4.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

This section provides a socioeconomic assessment pertaining to the demographic and socio-economic conditions of the PAPs and local community settled along the road from Abbottabad to Thandiani Top. To assess the socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs, a social survey was carried out with the following objectives:

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

4.2 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR DATA COLLECTION

Four types of surveys were carried out at site for impacts identification; assess the socio-economic conditions of the affected population and gender situation analysis of the population settled along the road.

- Census survey of the Households (HHs)
- Socioeconomic survey
- Detailed measurement survey; and
- Gender Survey

There are 126 households being affected due to widening of the road. These PAPs include 04 owners of the affected land, 89 owners of the residential and commercial structures whereas 33 renters of the commercial structures. However, the census and socioeconomic survey was carried out covering 99% of the HHs affected due to the widening of road from Abbottabad to Thandiani. The rest of the 1% PAP refused to give information.

Hence, during the socio-economic surveys, people were also informed about the sub-project objective, its location and basic design features etc.

4.3 ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

Administratively the sub-project area falls in Tehsil Abbottabad of District Abbottabad. There are various settlements along the road from Abbottabad to Thandiani top and the main settlements include Thandiani Chowk, Ochar, Ghumawan, School Gali, Patangian, Kala Pani, Kuthwal, Chatri, Kund and Thandiani Top.



4.4 FINDINGS OF THE CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

4.4.1 Estimated Affected Households and Population (HHS)

A census and socio-economic survey of the affected HHs along the road was carried out in April and December 2023. According to the census survey, the 125 HHs consisted of 784 persons, which will be affected due to rehabilitation and up gradation of the Thandiani Road sub-project. **Table 4-1** below shows the demographic characteristics of the affected HHs.

Table 4-1: Estimated Affected Population

No. of HHs	Total Population	Male	Female	Avg. HHs Size
125	784	416	368	6.3

Out of total affected population (784), almost 416 were males and 368 were females and average HHs size is 6.3. The male population is higher as compared to female population.

4.4.2 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

From the total 125 respondents, all the respondents were male. Due to local cultural constraints female were not allowed to give any information to the male persons. Therefore, gender survey for this study was conducted through female enumerator and responses of female respondents are analyzed and discussed separately under subheading 4.9 of this section.

4.4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Affected HHs

The census and socio-economic survey results reveal that majority (36%) of the HHs/respondents were aged between 41 – 50 years, 26% were aged above 50 years, 27 % were aged between 31 – 40 years and 10% were aged between 21-30 years of age. Out of the total, 31% of the respondents/HHs heads were matric, 20% were educated up to middle level, 15% were educated up to primary level, and 10% were intermediate. However, 7% of the respondents had education till postgraduate level while 16% were illiterate.

Based on the field survey, major occupations in the villages along the road were business (small shop keeper, hotels, and restaurants), wage labor, doing jobs in private and government sectors, (As per socio-economic survey, it was noticed that business and wage labor is the main source of income for the locals. As per the survey results, the most of the road alignment passes through rural areas and majority of people are involved in private business.

The dominant source of income in the whole study area was private business including shop keeping, hotels and restaurants etc. which was 61% of the total. The second major source of income identified in the study area was wage labour which is 14%, who were doing wage labour jobs either in the form of mechanic, painter, welder, masonry worker etc. Only 10 and 6% of the respondents were doing private and government jobs respectively. The detailed demographic characteristics of the respondents are given below **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-2: Demographic Characteristics of the Population

Demographic Characteristics		Total Respondents	
		Count	%
Age Composition			
All Respondents/HHs Heads		125	100
1	21 – 30 years	13	10
2	31 – 40 years	34	27
3	41 – 50 years	45	36
4	Above 50 years	33	26
Education			
All Respondents/HHs Heads		125	100
1	Illiterate	20	16
2	Up to Primary	19	15
3	Middle	25	20
4	Matric	37	31
5	Intermediate	13	10
6	Graduation and above	9	7
Occupation			
All Respondents/HHs Heads		125	100
1	Business/ Shops	76	61
2	Labour/ Daily Wage	18	14
3	Private Job	13	10
4	Govt. Job	7	6
5	Retired	11	9

4.4.4 Marital Status and Family System

Out of total (125) respondents/HHs Heads, 94% were married and only 06% were unmarried. 86% of the respondents were living in joint family system, whereas 14% were living in the nuclear family system as reflected in **Table 4-3** given below.

Table 4-3: Marital Status and Family System

Description		Total Respondents	
		Count	%
All Respondents/HHs Heads		125	100
Marital Status	Married	117	94
	Un-married	08	06
All Respondents/HHs Heads		125	100
Family System	Joint	107	86
	Nuclear	18	14

4.4.5 Religion and Caste System

The 100% of the respondents were Muslim. The main caste along the road was Awan, i.e., 39% followed by Mughal (24%) and 14% were Jadoon. The details regarding other castes are given in **Table 4-4**.

Table 4-4: Religion and Caste System

Description		Total Respondents	
		Count	%
All Respondents/HHs Heads		125	100%
Religion	Muslim	125	100
All Respondents/HHs Heads		125	100%
Caste	Awan	49	39
	Mughal	30	24
	Jadoon	17	14
	Malik	11	09
	Sardar	14	11
	Qazi	04	03

4.4.6 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is an important demographic indicator, which is defined as the “number of males per hundred females”. As per social survey, sex ratio based on the household was 110 males per 100 females. The sex ratio depends on the factors such as the sex ratio at birth, differential mortality rates between the sexes at different ages, and losses and gains through migration.

4.4.7 Languages Spoken

As per the socio-economic survey main language spoken in the study area was Hindko. However, Urdu is also understood and spoken by the large segment of the population.

4.5 SOCIO- ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.5.1 Monthly Income of the Affected HHs

During the socioeconomic survey, monthly household income of the affected families was also inquired, it was observed that majority of the HHs, i.e., 54% were earning their monthly income between the ranges of PKR 25,000 – 35,000 and 26% of the HHs were earning their monthly income between the ranges of PKR 35,001 – 50,000 and 20% were earning more than PKR 50,000 per month. The monthly household income is depicted in **Table 4-5** of the studied population.

Table 4-5: Average Monthly Income of the Affected HHs

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Income	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	25,000 – 35,000	68	54
2	35,001 – 50,000	32	26
3	Above 50,000	25	20
Total		125	100

4.5.2 Monthly Expenditures of the Affected HHs

Household expenditure depends on the earnings of the HHs, about 60% respondents reported their monthly HHs expenditures within PKR 25,000 - 35,000 and 28% respondents reported within the range of PKR 35,001– 50,000 per month. A few numbers of respondents, i.e., only 12%, have their HHs expenses more than PKR 50,000 per month, refer **Table 4-6**.

Table 4-6: Average Monthly Expenditures of the Affected HHs

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Expenditures	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	25,000 – 35,000	75	60
2	35,001 – 50,000	35	28
3	Above 50,000	15	12
Total		125	100

4.5.3 Ownership Status of the Houses

The respondents from the sampled HHs were asked about the ownership status of the houses. All the respondents/PAPs were owners of the houses.

4.5.4 Housing Construction Pattern

The 86% HHs were living in their pacca houses, while 14% of the respondents were living in semi-pacca houses. The detail of housing construction pattern is given in the **Table 4-7**

Table 4-7: Housing Construction Pattern

Sr. No.	Type of House	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Pacca	108	86
2	Semi-Pacca	17	14
Total		125	100

4.5.5 Mode of Transport

The 33% of the respondents reported using their own private transport (motorcycle & car) and the 48% of the respondents were using public transport like Suzuki Bolan, rickshaw and Suzuki pickups While, the 19% of the respondents were using both mode of transport, including public and private for traveling purpose. **Table 4-8** describes modes of transport being used by the respondents.

Table 4-8: Mode of Transport

Sr. No.	Mode of Transport	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Personal	41	33
2	Public	60	48
3	Public & Private (both)	24	19
Total		125	100

4.5.6 Health Facilities

Health facilities are generally inadequate in the villages along the road route. However, in Abbottabad City, which is 09 Kms from by car from Thandiani Chowk (start of sub-project on Murree Road) and 33 Kms from Thandiani Top (end of sub-project), there are many health institutions exist such as:

- i. Jinnah International Hospital Abbottabad
- ii. Combined Military Hospital (CMH)
- iii. Ayub Teaching Hospital
- iv. Home Visits Hospital, Abbottabad
- v. Shafiq Medical Centre
- vi. Allied Specialist Clinics
- vii. Chinar Hospital & Dialysis Center; and
- viii. LIMS Clinic of Physiotherapy & Rehabilitation.

In case of any emergency residents must move Abbottabad for better health facility. As per household survey, although health facilities exist in a few villages along the RoW, but they are not in good condition. In some villages, dispensaries/Basic Health Units (BHUs) are working up to some extent. Along the road villages, private clinics exist which are run by dispensers with limited services.

4.6 CIVIC AMENITIES

4.6.1 Basic Amenities in the Project Area

During the field visit, it was observed that most of the villages have drainage facilities. However, during rains, due to hilly terrain water flows with the natural slope pattern of the sub-project area. Electricity is available in all the villages while gas is available only at Thandiani Chock and Ghumawan villages. Small level commercial/grocery shops are available in the community along the road, 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, being available from the national grid, water supply was available for all the sampled households while the health care facilities in shape of hospital/dispensaries were available to residents at limited level.



4.6.2 Source of Drinking Water in the Project Area

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 a 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 HHs of the PAPs. Due to hilly terrain spring water is being used for drinking purposes and as per local's water quality is very good.

4.6.3 Religious, Historical, Archaeological and Recreational Sites

Religious sites include mosques, shrines and graveyards are socially sensitive areas to deal with. Mosque and graveyard are present in every village along the road.

4.7 MECHANISM OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION

During the field survey, discussions were held with the local communities about the disputes prevailing in the communities along the road. Small level/petty disputes were reported. It was observed that most of the activities are carried out under the instruction of the head of a caste/tribe. The decisions about conflicts, right to vote, marriage settlement and other matters are usually resolved by the heads of the castes. Most of the conflicts in the sub-project area are insignificant, i.e., quarrels among youngsters which are mutually resolved within the caste/tribe at local level.

4.8 PRESENCE OF NGOS/ CBOS

No Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or Community Based Organization (CBO) is identified working in the villages along the road.

4.9 WOMEN'S STATUS

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 women was carried out along the road. For this purpose, structured interviews were conducted randomly with 30 women. A brief socio-economic profile of the women interviewed is presented in following:

- Fifty-five percent of the women surveyed were illiterate, while 30% had completed primary education, while 10% & 5% had middle and matriculation qualification respectively.
- All surveyed women were married with the average age at marriage being 20 years.
- The average family size included three children.
- All women surveyed identified as housewives.
- Forty-seven percent expressed a desire to acquire new skills for household needs, with embroidery and stitching being the most sought-after.
- While women played a role in deciding household chores, their involvement in significant decision-making was limited.

4.9.1 Role of Women in Decision Making at the Household Level

Table 4-9 illustrates the significant involvement of women in daily household chores, with 100% respondents actively participating in these tasks. The detailed breakdown of women's engagement in various household activities is provided below.

Table 4-9: Role of Women in Decision Making at the Household Level

Household Chores	Role	Total Respondents	Percentage
All Respondents		30	100%
Daily Household Chores	Yes	30	100%
	No	00	0%
Upbringing, Education and Marriage of Children	Yes	30	100%
	No	00	0%
Expenditures of Household Items	Yes	17	56.7
	No	13	43.3
Contribution to Household Income	Yes	00	0%
	No	30	100%
Full Power to spend money the way you like	Yes	05	16.7
	No	25	83.3
Purchase and Disposal of Household Property	Yes	00	0%
	No	30	100%
Dispute Resolution regarding their family matters	Yes	00	0%
	No	30	100%
Discussion on household problems with neighbours/local community	Yes	00	0%
	No	30	100%
Matters related to outdoor activities of male family members	Yes	00	0%
	No	30	100%

4.9.2 Major Issues Faced by Women

Information which is collected through primary and secondary sources along group discussion with community shows that major problems faced by women in the area is access to primary health care, the lack of education opportunities and the lack of access to clean water. Natural 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 this.



5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

5.1 GENERAL

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

5.2 OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSULTATION

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

The consultations with stakeholders should be based on the principles of transparency, timeliness, participation, meaningful engagement, and inclusiveness. Means of communication and consultation are to promote participation of all otherwise who might face marginalization such as women, elderly, people with disabilities and the poor. Stakeholder's communication will encompass institutional stakeholders, communities within the sub-project area, and persons directly affected by the sub-project.

To meet the criteria of meaningful consultation process, consultations were held with PAPs from early stages of the sub-project. At the start of the sub-project, during the preparation of environmental and social screening reports during the month of August 2020 and later for during the month of December 2020 for the preparation of draft RAP, a series of consultation sessions were held with the PAPs and institutional stakeholders. However, after subsequent changes and finalization of the detailed design, consultations were carried out with the local community and other stakeholders including revenue department from January-April 2023. These consultation meetings proved very useful for information sharing and consensus building. Concerns raised during the meetings were incorporated in the RAP.

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



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

- To share fully the information with the affected people about Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Thandiani Road Project, its components and activities, latest interventions in the sub-project development.
- To share the views of local people and PAPs about the land acquisition and compensation process.
- To disseminate the impacts of the sub-project in terms of land acquisition, relocation of infrastructure, displacement and measures proposed to minimize the resettlement related impacts.
- To identify possible social impacts during the construction and operational phase of the sub-project.
- To obtain the co-operation and participation of the PAPs in the resettlement planning and implementation process.
- To ensure transparency in all the sub-project activities through sharing the information; and
- Increase public confidence about the proponent, reviewers, and decision makers.

The guiding principle underlying consultations is that social safeguard planning and implementation must follow a consultative and participatory process to ensure success of the sub-project. This was further reinforced by the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12.

The policies which give high priority to public consultation and participation during the design and implementation process are provided in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1: Frameworks for Consultation

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

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

5.3 PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

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

Table 5-2: Categories of Project Stakeholders

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

5.4 FORUMS CONSULTED

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

- Consultative meetings held with the residents, shop keepers and PAPs along the road.
- Scoping sessions held with the representatives of local communities.
- Focus group discussions held with main road users such as drivers and daily travelers.



The concerns raised by the stakeholders were considered in developing the entitlement matrix and resettlement plan, to enhance sub-project acceptability among the public on social considerations.

Table 5-3 provides a summary of the public consultations.

Table 5-3: Summary of Consultation Meetings with the Primary and Secondary Stakeholders (Male and Females)

Sr. No.	Village /Mouza	Venue	Date	No. of Participants
01	Thandiani Chowk	Bazar Muree Road Start Point of Project	08-04-23	10
02	Galli Bania	Gali Bani Bazar	09-04-23	12
03	School Gali, Kuthwal	Main Bazar	11-04-23	10
04	Kala Pani, Kuthwal	Kala Pani Bazar	12-04-23	15
05	Kund Stop, Chatri	Main Bazar	13-04-23	13
06	Murree Road	Bazar Murree Road-Start Point of Project	09-08-2020	08
07	Kund	Kund Bazar	10-08-2020	10
08	Kalay Pani	Kalay Pani Bazar	10-08-2020	12
09	Gali Bania	Gali Bania Bazar	10-08-2020	10
10	Thandiani Bazar	Hotel in the Thandiani Bazar	21-12-2020	10
11	Kalay Pani	Kalay Pani Bazar	22-12-2020	25
12	Kund	Hotel in the Kund Bazar	22-12-2020	20
13	Ochar	Bazar	22-12-2020	05
14	Crali	Main Road	23-12-2020	07
15	Ghumawan	Bazar	23-12-2020	10
16	Khatwal	Thandiani Road	23-12-2020	08
17	Chatree	Thandiani Road	24-12-2020	05
18	Thandiani Top	Lake View Hotel	24-12-2020	04
Consultations with Females				
19	Kalay Pani	Local HH	22-12-2020	10
20	Kund	Local HH	23-12-2020	08

Table 5-4: Summary of Consultation Meeting with the Institutional Stakeholders

Sr. No.	District/City	Department/Venue	Name/Designation	Date
01	Abbottabad	Project Director Office KITE Peshawar	Mr. Muhammad Zahid PD-KITE	15-03-2023
02		Deputy Commissioner Office	Deputy Commissioner Abbottabad	10-01-2023
03		Gallies Forest Division Abbottabad	Mr. Taimur Ilyas, DFO Gallies, +923318002000	10-01-2023
04		Project Site	Mr. Muhammad Asif Patwari Mouza Janubi	11-01-2023
05		Project Site	Mr. Muhammad Imran Patwari Mouza Gali Bania	11-01-2023
06		EPA	EPA (Mr. Muhammad Ali, Director- EPA, DD-EPA and AD-EPA, +923219009857	09-08-2020
07		Office of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) Wildlife Division	Mr. Salah-ud-Din Ayubi Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)Wildlife, Abbottabad +92301880228	09-08-2020
08		Office of the Gallies Forest Division	Mr. Taimor, Divisional Forest Officer Gallies and Mr. Sardar Riaasat, SDFO. +923145003030	09-08-2020
09		Office of SDO-Irrigation Subdivision Abbottabad	Eng. Gul Shahzad SDO, Subdivision Abbottabad +923459552018	23-12-2020
10		Galiyat Development Authority	Mr. Syed Asad Shah, Assistant Director-Technical +923005624672	23-12-2020
11		Office of the SWO- Building Division C&WD- Abbottabad	Mr. Eng Zahid Amin SDO +923465004100 Mr. Tariq Surveyor	24-12-2020
12		Gallies Forest Division Abbottabad	Mr. Taimur Ilyas, DFO Gallies, +923318002000	24-12-2020
13	Peshawar	Environmental Protection Agency, Peshawar-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Mr. Waheed Khan, Deputy Director +923115420615	11-08-2020

5.5 APPROACH ADOPTED FOR THE CONSULTATION

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

5.6 INFORMATION DISSEMINATED

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

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

5.7 STAKEHOLDERS CONCERNS TOWARDS THE PROJECT

As per stakeholders, the Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Thandiani Road Project will have several impacts of varying significance. Despite the impacts, the affected communities have a friendly attitude towards the sub-project although there was some opposition, particularly arising due to lack of information regarding compensation assistance and resettlement, at the beginning of the social assessment.

The interest of the PAPs was evident during the consultation meetings held in August and December 2020 as well as in April 2023 held at different locations. The meetings were attended by many residents and shopkeepers of the bazaars. The consultant team encouraged the participants to express themselves and engaged in detailed discussion on sub-project impacts, community consultation, compensation, awareness about the sub-project, resettlement policies and mode of community support for the sub-project. Some concerns were raised by the participants, particularly regarding replacement costs for land acquired by the sub-project. There was active participation at the meetings and participants expressed their willingness to support the Project.

During the consultation process, NESPAK team briefed the proposed KITE Project and Thandiani Road Rehabilitation and Up-gradation as being part of KITE in Abbottabad District. In summary, residents and the shopkeepers considered the sub-project very positive for the facilitation of tourist's flow up to Thandiani Top and emphasized that the up-gradation work of the road should be completed as early as possible. The improvement works in the road condition sub-project will provide additional employment opportunities for the locals. The participants of the meetings raised concern that the land acquisition and demolition of shops in the bazar areas should be avoided for the up gradation/rehabilitation of the road, however, if it is necessary, then compensation should be paid to the affected land and shop owners. Disturbance to the graveyards and mosques in different communities along the road should be avoided. **Table 5-5** shows concerns from the consultation meetings with the affected households and communities along with responses.

Table 5-5: Concerns raised During the Consultation Meetings and Responses.

Sr. No.	Key Topic	Concerns Raised	Responses
01	Compensation for Lost Assets	Participants emphasized that all the affected assets such as land, houses, shops, and trees should be fairly compensated before the start of the construction.	All the affected assets will be compensated on the market rates as per law and payment will be made before the start of construction.
02	Principles and Procedures of Rate Assessment	The affected community expressed their desire to adopt the market rates for compensation purposes and disclose the same to them. Rates will be shared and disclosed with local peoples and finalized with the consideration of affected people according to the market rate.	The compensation rates will be based on negotiations with the local communities to reflect the replacement value of the assets acquired as per local law and World Bank Policy. It will be in coordination of C&W and the Revenue Department.
03	Inconvenience to Local people	During the construction phase of the sub-project, this will result in causing inconvenience to the nearby residents and affecting their daily life activities. They feared that their lives and routine would be highly disturbed as a result of resettlement and dislocation. The road construction should avoid the schools, settlements as well as sensitive location (i.e., shrine, mosques, graveyard etc.).	The contractor will ensure that construction work does not hinder local people's access to the local route and their ability to cross it safely. The graves will not be affected. Dismantling of mosques will be avoided to the extent possible. If avoidance is not possible, cash compensation will be provided for restoring affected cultural/community structures (i.e., mosques, shrine, roads, schools, graves etc.), to the recognized patron/custodian.
04	Control over dust and noise	Minimize the effects of noise, dust, vibration, traffic, and lightning associated with construction activities on the communities living along the sub-project route that can cause disturbances and stress.	Sprinkling of water will be ensured to avoid dust problem and contractor will be bound for sprinkling of water. Noise barriers shall be provided in sensitive areas in form of boundary wall.
05	Lack of trust in local government	Some PAPs indicated that they could not rely on the local government for proper compensation of land acquisition and resettlement.	Local people will be included in various sub-project committees to increase their confidence in the process. Monitoring will be carried out during implementation.
06	New civic Amenities	The participants demanded improved educational and health	It was indicated that the construction of this



Sr. No.	Key Topic	Concerns Raised	Responses
		facilities in the areas along the road.	road would increase and improve their accessibility to high schools, health outlets, banks, and fuel stations and enhance business and employment opportunities in the area.
07	Income/ Employment	Local people raised concerns related to income restoration/ rehabilitation such as employment opportunities. Poor people should be given special attention for employment during construction stage and establish vocational training centers for local people.	The contractor will provide jobs to the locals on a priority basis. Effort will be made to engage the poor & vulnerable during the construction stage of the sub-project.
08	Monitoring and Implementation of sub-project	The World Bank should ensure strict monitoring during compensation payment to the PAPs. Implementation of the sub-project should be in time without any delays.	Internal and external monitoring of the sub-project implementation provisions are part of the RAP.
09	Fears and Concerns of Women	<p>The presence of outside labor may restrict the movement of local women.</p> <p>Elderly women with less exposure and the illiterate shared that they have no idea about the procedures regarding compensation. They feared that even if they are affected and compensated, they will not be able to properly utilize the money. They shared that there is no platform or forum at the village level through which women can voice their problems. The female participants also expressed that civil work activities of the sub-project will create dust and noise pollution during construction due to movement of heavy machinery. On the other hand, they were satisfied that construction activities will also boost commercial activities in the sub-project area.</p>	<p>Labour movement will be restricted to construction camps to avoid any inconvenience to local population and to ensure women's privacy and houses.</p> <p>The representation of women is ensured at different levels of GRM by inducting female members in the GRCs. The PMU will have a social specialist with gender expertise who will ensure women's issues are handled sensitively and expediently.</p>

5.8 CONSULTATION WITH INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

During the meetings with institutional stakeholders, NESPAK team briefed the proposed KITE Project and Thandiani Road rehabilitation and upgradation as being part of KITE in Abbottabad District. The institutional stakeholders appreciated the sub-project and considered it of vital importance for the facilitation of tourists to Thandiani Top and ensured their full cooperation for the execution of the sub-project. The detailed concerns raised by different government departments and their responses are provided in **Table 5-6**.

Table 5-6: Concerns of Relevant Departments/Institutional Stakeholders

Sr. No.	Department	Name, Designation & Contact No.	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Response on Concerns
01	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Abbottabad	Mr. Muhammad Ali, Director-EPA, DD-EPA and AD-EPA, Abbottabad +923219009857	<p>Tree cutting should be avoided at the maximum, however where unavoidable, C&WD needs prior permission (NOC) from Forest Department to cut the trees.</p> <p>Detail of reserve forests along the Thandiani Road can be obtained from the Forest Department (DFO) Abbottabad.</p> <p>Thandiani Road is passing through ecologically sensitive sites; tree cutting from the ecologically designated reserve sites should be avoided.</p> <p>Relocation of commercial shops in the bazaar areas such as Kund, Kalay Pani, Gali Banya etc along the Thandiani Road should be avoided.</p> <p>Disturbance to the graveyards in various settlements along the road should be avoided.</p> <p>Upon inquiry from EPA-Abbottabad regarding requirement of environmental study for the rehabilitation and upgradation of the road sub-project, it was advised by the EPA that C&WD should write a letter to Director-EPA Abbottabad about the decision on environmental study (whether EIA/IEE) for the proposed Rehabilitation and Upgradation of the Thandiani Road Project.</p>	Entire concerns of the officials were recorded, and it was briefed that all concerns will be addressed during the design, construction, and operation stage of the proposed sub-project. The concerns related to land acquisition and resettlement are being addressed in the RAP of the Project.
02	Office of the	Mr. Salah-ud-	The forest along the Thandiani	Efforts have been

Sr. No.	Department	Name, Designation & Contact No.	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Response on Concerns
	Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) Wildlife Division, Abbottabad	Din Ayubi Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) Wildlife, Abbottabad +92301880228	Road is a habitat of precious wildlife, therefore it should be preserved. Wildlife habitat is disturbed with the cutting of trees and development of permanent structures along the road; therefore, both should be avoided. It was appreciated that consultation meetings with stakeholders may be very fruitful to preserve the ecological sensitive areas at initial planning phase of the sub-project.	made to avoid the tree cutting at maximum and for every tree cut, 10 new trees will be planted, for which a tree plantation plan is proposed suggesting indigenous species for re-plantation. Mitigation measures have been proposed in the environmental study for minimizing impacts on wildlife.
03	Office of the Gallies Forest Division Abbottabad	Mr. Taimor, Divisional Forest Officer Galies and Mr. Sardar Riaasat, SDFO. +923145003030	NESPAK team briefed the proposed KITE Project and Thandiani Road rehabilitation and up-gradation in Abbottabad District, to DFO via telephone due to his non-availability. Due to non-availability of DFO, meeting was carried out with SDFO in his office at Abbottabad and cooperation from the Forest Department was ensured for any information and guidance regarding the proposed Project. The officer concerned made discourse on importance of the biodiversity of areas falling along the road. Reserve Forests are playing important role in stability of the watershed areas and catchments of the region; and Protection of the forest is the responsibility of the Forest Department; it is suggested that the proposed road must avoid the Reserve Forest areas.	The cooperation of the Govt. officials was appreciated, and it was made sure that their concerns regarding reserve forest will be shared with the stakeholders to minimize the impacts of the proposed sub-project.
04	Environmental Protection Agency, Peshawar-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Mr. Wahid Khan, Deputy Director +923115420615	NESPAK team briefed the proposed KITE Project and its sub-sub-projects in various districts such as Abbottabad, Mansehra, Swat and Chitral of KP Province.	It was briefed that entire sub-project related requirements and documentation will be completed according to SOPs of



Sr. No.	Department	Name, Designation & Contact No.	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Response on Concerns
			EPA-Peshawar emphasized that ecologically sensitive sites should be avoided as far as possible and ensures the minimum tree cutting along the proposed roads.	the study.
05	Office of SDO-Irrigation Subdivision Abbottabad	Eng. Gul Shahzad SDO, Subdivision Abbottabad +923459552018	Culvert should be designed according to discharge flow of nullahs/small tributaries. Drain should be provided along the road; and Haro and Daur are the main rivers in District Abbottabad.	It was responses that all concerns are being addressed in the design of the road up-gradation sub-project.
06	Galiyat Development Authority	Mr. Syed Asad Shah, Assistant Director-Technical +923005624672	Rest areas should be provided along the road; and Sitting areas after every 5-10 kilometers for travelers should be provided.	It was responses that all concerns are being addressed in the design of the road up-gradation sub-project.
07	Office of the SWO-Building Division C&WD-Abbottabad	Mr. Eng Zahid Amin SDO +923465004100	Provided rates of buildings for cost estimation of structures through his quantity surveyor	Provided rates will be adopted for estimation of cost of affected structures.
08	Gallies Forest Division Abbottabad	Mr. Taimur Ilyas, DFO Gallies, +923318002000	There are two reserve forests along the Thandiani road namely, i) Chatri Reserve Forest, ii) Location Forest Thandiani. More than 6inch dia trees are useful. Plantations should be carried out to control of erosions. Plantation should be done with the consultation of forest department. Debris/ construction waste should not be disposed in the forest areas; and Proper vegetation should be done along the road.	All the trees to be cut will compensated on the market rates. Tree plantation plan is being proposed in the environmental studies of the sub-project. Debris/construction waste will be disposed at the approved sites by local municipal administration; and Vegetation is proposed to control soil erosion in the ESMP of the sub-project.

5.9 DISCLOSURE OF RAP



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

The objectives of public disclosure are to aid meaningful public consultation and to ensure transparency of World Bank operations to its stakeholders and constituents.

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

After approval by the C&W Department and clearance by the World Bank, executive summary of RAP in Urdu and the RAP in English will be made available online on C&W and World Bank websites, placed at the C&W Office in Abbottabad, at C&W PIU in Peshawar, as well as at different locations in the sub-project area (such as local government offices) to make it easily accessible to all the PAPs including women and other stakeholders. Photolog of public consultation meetings is attached as **Annexure-VII**.



6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Under section 8.6 of the KITE ESMF, and as required under OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, a Project **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** for KITE has been developed. The GRM for the sub-project has been operationalized, and is in place, and especially prior to the commencement of construction activities.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism is an institutional arrangement to provide an avenue to stakeholders to address grievances related to the Project through a timely, transparent, and predictable process. A grievance is defined as: *any formal communication that expresses dissatisfaction about an action or lack of action, about the standard of service, works or policy, deficiency of service, works or policy of the sub-project management and its implementation mechanism.* The sub-project GRM will be gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the stakeholders at no cost and without retribution. It will enable PAPs, local communities, employees, and other affected stakeholders to raise grievances and provide suggestions vis-à-vis the sub-sub-project, with the sub-project proponents and contractors, and seek redress when they perceive a negative impact arising from the activities. This mechanism serves as a platform to promptly resolve and address community concerns, reduce risks, and assist in strengthening systems and processes thereby contributing to positive service delivery.

6.2 RATIONALE OF GRM

This sub-project is executed through two Project Management Units (PMUs) of the Department of Tourism (DoT) and C&W respectively. Both the PMUs are coordinating with each other for sub-projects activities.

During sub-project execution different issues and constraints may arise. In this situation, if stakeholders have inadequate means to voice and resolve grievances, they may turn to other venues which may be cumbersome and lengthy, leading to delays for the sub-project. Alternatively, if their grievances remain unresolved or ignored over time, it may lead to inflexibility and stalemate and again, delays for the Project and inability for the Project to meet its sustainable development goals. Therefore, the complaints/grievances should be addressed through a well-organized **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** covering all activities under the Project.

6.3 OBJECTIVE AND COMPOSITION OF GRM

The major objective of GRM is to implement and maintain a procedure for handling environmental and social concerns of the sub-project stakeholders. This procedure will include a redressal mechanism scaled to the sub-project's identified risks and adverse impacts, focusing on stakeholders. The specific objectives are:



- (i) To systematically deal with complaints received from the PAPs and other stakeholders and provide a prompt, transparent and fair response, and resolution without reprisals.
- (ii) To provide sub-project staff with practical suggestions/feedback that allow them to be more effective, accountable, transparent, and responsive to beneficiaries.
- (iii) Increasing stakeholder involvement in the sub-project.
- (iv) The GRM is expected to address all sub-project related complaints including environmental issues (e.g., noise, pollution, solid waste management, flora/fauna, etc.); social issues (resettlement, compensation, exclusion, gender-based violence (GBV); and others.

6.4 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The sub-project GRM will be comprised of (a) Project Steering Committee (PSC, as the highest sub-project level appellate body), (b) Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) established at the PMU DoT and C&W respectively, and (c) sub-sub-project level Grievance Redressal Cells. The PSC will be headed by the ACS P&DD, the GRCs will be headed by the respective Project Directors of the two PMUs, and the sub-sub-project level GR Cells will be chaired by the Supervisory Engineer of the civil works contractor/s. The Project Environment and Social (E&S) Specialists will be the Secretary to the C&W GRC, whereas the Liaison/Coordination Officer will be Secretary to the DoT GRC. With support from the PDs, the GRC Secretaries will develop an effective grievance handling system and will maintain all records of formal meetings and proceedings. All cases shall be presented to the concerned forum, i.e., the PMU-level GRCs or the sub-sub-project level and site-based GR Cells. The Committee will review and resolve any complaints. Any unresolved complaints can be appealed to the Project Steering Committee. The flow chart of the proposed Redressal Mechanism is shown below in **Figure – 1**.

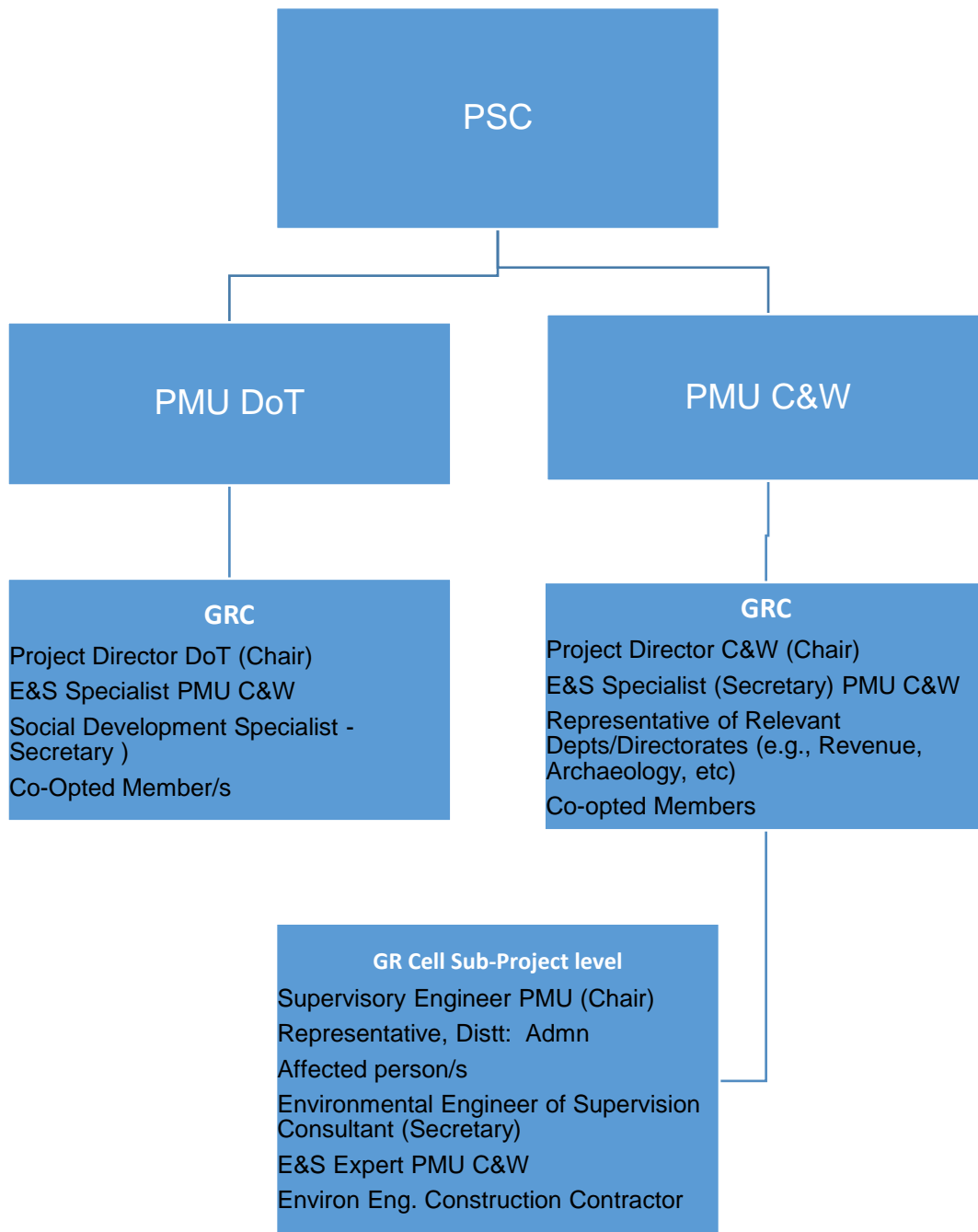


Figure 6.1: Flow Chart of the Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.5 COMPOSITION OF DOT GRC

The PMU DoT has developed a GRM at its PMU level. This GRC is accessible to sub-project PAPs and tourists. PMU DoT will notify the following Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) as per following:



- Project Director PMU DoT Chairman
- E&S Specialist PMU C&W Member
- Liaison & Coordination Officer PMU DoT Member/ Social Development Specialist (SDS- Secretary) Co-Opted Member/s of Relevant Government Departments (e.g., KDA, GDA, Revenue, Archaeology, etc.) (as required) needed to resolve Complaint.
- Invited Members (e.g., Complainant, concerned local citizen) needed to resolve Complaint.

6.6 COMPOSITION OF C&W GRC

The GRC at PMU C&W will be composed of the following two (02) levels and will work directly under the supervision of Project Director PMU C&W.

- i. GRC at PMU C&W
- ii. GR Cell at sub-project level on-site

5.6.1 Composition of GRC at PMU C&W

PMU C&W Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) shall include following members:

- Project Director PMU C&W Chairman
- E&S Specialist PMU C&W Member/ Secretary
- Liaison Personnel appointed by PD PMU C&W Member
- Co-opted Member/s of Relevant Government Departments (e.g., KDA, GDA, Revenue, Archaeology, etc.) (if required)
- Invited Members (e.g., Complainant, concerned local citizen) needed to resolve Complaints.

5.6.2 Composition of GR Cell at Sub-Project Level/Local Level

The following *Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC)* will be formed under the PMU C&W at sub-project level:

- Supervisory Engineer PMU C&W Chairman
- Representative of District Administration Member
- Affected Person/s Member
- Environmental Engineer of Supervision Consultant (EE-SC) Member/ Secretary
- Environmental Engineer of Construction Contractor Member
- Co-opted Members (of Relevant Government Departments (e.g., KDA, GDA, Revenue, Archaeology as required).

If no solution can be found at GR Cell level, the PAPs may enter concern/ grievance to the GRC at PMU C&W. For each complaint, the GRC will investigate and prepare Fact-finding Report and assess its eligibility and identify an appropriate solution. Accordingly, the concerns will be redressed/ appropriately and responded within 14 days. Thus, the GRC will, as appropriate, instruct the responsible entity to take corrective actions. The GRC will review the responsible entity's response and undertake additional monitoring as needed.



6.7 RESPONSIBILITIES/TERMS OF REFERENCE

5.7.1 Responsibilities/ TORs of PMU GRC

The responsibilities of GRC shall include the following:

1. The GRC shall review, consider, and resolve grievances related to environmental and social issues during implementation received at PMU level.
2. Conduct fact-finding pertaining to grievances.
3. Resolve grievances presented to the GRC within a period of one week.
4. Undertake analysis of data on grievances and use this to make informed decisions.
5. Constitute special committees, if required, for redressal of a grievance of exigent nature and/or for resolutions of complaints requiring additional procedures.
6. GRC decisions, if not acceptable to the Complainant (s), can be appealed to the PSC.
7. Maintain an updated on-line GRM database/Complaints Log.

5.7.2 Responsibilities/ TORs of GR Cell

The responsibilities of GR Cell shall include the following:

1. Review, consider and resolve grievances site level
2. Conduct fact-finding pertaining to grievances
3. Resolve grievances presented within a period of one week
4. Undertake analysis of data on grievances and use this to make informed decisions
5. Maintain an updated on-line GRM database/Complaints Log.

5.8 WORKING AGREEMENTS

The GRC meeting will be held in the PMU or any other location agreed by the Committee. If needed GRC members may undertake field visits to verify and review the issues of dispute.

If the affected person is not satisfied with the decision of GRC at PMU DoT or PMU C&W, then it can be referred to the Project Steering Committee for resolution. If the complainant does not accept these options or if he/she does but an agreement is not reached, the same will be stated in writing, and the case will be closed. The complainant may also seek redress through courts or other mechanisms available.

The PSC will be the highest forum within the sub-project for redressing the grievances received from the beneficiaries, stakeholders and others concerned. Liaison & Coordination Officer PMU DoT and E&S Specialist PMU C&W will be designated as Secretaries to the GRC at their respective PMUs and will act as Focal Person/Complaint Handling Officers for GRC. The GRC, while handling a complaint may requisition any staff for assistance and/or may constitute a special committee if required. The GRC may also invite other relevant Government Departments or individuals as Co-opted Members or Special Invitees to assist in grievance resolution.

The Project Director may replace a single member and/or the entire GRC.



5.9 PROCEDURES FOR FILING THE COMPLAINTS

There will be a 5-step process to resolve grievances, as follows:

Stage 1-Intake: When a grievance arises, the complainant (affected person/s or stakeholders) may directly contact the PMU through either registering a complaint/s via Complaint Register Book at the PMU offices, Tourist Facilitation Hub, respective sub-project site offices, or through filling the online grievance forms available at website i.e. www.kptourism.com, or by calling the Tourism Helpline **1422**.

Stage 2- Acknowledgement (05 Days): The Secretary GRC at the Site level or in the PMU will send acknowledgement of receipt of Complaint within 05 business days to the Complainant and all concerned. Complaints submitted to KITE via the Tourism Helpline 1422 will be resolved by KITE with monthly reporting submitted to the PMU.

Stage 3-Rapid Review (07 Days): The GRCs will conduct a rapid review of the complaint and contact relevant stakeholders to facilitate its resolution. If the issue is successfully resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant, it will be noted as “Complaint Resolved”, details of resolution will be recorded in the Complaint Register Book and Online Database/Complaints Log, and no further follow-up will be required, and the complaint will be disposed-off as Complaint resolved. If the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution, or if the complaint is complex and requires involvement of other stakeholders, it will be elevated to the next stage. The Rapid Review will take 07 business days (One Week).

Stage 4-GRC (14 Days): The Secretary, GRC will convene a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) meeting comprising relevant stakeholders within the PMU. The GRC will discuss the Complaint in detail, determine action items and next steps, assign responsibilities, and set a timeline for resolution. Minutes of the GRC decision will be shared with the Complainant and relevant stakeholders. The GRC will convene again at the end of the 14-day period to assess progress on its decision. If the Complaint is resolved to the satisfaction of the Complainant and is stated by him/her as such in writing, no further action will be required except to record a summary of the satisfactory resolution in the Grievance Register and Online Grievance Log and inform all relevant stakeholders. All efforts should be made to resolve complaints at the GRC level. However, if the Complaint is not resolved to the satisfaction of the Complainant, s/he can request that it either continue to be handled by the GRC, or that it be elevated for a hearing by the Project Steering Committee.

Stage 5- Project Steering Committee (21 Days): The Project Director will convene a meeting of the Project Steering Committee to resolve the Complaint. The Project Steering Committee, chaired by ACS P&DD, will provide high-level oversight and guidance to the PMU on implementation issues. The PSC will invite relevant stakeholders to its meeting and issue directives for the timely and final resolution of the Complaint. The PSC will monitor the implementation of its directives via the PMU, keep the Complainant informed, and take stock of the Complaint in subsequent PSC meeting/s. If the Complaint remains unresolved after 03



PSC meetings, the process will be documented in the Complaints Register and online Case Database/Log, and the Complainant will be informed of the same.

Legal Remedy: The Complainant can approach courts and discontinue efforts for resolution via the GRM at any stage in this process.

Creating Awareness About GRM: All information about grievance procedures, grievance forms, and responses will be available through brochures/leaflets and online in languages readily understandable by the local population. If there are several languages, then information will be available in all of them and conveyed orally and pictorially. Awareness raising would be conducted in Pushto, Hindko, and Urdu, and in Kalasha language when activities are undertaken in Kalasha Valleys. Pictorial printed material will be used to communicate as many communities will have low literacy levels.

Transparency & Record-keeping: The PMU will maintain a record of all complaints received from complaint registers/logbooks/website/Helpline. The details of the complaints will be uploaded quarterly on the C&W and DoT websites i.e., www.kptourism.com and www.cwd.gkp.pk respectively, and the Complainant will be kept informed of all steps and decisions.

Exclusions: The following types of complaints shall not be taken up for consideration as grievances:

- i. Frivolous cases for which inadequate supporting details are provided
- ii. Issues not related to the KITE sub-project
- iii. Cases involving decisions/policy matters in which the complainant has not been affected directly/indirectly
- iv. Cases where quasi-judicial procedures are prescribed for deciding matters or cases that are sub-judice
- v. A grievance which has already been disposed of by the GRM unless new evidence is submitted; and
- vi. Complaints about corruption should be lodged and forwarded to the relevant authorities.

There are several ways one can report a grievance:

- Contact the concerned Secretary of GRC over the phone on the phone number to be provided.
- Send Grievance Redressal Form via email or online.
- Report a grievance at Tourist Facilitation Hub (TFH) Helpline 1422.

Report grievance at site-level to Site In-charge at Site/Contractor Office by dropping it in Complaint Box or registering it with the Focal Person. All grievances will be assigned a Grievance Number, through which they will be tracked in the KITE GRM system. An acknowledgement of the same will be provided to each Complainant so that s/he can track their complaints. The grievance will be reviewed and will be decided by the GRC Committee. In case the grievance is not connected to the sub-project related activity the grievance will



not be further processed. In these cases, this will be explained in writing to the complainant. A complainant can appeal the decision to the PSC.

In all the other cases the GRC Committee will investigate the grievance and identify measures to remedy the situation, and propose actions which might be taken to protect against the incident occurring again.

The grievance mechanism will be made public through the public consultations and information leaflets during implementation.

5.10 TYPE OF GRIEVANCE

The following are some of the social and environmental issues which could be subject for grievance from the affected people, concerned public and NGOs.

- Resettlement and Rehabilitation issues (compensation, allowances, and land related issues)
- Dust, noise and air pollution from construction activities.
- Nuisance
- Inappropriate timing of construction vehicle flow
- Unsafe Traffic Movement
- Water Pollution
- Improper Waste disposal
- Disturbances to flora and fauna
- Health and safety issues
- Privacy concerns
- Labor camp issues
- Failure to comply with standards or legal obligations.

5.11 RECEIPT AND REGISTRATION OF GRIEVANCES

The receipt of complaints is key and hence a simple and understandable procedure is adopted for receiving grievances, suggestions and comments relating to the sub-project as explained in Para 7 above.

The Project will ensure that any person, either in his personal capacity or representing a group of complainants and/or entity that files a grievance will be made aware of the grievance mechanism. To facilitate tracking, evaluation and response to grievances, a standardized form will be used. Complainants are encouraged to use this form that will be available on C&W and DoT websites, and at every office/outlet mentioned above.

A *Project GRM Awareness Campaign* will be launched in print and electronic media. This will include distribution of brochures (in local languages), signboards in the vicinities where sub-project interventions will be executed and in print media. The contents of these hoardings may include but not limited to the following:

- Summary of the GRM procedure and how it can be used.
- Details of the process, such as who is responsible for receiving and responding to the grievances.



- Timeline for receiving responses and results.
- Safeguards in place to ensure confidentiality.

All grievances, suggestions/comments etc. will be recorded in a Grievance Register by the Grievance Redressal Officer, having columns shown in **Table 6-1** within two (2) working days of the receiving of the grievances. A unique number will be assigned to each grievance, suggestions and comment and will be lodged in the Grievance Register.

Table 6-1: Specimen Grievance Register

S. No	Date Received	Sub-sub-project/District	Mode of Submission	Type of Complaint	Proposed actions

6.12 ACKNOWLEDGING GRIEVANCE:

The Secretary of GRC will formally acknowledge the receipt of grievance within five working days of the submission of grievance and will inform the complainant that the Project will respond within 20 working days. It will be ensured that all such acknowledgements, verbal or written, are recorded in an appropriate manner to ensure record of correspondence. Acknowledgments should include a summary of the grievance and an estimated time for response/resolution.

6.13 VERIFICATION OF COMPLAINT/INVESTIGATION/REDRESS

Once a complaint and/or suggestion/ comment has been forwarded to the GRC or Sub-Committees, the Chairperson of the Committee will nominate a committee member to verify the issue and/or analyze the suggestion/ comment prior to thorough investigation, and to prepare a working paper for consideration of the Committee/ Sub-Committee in its meeting. The investigations will include collecting and reviewing relevant documents, making site visits, consulting appropriate internal staff, contacting external stakeholders, interviewing the complainant as appropriate.

The Committee and Sub-Committee will meet as often as required to handle complaints and suggestions. The GRC and its Sub-Committee will ensure attendance of complainants at meetings as member/ observers to ensure transparency.

6.14 DISSEMINATION

Once the redressal process is completed and the GRC and/or GR Sub-Committee has reached a conclusion, the result will be communicated to the complainant and concerned stakeholders. The results of the redressal process will be uploaded to both C&W and DoT website. Besides communicating the results to the Complainant, the Focal Person(s)/ Complaint Handling Officer will also record the information pertaining to the decisions of the Committee(s) in the grievance register and corresponding grievance database. The actions



suggested by the GRC or Sub-Committee will be communicated to the concerned person(s) and will be recorded in a register.

6.15 RIGHT OF APPEAL

If a complainant is dissatisfied with and/or unwilling to accept the resolution of the GRC or its Sub- Committees, he/she may approach the PSC as the appellate forum for review. The *Appellate Forum* will review the case and determine if further action is possible. Once all options for corrective actions have been explored and no further action is deemed appropriate, a written notice will be sent to the complainant advising that his/her grievance case is closed.

6.16 GRM MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To ensure evaluation and improvement of the GRM, the Project will monitor implementation using the monitoring matrix in **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2: Monitoring Indicators

Period	Objectives	Indicators
Quarterly Review of Quantitative Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To assess if grievances are correctly screened and classified.• To assess if suggestions / comments are properly identified and classifiedIdentify trends in grievances.• To ensure grievances are being addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of grievances received by level and type.• Number of grievances redressed by level and type.• Repeat of grievances from same stakeholder• Repeat of grievances from several stakeholders• Timeframe for closure of grievances; by level and type• Number of comments accepted and corresponding actions taken.• Number of suggestions received and accepted



7 RELOCATION, REHABILITATION, AND INCOME RESTORATION

7.1 GENERAL

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

7.2 RELOCATION STRATEGY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

As a result of Rehabilitation and widening of Thandiani Road Project, 25 owners of affected houses, 63 owners of the permanent commercial shops/structures will be relocated their residences/businesses to another location in the same vicinity. Similarly, three owners of the temporary commercial structures will be relocated to another place. Moreover, four PAPs were identified whose land will be affected due to widening of the road sub-project. The affected land falls in residential and commercial categories. However, the relocation strategy was discussed in detail with the owners of affected houses and other structures during the consultation process. There is no state land available of equal economic importance/ value along the sub-project corridor to accommodate the owners of the affected structures. The owners of the houses showed their willingness to relocate on their own against the cash compensation option. Similarly, the owners of the shops preferred cash compensation for the losses of their business premises and structures. They will rebuild their structure on their own as per their convenience on their adjoining land in the same vicinity to re-establish their business. In view of this limitation, the following relocation strategy has been adopted.

- Affected landowners will be compensated at replacement cost based on fair market value, in cash at current market rates as approved by BOR plus a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge and free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs and resettlement assistance provided over and above BOR approved land compensation in awards by the Land Acquisition Collector.
- For affected houses, full compensation for the total covered area of the structure on a replacement cost basis is provided by the C&W Department. The partially affected structures are fully compensated. Further, rental assistance for three months will be provided to facilitate them hiring the residences during construction period of their houses. The owners will be given one-month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.
- The owners of the commercial structures shall be compensated for the total structure loss at current market prices. In addition, they will be paid a business allowance supported by tax payments records or in the absence of such documents, calculated on minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month ($32,000 \times 3 = 96,000$). The owners are given one-month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.
- Resettlement shall be compensated for on full replacement cost basis.
- Cash compensation shall be paid for land and structures prior to initiation of civil work.



7.3 COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION OF PAPs

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

7.3.1 Owners of Private Land

The social impact assessment revealed that there are four landowners who will be affected due to acquisition of 2.11 acres land for Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Thandiani Road Project. The revenue department will verify the title of the land once the land acquisition process is initiated and they will be entitled to cash compensation for the loss of their land, acquired by the C&W Department. The land will be acquired under the provisions of LAA, 1894. C&W is responsible for disbursing all compensation payments before the land is taken into custody. The owners are further entitled to a 15% premium for compulsory land acquisition and a resettlement assistance allowance for restoration of land / livelihood as provided in awards by LAC to ensure compensation is on replacement cost bases.

7.3.2 Owners of Trees

A total number of about 337 trees of different types owned by C&W department and 411 owned by Forest Department will be uprooted. The unit value for compensation of trees has been determined by taking into consideration the type, age, and size of the trees. The same would need to be done by the Forest Department as the land acquisition proceeds for the Thandiani Road.

7.3.3 Owners of Privately Owned Built-Up Property

As revealed by the survey, 25 household structures and 113 permanent commercial structures of different types and three temporary commercial structures owned by 91 owners will be impacted by the sub-project. The owners are entitled to cash compensation for the loss of their built-up property / structures, on a replacement-cost basis plus the cost of shifting. The C&W Department is responsible for disbursing all compensation payments and the contractor will not be allowed to demolish the structure until the compensation amount has been paid to the PAPs.

7.3.4 Assistance for Vulnerable

The income analysis of PAPs has revealed that there were 14 vulnerable PAPs. Additionally, other indicators of vulnerability including women headed HH were also considered during census and socioeconomic surveys but none of them can be considered as vulnerable PAP.



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

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

7.3.5 Livelihood Allowance

All PAPs whose households will be affected will be supported for their income losses equal to the minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month for 06 months in case of households, 25 household owners are entitled for livelihood allowance.

7.3.6 Business Allowance

The owner's business operators losing the business on permanent basis till re-establishment of their businesses and the landowners requiring relocation of their business will be paid cash compensation (business allowance) for 12 months equal to the minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR. 32,000/month, in addition to the compensation for the affected structure as per provisions of Entitlement Matrix. However, as far as the renters of the permanent commercial structures and owners of the three temporary structures are concerned, they will face temporary business loss and they will be given the respective allowance for six (06) months. This will provide them with sufficient time for business adjustment. As per impact inventory, 98 affected PAPs (61 permanent structures owners, three temporary structure owners and 33 renters facing loss of business structures are entitled for business allowance.

7.3.7 Severely Affected

The PAPs losing 10% or more of productive assets (commercial structure) are entitled for severe impact allowance to offset accrued income losses due to loss of productive assets. As per impact inventory, 59 owners of the permanent commercial structures and three owners of temporary commercial structures were facing 10% and more loss of their income generating commercial structure (shops and hotels/restaurants) are considered severely affected. Moreover, the 33 renters of the commercial structures will also be severely affected due to demolition of their business structures.

7.3.8 Community Structures/ Public Services and Facilities



Public services and facilities interrupted and/or displaced due to sub-project activities will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a comparable relocation site. All compensation, relocation and rehabilitation provisions of this RAP are applicable to public services and facilities. These include mosques, graveyards, schools, and water supply lines etc. Due to widening of the Thandiani Road, eleven community structures, i.e., five mosques, five graveyards and one shrine will be partially affected. Similarly, the boundary walls and open area of the graveyard will be affected, and the graves will not affect due to widening of the road. The affected structure will be restored from the sub-project cost with the consultation of the local community.



8 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

8.1 PROJECT RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES

The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to full or partial, permanent, or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from involuntary acquisition of land. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement. The RAP is based on the following principles:

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

8.2 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY

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

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



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

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

8.3 COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS AND VALUATION METHODOLOGY

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

Since the sub-project includes the upgradation and rehabilitation of the existing Thandiani Road, therefore, the impacts identified during impact assessment survey, include loss of privately-owned land and government owned forest land and residential, commercial structures established in the land acquired for RoW. Acquisition of privately-owned agricultural land also resulted in loss of trees, while due to loss of commercial structures loss of business is also identified and government owned land is forest land.

Individual and household compensation will be made in kind and/or in cash (refer to **Table 7-1**). Although the type of compensation may be an individual’s choice, compensation in kind will be preferred, if available, when the loss amounts to more than ten percent of the total loss of assets. Compensation for land and other assets (buildings and structures) is determined as follows:



Table 8-1: Forms of Compensation

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

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

8.3.1 Private Land

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

The owners of the private land identified by the social team of the consultant whereas, these will be verified by the revenue department once the land acquisition process is initiated under LAA 1894. During impact assessment and census of the PAPs, it was revealed that the affected land belongs to the four landowners. The names and details of affected land have been provided in Annexure III (a) which will be verified by the district revenue department once the land ownership record is received from the concerned revenue department.

8.3.2 Trees

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

8.3.3 Structures

For the full loss of a residential, commercial and community structure, the owners including non-titled land users, will be provided cash compensation at replacement cost for structure, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. For the partial loss structure (considering of



functional/economic viability of remaining or un-affected part of the structure), the owners, including non-titled land users, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure and for the repair of the remaining structure compensation at the market rate for materials, labor, and transportation cost etc. All PAPs facing structure loss (full or partial) will have the right to salvage materials of the lost structures.

8.3.4 Community Structure and Public Utilities

Community structures and public utilities, including mosques and other religious sites, graveyards, schools, health centers, hospitals, roads, water supply and sewerage lines, will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to ensure their level of provision is, at a minimum, to the pre-project situation.

8.4 RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION ASSISTANCES

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

8.4.1 Transport Allowance

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

8.4.2 Transitional Allowance and Business Allowance

To facilitate the moving and settling process, a transition allowance consisting of livelihood and business allowance for affected HHs and shops each for six months and three months respectively. This transitional support/allowance will be provided as lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000x06= PKR 192,000 for affected residential structures and PKR. 32,000x3=PKR 96,000 for shop owners. If relocation site with completed housing and full facilities are not available in time, the PAPs will be provided with transition arrangements, in the form of a rental allowance permitting the rental of housing at such a standard and covering the entire transition period.

8.4.3 Severity Allowance

If the impact is severe on lost land/ asset, i.e., if the loss is more than 10% of the productive asset then severe impact allowance to the affected persons (both title holders and non-title holders) will be provided. Such allowance will be provided as lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000x03= PKR 96,000.

8.4.4 Employment

Workers and employees will be compensated with cash for lost wages during the period of business interruption, up to a maximum of three months (based on tax record) or, in its absence, equal to the lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000x03= PKR 96,000.

8.4.5 Vulnerable Households

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

All vulnerable households will be entitled to one vulnerable impact allowance equal to lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month for the period of three months (32,000x03= Rs 96,000). Other options can be considered, including non-cash based livelihood support and employment, both temporary and permanent. Additional income restoration measures can be considered during implementation by PMU.

8.5 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Based on the above discussed eligibility criteria and compensation entitlements and keeping in view the nature of losses and implementation issues of the proposed sub-project, an Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared as provided in **Table 7-2**.

Table 8-2: Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ²
Residential/ Commercial Land	Residential landowners	Titleholders	Land for land compensation through provision of plot comparable in value/location of plot to lost; or Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Renters/ Leaseholders	Three months' rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.
		Squatters	Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR

² Compensation for all assets will be to the owner of the asset.



Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ²
			32,000 per month for the period of six (06) months (32,000x06= PKR 192,000)
Trees	Trees affected	All PAPs owning trees (including squatters)	For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. For fruit trees, cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to reestablish a tree of equal productivity.
Houses/ Structures	Household owners	All relevant PAPs (Including squatters)	Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs. In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore the remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Rental Assistance	HHs and Shop Owners	ALL PAPs	Cash compensation @ PKR 20,000/HHs and @PKR15,000/shop for all the PAPs as rental assistance during the interruption period maximum to three months period.
Business/ Shop owners	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	Shop owners and employees	Business owner: i) Cash compensation equal to one-year income, if loss is permanent; ii) in case of temporary loss, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity. Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of three months lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month (32,000x03= PKR 96,000)
Relocation/Transportation	Transport allowance	All PAPs affected by	Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and



Asset	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ²
		relocation	livelihood expenses for one month (to be calculated on minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR. 32,000 per month.
Community assets	Affected community structures	Affected community	- Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e., mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable PAPs	AHs below poverty line and female headed households, disabled person HH, ethnic/religious minority headed HH	All vulnerable PAPs	Lump sum one time vulnerability allowance for three months calculated on minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000 per month. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Allowances for Relocation and Rehabilitation			
Transitional/ Livelihood Allowance	HHs	Households Affectees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation during the interruption period, as per income of the Households/PAPs, supported by tax payments records or in the absence of such documents, equal to lump sum one time livelihood allowance for 6 months calculated on minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR 32,000x6=192,000 per month.
Employment	All Employees	All PAPs so impacted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months equal to one time employment allowance for 3 months calculated on minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR. 32,000 per month (32,000x3=96,000) with preferential treatment in sub-project related work opportunities.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated Impacts	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be dealt with as appropriate during sub-sub-project implementation according to the RAP and Bank Policy.





9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

9.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

9.2 DETERMINING BASIS FOR VALUATION AND RESETTLEMENT COSTS

As per OP 4.12, the compensation calculated by considering:

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

The unit rates used for valuation of land were obtained from the Revenue Department-Abbottabad and are attached as **Annexure-VIII**). In addition, a valuation survey in the sub-project area was undertaken for estimating the unit rates for compensation of different types of losses, such as residential, commercial, and barren land and structures, trees etc. The rates obtained from the Revenue Department were also shared with the PAPs, C&W Department, and local community during consultation. Using the acquired data, the unit rates used for valuation of land (obtained from Revenue Department-Abbottabad), affected structures (from local market based on consultations) and other assets were determined. These rates are based on the prevailing market rates.

The following procedures/methods were used for the assessment of unit compensation values of different items/ assets located within the impact corridor as standard for valuation of assets.

- The current market price for affected land was collected from the Revenue Department Abbottabad and finalized through consultations with PAPs, C&W



Department to arrive at unit rate for budget estimation against land losses on replacement cost basis. Land was categorized as commercial land based on the type of utilization.

- Residential and Commercial structures were valued at replacement value/ cost (rates obtained from the local market in consultation with local community annexed as **Annexure-IX**) based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport, and other construction costs. Based on the type of construction, three categories were developed, and sq. feet rates were estimated. Structure rates were also collected from the C&W department and maximum rates per unit for each category was estimated.
- The unit rates for different types of trees were assessed by considering the average timber volume of the affected tree. Based on the physical observations in the field, average diameters of the trees to be cut were assessed and cubic feet volume was calculated. Based on the volume, cost of single tree is calculated. By adopting the prevailing local market cubic feet rates, cost estimation of the affected trees is carried out. However, this is tentative estimation and needs to be authenticated/ updated by the Forest Department with the advancement in the land acquisition process before implementation of this RAP.

Rates adopted for cost estimation of affected land and land-based assets is given below:

Table 9-1 & 9-2 provides unit rates of each lost assets in detail.

Table 9-1: Unit Rates of Land*

Sr. No.	Mauza	Name of Place	Rate Per Marla (PKR)	
			Commercial Land	Residential Land
01	Nawan Shehar Janobi –II	Nawan Shehar Janobi –II	900,000	150,000
02	Chahtri	Chahtri	-	67,568
Average Rate/Marla			900,000	104,250
Average Rate/Kanal			18,000,000	2,085,000

* As per local Revenue Department Abbottabad, Notification No. DK/134 Dated 27/05/2019 (**attached as Annexure-VIII**), rates for valuation of land (important definitions), land falling within 200 feet on either side of the link road is considered as commercial land. However, in the case of Thandiani Road, it is not clear currently that how much of its road portion is considered as link road. Therefore, for the valuation of land, average rates of commercial land have been calculated for the respective mouzas and the same are adopted for cost estimation of land. The cost estimation done on this basis will need to be updated with the advancement in the land acquisition process before implementation of RAP.

Table 9-2: Unit Rates of Structures

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Average Unit Rate (PKR)
1	Main Structure		
1.1	Category-A**	Sq.ft	4,540
1.2	Category-B	Sq.ft	3,300
1.3	Category-C	Sq.ft	2,100
2	Trees***		
2.1	Chir	Per Tree	13,200
2.2	Broad Leaves	Per Tree	3,850
2.3	Kail	Per Tree	33,000
2.4	Deodar	Per Tree	55,000



Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Average Unit Rate (PKR)
2.5	Fir and Spruce	Per Tree	26,000

** Category-A: RCC roof, stone walls with cement mortar, cement plastering & flooring

Category-B: RCC roof, stone walls with cement mortar, without plastering & cement flooring.

Category-C: CIG Sheet roofing, stone & wood walls with cement mortar, without plastering & cement flooring.

*** The unit rates for different types of trees were assessed by considering the average timber volume of the affected tree. Based on the physical observations in the field, average diameters of the trees to be cut were assessed and CFT volume was calculated. Based on the CFT volume, cost of single tree is calculated. By adopting the prevailing local market CFT Rates, cost estimation of the affected trees is carried out. However, this is tentative estimation and needs to be authenticated/updated by the Forest Department with the advancement in the land acquisition process before implementation of this RAP.

9.3 ENTITLEMENTS AND SUPPORT COSTS

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

9.3.1 Compensation

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

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

9.3.2 Cost for RAP Monitoring and Administration

- Costs for the RAP monitoring and reporting;
- Administration cost; and
- Provision for contingent costs.

Table 9-3: provide unit rates for relocation and rehabilitation assistance.

Table 9-3: Units Rates for Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance

Sr. No.	Allowance	Unit Rate (PKR)	Assistance Period	Total Lump sum Assistance (A)
1	Household Affectees			

Sr. No.	Allowance	Unit Rate (PKR)	Assistance Period	Total Lump sum Assistance (A)
1.1	Transitional/ Livelihood Allowance	32,000/month minimum wage rate for year 2023-24	06 months	192,000
1.2	Relocation/Transportation	.20,000/HH for Residential Structures	01 Time	20,000
1.3	Rental Assistance	.20,000/HH	03 Months	60,000
1.4	Electrification Allowance	20,000	Lump sum	20,000
1.5	Vulnerability Allowance	@Rs.32,000/month minimum wage rate for year 2023-24	03 months	96,000
2	Commercial shops owners/Affectees			
2.1	Business Allowance (permanent)	32,000/month minimum wage rate for year 2023-24	12 months	384,000
2.2	Business Allowance (temporary)	32,000/month minimum wage rate for year 2023-24	06 month	192,000
2.3	Relocation/Transportation	15,000	01 Time	15,000
2.4	Vulnerability Allowance	32,000/month minimum wage rate for year 2023-24	03 months	96,000
2.5	Severance Allowance	32,000/month minimum wage rate for year 2023-24	03 months	96,000
2.6	Rental assistance	15,000/ Shop	03 months	45,000

9.4 COST ESTIMATION FOR COMPENSATION OF LAND

The sub-project will impact a total of 339 Marla (2.11 acres) private land. Cost estimation is carried out for the private land to be acquired. The compensation cost related to this impact is **Rs. 305,463,000**. Detailed calculations are summarized in **Table 9-4**.

Table 9-4: Summary of Cost for Compensation of Land

Type of Land	Affected Land (Marla)	Unit Rate (PKR)/Marla	Total Compensation Cost (PKR)
Private land (Commercial)	286.36	900,000	257,724,000
Private land (Residential)	52.64	150,000	7,896,000
Sub Total	339		265,620,000
CAS @ 15%			39,843,000
Total Land Cost (PKR)			305,463,000

9.5 COMPENSATION COST FOR TREES

The survey has revealed that a total of 748 trees will have to be removed. All the affected trees are mostly at the mature stage. The total cost estimation of the affected trees comes to be **PKR 17,507,850**. Summary of cost is provided in **Table 9-5**.

Table 9-5: Summary of Cost for Compensation of Trees

Sr. No.	Species	No. of Trees	Unit Rates (Rs.)	Total Compensation Cost (PKR)
1	Reserve Forest			
	Kail	263	33,000	8,679,000
	Deodar	43	55,000	2,365,000
	Fir	24	26,000	624,000
	Broad Leave	33	3,850	127,050
Subtotal:		363		11,795,050
2	Thandiani Location			
	Kail	15	33,000	495,000
	Fir	29	26,000	754,000
	Broad Leave	4	3,850	15,400
Subtotal:		48		1,264,400
Total: (1+2)		411		13,059,450
3	Malkiati/C&W Area			
	Chir	337	13,200	4,448,400
	Total	337		4,448,400
Grand Total: (1+2+3)		748		17,507,850

9.6 LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The loss of residential structures was valued at replacement value/ cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport, and other construction costs, if structure becomes functionally unviable, cash compensation will be computed for the entire structure. The total cost for residential structures has been calculated in the tune of **PKR 27,085,604**. The details of the affected structures are summarized in **Table 9-6**. The detailed cost estimation of the affected structures is attached as **Annexure-IV**.

Table 9-6: Summary of Cost for Affected Residential Structures

Structure Category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Room	Pacca	4860	Sq. ft.	4,524	21,986,640



Structure Category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Room	Semi Pacca	1087	Sq. ft.	3,300	3,587,100
Boundary Wall	Pacca	548	Rft.	2,424	1,328,352
Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	113	Rft.	1624	183,512
Total:					27,085,604

9.7 LOSS OF COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

The loss of commercial structures was valued at replacement value/ cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport, and other construction costs, if structure becomes functionally unviable, cash compensation will be computed for the entire structure. The total cost for residential structures has been calculated in the tune of PKR **46,342,776**. The details of the affected structures are summarized in **Table 9-7**. The detailed cost estimation of the affected structures is attached as **Annexure-IV**.

Table 9-7: Summary of Cost for Affected Commercial Structures

Structure Category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Room	Pacca	6614	Sq. ft.	4524	29,921,736
Concrete Floor	Pacca	810	Sq. ft.	2424	1,963,440
Room	Semi Pacca	4118	Sq. ft.	3300	13,589,400
Room	Kacha	96	Sq. ft.	2100	201,600
Boundary Wall	Pacca	275	Rft.	2424	666,600
Total:					46,342,776

9.8 LOSS OF COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

The sub-project will affect 11 community structures (Mosques, Shrine and Graveyard). The estimated compensation for the affected community structures will be PKR **7,892,316**. The detailed estimated budget of the affected community structures is provided below in **Table 9-8**.

Table 9-8: Summary of Cost for Affected Community Structures

Structure Category	Construction type	Total Affected Area	Units	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Room	Pacca	1,699	Sq. ft.	4524	7,686,276



Structure Category	Construction type	Total Affected Area	Units	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Boundary Wall	Pacca	85	Rft.	2424	206,040
Total:					7,892,316

9.9 LOSS OF PUBLIC STRUCTURES

The sub-project impacts are envisioned on four public structures including one go down of the utility store, one government school, and one telephone exchange as well as one bus stop will be demolished. The compensation for the affected public structures will be PKR 5,779,812 is given below in **Table 9-9**.

Table 9-9: Summary of Cost for Affected Public Structures

Structure Category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
Room	Pacca	977	Sq. ft.	4524	4,419,948
Boundary Wall	Pacca	561	Rft.	2424	1,359,864
Total:					5,779,812

9.10 TEMPORARY LOSSES

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

9.11 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

The PAPs will be entitled for the allowance. The total resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for all affected assets has been computed PKR 53,756,000. The details are provided in **Table 9-10**.



Table 9-10: Summary of Cost for Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistances

Sr.No.	Allowance	Unit Rate (PKR)	Assistance Period	Total Lump sum Assistance	No. of PAPs	Total Compensation (PKR)
1	Affected Household (A)					
1.1	Transitional/ Livelihood Allowance	32,000/month	06 months	192,000	25	4,800,000
1.2	Relocation/ Transportation	20,000/AHH for Residential Structures	01 Time	20,000	18	360,000
1.3	Rental Assistance	20,000/AHH	03 Months	60,000	18	1,080,000
1.4	Electrification Allowance	20,000	01 Time	20,000	18	360,000
1.5	Vulnerability Allowance	32,000	03 Months	96,000	2	192,000
		Sub. Total (A)				6,792,000
2	Affected Commercial shops owners (B)					
2.1	Business Allowance (permanent)	32,000/month	12 months	384,000	58	22,272,000



Sr.No.	Allowance	Unit Rate (PKR)	Assistance Period	Total Lump sum Assistance	No. of PAPs	Total Compensation (PKR)
2.2	Business Allowance (temporary) including Owners of Temporary Structures and Rentees	32,000/month	06 month	192,000	40	7,680,000
2.3	Relocation/ Transportation including Owners of Temporary Commercial Structures and Rentees	15,000	01 Time	15,000	95	1,425,000
2.4	Severance Allowance (including Owners of Temporary Commercial Structures) and Renters	32,000/month	03 months	96,000	94	9,024,000
2.5	Rental Assistance	15,000/ Shop	03 months	45,000	91	4,095,000
2.6	Electrification Allowance	20,000	01 Time	20,000	61	1,220,000



Sr.No.	Allowance	Unit Rate (PKR)	Assistance Period	Total Lump sum Assistance	No. of PAPs	Total Compensation (PKR)	
2.7	Vulnerability Allowance	32,000	03 Months	96,000	13	1,248,000	
		Sub. Total (B)					46,964,000
		Grand Total (A+B)					53,756,000



9.12 COST FOR RAP MONITORING AND ADMINISTRATION

RAP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation process will be required through organizing internal and external monitoring arrangements. For this purpose, PKR 23,191,368@ of 5% of the total compensation cost) is provided in the budget estimate.

RAP Administration and Support Cost

The other cost of RAP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. For hiring of an external monitoring agency/expert and provisions for administrative cost for RAP implementation have been made in the budget @ 1% of total compensation cost PKR 4,638,273.

Contingencies

A contingency has been added to adjust any cost escalation during sub-project implementation. Contingencies cost amounting to PKR 23,191,368@ 5% of the total cost has been added to the budget to cover unforeseen items which may be required during implementation of RAP.

9.13 SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

The overall budget for the resettlement component is estimated to be PKR 568,604,367 to be incurred based on the scope of resettlement as shown in **Table 9-11**.

Table 9-11: Summary of Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Compensation Cost in Millions (PKR)
Affected Assets (A)					
1	Land	339	Marla	305,463,000	305.46
2	Trees	748	Nos	17,507,850	17.50
3	Residential Structures	25	Nos	27,085,604	27.09
4	Commercial Structures	113	Nos	46,342,776	46.34
5	Community Structures	11	Nos	7,892,316	7.89
6	Public Structures	4	Nos	5,779,812	5.78
Total (A)				410,071,358	410.07
Summary of Allowances (B)					
7	Household Affectees	25	Nos	6,792,000	6.79
8	Commercial shop/business affectees Including Owners of Temporary Structures owners and Rentees	66	Nos	46,964,000	46.96
Total (B)				53,756,000	53.76



Sr. No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Compensation Cost in Millions (PKR)
Total (A+B)				463,827,358	463.82
9	Monitoring and Evaluation Cost@5%			23,191,368	23.19
10	Administration Cost @1%			4,638,273	4.63
11	Contingencies Cost @ 5%			23,191,368	23.19
Grand Total				568,604,367	568.60

9.14 RESETTLEMENT FUNDING/FINANCING PLAN

The Project Director (PD) of the EA will be responsible for ensuring the prompt provision and efficient flow of the budgeted funds for resettlement to the sub-project. The PD will ensure that land acquisition and compensation are adequately funded and carried out in accordance with applicable rules and in compliance with World Bank OP 4.12. The PD will requisition the PAPs and make compensation payments to PAPs in the sub-project area.

The budget for resettlement will be updated once the District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) approved rates for land is received from the revenue department after initiation the land acquisition process under LAA 1894 as well as prevailing asset values to ensure that adequate funds for resettlement are allocated during sub-project implementation.



10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT

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

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

10.2 PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)

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

10.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU), C&W

PMU (C&W) will be responsible for construction, engineering, and civil works for the sub-project "Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Thandiani Road Project". PMU (C&W) shall include the following members:

1. Project Director
2. Senior Infrastructure Engineer
3. Road Engineer
4. Senior Environmental Expert
5. Senior Social Safeguard Expert
6. Divisional Accounts Officer (Additional Charge)
7. Procurement Expert
8. Project Accounts Officer
9. Support Staff (Drivers, etc.)
10. Additional Staff as and when required



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

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

10.4 RESETTLEMENT UNIT (RU)

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

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

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

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



- Provide proper guidance to PAPs for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility and entitlement.
- Resolve the grievance at 1st Tier GRC.
- Help the PAPs to forward their complaints, if not resolved, to the GRC (PMU (C&W)); and
- Maintain close liaison with PMU (C&W), contractors and relevant government departments for RAP implementation.
- Any other tasks related to land acquisition and resettlement.

10.5 PAPS COMMITTEE

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

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

10.6 PROJECT SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS (PSMC)

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

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



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

10.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION CONSULTANTS (M&EC)

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

- (a) Monitoring of the physical progress.
- (b) Monitoring and evaluation of the sub-project impact.
- (c) Review and supervision of the environmental and social aspects of the sub-project; and
- (d) Provision of guidance to the management in early identification and resolution of the sub-project.

10.8 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAININGS

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

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



Table 10-1: Capacity Building and Training of PAPs, PMUs and Contractor

Contents	Provided By	Trainees	Duration
Trainings for Institutional Capacity Building			
Training/s on Implementation of RAP	Training Consultant	PMU Staff, Supporting staff under RU	3 days
Trainings on Financial Management	Training Consultant	PMU Staff	3 days
Training for PAPs (especially vulnerable and women)			
Entrepreneurship training for adults	Training Consultant	Project Area	1 week
Vocational skills training for youth to provide inclusive jobs and income generating opportunities including homestays	Training Consultant	Project Area	3 days
Training for Contractor/ Labour			
Training on Gender	Training Consultant	Project Area	02 days
Training on OHS and Covid SOPs	Training Consultant	Project Area	02 days

10.9 ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP

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

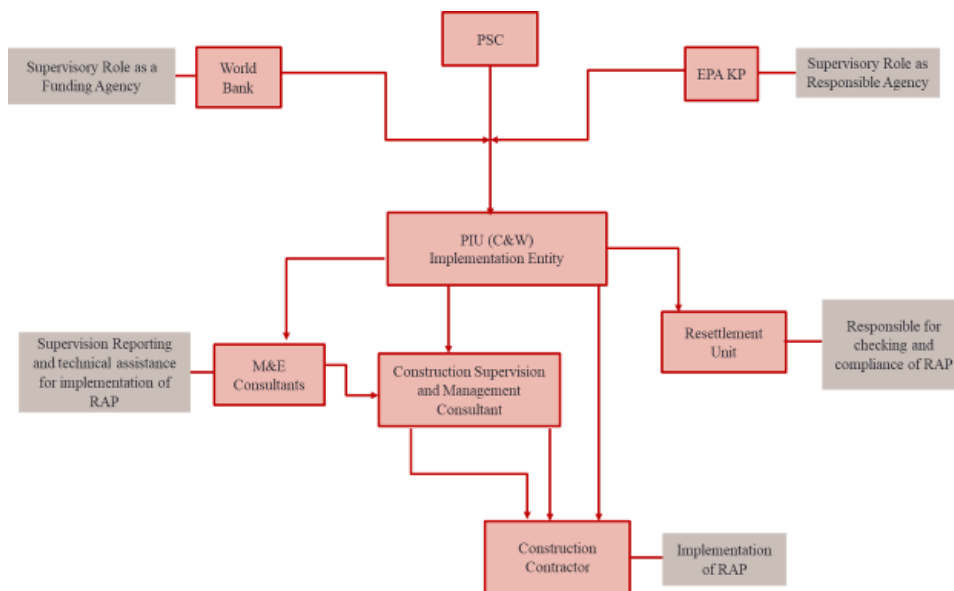


Figure 10.1: Organization Chart of RAP Implementation



11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 GENERAL

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

11.2 PHASES OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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

- i) RAP Updating Phase.
- ii) RAP Implementation phase.

11.2.1 RAP Updating Phase

The Draft RAP is prepared based on detailed design. However, it will be updated and finalized as the land acquisition process advances as per LAA-1894. Besides, for RAP implementation the procurement of requisite institutional arrangement including social safeguard specialist and a team of social mobilizers, will also be initiated to augment safeguards management capacity at PMU level; the sub-project based GRC and field level GRC will be notified and made operational to facilitate the sub-project affected persons to raise their concerns and resolution of their grievances if any.

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

11.2.2 RAP Implementation Phase

After the RAP updating phase, the next stage is its implementation, which includes issues like disclosure of approved RAP, compensation of award; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of PAPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; redress of grievances and complaints if any; removal of structures/assets and taking over possession of acquired land;



site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work. RAP implementation involves internal and external monitoring of the activities.

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

11.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A composite implementation schedule for RAP activities in the sub-project including various sub tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of **Table 11-1**. However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.



Table 11-1: Implementation Schedule of RAP

Activities	Responsibilities	2024				2025				
		Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	
Phase-1: RAP Preparation, Updating, Implementation and Redress of Grievances										
Preparation and submission of Final RAP	PMU-C&W, RAP Consultant									
Review and Approval of Final RAP	WB									
Disclosure of Final RAP	PMU-C&W									
Updating of Final RAP (if required)	RU-PMU									
Review and Approval of Final RAP by World Bank	WB									
Phase-2: Implementation and Monitoring of Updated RAP										
Disclosure of Final RAP	RU-PMU									
Redress of Grievances	GRCs									
Consultation and Information Dissemination	PMU/RU/GRC									
Transfer of Amount to Project Office for Compensation	PMU									



Activities	Responsibilities	2024				2025												
		Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4									
Issuance of Notices to PAPs for Submission of Claims	RU/PMU																	
Full Compensation Payment as per RAP	PMU																	
Award of Civil Works Contract	PMU																	
Confirmation of Full Delivery of Compensation	M&EC																	
Internal Monitoring of all the Activities	PMU-RU																	
External Monitoring of all the Implementation Activities	M&EC																	
Handing Over Possession of Land to the Contractors	PMU																	
Internal Monitoring/Quarterly Progress Reports to World Bank	RU/PMU																	
External Monitoring and Submission of Biannual Reports to World bank	M&EC																	



12 MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 NEED FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

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

12.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

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

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

- a. Information campaign and consultation with PAPs;
- b. Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- c. Compensation for affected structures and other assets;



- d. Relocation of PAPs;
- e. Payments for loss of income and income restoration activities implementation;
- f. Ensure the gender mitigation measures are adhered to during the internal monitoring and reporting process; and
- g. Status of GRM and Complaint resolution details.

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

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

12.3 MONITORING BY EXTERNAL AGENCY

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

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

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

- a. Socio-economic conditions of the PAPs in the post-resettlement period.
- b. Communications and reactions from PAPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables.



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

12.4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The PMU will forward to the World Bank a consolidated quarterly RAP monitoring report. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to PAPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement plans by the EA and will be available at C&W website on a detailed sub-sub-project page.

External monitor will prepare bi-annual reports to validate the internal monitor reports prepared by PMU and will determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and will also suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to take corrective action will be prepared, reviewed, and approved by the Bank and disclosed to affected persons. However, Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all RAP activities have been completed.

ANNEXES

Annex-I

SOCIAL SURVEY TOOLS INCLUDING CENSUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY PROFORMA

**GOVERNMENT OF THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHAW
COMMUNICATION AND WORKS DEPARTMENT (C&WD)**

**NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (Pvt.) LIMITED
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA INTEGRATED TOURISM
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Thandiani Road (24.1 Km)
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE HOUSEHOLD

A. IDENTIFICATION

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

Contact Details (Cell No.):

B. Household / Family Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended

C. HABITATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q.6A. Possession of Household Items?

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

D. Landholding

Q.7. Do you have any landholding?

1. Yes _____ (Kanals)

2. No _____

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

E. LIVESTOCK

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

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

F. DRINKING WATER

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

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

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

1. Satisfied 2. Not Satisfied

Q.13. What is the reason of dissatisfaction?

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

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

G. WASTE WATER

Q.15. How wastewater is disposed of ?

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

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

1. Yes 2. No

H. TRANSPORTATION

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

1. Public 2. Private 3. Both

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

1. Yes 2. No

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

I. FUEL SOURCES FOR COOKING

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

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

J. COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

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

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

K. SOLID WASTE

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

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

L. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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

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

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

1. Yes 2. No

M. MEDICAL FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

N. RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

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

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

O. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

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

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

P. SOCIAL COHESION/ CONFLICTS

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

1. Yes 2. No

Q.30. If yes, Nature of dispute _____

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

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

Q. CREDIT

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

1. Yes 2. No

Q.33. If yes, for what purpose

1. For Business 2. For other family needs

How much amount did you borrow: _____

Q.34. What was the source of loan?

1. Bank 2. Relatives 3. Friends

R. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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

1. Yes 2. No

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

2. Type of activities? _____

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

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

S. SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACTS

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

1. Yes 2. No.

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

T. FEEDBACK, CONCERNS AND SUGGESTIONS

Q.40. What do you think about the impact of the Rehabilitation and Upgradation of the Thandiani Road Project?

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

Q.41. What do you think about the positive and negative impacts of the Rehabilitation and Upgradation of the Thandiani Road Project?

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

Q.42. What would you suggest to minimize or mitigate for the likely Negative Impacts of the Construction of the Thandiani Road Project?

Suggestions:

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

Q.43. What else can you suggest regarding design and implementation of the Construction of the Thandiani Road Project ?

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

Q. 44. Any other suggestion

45. General Observations of Interviewers

(1) _____

(2) _____

(4) _____

Any other Remarks: _____

Signature of the interviewer: _____

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KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA INTEGRATED TOURISM
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Thandiani Road (24.1 Km)

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

STRUCTURES/ SHOPS/ LAND ASSESSMENT SURVEY

T. IDENTIFICATION

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

B. DETAILS OF AFFECTED STRUCTURE

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

1. Private Owner 2. Renter 3. Any Other

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

Year of construction: _____

Who built it: _____

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

Relationship: _____

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

Cost Rs.: _____

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

Assessment Value Rs.: _____

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

1. Yes 2. No

Q.7. Details about the affected structure:

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

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

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

Merchandize items Value Rs. _____

Fittings and fixtures value Rs. _____

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

Items	Quantity	Approx. value Rs.

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

Items	Quantity	Condition	Approx Value Rs.	Moveable/ Immovable

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

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

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

No. of female employees: _____

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

Period: _____ years

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

1. Yes 2. No

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

1. Temporary 2. Permanent

Q.15A. What are those relocation options?

C. DETAILS of AFFECTED LAND

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

D. DETAILS OF AFFECTED OTHER ASSETS

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

D. DETAILS OF AFFECTED TREES

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

Signature of the Interviewer: _____

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KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA INTEGRATED TOURISM
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Thandiani Road (24.1 Km)

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

GENDER SURVEY

U. IDENTIFICATION

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

Q.1 How many children do you have?

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

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.3 What is your occupation?

I. House Wife _____ II. Working Woman _____

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

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

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

Q.6 Do you contribute in household income?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

Q.7 Do you perform daily household chores?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes, what type of work is this? _____

Q.12 Where do you work?

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

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

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

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes, what type of skills? _____

Q.16 Should women get education?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

Q.23 Do you know about the proposed Project?

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

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

I. Yes _____ II. No _____

If yes, then reasons

If no, then reasons

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

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

Signature of the Interviewer:

**GOVERNMENT OF THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHAW
COMMUNICATION AND WORKS DEPARTMENT (C&WD)**

**NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (Pvt.) LIMITED
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA INTEGRATED TOURISM
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Thandiani Road (24.1 Km)

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION**

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

Points to be discussed:

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

1. Concerns/ Apprehensions Raised

4. List of Participants:

Sr. No.	Name	Cell No.	Signatures
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27			
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Sr. No.	Name	Cell No.	Signatures
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Annex-II

NOC OBTAINED FROM FOREST DEPARTMENT



GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
CLIMATE CHANGE, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
No: So (TECH)/FE&WD/V-475/2022/PC-3
DATED PESHAWAR THE, 27/01/2023

To

The Chief Conservator of Forests,
Central Southern Forest Region-I,
Peshawar.

Subject: -

**WORLD BANK FUNDED INTEGRATED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (ADP NO. 2051/2020-21 SH: UPGRADATION &
IMPROVEMENT OF ABBOTTABAD THANDIANI ROAD 24.4 KM).**

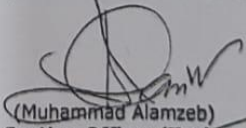
I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1395/GB dated 28.12.2022 on the subject cited above and to state that the **Provincial Government (Provincial Cabinet) in its 86th meeting held on 17.01.2023** has agreed with the recommendations of the committee and accorded **conditional approval** for Upgradation & Improvement of Abbottabad Thandiani Road 24.4 Km passing through Chatri Reserved Forest Compartment No. 4(I), 4(II), 4(III) & 3(II) ; **strictly as per the provisions of Forest Ordinance, 2002 / rules made there-under and the consolidated criteria and SOPs duly approved by the Provincial Cabinet dated 05/01/2022 & 19/07/2022** and Fulfillment/observance of all codal formalities and instructions issued from time to time as per the following details:

- i. Removal of 411 trees (standing volume 18373 cft) from Reserve Forests and 337 Number of Chir trees having standing volume of 6894 cft Malkiati land.
- ii. NOC for use of 5.5 Acres additional forest land.
- iii. Payment of Rs. **16,384,880/-** as compensation and re-planting charges as Government share to the Forest Department and the private share to be disbursed to respective owners through concerned Deputy Commissioner.

Further subject to the following:

- (i) Re-planting of suitable species in lieu of each felled tree shall be ensured as per procedure in vogue in the Department;
- (ii) No permanent transfer of property/ownership/settlement of the area of the designated Forest falling under the temporary road shall be effected; and
- (iii) Open auction should be held in a transparent manner after wide publicity through a broad based committee of DFO Gallies, DFO Haripur and Representative of District Administration.
- (iv) Only un-avoidable trees shall be harvested.

2. I am further directed to say that it may be ensured that all the calculations made are correct and validated, please.


(Muhammad Alamzeb)
Section Officer (Tech)

Endst: No: & Date even

Copy is forwarded for information to PS to Secretary, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Section Officer (Tech)

Annex-III

PAPs of the Affected Land

PAPs of the Affected Land

Sr. No.	RD. No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tehsil	District	Name of Owner	Father Name	NIC No.	Contact NO.	Ownership	Structure Category	Size (Affected Area) Meter			Affected Area (Marla)	Unit Rate(Rs.) per Marla	Grand Total (Rs.)
											Length	Width	Area (meter) / UNIT			
1	2+100	Uchar	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Gul Feroz Khan	Abdul Sattar		0346-9573967	Owner	Commercial	20	44	880	10.6	900,000	9540000
2	2+121	Uchar	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Shamrez Khan	Sultan Khan		0314-5018784	Owner	Residential	100	44	4400	52.64	150,000	7896000
	Commercial									349.3	24	8383.2	101	900,000	90900000	
3	05+880	Naray, Rawalkot	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Waheed Abbasi	M. Maskeen	13101-0669588-5	0321-9111135	Owner	Commercial	320	8.5	2720	107.54	900,000	96786000
4	15+320	Kund	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Nabeel Zaib	Orangzai b	13101-7660071-3	0320-8598310	Owner	Commercial	200	8.5	1700	67.21	900,000	60489000

Annex-IV
OWNERS OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

Affected Residential Structures

ID. No.	RD. No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tehsil	District	NIC No.	Name of Owner	Father/ Husband Name	Contact NO.	Ownership (Owner, Rente & Other)	Structure Category	Structure Type	Total Area (sq.ft)	Size (Affected Area)			Unit Rate(Rs.)	Allowances and Compensation						
													Length	Width	Area (sq.ft & Rft)/ UNit		Compensation Amount of Structres (Rs.)	Livelihood Allowance	Relocation / Transportation Allowance	Rental Assistance	Electrification Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance (Rs.)	Grand Total (Rs.)
1	00+110	Thandiani Chowk	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	13101-2173807-5	Badshah Khan	Abdul Hakeem	0313-5862521	Owner	Room	Pacca	544	23	3.5	80.5	4540	365470	192000	20000	60000	20000		657470
2	00+680	Uchar Village	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Absentee			Owner	BW	Semi Pacca		30	0	30	1624	48720	192000					240720
3	01+520	Uchar Village	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Saeed Ahmad	Ahmad Din	0335-8069195	Owner	BW	Pacca		50	0	50	2424	121200	192000					313200
4	01+880	Uchar Village	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Khan Afsar	M IQBAL	0311-5948296	Owner	Room	Pacca	2176	35	4	140	4540	635600	192000	20000	60000	20000		927600
5	01+890	Uchar Village	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	13101-6389170-9	Sheraz Hussain	M. Zaman	0312-9526986	Owner	Room	Pacca	1088	32	4	128	4540	581120	192000	20000	60000	20000	96000	969120
6	01+900	Uchar Village	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Asad		0333-8271860	Owner	Room	Pacca	680	32	2.5	80	4540	363200	192000	20000	60000	20000		655200
7	02+880	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		M. Sadiq	Hameed Ullah	0345-0594573	Owner	Room	Pacca	2176	45	4	180	4540	817200	192000	20000	60000	20000		1138288
										BW	Pacca		12		12	2424	29088						
8	02+900	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	13101-0839107-9	M. Sajid	M. Pervaiz	0332-3248676	OWNER	Room	Pacca	2720	51	6.5	331.5	4540	1505010	192000	20000	60000	20000		1797010
9	02+920	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Saleh Muhammad	Gul Hassan	0311-5833489	OWNER	Room	Pacca	3808	73	7	511	4540	2319940	192000	20000	60000	20000		2660420
										BW	Pacca		20	0	20	2424	48480						
10	02+940	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	13101-9464086-7	Nazim Ali	Haq Nawaz	0323-8524875	OWNER	Room	Pacca	1904	43	4	172	4540	780880	192000	20000	60000	20000		1121360
										BW	Pacca		20	0	20	2424	48480						
11	02+974	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Waseem	M. Fareed	0346-9566463	OWNER	Room	Semi Pacca	544	20	8	160	3300	528000	192000	20000	60000	20000		841112
										BW	Semi Pacca		13	0	13	1624	21112						
12	03+083	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Gul Hameed	M. Hassan	0347-0589879	OWNER	BW	Pacca		49		49	2424	118776	192000					310776
13	03+107	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Aurangzaib Khan	Rasul Khan	0332-8934089	OWNER	Room	Pacca	3264	58	10	580	4540	2633200	192000	20000	60000	20000		2925200
14	03+110	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		M. Khurshid	Peer Khan	0343-9514489	Owner	Room	Pacca	2720	193	9	1737	4540	7885980	192000	20000	60000	20000		8517340
										BW	Pacca		140		140	2424	339360						
15	03+110	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Abid Ali	M. Safdar	0321-9836187	Owner	Room	Semi Pacca	2176	38	5	190	3300	627000	192000	20000	60000	20000	96000	919000
16	03+250	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Nisaar Khan	Ayub Khan	0302-8109113	Owner	Room	Semi Pacca	816	10	10	100	3300	330000	192000	20000	60000	20000		670720
										BW	Semi Pacca		30		30	1624	48720						
17	03+360	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Arif Khan	Dost M. Khan	0310-9348049	Owner	Room	Semi Pacca	16320	52	11	572	3300	1887600	192000	20000	60000	20000		2422000
										BW	Pacca		100		100	2424	242400						
18	3+500	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Azhar Khan	Zargul khan	0314-5032165	Owner	BW	Pacca		50		50	2424	121200	192000					313200
19	5+340	Rawalkot	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Absentee			Owner	BW	Pacca		72		72	2424	174528	192000					366528
20	6+840	Galibaniya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Haji Rasheed	Mir Abdul	0321-9686505	Owner	BW	Pacca		35		35	2424	84840	192000					276840
21	6+860	Galibaniya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Javed	Mir Abdul	0346-9588211	Owner	Room	Pacca	1224	50	10	500	4540	2270000	192000	20000	60000	20000		2562000
22	7+845	Galibaniya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Zaheer	M. Sidique	0321-5958150	Owner	Room	Pacca	1632	10	8	80	4540	363200	192000	20000	60000	20000		655200

ID. No.	RD. No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tehsil	District	NIC No.	Name of Owner	Father/ Husband Name	Contact NO.	Ownership (Owner, Rente & Other)	Structure Category	Structure Type	Total Area (sq.ft)	Size (Affected Area)			Unit Rate(Rs.)	Allowances and Compensation						
													Length	Width	Area (sq.ft & Rft)/ UNit		Compensation Amount of Structures (Rs.)	Livelihood Allowance	Relocation / Transportation Allowance	Rental Assistance	Electrification Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance (Rs.)	Grand Total (Rs.)
23	8+940	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		M.Saleem	M. Maskeen	0323-8536046	Owner	BW	Semi Pacca		40		40	1624	64960	192000					256960
24	10+120	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Umer Khatab	Rehmat	0316-0554270	Owner	Room	Pacca	2176	34	10	340	4540	1543600	192000	20000	60000	20000		1835600
25	12+710	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Munsif	Abdul Rasheed	0322-5133529	Owner	Room	Semi Pacca	544	13	5	65	4540	295100	192000	20000	60000	20000		587100

Severely Affected Commercial Structures

Sr.No	ID.No.	RD.No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tehsil	District	Name of Owner	Father/ Husband Name	Contact NO.	Ownership (Owner, Renter & Other)	Structure Category	Structure Category	Type of Construction	Total Area (sq.ft)	Size			Unit Rate(Rs)	Allowances and Compensation							
														Length	Width	Area (sq.ft & Rft)/ UNIT		Compensation Amount of Structures (Rs.)	Business Allowance (Permanent)	Relocation / Transportation Allowance (Rs.)	Severe Impact Allowance (Rs.)	Rental Assistance (Rs.)	Electrification Allowance	Vulnerability Allowance (Rs.)	Grand Total (Rs.)
1	2	0+060	Thandiani Chowk	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Noor Syed		0342-5166315	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	952	30	3.5	105	4540	476700	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1036700
2	4	0+120	Thandiani Chowk	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Javed Khan	Sardar Khan	0308-2914789	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	952	30	3.5	105	4540	476700	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1036700
3		2+100	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Gul Feroz	Abdul Sattar	0346-9573967	Owner	Room	Livestock Room	PACCA	500	20	25	500	4540	2270000	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		2830000
4		2+340	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Shamraiz Khan	Sultan Khan	0314-5018784	Owner	Room	Room	Semi Pacca	150	15	10	150	3300	495000		15000	96000		20000		626000
5	5	02+870	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Shabbir Ahmad	Abdul Aziz		Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	150	15	2	30	4540	136200	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000	792200
6	6	02+880	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M Sadiq	Hameed Ulah	0345-0594573	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	540	45	4	180	4540	817200	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000	1473200
7	7	02+940	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Nazim Ali	Haq Nawaz	0323-8524875	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	516	43	4	172	4540	780880	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1340880
8	8	02+974	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Waseem	M Fareed	0346-9566463	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	150	15	8	120	4540	544800	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000	1200800
9	9	03+080	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M. Khurshid	Peer Khan	0343-9514489	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	680	44	5	220	4540	998800	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1558800
10	10	7+380	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Sardar Waheed	Ali Akbar	0300-5181091	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	408	24	9	216	4540	980640	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1540640
11	11	7+385	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Abdul Razaq	Zain Khan	0347-6460276	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	272	13	10	130	4540	590200	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000	1246200
12	12	7+390	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Abdul Aziz	Ali Bahadur	x	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	408	14	6	84	4540	381360	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		941360
13	13	7+395	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Malik Saeed	Gul Hassan	0309-5986782	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	408	17	6	102	4540	463080	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1023080
14	14	7+400	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Malik Saeed	Gul Hassan	0309-5986782	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	952	30	11	330	4540	1498200	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		2058200
15	15	7+420	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Abid Zaman	Aurangzaib Malik	0322-8561255	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	272	10	12	120	3300	396000	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		956000
16	16	7+490	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Abdul Aziz	Ali Bahadur		Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	136	12	9	108	4540	490320	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000	1146320
17	17	7+500	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Ayub	Abdul Aziz	0324-4663577	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	952	70	12	840	4540	3813600	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		4373600
18	18	7+510	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Naveed	Yaqoob	0324-5330410	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	680	24	5	120	4540	544800	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000	1200800

19	19	7+520	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M. Shareef	Shahnawaz	0324-4663577	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	680	41	4.5	184.5	3300	608850	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	1168850	
										Shop	Room	Semi Pacca													
										Shop	Room	Semi Pacca													
20	20	7+560	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Sajid	Nur Muhammad	0321-9828954	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	816	36	6	216	4540	980640	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000	1636640
21	21	7+640	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Hafeez Abbasi	M. Maskeen	0310-1584322	Owner	Private School Converted into Destination Hotel	BW	PACCA		60		60	2424	145440	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		705440
22	22	8+320	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Tazeem	M. Maskeen	0321-5223052	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	408	26	3	78	3300	257400	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		817400
23	23	8+870	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M. Iqbal		0300-5643580	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	408	30	7	210	4540	953400	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1513400
24	24	8+955	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Tazeem	M. Maskeen	0321-5223052	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	408	30	9	270	4540	1225800	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1785800
25	25	8+980	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Shamraiz	Faiz ur Rehman		Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	816	36	13	468	4540	2124720	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000	2780720
26	26	9+000	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Saleem	M. Maskeen	0323-9816518	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	580	29	5	145	4540	658300	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1218300
27	27	9+010	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Abdul Waheed	M. Sadiq	0323-9813904	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	580	22	5	110	4540	499400	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1059400
28	30	9+540	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Khursheed	M. Afzal	0348-9667898	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	286	22	4	88	3300	290400	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		850400
29	31	9+660	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Numan Aslam	M. Aslam		Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	504	42	2	84	3300	277200	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		837200
30	32	9+680	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Wali Muhammad	Mir Hussain	0321-9974505	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	660	55	5	275	4540	1248500	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1808500
31	33	10+100	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Yasir	Muhammad		Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	130	13	10	130	4540	590200	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1150200
32	34	11+820	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Maqbool Shah	Imam Ali Shah	0323-9841095	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	400	20	2	40	4540	181600	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		741600
33	35	12+460	Kala Pani, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M Sultan	Gohar Rehman	0323-5496265	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	816	24	8	192	3300	633600	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1193600
34	36	12+460	Kala Pani, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Master Sheraz	M Ashraf		Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	544	31	9	279	3300	920700	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		1480700
35	37	12+465	Kala Pani, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Mir Dad	M Alam	0323-5239121	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	132	11	8	88	3300	290400	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		850400
36	38	12+470	Kala Pani, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M Gulzar	M Yunis	0323-9840602	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	140	14	7	98	3300	323400	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		883400
37	39	12+480	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Pir Zaman	Pir Imam Shah	0321-9572656	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	230	23	2	46	3300	151800	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		711800
38	40	12+490	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Pir Zaman	Pir Imam Shah	0321-9572656	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	480	16	6	96	3300	316800	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000		876800
39	41	12+490	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M Naseer	M Nazeer	0300-5214272	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	275	12.5	22	275	4540	1248500	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	560000	
										Shop	Room	PACCA	275	12.5	22	275	4540	1248500							
										Shop	Room	PACCA	275	12.5	22	275	4540	1248500							

									Shop	Room	PACCA	275	12.5	22	275	4540	1248500									
40	42	12+500	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M Sadiq	Shahzaman		Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	360	20	18	360	3300	1188000	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			1748000
41	43	12+510	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Muneeb Ahmad	M. Bashir	0321-9856627	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	256	32	4	128	3300	422400	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			982400
42	44	12+520	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Nur Zaman	Faqeer Ali		Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	152	19	4	76	3300	250800	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000		906800
43	45	12+530	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Master Sheraz	M. Ashraf	0323-9840090	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	96	12	4	48	3300	158400	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			718400
44	46	12+580	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Asif	Auangzaib	0321-2709064	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	200	20	6	120	3300	396000	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000		1052000
45	47	12+670	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M. Sajid	M. Sadiq	0322-9934168	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	240	20	7	140	3300	462000	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			1022000
46	48	12+670	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Sabar Bangash	Bashir Bangash	0321-9811684	Owner	Hotel	Room	PACCA	8160	5	8	40	4540	181600								
											BW	PACCA				40		40	2424	96960						
											Concrete Floor	PACCA	8160	90	9.5	855	2424	2072520								
																		384000	15000	96000	45000	20000				560000
47	49	12+685	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Azhar Rafiq	M. rafiq	0320-9504384	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	80	10	8	80	3300	264000	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000		920000
48	50	12+690	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Hameed Akhter	M. Safdar	0320-9953202	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	120	15	8	120	3300	396000	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000	96000		1052000
49	51	12+700	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M. Arshad	M. Akbar		Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	60	10	6	60	3300	198000	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			758000
50	52	12+710	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Munsif	Abdul Rasheed	0322-5133529	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	544	13	5	65	4540	295100	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			855100
51	53	12+740	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Abdul Rasheed	Zad Muhammad	0323-9003673	Owner	Shop	Room	PACCA	200	20	6	120	4540	544800	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			1104800
52	54	15+515	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Haji Rasheed	Mir Afzal	0321-9686505	Owner	Shop	Room	Kacha	96	16	6	96	2100	201600	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			761600
53	55	15+565	Kund Stop, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Haji Rasheed	Mir Afzal	0321-9686505	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	216	24	9	216	3300	712800	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			1272800
54	56	15+565	Kund Stop, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Haji Rasheed	Mir Afzal	0321-9686505	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	120	12	3.5	42	3300	138600	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			698600
55	57	15+570	Kund Stop, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Iqbal	Muhammad	0303-4377790	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	336	28	3.5	98	3300	323400	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			883400
56	58	15+580	Kund Stop, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Iqbal	Muhammad	0303-4377791	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	100	10	9	90	3300	297000	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			857000
57	59	15+600	Kund Stop, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Haji Rasheed	Mir Afzal	0321-9686505	Owner	Hotel	BW	PACCA	13600	52		52	2424	126048	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			686048
58	60	15+640	Kund Stop, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Haji Rasheed	Mir Afzal	0321-9686505	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	460	46	6	276	3300	910800	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			1470800
59	61	23+850	Thandiani Top, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Sajjad Hussain	Gulam Hassan	0315-8001414	Owner	Shop	Room	Semi Pacca	1360	38	10	760	3300	2508000	384000	15000	96000	45000	20000			3068000

Partially Affected Commercial Structures

Sr. No	ID. No.	RD. No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tehsil	District	NIC No.	Name of Owner	Father/ Husband Name	Contact NO.	Ownership (Owner, Rentee & Other)	If Rentee (Name of Business Operator)	Father/ Husband Name	Contact No.	Structure Category	Structure Category	Type of Construction	Total Area (sq.ft)	Size			Unit Rate(Rs.)	Allowances and Compensation			
																		Length	Width	Area (sq.ft & Rft)/ UNit		Compensation Amount of Structures (Rs.)	Business Allowance (Temporary)	Vulnerability Allowance (Rs.)	Grand Total (Rs.)
1	1	00+020	Thandiani Chowk	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Absentee							Private School	BW	PACCA	21760	123	0	123	2424	298152	192000		490152
2	3	00+100	Thandiani Chowk	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	x	Nasir Ali	x	0321-9829503	Owner				Shop	Room	PACCA	169	13	1	13	4540	59020	192000	96000	347020
3	28	9+015	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Abdul Rauf	M. Sultan	0323-5974081	Owner				Shop	Room	PACCA	408	13	2	26	4540	118040	192000		310040
4	29	9+017	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		M. Zahid	M. Sultan	0322-9935020	Owner				Shop	Room	PACCA	312	12	2	24	4540	108960	192000		300960

Moveable Structures

ID. No.	RD. No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tehsil	District	Name of Owner	Father/ Husband Name	Contact NO.	Structure Category	Type of Construction	Allowances and Compensation			
										Business Allowance (Temporary)	Relocation / Transportation Allowance (Rs.)	Severe Impact Allowance (Rs.)	Grand Total (Rs.)
1	12+460	Kala Pani, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M Riaz	Gul Imran	0322-7835386	Kiosk	Wooden	192000	15000	96000	303,000
2	12+475	Kala Pani, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Waqas Shah	Qabul Shah	0303-8140145	Kiosk	Wooden	192000	15000	96000	303,000
3	12+585	Kala Pani, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Aslam	Maskeen		Kiosk	Wooden	192000	15000	96000	303,000

Rentees of Affected Commercial Structures

Sr. #	ID. No.	RD. No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tasil	District	Rentee (Name of Business Operator)	Father/ Husband Name	Contact No.	Structure Category					
										Business Allowance (Temporary)	Relocation / Transportation Allowance (Rs.)	Severe Impact Allowance (Rs.)	Rental Assistance (Rs.)	Grand Total (Rs.)
1	2	00+060	Thandiani Chowk	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Obaidullah	Faizur Rehman	0317-5353469	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
2	4	00+120	Thandiani Chowk	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M. Saeed			Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
3	10	7+380	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M Naveed	M Wazeer		Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
4	11	7+385	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Tauqir	Faqeer Hussain		Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
5	17	7+500	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Bashir	Din Muhammad		Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
6						Khan Afsar	M Afsar		Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
7	19	7+520	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Jameel			Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
8						Muhammad			Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
9						Muhammad			Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
10	20	7+560	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Rashid	Haji Asghar		Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
11						Dr. Shabir	haji Aslam		Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
12	25	8+980	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Bedar Ahmad		0322-9302262	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
13	26	9+000	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Sajid		0322-9913519	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
14						Irshaad		0322-9920792		192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
15	27	9+010	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Naeem		0312-6616319	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
16						Tahir Shah		0301-9054578		192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
17	30	9+540	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M. Naseem		0320-8538644	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
18	31	9+660	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Syed Haseeb		0317-5715115	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
19	32	9+680	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Abdur Rehman		0320-2466163	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
20	36	12+460	Kala Pani, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M Asif	Malik Fazal		Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
21	39	12+480	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Muneeb Hussain		0323-9804992	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
22	40	12+490	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Safdar		0323-5558291	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
23	41	12+490	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M Pervez	Khani Zaman	0322-5782964	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
24						M Abid	Abdul Rasheed	0323-9934169	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
25						M Muneeb	M Bashir		Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
26						Saeed	Gul Zaman		Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
27	44	12+520	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Hamayun		0347-6527874	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
28	45	12+530	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Safarish		0321-5972377	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
29	60	15+640	Kund Stop, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Sidique		0321-3578578	Shop	192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
30						Musa				192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
31						Kamran				192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
32						Shahid Qureshi				192000	15000	96000	45000	348000
33						Kamran				192000	15000	96000	45000	348000

Annex-V

LIST OF AFFECTED COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

Affected Community Structures

ID. No.	RD. No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tesil	District	Structure Category	Type of Construction	Size			Unit Rate(Rs.)	Compensation Amount of Structures (Rs.)
							Length	Width	Area (sq.ft & Rft)/ UNit		
1	00+185	Kund Garri, Thandiani Road	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Mosque	Room / Pacca	50	7	350	4540	1589000
2	03+160	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Mosque	Room / Pacca	15	4	60	4540	272400
3	7+410	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Shrine	Room / Pacca	27	12	324	4540	1470960
4	7+470	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Graveyard	BW/Pacca	30		30	2424	72720
5	7+520	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Graveyard	BW/Pacca	25		25	2424	60600
6	9+100	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Mosque	Room / Pacca	55	13	715	4540	3246100
7	10+340	Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Mosque	BW/Pacca	30		30	2424	72720
8	15+540	Kund Stop, Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Mosque	Semi Pacca	15	11	165	3300	544500

Annex-VI
LIST OF AFFECTED PUBLIC STRUCTURES

Affected Public Structures

ID. No.	RD. No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tesil	District	Structure Category	Type of Construction	Size			Unit Rate(Rs.)	Compensation Amount of Structures (Rs.)
							Length	Width	Area (sq.ft & Rft)/ UNit		
1	00+560	Thandiani Road	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Utility Store Godown	Room / Pacca	262	3.5	917	4540	4163180
2	4+520	Rawalkot	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Bus Stop	Pacca	10	6	60	4540.00	272400
3	9+030	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Telephone Exchange	BW/Pacca	53		53	2424	128472
4	9+185	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Govt. School	BW/Pacca	508		508	2424	1231392

Annex-VII

LIST OF VULNERABLES

List of Vulnerable Commercial Structures

Sr.No	ID. No.	RD. No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tesil	District	Name of Owner	Father/ Husband Name	Contact NO.
1	5	02+870	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Shabbir Ahmad	Abdul Aziz	
2	6	02+880	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	M Sadiq	Hameed Ulah	0345-0594573
3	8	02+974	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Waseem	M Fareed	0346-9566463
4	11	7+385	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Abdul Razaq	Zain Khan	0347-6460276
5	16	7+490	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Abdul Aziz	Ali Bahadur	
6	18	7+510	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Naveed	Yaqoob	0324-5330410
7	20	7+560	Galibanya	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Sajid	Nur Muhammad	0321-9828954
8	25	8+980	Kuthwal	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Shamraiz	Faiz ur Rehman	
9	44	12+520	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Nur Zaman	Faqeer Ali	
10	46	12+580	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Asif	Auangzaib	0321-2709064
11	49	12+685	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Azhar Rafiq	M. rafiq	0320-9504384
12	50	12+690	KalaPani,Chatri	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	Hameed Akhter	M. Safdar	0320-9953202

List of Vulnerable Residential Structures

Sr. No.	RD. No.	Location/ Village/ Town/City	Tehsil	District	NIC No.	Name of Owner	Father/ Husband Name	Contact NO.
1	01+890	Uchar Village	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	13101- 6389170-9	Sheraz Hussain	M. Zaman	0312-9526986
2	03+110	Ghumawan	Abbottabad	Abbottabad		Abid Ali	M. Safdar	0321-9836187

Annex-VIII

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Annex-VII: Photographic View of Consultation Meetings with Stakeholders



Meeting with EPA-Abbottabad



Meeting with DFO-Wildlife Division, Abbottabad



Meeting with SDFO, Abbottabad



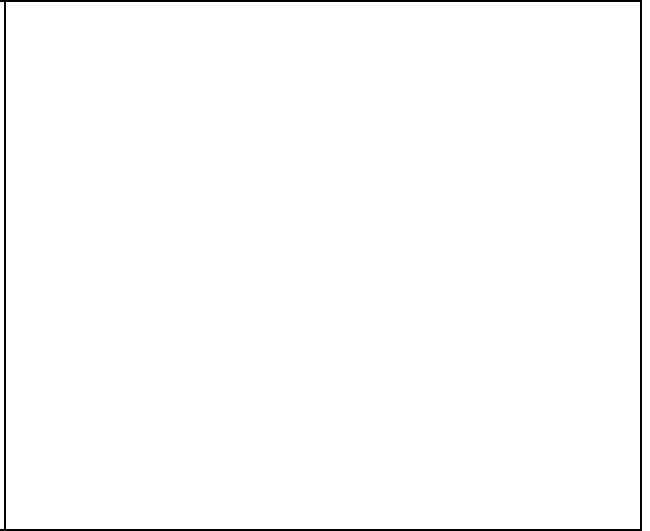
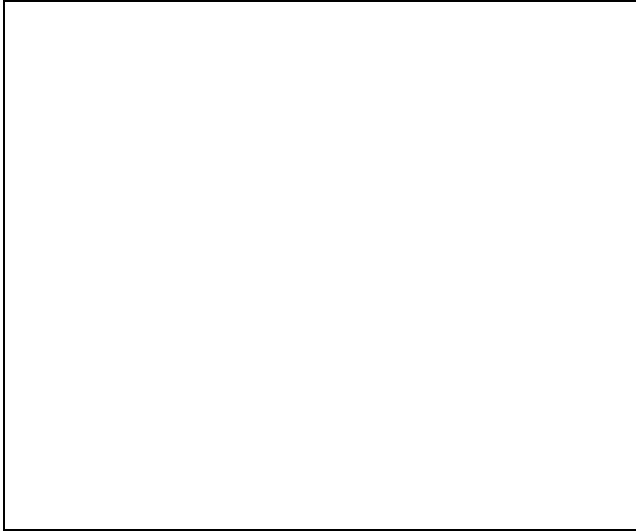
Meeting with DD-EPA, Peshawar



Consultation Session with AD-GDA, Abbottabad



Consultation Session with Locals/Affectees



Photographic View of Consultation Meetings with Stakeholders



Consultation Meeting at Kalay Pani Bazar



Consultation Meeting with PAPs at Kund Bazar



Consultation Meeting with PAPs at Kund Bazar



Meeting with Revenue Staff (Patwaries) at Abbottabad



Meeting with SDO-Irrigation, Subdivision Abbottabad



Meeting with SDO-Building Division, C&WD, Subdivision Abbottabad

Annex-IX

THE UNIT RATES USED FOR VALUATION OF LAND OBTAINED FROM REVENUE DEPARTMENT-ABBOTTABAD

Orash III					
1	Nawan Shehr Janobi I	Muree Road	1200000/-	200000/-	
	---do---	Link Road etc	700000/-	150000/-	
2	Nawan Shehr Janobi II	Nawan Shehr Janobi II	9,00000/-	1,50000/-	10,000
3	Nawan Shehr Shomali I	Jinnah Abad	22,77,000/- 2070000/-	12,00000/-	
	---do---	Habibullah Colony		11,00000/-	
	---do---	Aspadar Phul Dehri		300000/-	80,000/-
	---do---	Lower Jinnah Abad & Lamba Toba		600000/-	80,000/-
	---do---	Bilal Town		500000/-	80,000/-
4	Nawan Shehr Shomali II	Road Side Thanda Chowa to Nawan Shehr Link Road		400000/-	73500/-
	---do---	Nilor, Narrian, Chona Kari, Kholay etc		250000/-	73500/-
5	Mirpur I	Mirpur I	2700000/-	600600/-	73,500/-
	---do---	Javed Shahced Road Link Road under 200 feet road side	1000000/-	375375/-	73,500/-
6	Kakul	ASPADAR	450,000/-	250000/-	52,500/-
7	Chahtri	Chahtri		67568/-	
Orash IV					
1	Baldheri	Baldheri	943800/-	70000/-	
	---do---	Jalalpura	943800/-	70000/-	
	---do---	Mor Kalan		70000/-	
2	Bandi	Bandi Dhondan	950000/-	70000/-	

Annex-X
RATES FOR VALUATION OF STRUCTURES

Assessment of Compensation Unit Rates for Structures/ Buildings

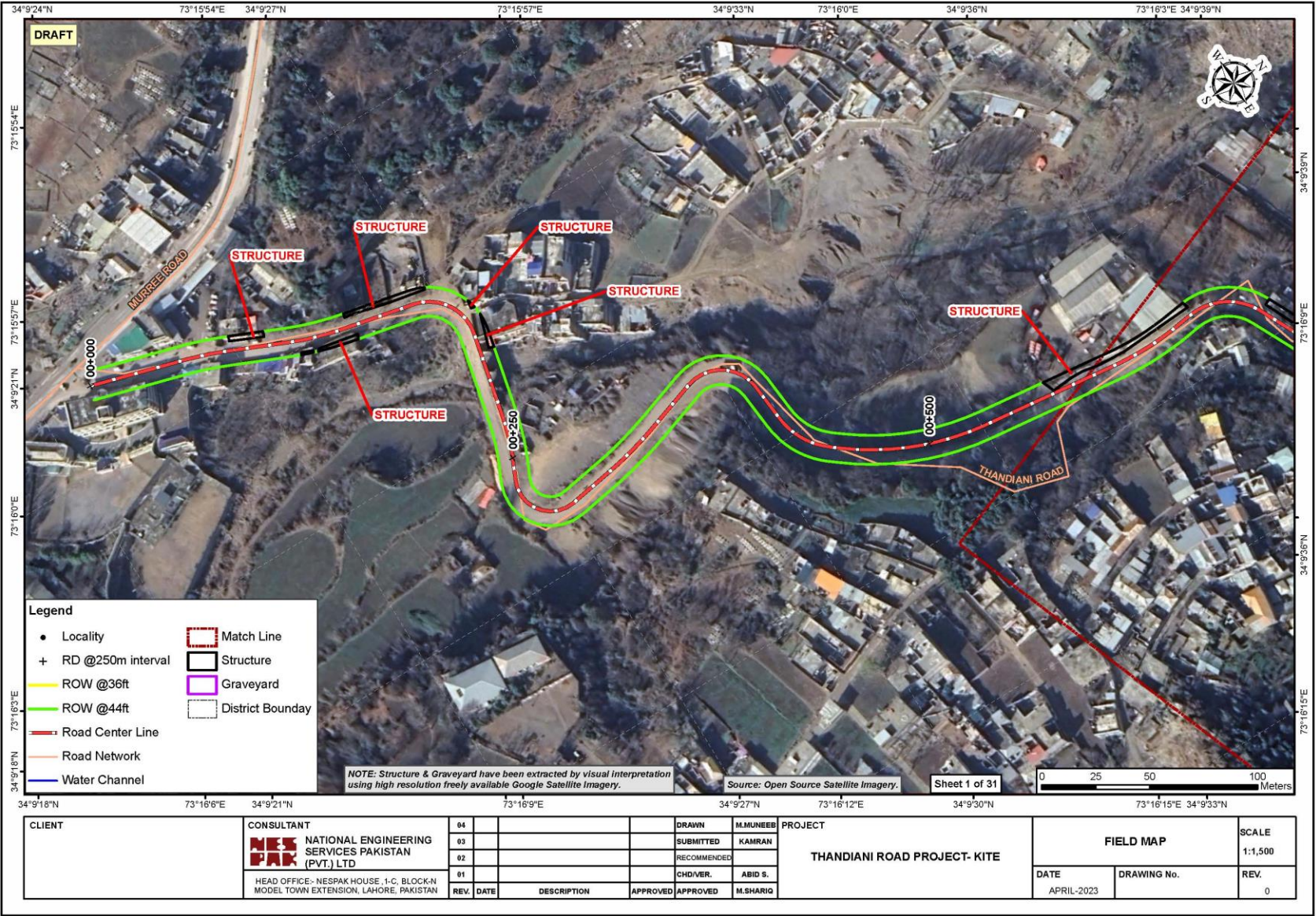
For the assessment of unit rates for different types of affected structures, a RP team consisting of sociologists and civil surveyors was mobilized. For Assessment purpose, the structures were standardized and categorized in three categories (A, B, &C) based on construction type and unit rates were determined on the basis of construction material used for structure in each category to ensure compensation is on replacement value. The team visited the Office of XEN District Office Buildings, Abbottabad to consult the current market rate analysis of construction material to arrive unit rates for compensation of different types of affected structures on replacement cost basis. Moreover, the following rates were discussed with the local community and rationalized through market survey. The assessment of affected structures/shops and different assets was made during April 2023.

Unit Rates of Construction Per Sq. ft.

Construction Category	Rate Per Sq. ft.
Category-A	4540
Category-B	3300
Category-C	2100
Category-A: Roofing with reinforced cement concrete (RCC), brick walls with cement mortar & plastering, flooring with plain cement concrete (PCC).	
Category-B: Roofing with TR-Girder, brick walls with cement/mud mortar & plastering, flooring with PCC/mosaic	
Category-C: Roofing with wooden batten and reed, brick walls with cement/mud mortar & plastering/semi-plastering, brick flooring	

*These are the tentative unit rates used for estimation purpose and will be re-assessed before the implementation of LARP with the involvement of Building Department, District Abbottabad.

Annex-XI
FIELD MAP WITH AFFECTED STRUCTURES



CLIENT

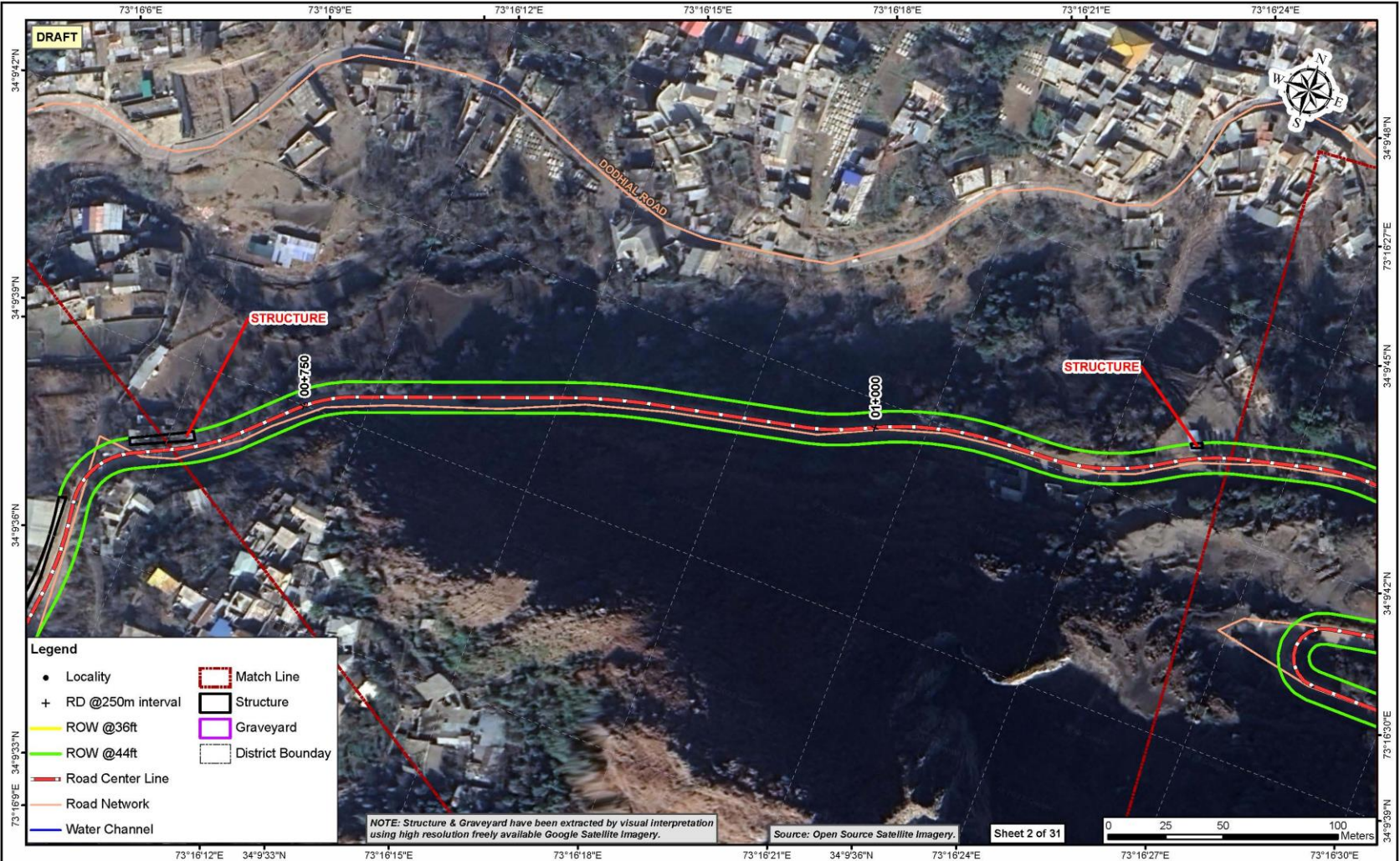
CONSULTANT
NESPAC
 NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD
 HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAC HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN


04			
03			
02			
01			
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED

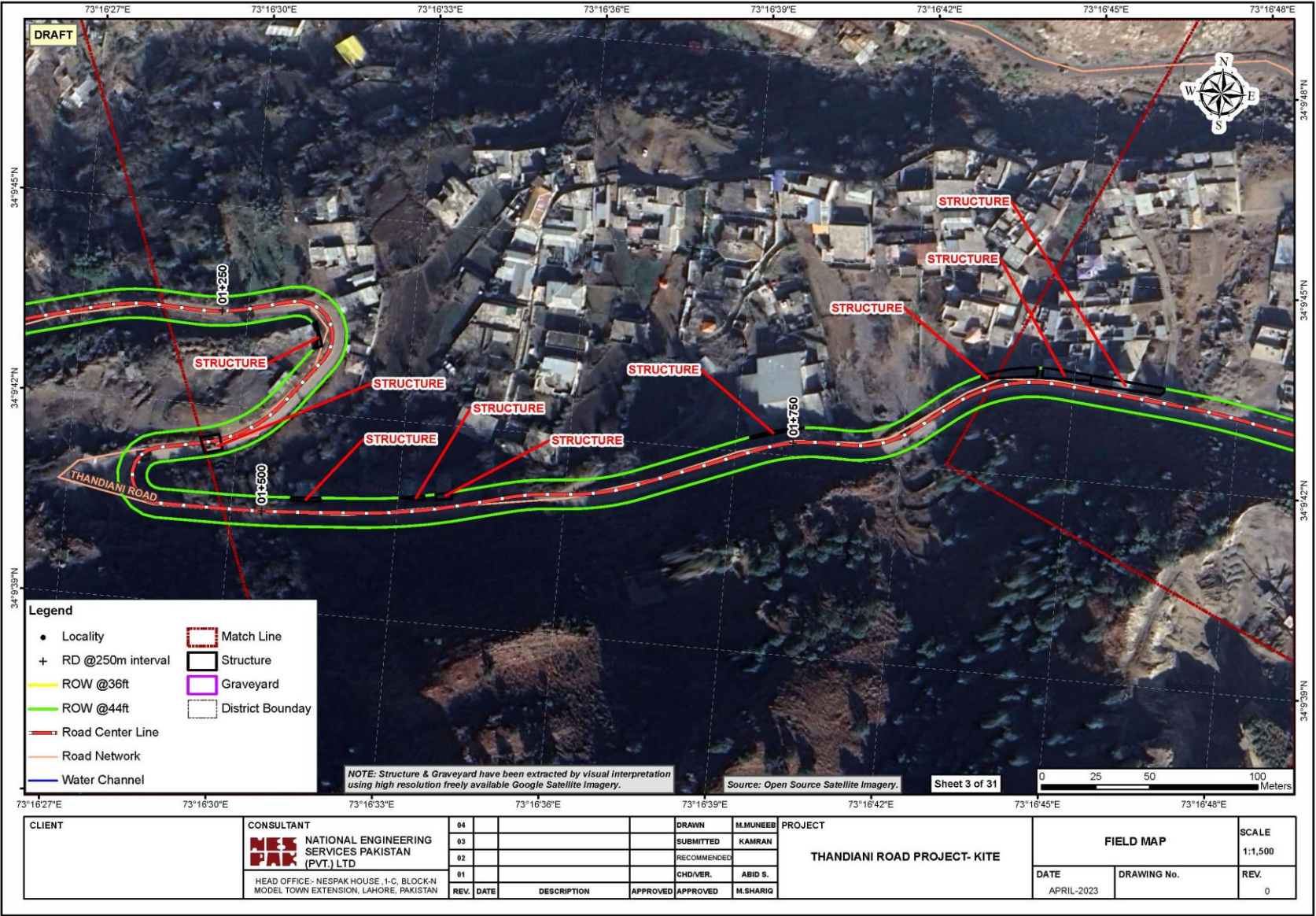
DRAWN	M.MUNEEB
SUBMITTED	KAMRAN
RECOMMENDED	
CHD/VER.	ABID S.
APPROVED	M.SHARIF

PROJECT
THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE

FIELD MAP		SCALE 1:1,500
DATE APRIL-2023	DRAWING No.	REV. 0



CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04		DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500
	 NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03		SUBMITTED	KAMRAN	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE		
		02		RECOMMENDED				
		01		CHD/VER.	ABID S.			
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
						APRIL-2023		0



- Legend**
- Locality
 - + RD @250m interval
 - ROW @36ft
 - ROW @44ft
 - Road Center Line
 - Road Network
 - Water Channel
 - ▭ Match Line
 - ▭ Structure
 - ▭ Graveyard
 - ▭ District Boundary

NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

Sheet 3 of 31

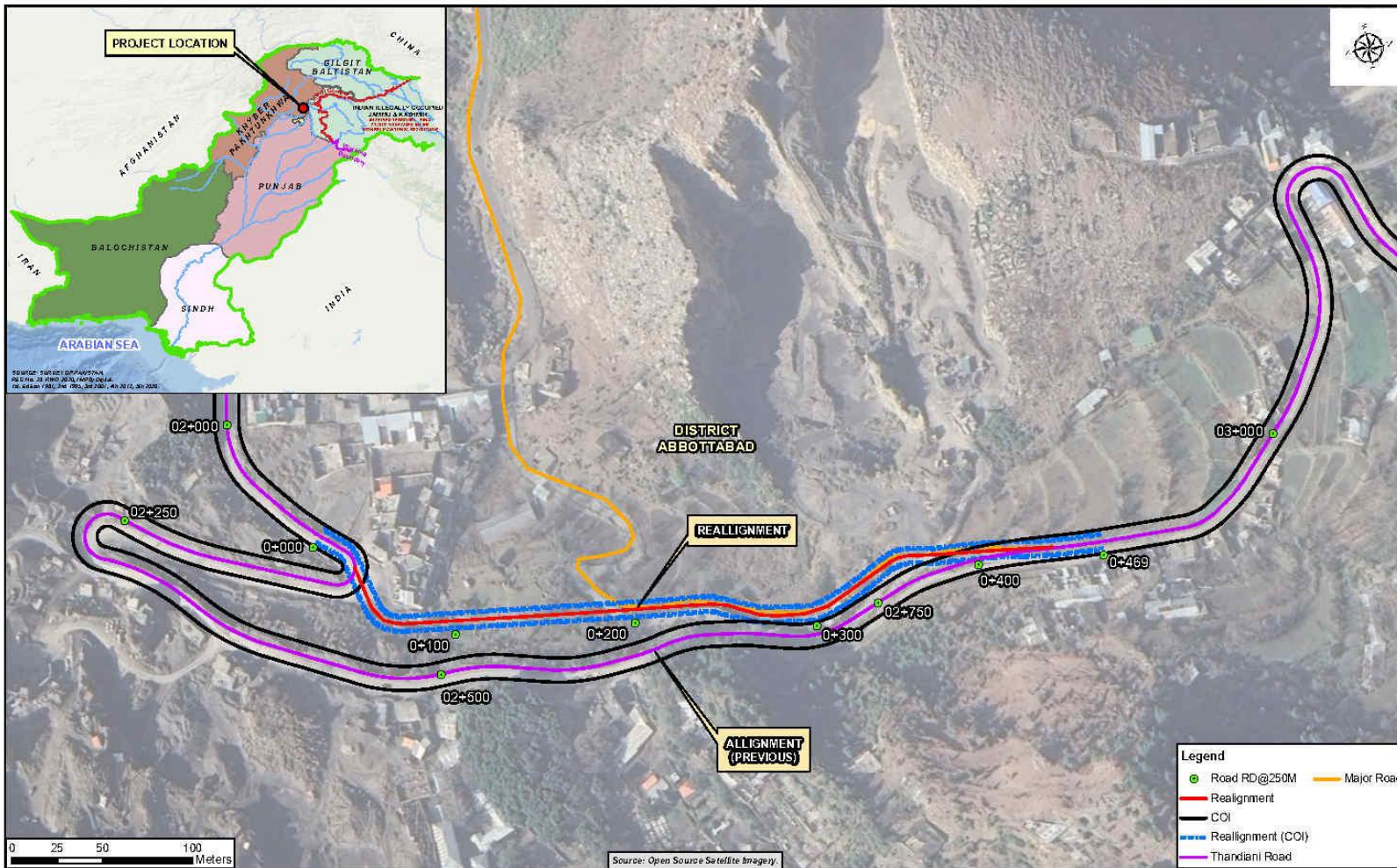


CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04				DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03				SUBMITTED	KAMRAN	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE		
		02				RECOMMENDED				
		01				CHD/VER.	ABID S.			
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	DATE	APRIL-2023	DRAWING No.	REV.	0

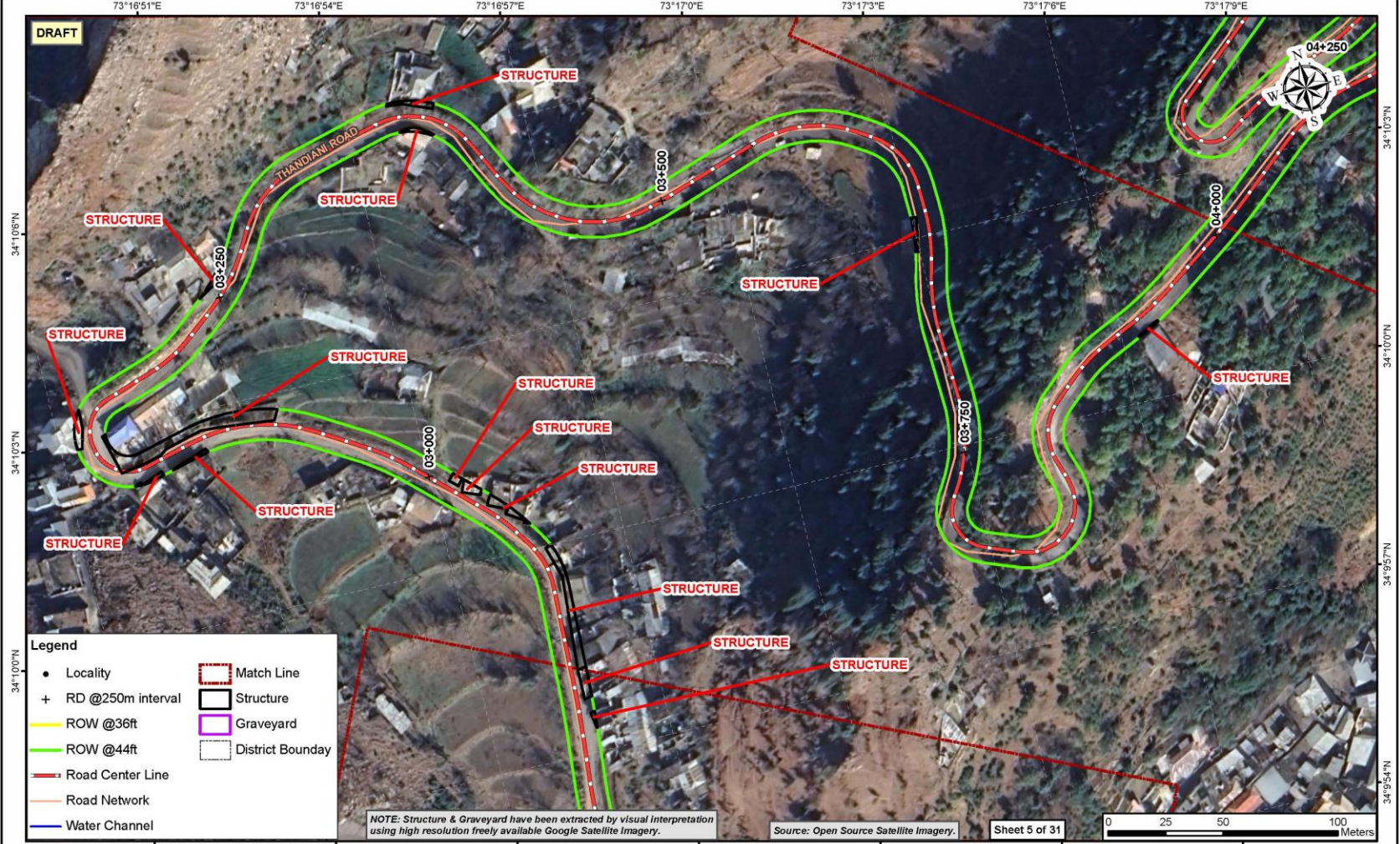
04					
03					
02					
01					
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF

DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT
SUBMITTED	KAMRAN	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE
RECOMMENDED		
CHD/VER.	ABID S.	
APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF

DATE	APRIL-2023	DRAWING No.	REV.	0
------	------------	-------------	------	---



	CLIENT PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT, COMMUNICATION & WORKS DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF K.P.	CONSULTANT NESPAK NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-G, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	04 03 02 01	DRAWN SUBMITTED RECOMMENDED CHECKED APPROVED	ANUMG CHOWDER APPROVED	PROJECT UPGRADATION & IMPROVEMENT OF ABBOTTABAD – THANDIANI ROAD (LENGTH: 24 KM)	LOCATION PLAN SCALE 1:2,000
	DATE FEBRUARY:2024	DRAWING No.	REV. 0				



Legend

- Locality
- + RD @250m interval
- ROW @36ft
- ROW @44ft
- Road Center Line
- Road Network
- Water Channel
- ▭ Match Line
- ▭ Structure
- ▭ Graveyard
- ▭ District Boundary

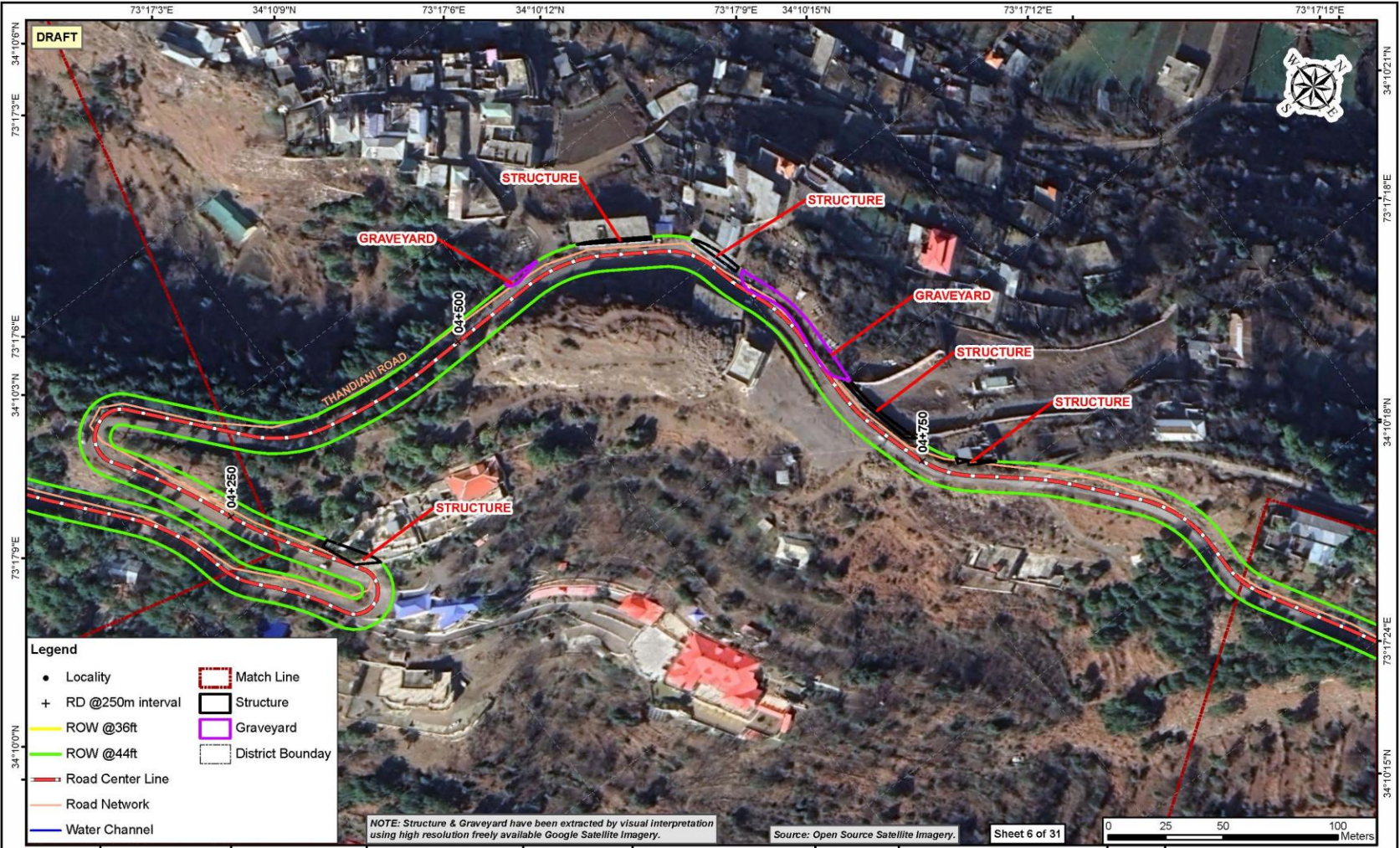
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	FIELD MAP		SCALE
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN				1:1,500
		02			RECOMMENDED					
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.				
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
								APRIL-2023		0



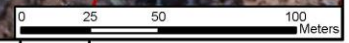
Legend

• Locality	Match Line
+ RD @250m interval	Structure
Yellow line ROW @36ft	Graveyard
Green line ROW @44ft	District Boundary
Red dashed line Road Center Line	
Orange line Road Network	
Blue line Water Channel	

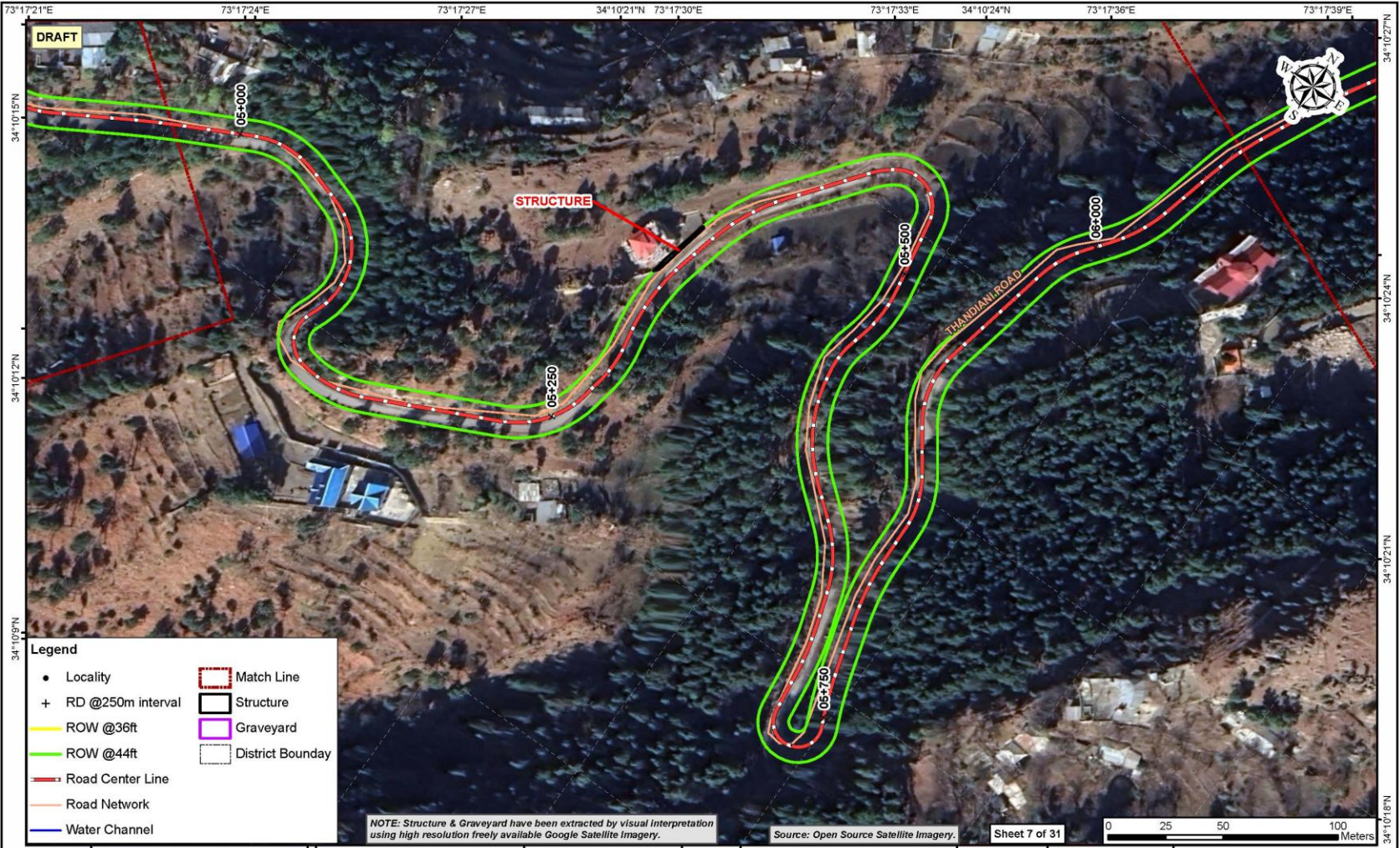
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500	
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN				
		02			RECOMMENDED					
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.				
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
								APRIL-2023		0



- Legend**
- Locality
 - + RD @250m interval
 - ROW @36ft
 - ROW @44ft
 - Road Center Line
 - Road Network
 - Water Channel
 - ▭ Match Line
 - ▭ Structure
 - ▭ Graveyard
 - ▭ District Boundary

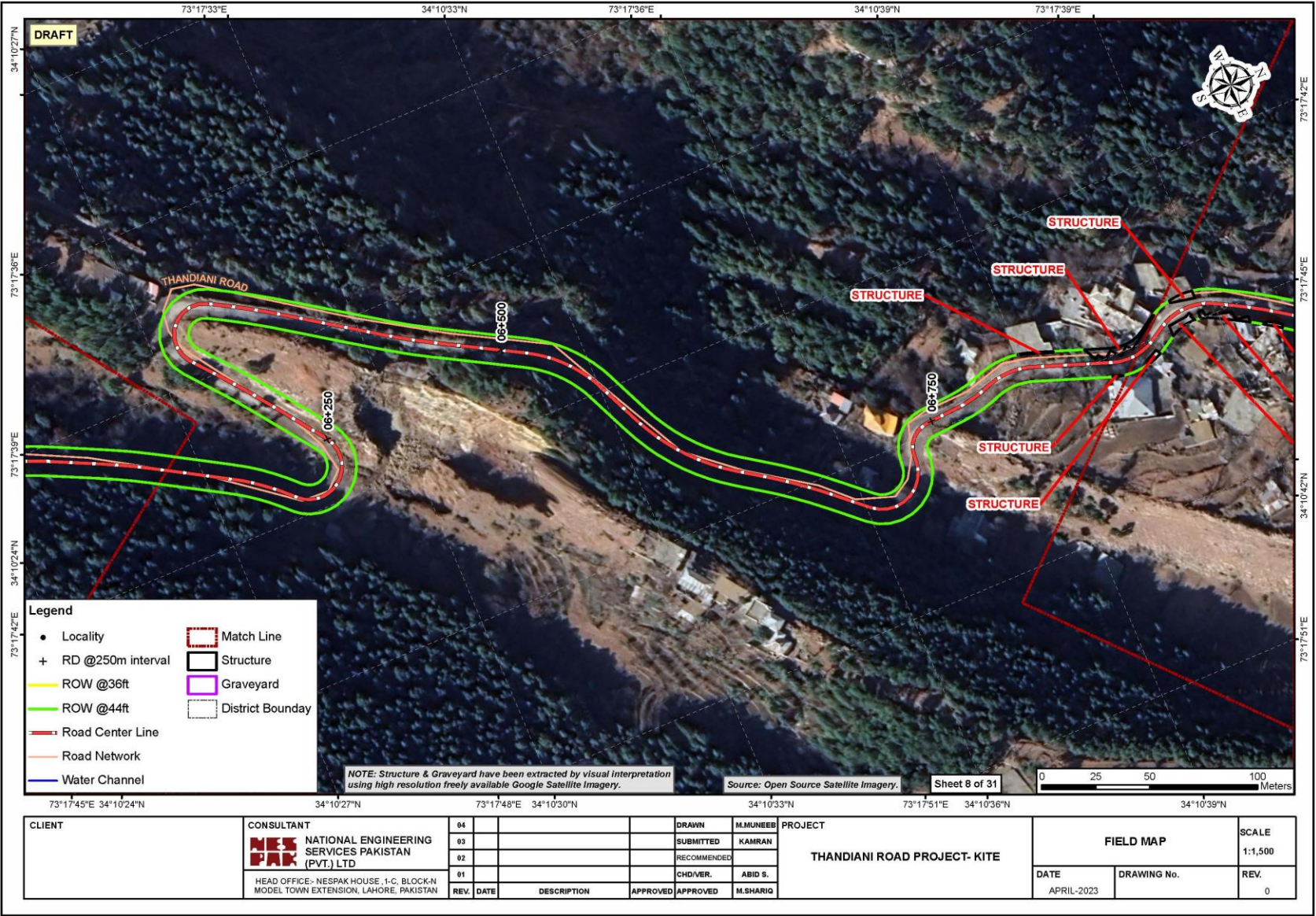
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	FIELD MAP		SCALE
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN		THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE		1:1,500
		02				RECOMMENDED			DATE	DRAWING No.
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.	APRIL-2023		0	
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF			



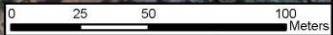
DRAFT

- Legend**
- Locality
 - + RD @250m interval
 - Yellow line: ROW @36ft
 - Green line: ROW @44ft
 - Red dashed line: Road Center Line
 - Orange line: Road Network
 - Blue line: Water Channel
 - Red dashed box: Match Line
 - Black outline: Structure
 - Purple outline: Graveyard
 - Grey outline: District Boundary

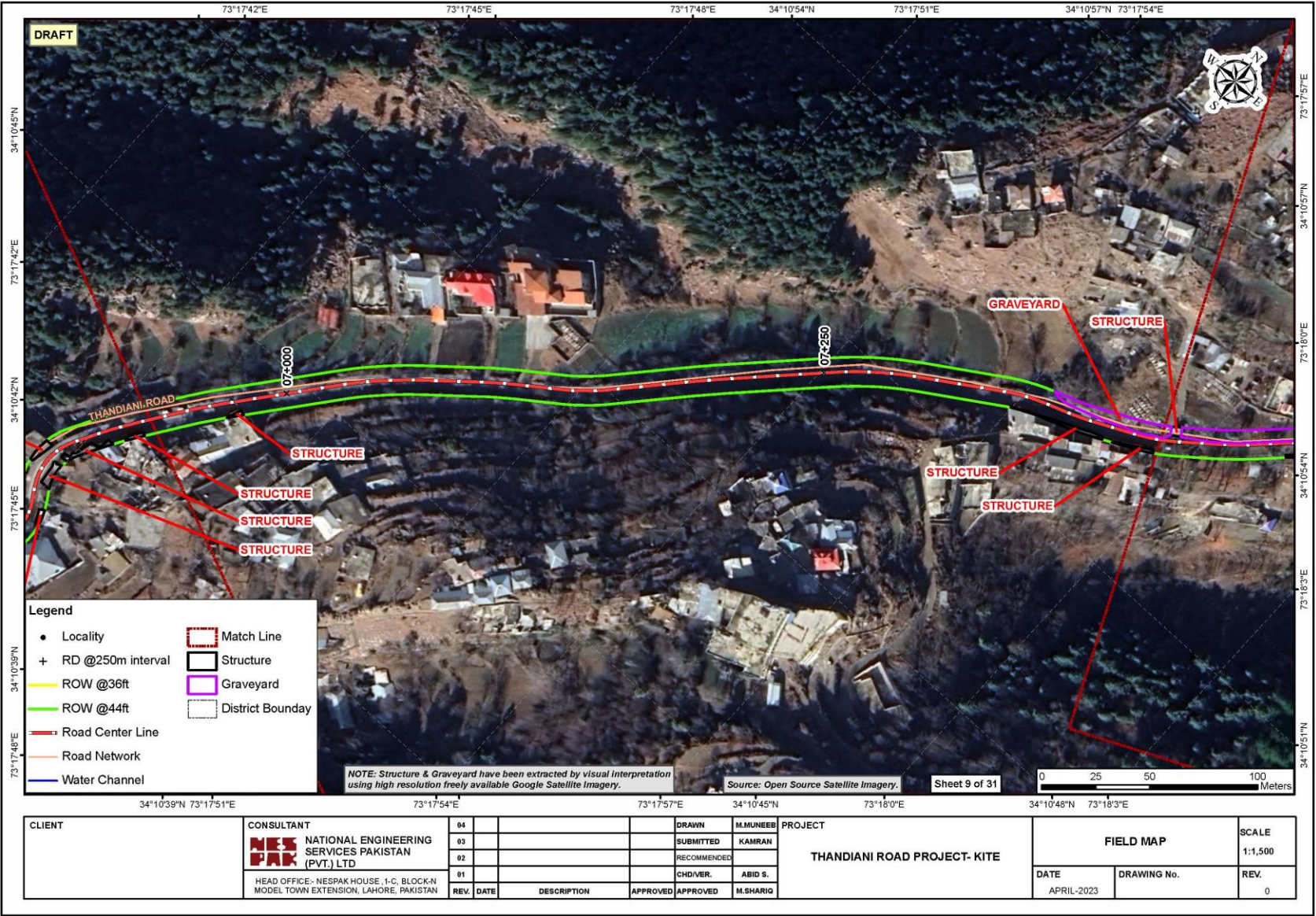
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500
		03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN			
		02			RECOMMENDED		THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	DATE	DRAWING No.
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.		APRIL-2023	
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF		



DRAFT

Legend

- Locality
- + RD @250m interval
- ROW @36ft
- ROW @44ft
- Road Center Line
- Road Network
- Water Channel
- Match Line
- Structure
- Graveyard
- District Boundary

NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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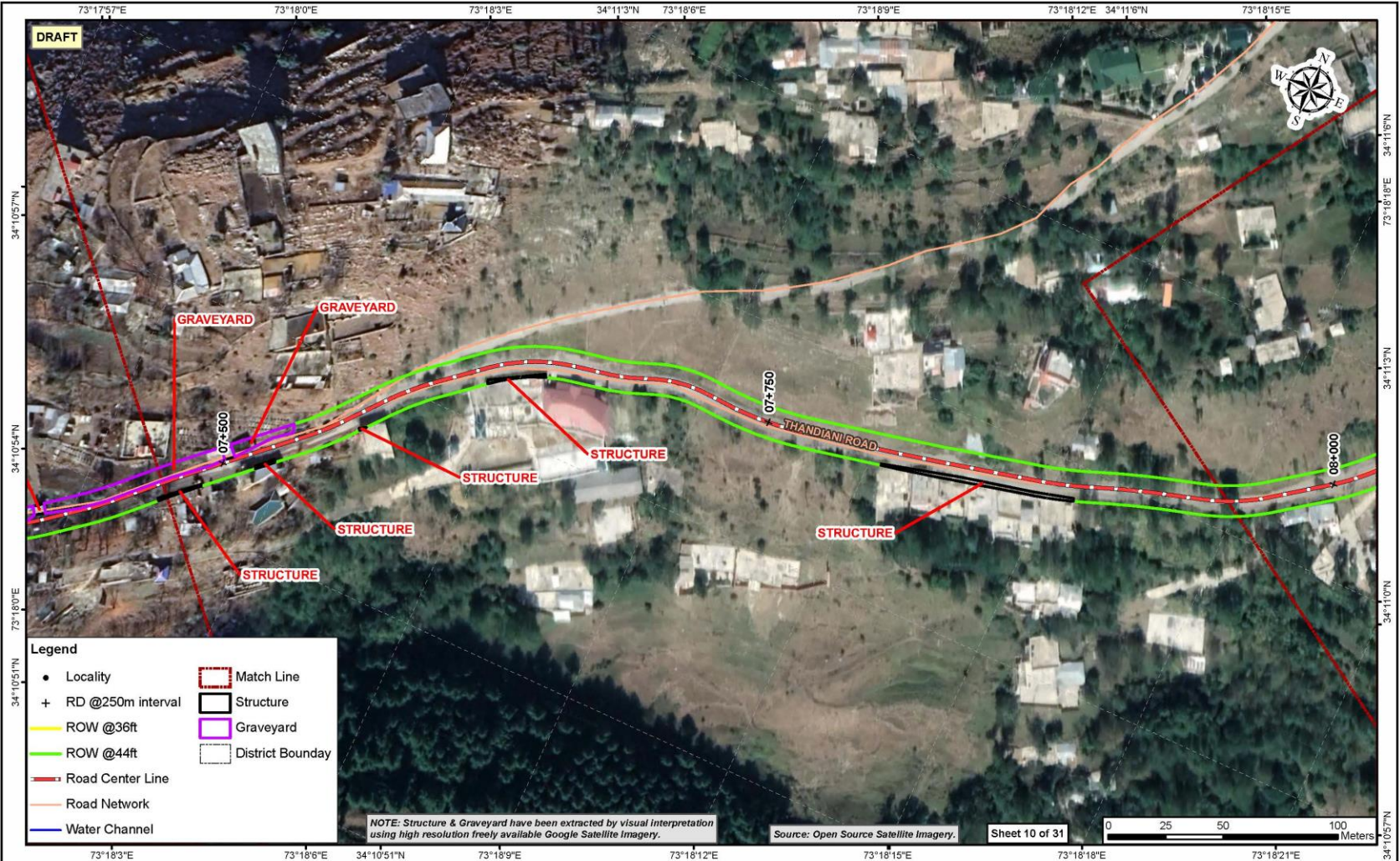
CLIENT	
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CONSULTANT	
NESPAC	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD
HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAC HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	

04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT
03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN	
02			RECOMMENDED		
01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.	
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF

THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	
------------------------------	--


FIELD MAP		SCALE
		1:1,500
DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
APRIL-2023		0

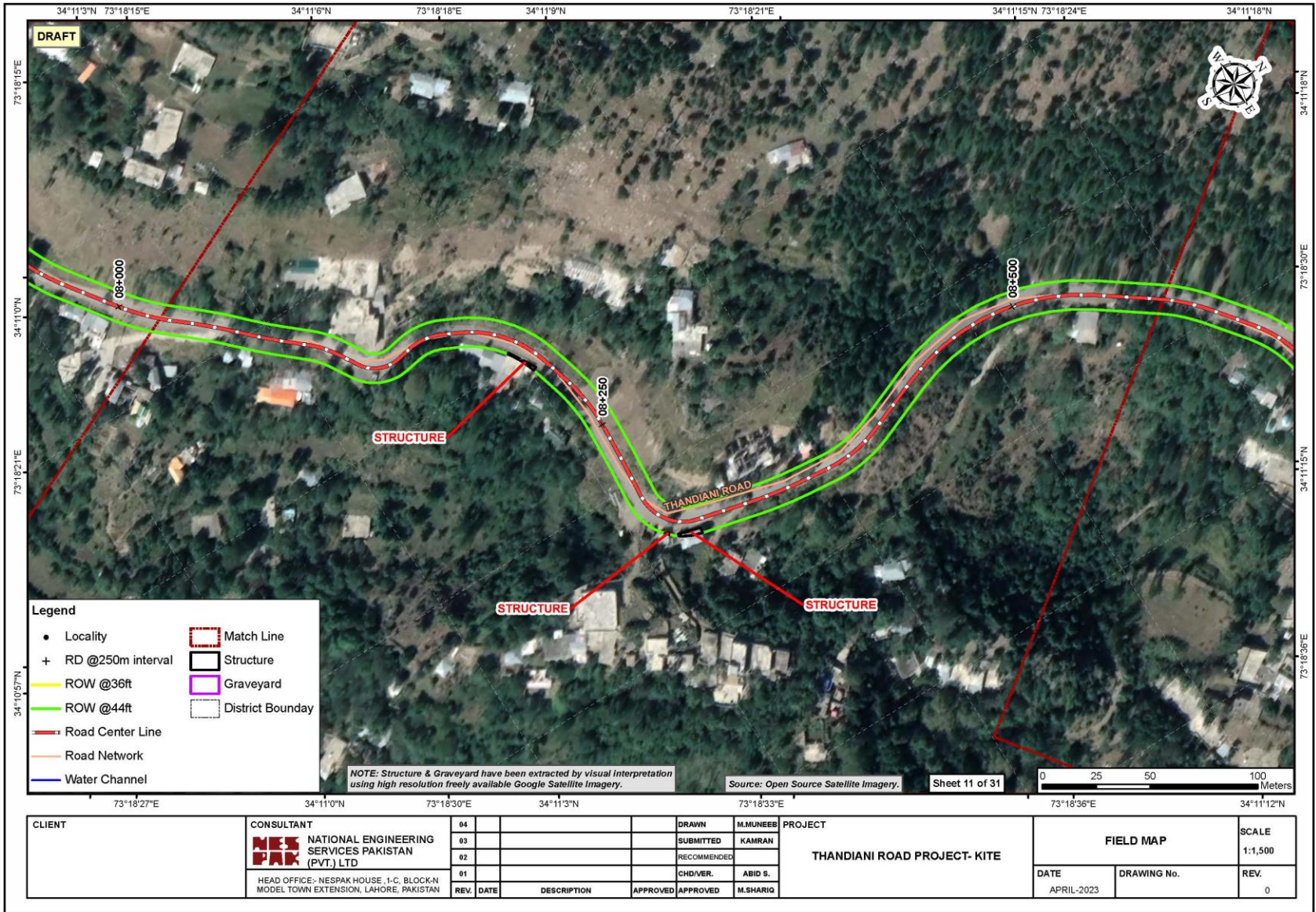


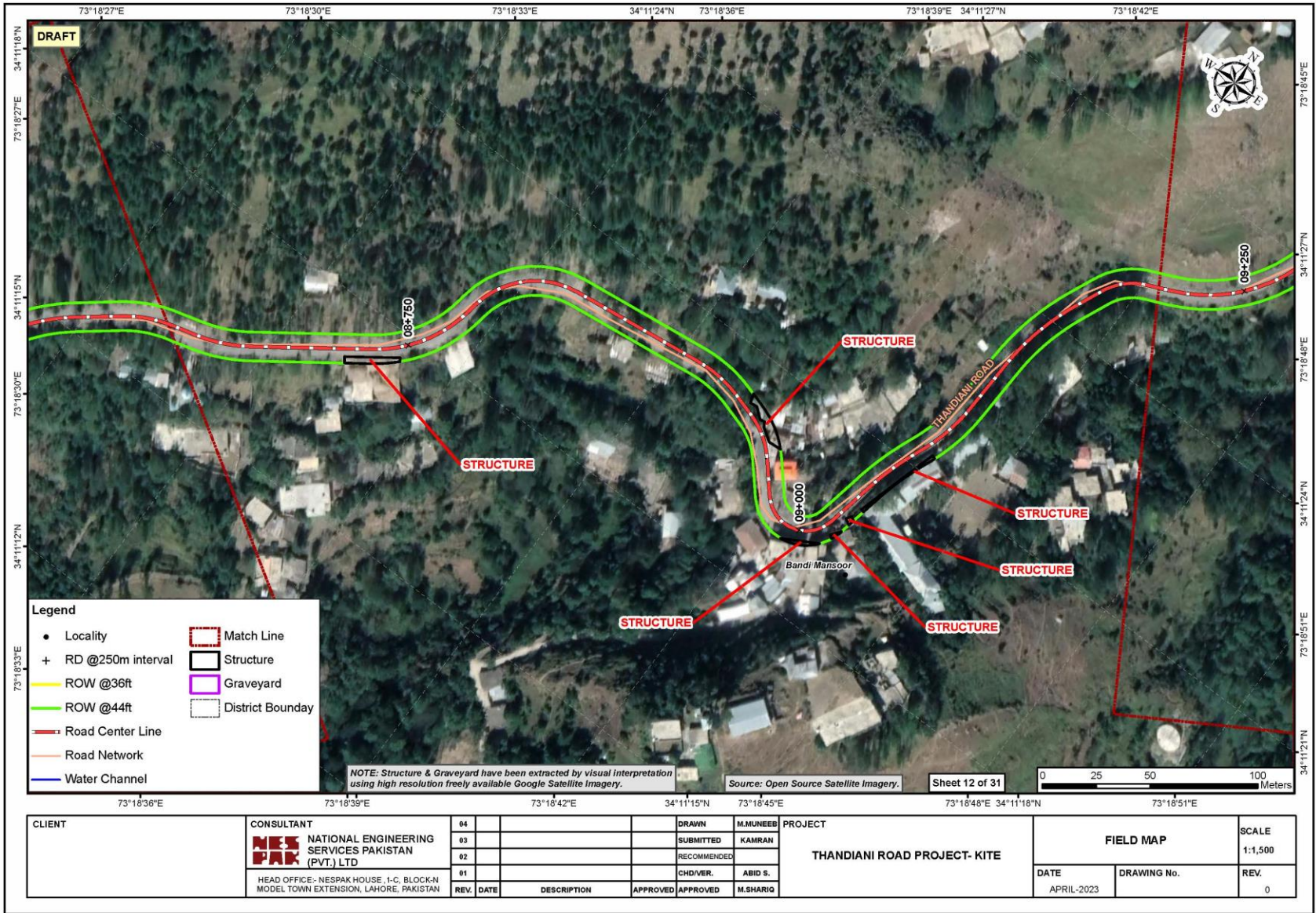
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

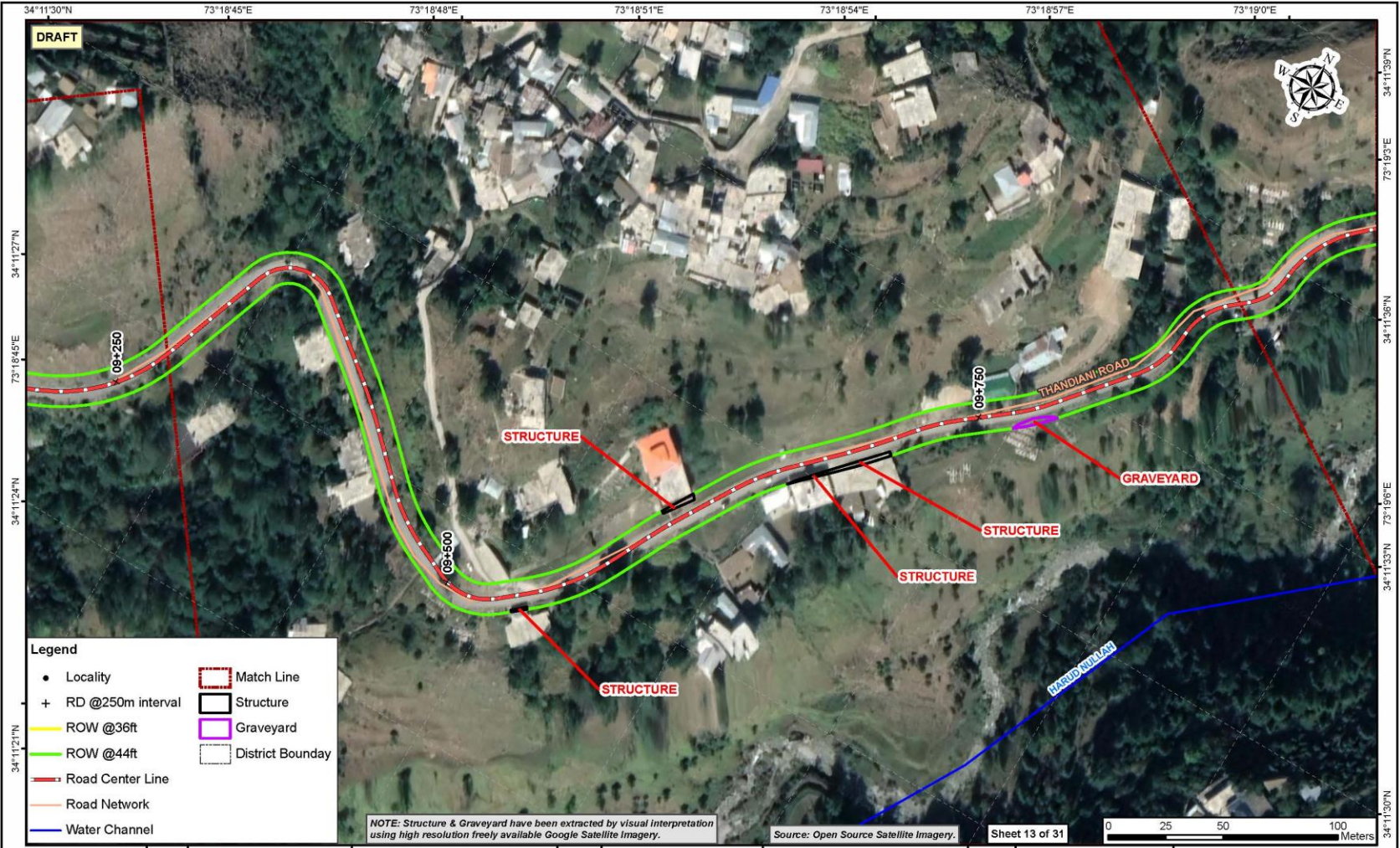
Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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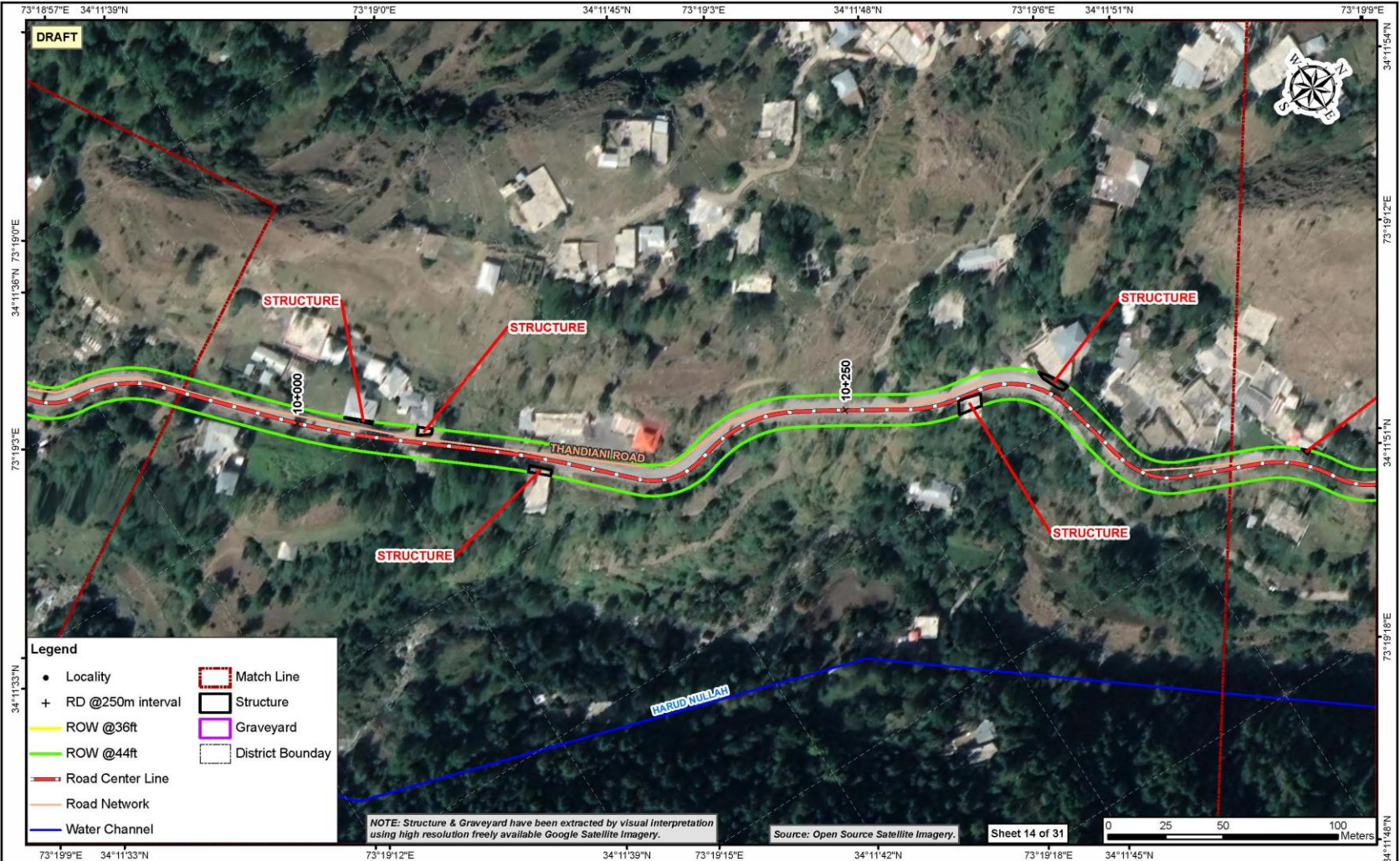
CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500	
	 NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN				
		02			RECOMMENDED					
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.				
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
								APRIL-2023		0







CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04		DRAWN	M.MUNEEB	PROJECT	FIELD MAP		SCALE	
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03		SUBMITTED	KAMRAN		THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE		1:1,500	
		02		RECOMMENDED				DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
		01		CHD/VER.	ABID S.		APRIL-2023		0	
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIQ			



Legend

• Locality	Match Line
+ RD @250m interval	Structure
Yellow line ROW @36ft	Graveyard
Green line ROW @44ft	District Boundary
Red line Road Center Line	
Orange line Road Network	
Blue line Water Channel	

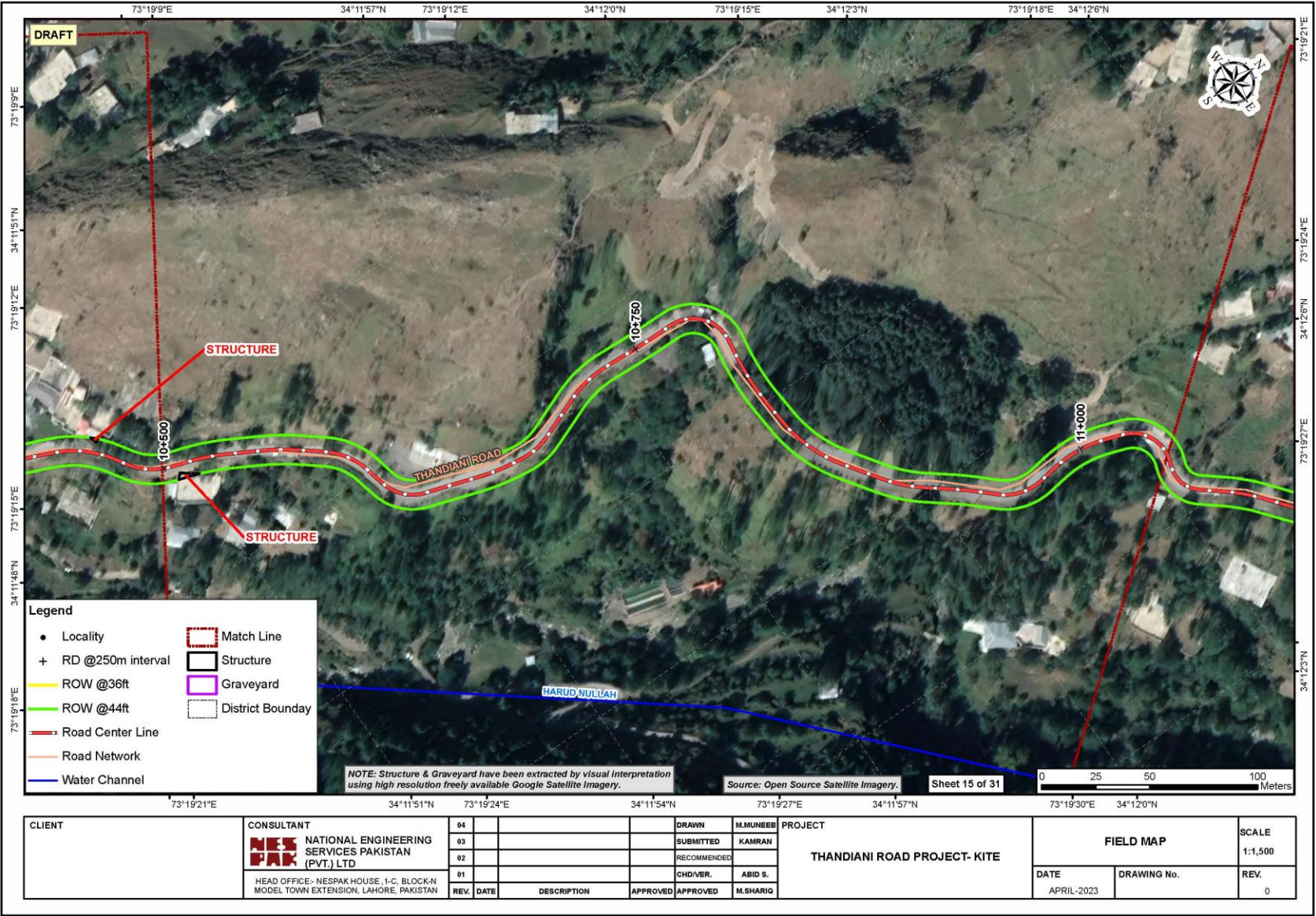
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEEB	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN			
		02			RECOMMENDED				
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	DATE	DRAWING No.
		REV. DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF		APRIL-2023	



CLIENT

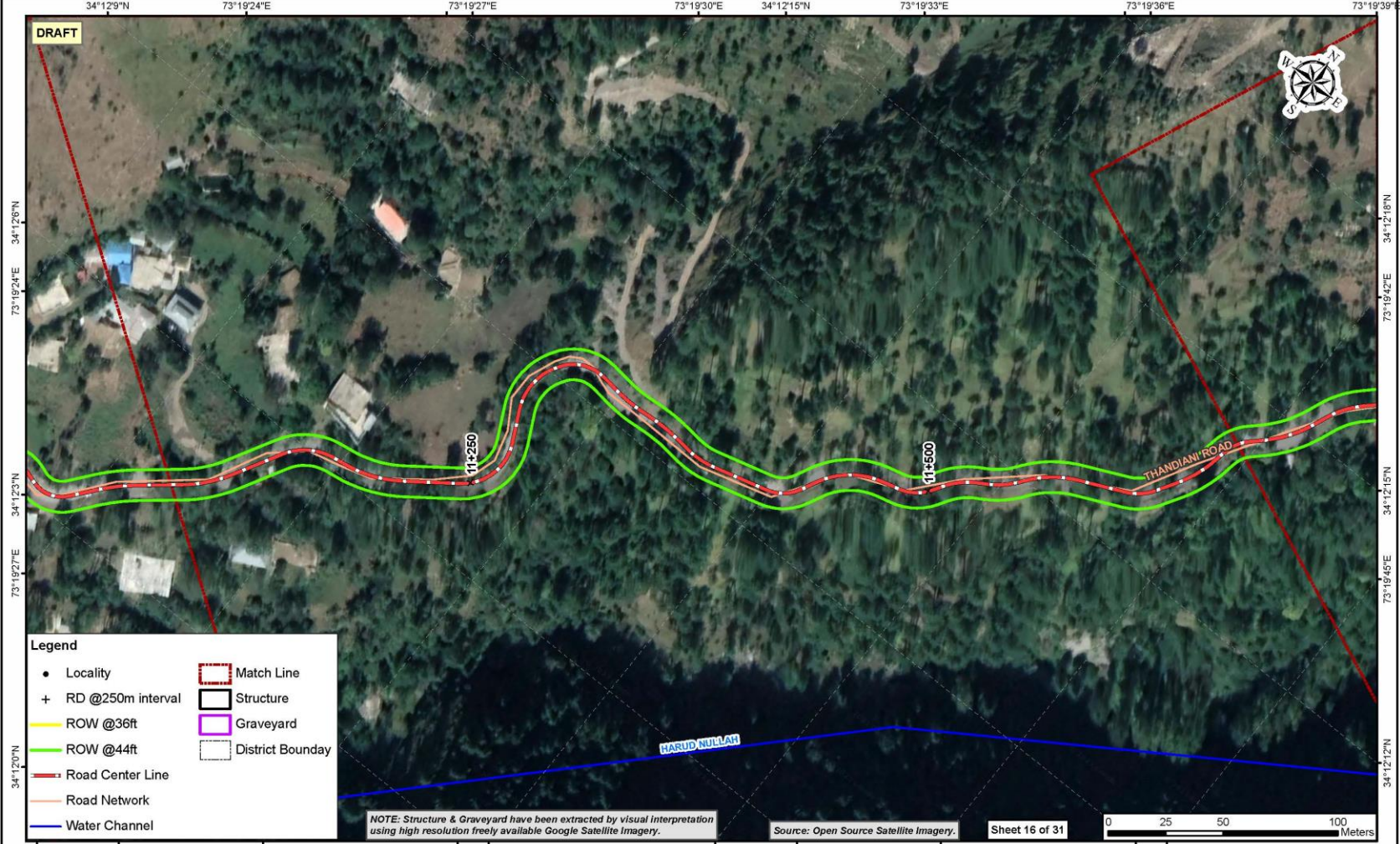
CONSULTANT
NESPAK
 NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD
 HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN

04			
03			
02			
01			
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED

DRAWN	M.MUNEEB
SUBMITTED	KAMRAN
RECOMMENDED	
CHD/VER.	ABID S.
APPROVED	M.SHARIF

PROJECT
THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE

FIELD MAP		SCALE 1:1,500
DATE APRIL-2023	DRAWING No.	REV. 0



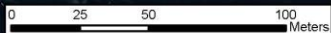
Legend

• Locality	Match Line
+ RD @250m interval	Structure
Yellow line ROW @36ft	Graveyard
Green line ROW @44ft	District Boundary
Red dashed line Road Center Line	
Orange line Road Network	
Blue line Water Channel	

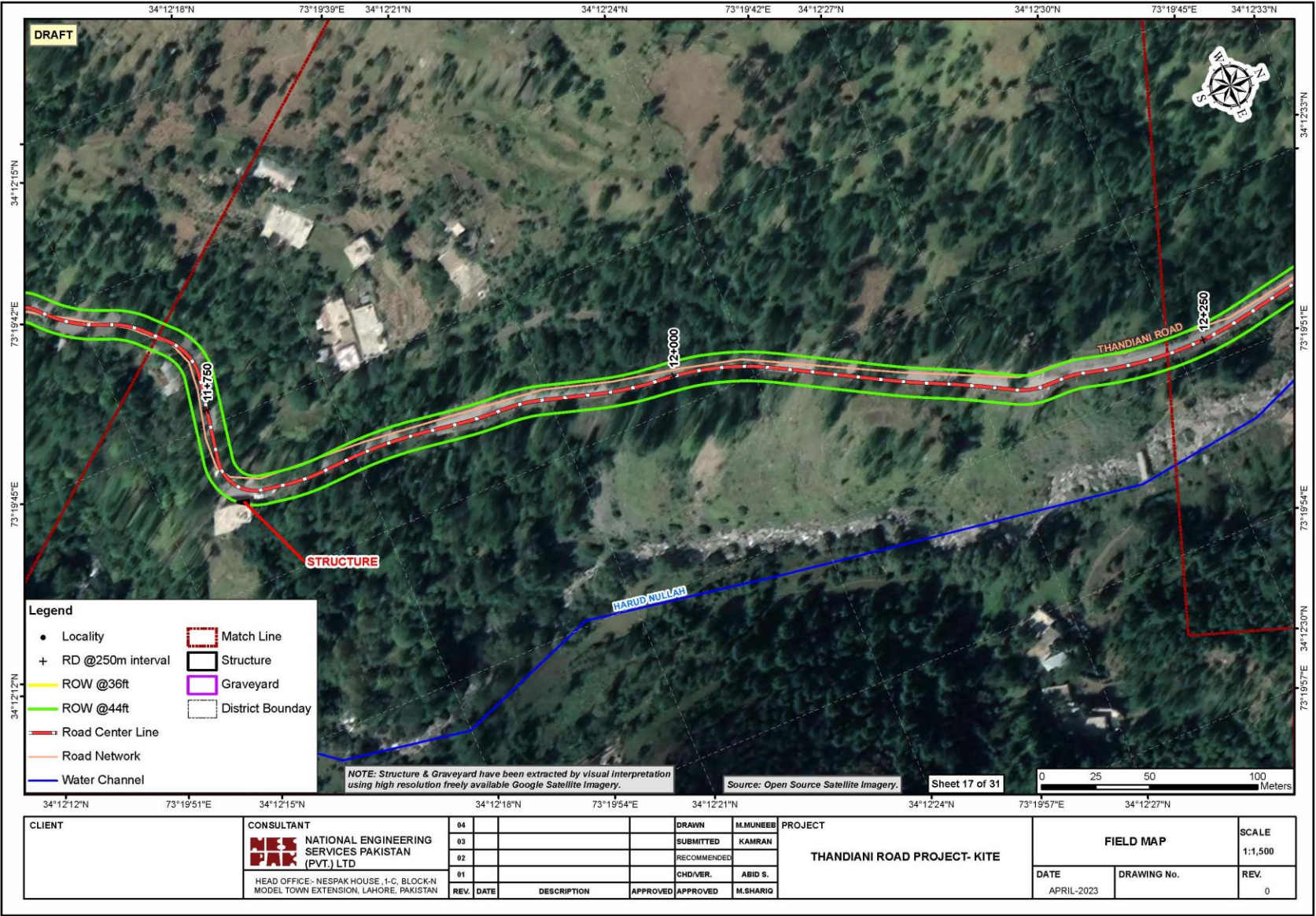
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	FIELD MAP		SCALE
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN			DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
		02			RECOMMENDED						
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.					
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	APRIL-2023		0	

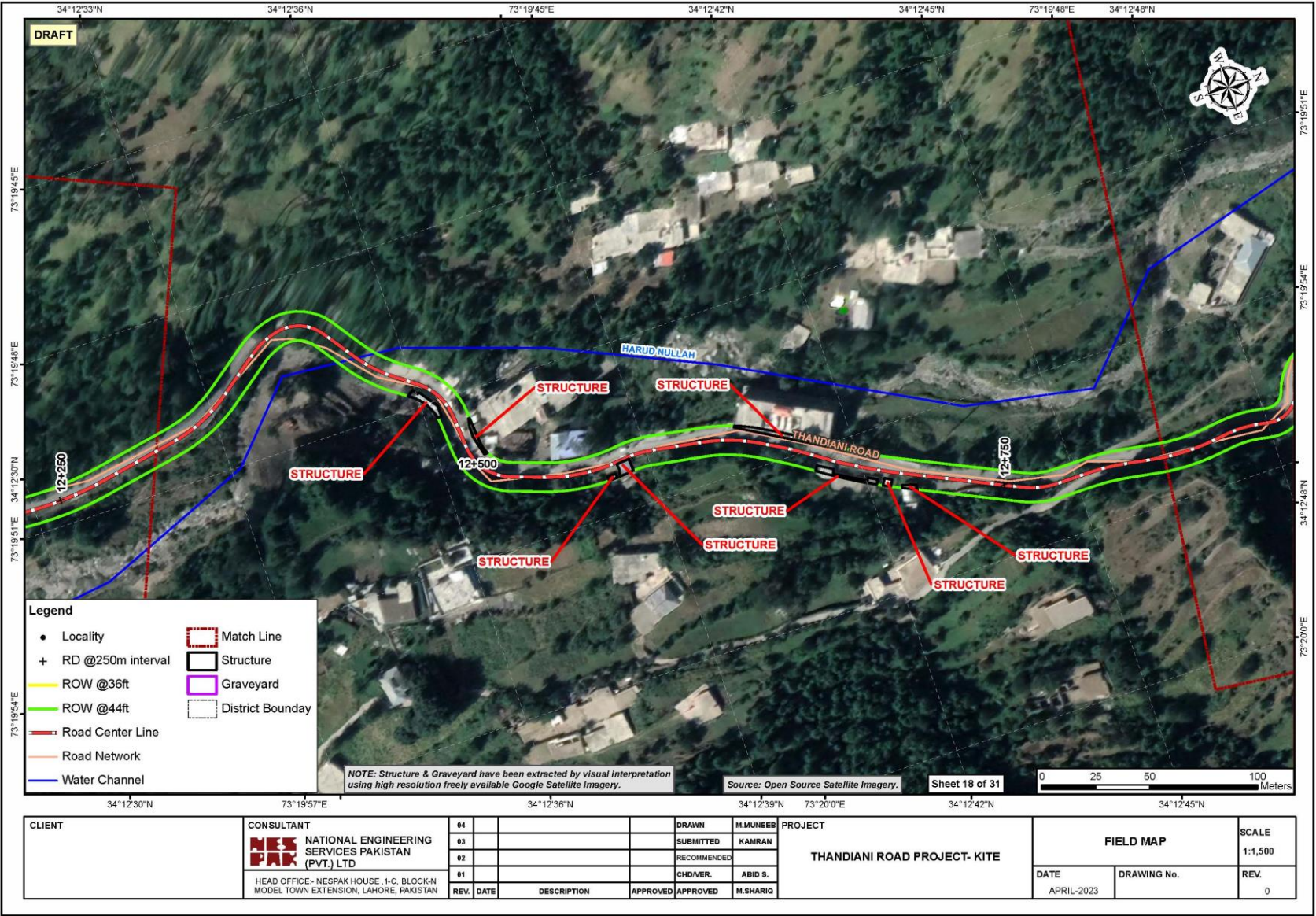


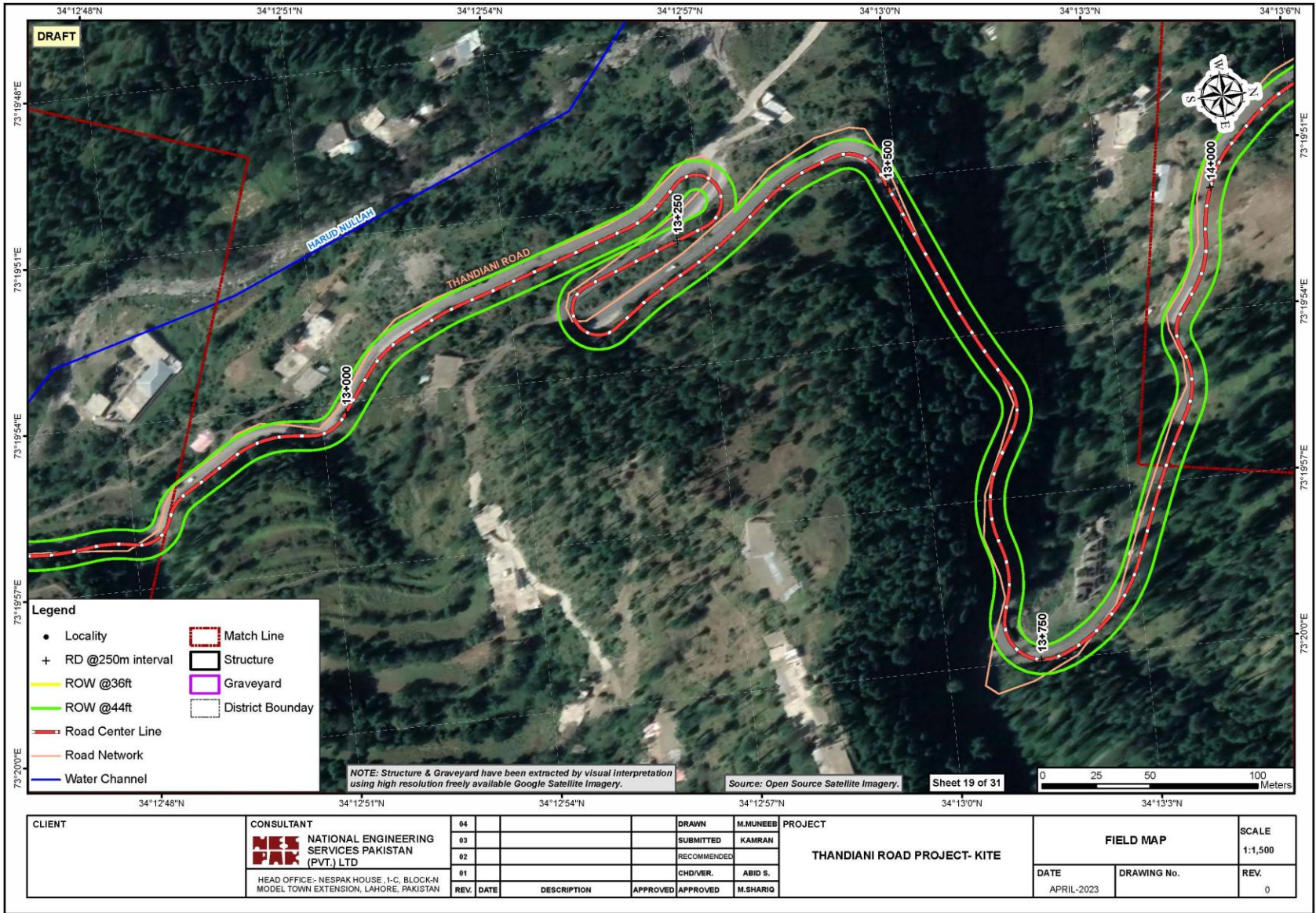
CLIENT	CONSULTANT
	 NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN

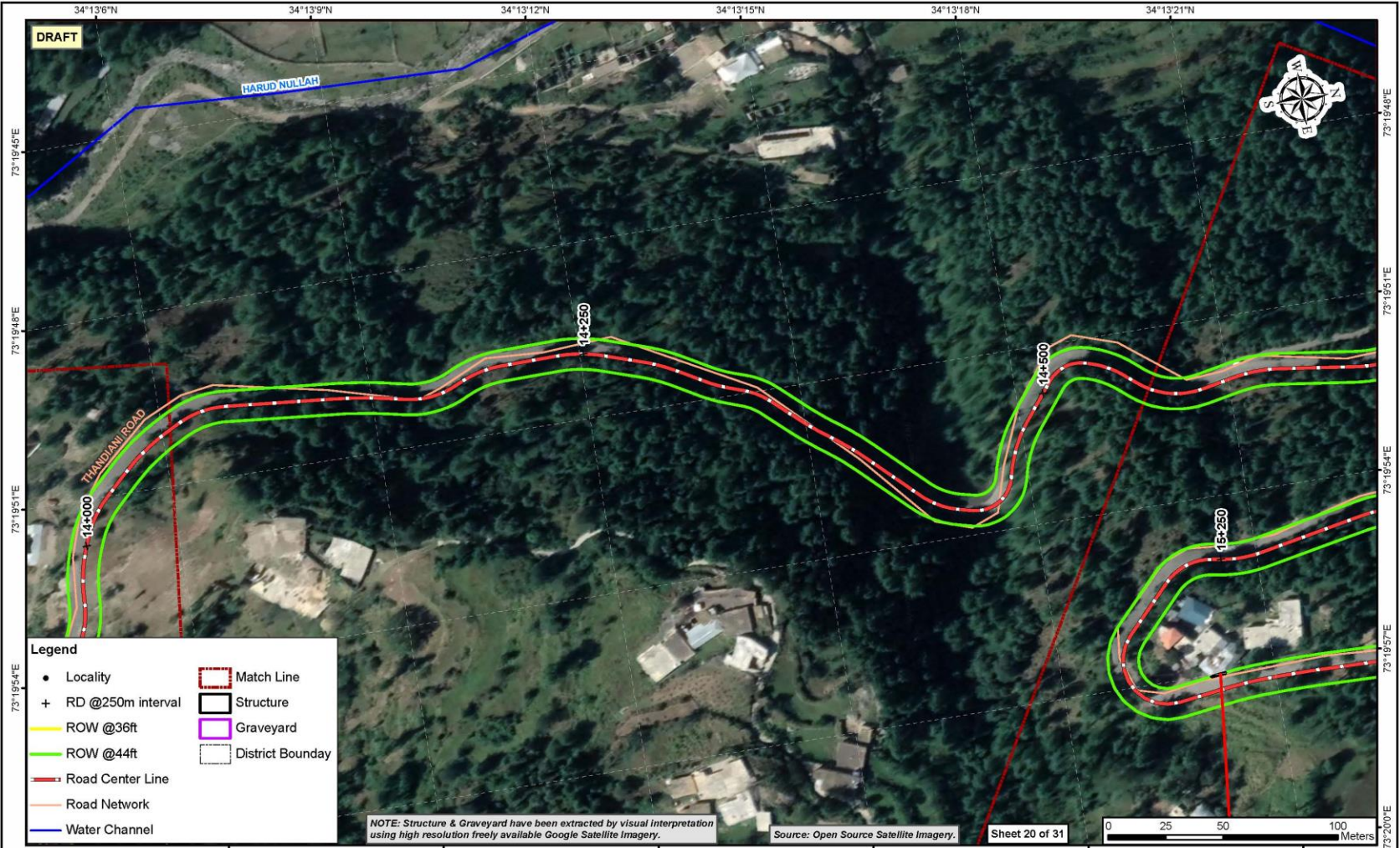
04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	
03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN	
02			RECOMMENDED		
01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.	
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF

PROJECT
THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE

FIELD MAP		SCALE
		1:1,500
DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
APRIL-2023		0







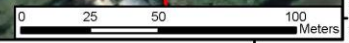
Legend

- Locality
- + RD @250m interval
- Yellow line: ROW @36ft
- Green line: ROW @44ft
- Red dashed line: Road Center Line
- Orange line: Road Network
- Blue line: Water Channel
- Red dashed box: Match Line
- Black outline: Structure
- Purple outline: Graveyard
- Grey outline: District Boundary

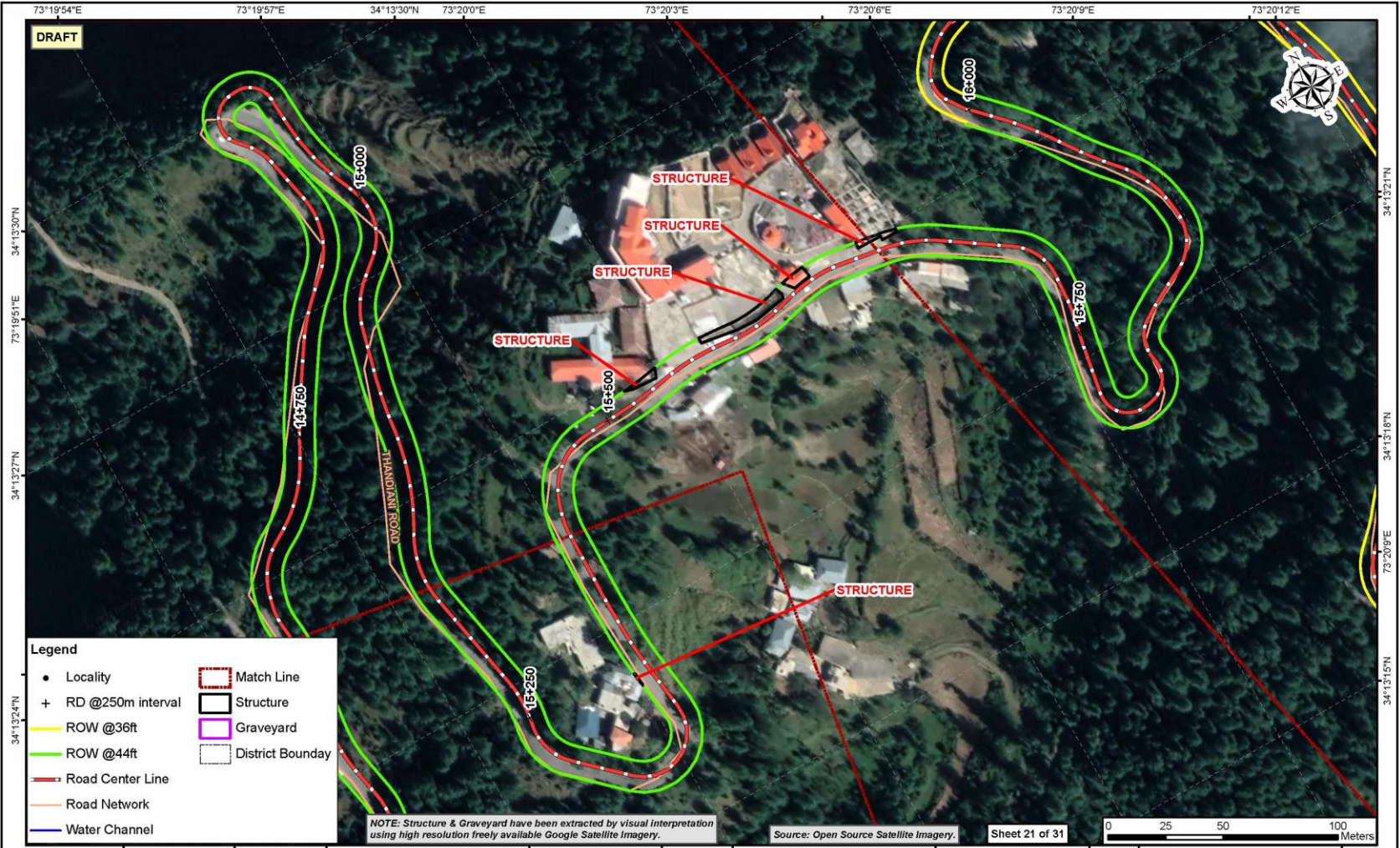
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04		DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	FIELD MAP		SCALE		
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD <small>HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN</small>	03		SUBMITTED	KAMRAN		THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE		DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
		02		RECOMMENDED					APRIL-2023		0
		01		CHD/VER.	ABID S.		APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF		
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF				



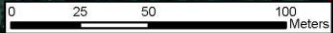
Legend

• Locality	Match Line
+ RD @250m interval	Structure
Yellow line ROW @36ft	Graveyard
Green line ROW @44ft	District Boundary
Red dashed line Road Center Line	
Orange line Road Network	
Blue line Water Channel	

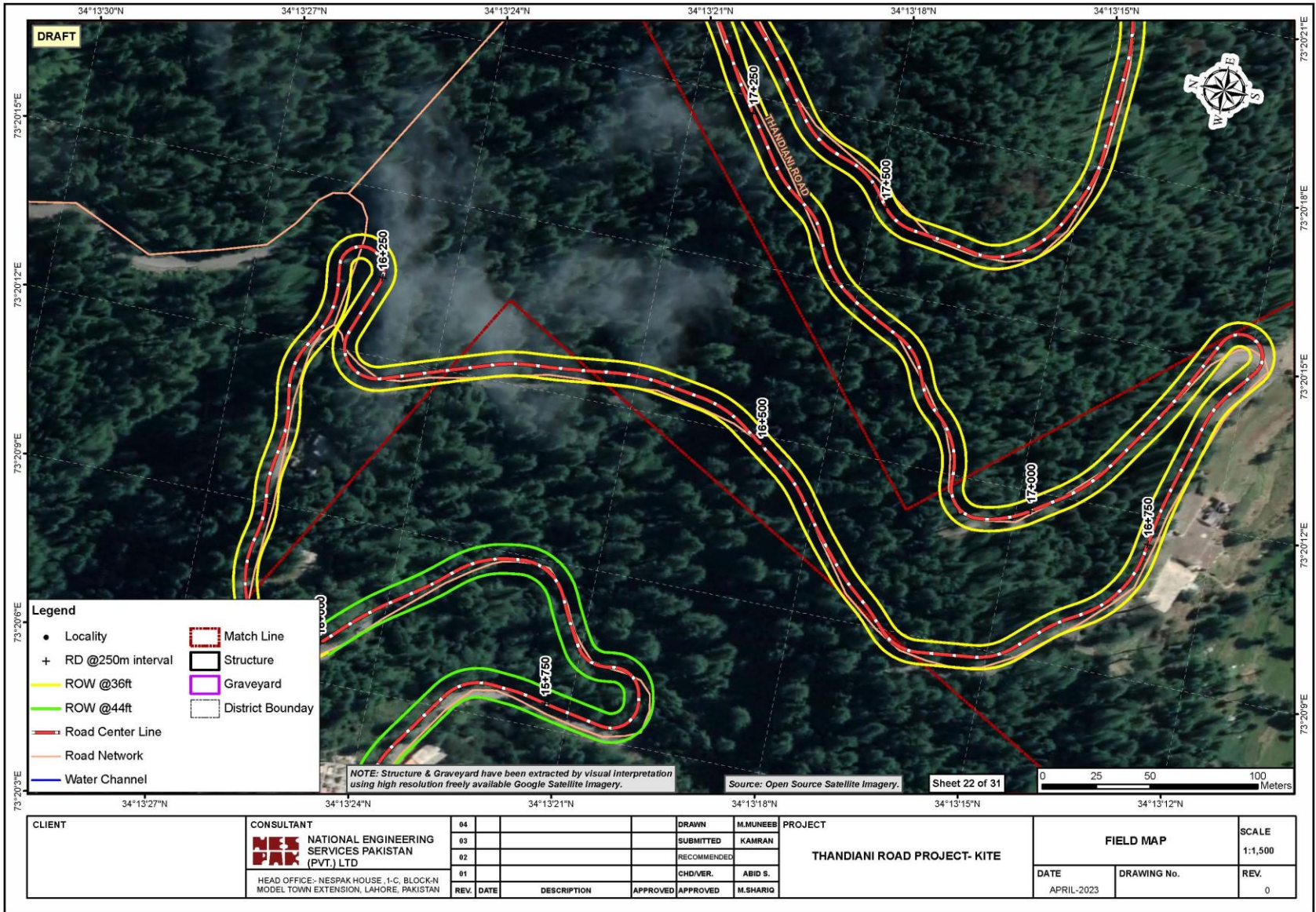
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEEB	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN			
		02			RECOMMENDED				
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	DATE	DRAWING No.
		REV. DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIQ		APRIL-2023	



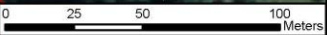
DRAFT

- Legend**
- Locality
 - + RD @250m interval
 - Yellow line ROW @36ft
 - Green line ROW @44ft
 - Red dashed line Road Center Line
 - Brown line Road Network
 - Blue line Water Channel
 - Red dashed box Match Line
 - Black rectangle Structure
 - Purple rectangle Graveyard
 - Grey rectangle District Boundary

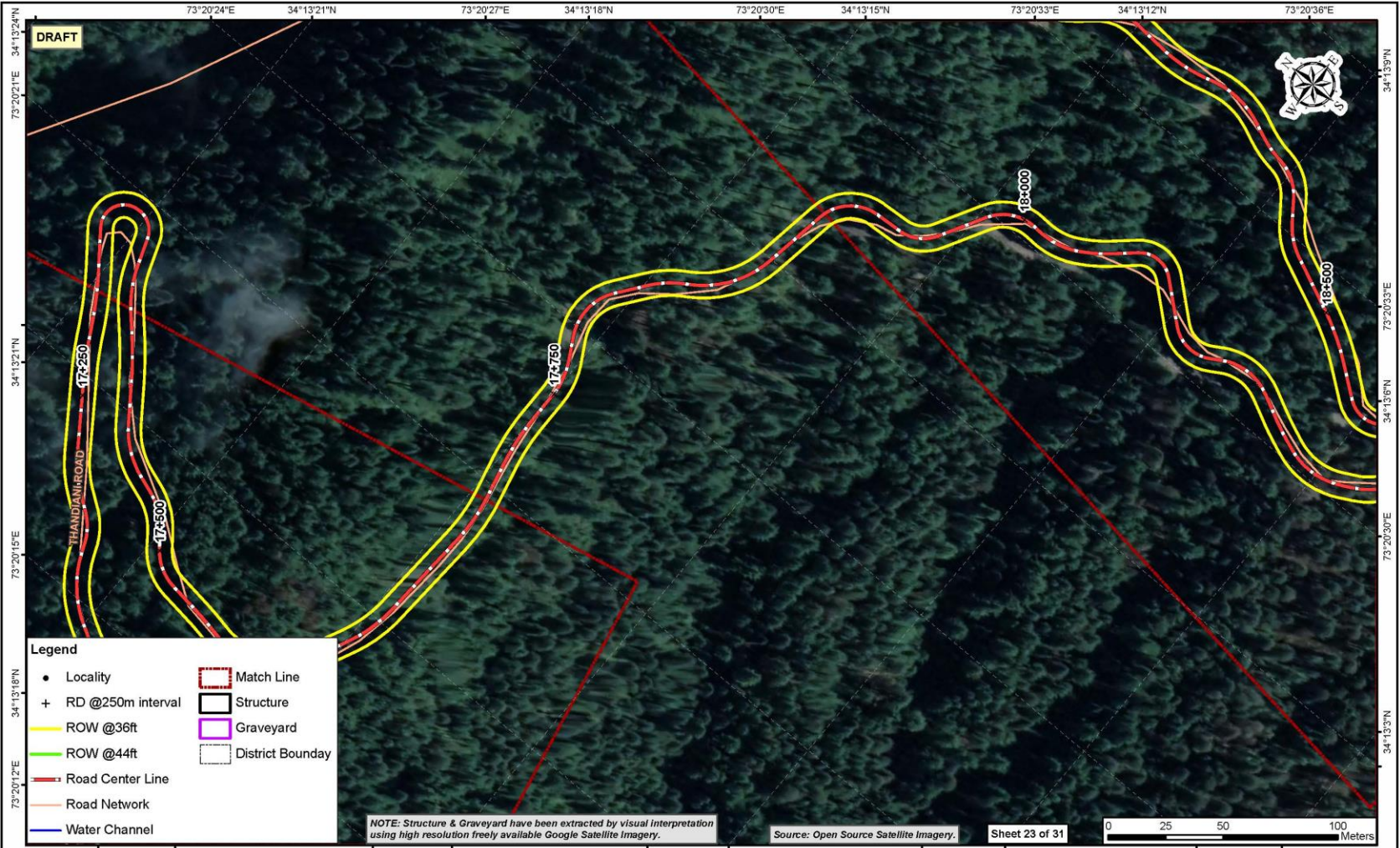
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	FIELD MAP		SCALE	
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN				1:1,500	
		02				RECOMMENDED					
		01				CHD/VER.		ABID S.			
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.	
								APRIL-2023		0	

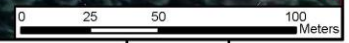


- Legend**
- Locality
 - + RD @250m interval
 - Yellow line ROW @36ft
 - Green line ROW @44ft
 - Red dashed line Road Center Line
 - Blue line Water Channel
 - Red dashed box Match Line
 - Black box Structure
 - Purple box Graveyard
 - Grey box District Boundary

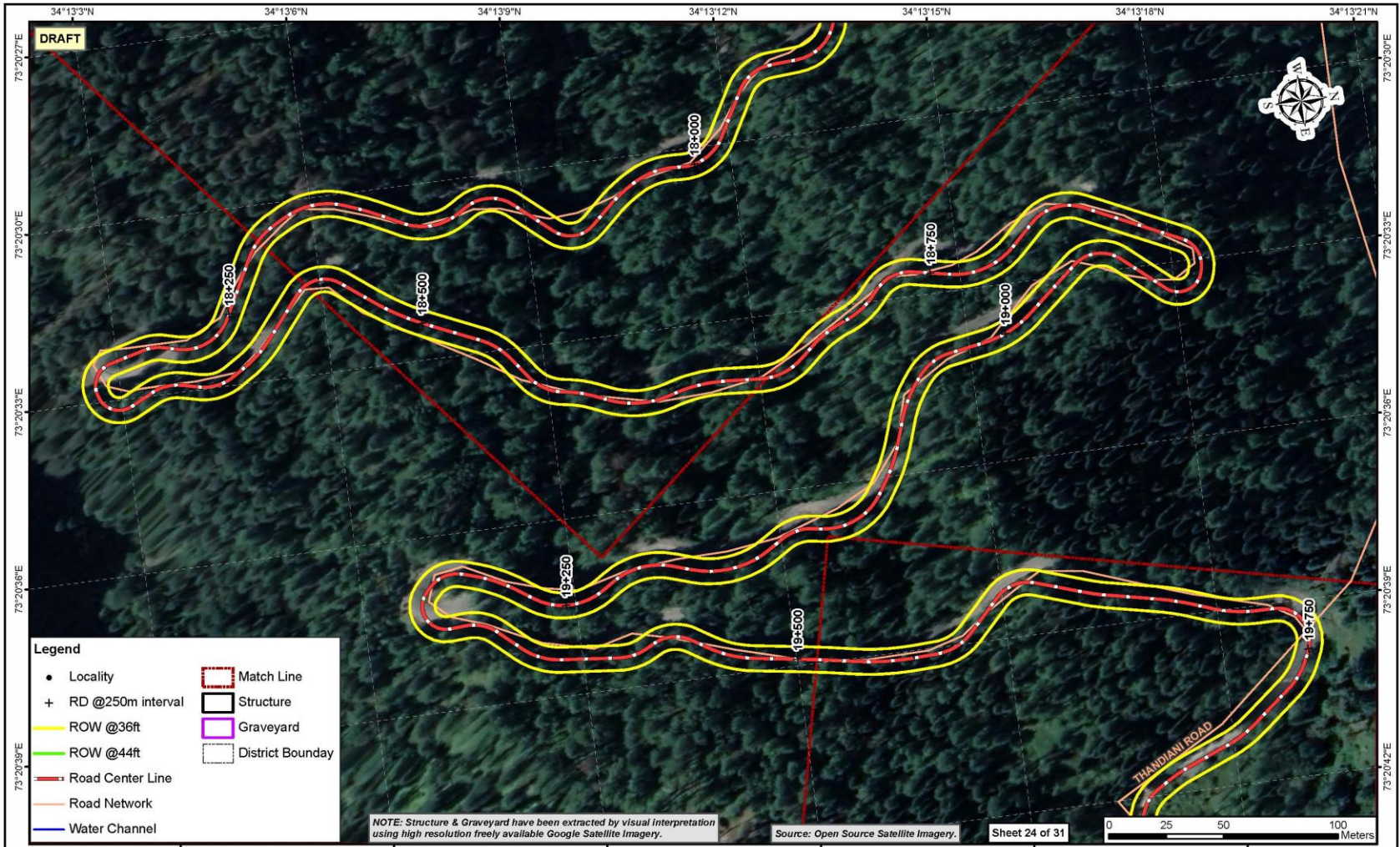
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.


Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

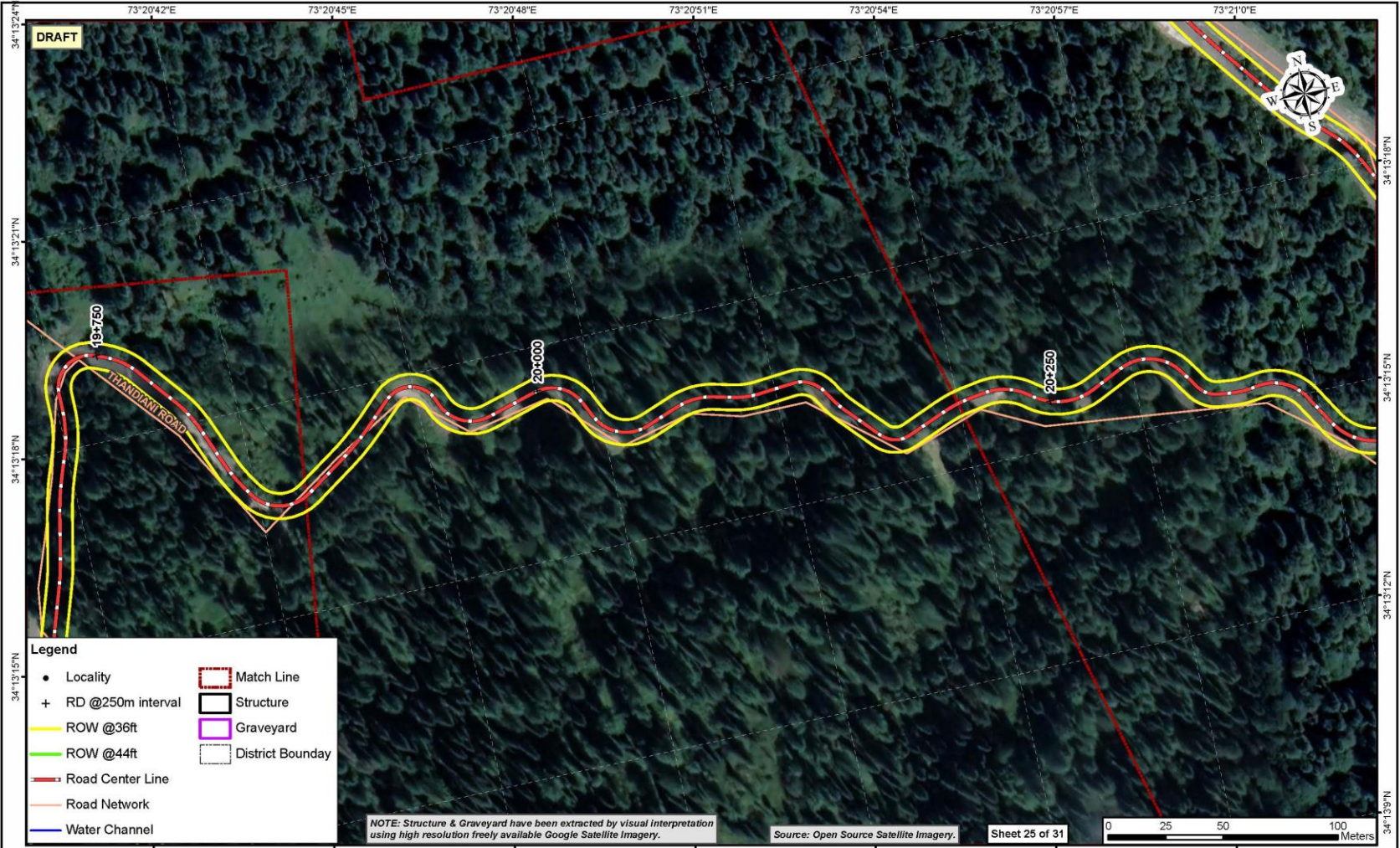
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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEEB	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500	
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE			
		02			RECOMMENDED					
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.				
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	DATE APRIL-2023	DRAWING No.	REV. 0



CLIENT	CONSULTANT  NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500
		03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN			
		02			RECOMMENDED		THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	DATE	DRAWING No.
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.		APRIL-2023	
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF		



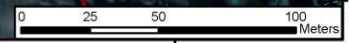
Legend


- Locality
- + RD @250m interval
- Yellow line: ROW @36ft
- Green line: ROW @44ft
- Red dashed line: Road Center Line
- Orange line: Road Network
- Blue line: Water Channel
- Red dashed box: Match Line
- Black box: Structure
- Purple box: Graveyard
- White box with border: District Boundary

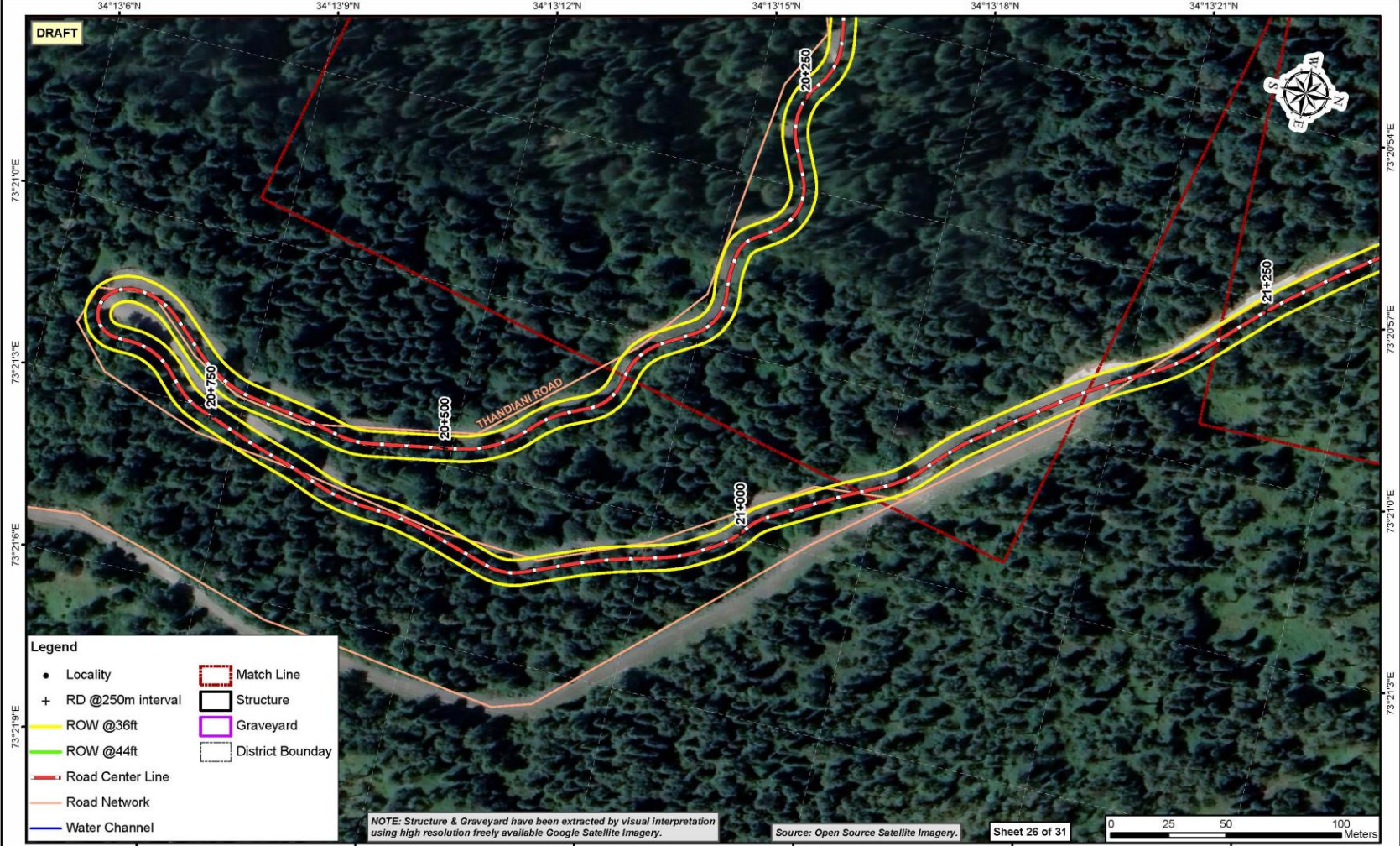
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT  NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	04				DRAWN	M.MUNEEB	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500
		03				SUBMITTED	KAMRAN			
		02				RECOMMENDED		THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	DATE	DRAWING No.
		01				CHD/VER.	ABID S.		APRIL-2023	
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF			



Legend

- Locality
- + RD @250m interval
- ROW @36ft
- ROW @44ft
- Road Center Line
- Road Network
- Water Channel
- ▭ Match Line
- ▭ Structure
- ▭ Graveyard
- ▭ District Boundary

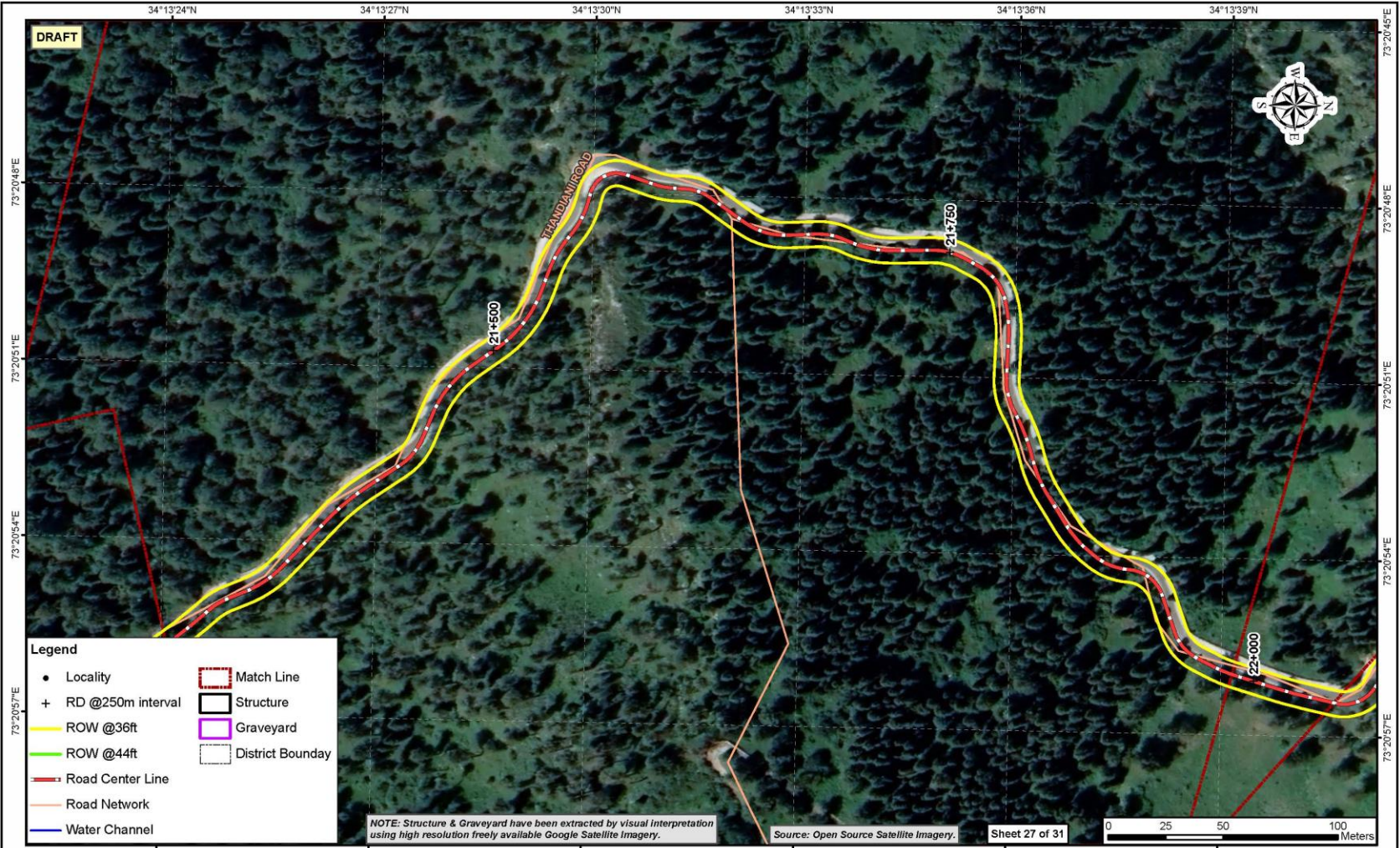
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	FIELD MAP		SCALE
		03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN		1:1,500		
		02			RECOMMENDED					
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.		DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	APRIL-2023		0



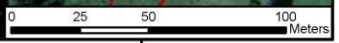
Legend

- Locality
- + RD @250m interval
- Yellow line ROW @36ft
- Green line ROW @44ft
- Red dashed line Road Center Line
- Orange line Road Network
- Blue line Water Channel
- Red dashed box Match Line
- Black box Structure
- Purple box Graveyard
- White box with black border District Boundary

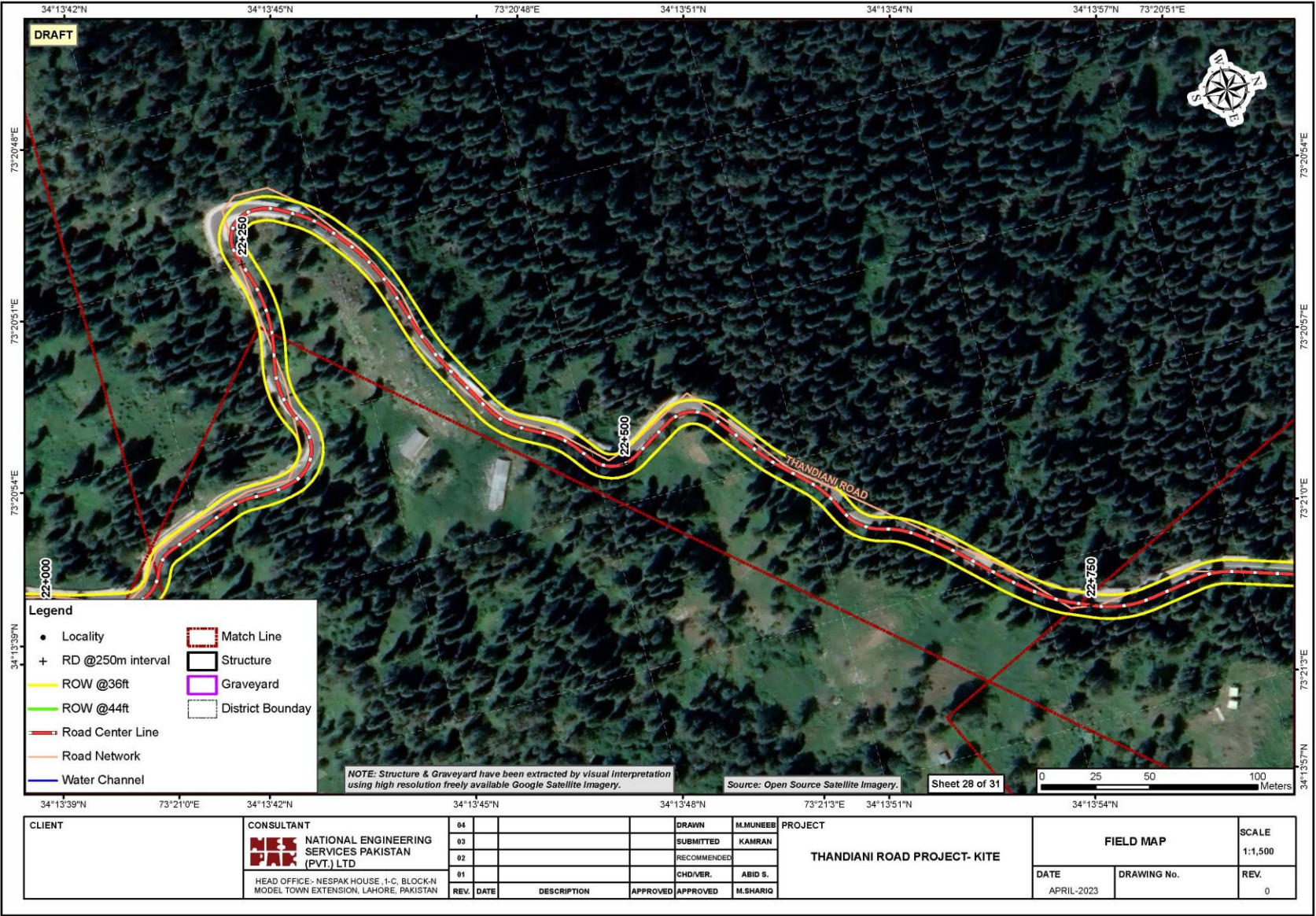
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD <small>HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN</small>	04				DRAWN	M.MUNEES	PROJECT THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	FIELD MAP		SCALE
		03				SUBMITTED	KAMRAN				1:1,500
		02				RECOMMENDED			DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
		01				CHD/VER.	ABID S.		APRIL-2023		0
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF				



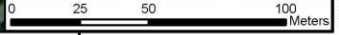
DRAFT

- Legend**
- Locality
 - + RD @250m interval
 - Yellow line: ROW @36ft
 - Green line: ROW @44ft
 - Red dashed line: Road Center Line
 - Orange line: Road Network
 - Blue line: Water Channel
 - Red dashed box: Match Line
 - Black box: Structure
 - Purple box: Graveyard
 - White box: District Boundary

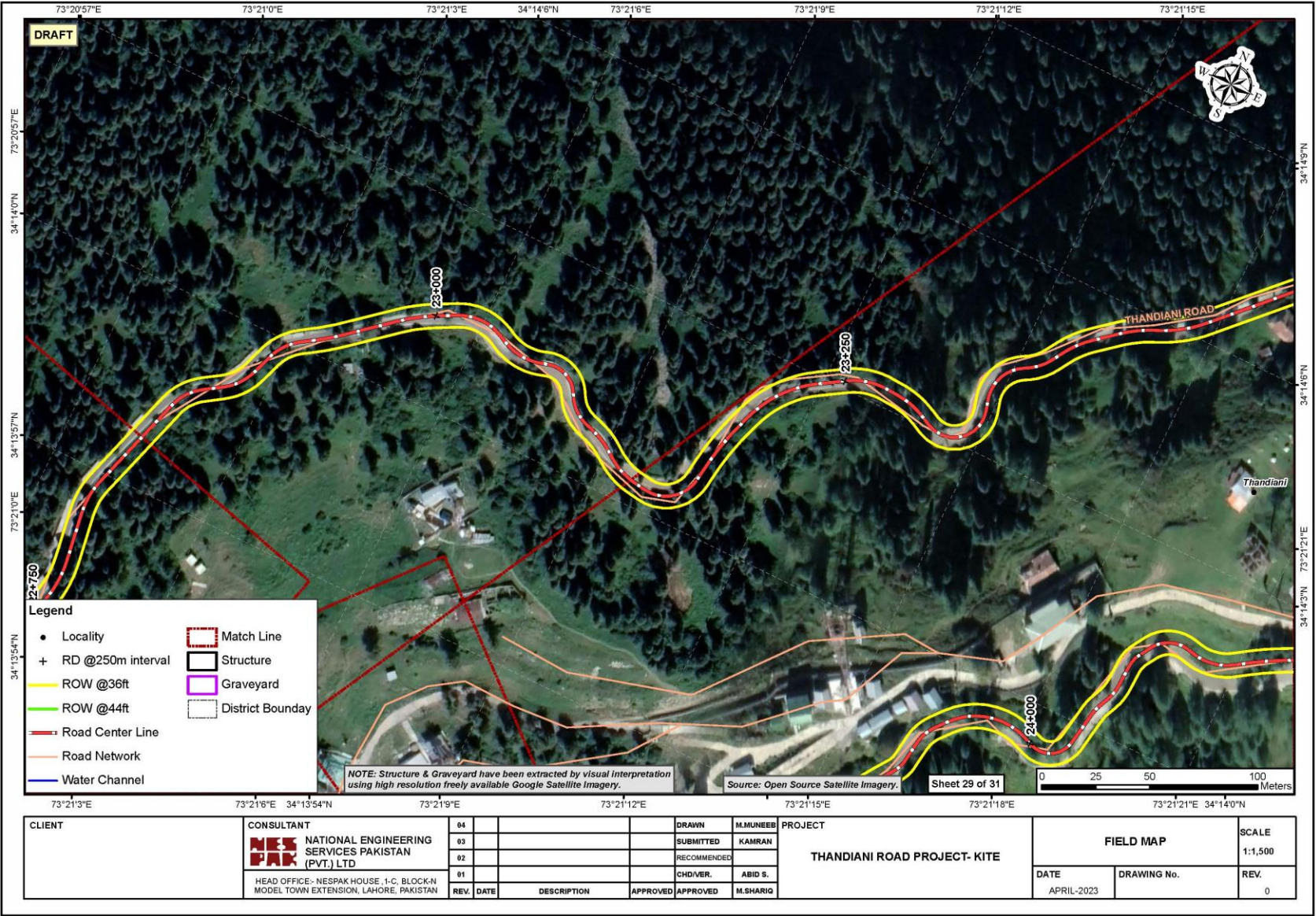
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEEB	PROJECT	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	FIELD MAP		SCALE
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN			DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
		02			RECOMMENDED						
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.					
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	APRIL-2023		0	



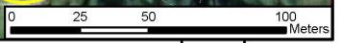
DRAFT

- Legend**
- Locality
 - + RD @250m interval
 - Yellow line: ROW @36ft
 - Green line: ROW @44ft
 - Red dashed line: Road Center Line
 - Orange line: Road Network
 - Blue line: Water Channel
 - Red dashed box: Match Line
 - Black box: Structure
 - Purple box: Graveyard
 - Grey box: District Boundary

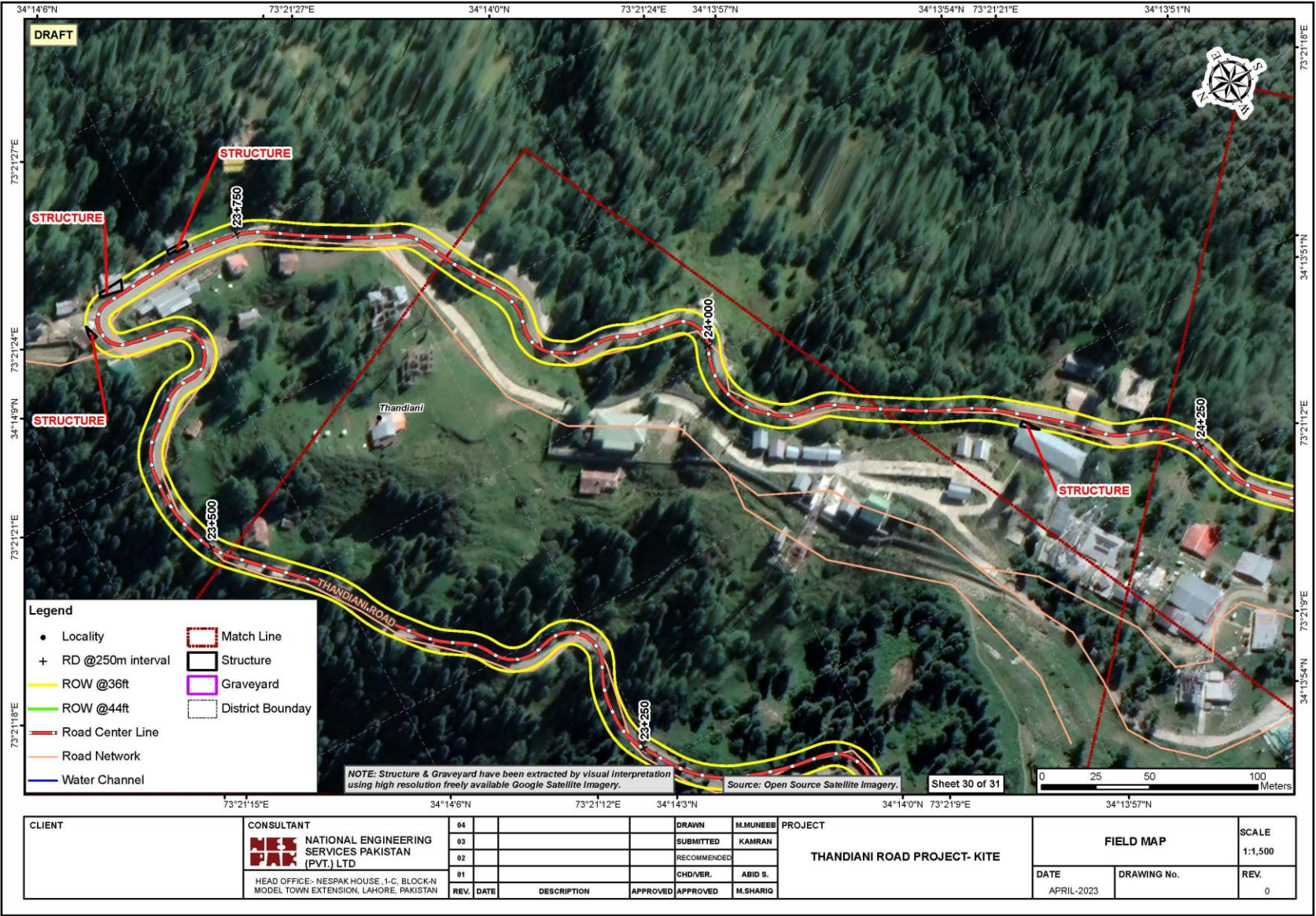
NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEEB	PROJECT	FIELD MAP	SCALE 1:1,500
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE		
		02			RECOMMENDED				
		01			CHD/VER.	ABID S.			
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.	
						APRIL-2023		0	



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STRUCTURE

Legend

- Locality
- + RD @250m interval
- Yellow line: ROW @36ft
- Green line: ROW @44ft
- Red dashed line: Road Center Line
- Orange line: Road Network
- Blue line: Water Channel
- Red dashed box: Match Line
- Black box: Structure
- Purple box: Graveyard
- Grey box: District Boundary

NOTE: Structure & Graveyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery. Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

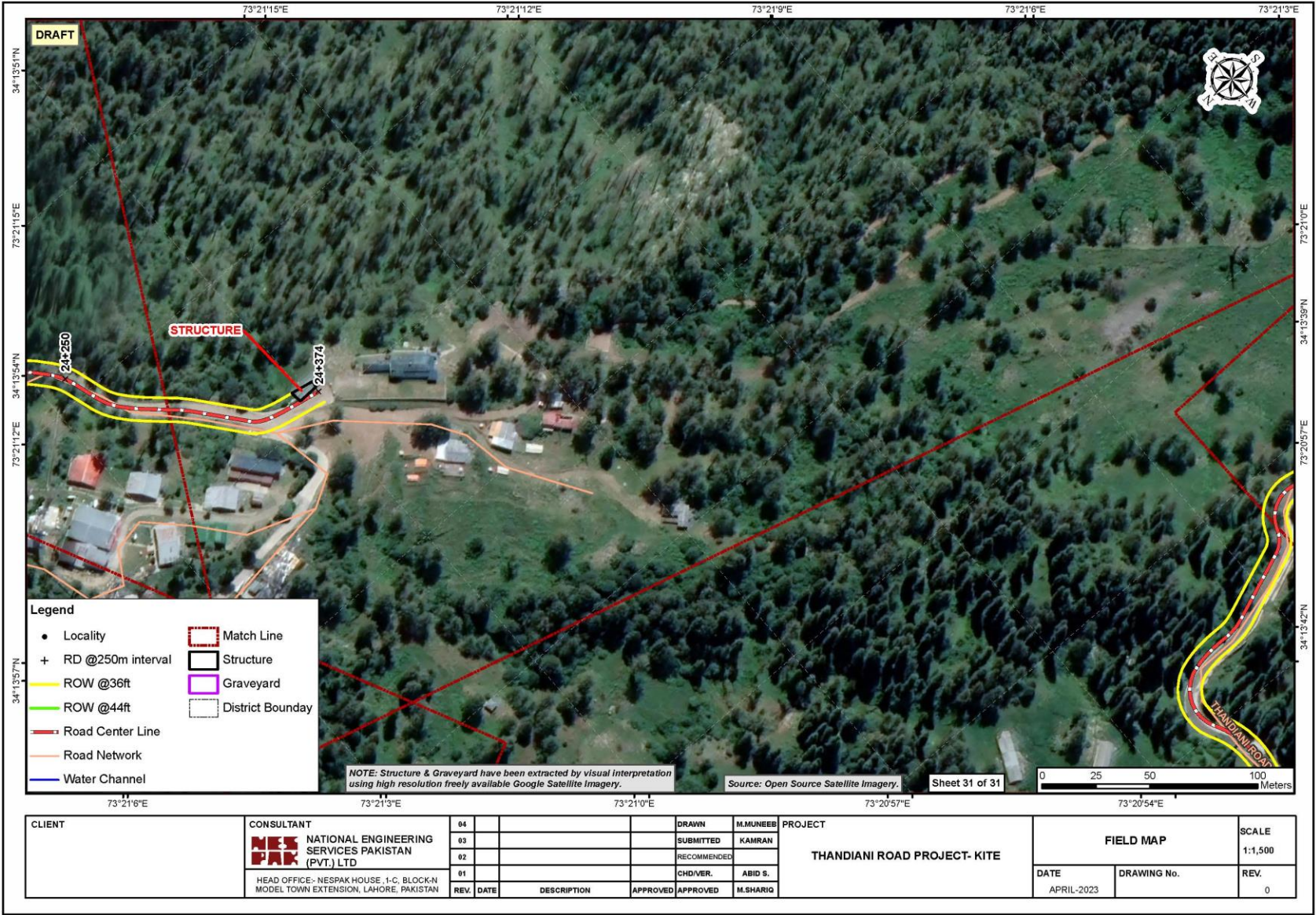
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CLIENT	CONSULTANT
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN

04				DRAWN	M.MUNEEB	PROJECT
03				SUBMITTED	KAMRAN	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE
02				RECOMMENDED		
01				CHD/VER.	ABID S.	
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF	

FIELD MAP			SCALE
			1:1,500
DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.	
APRIL-2023		0	



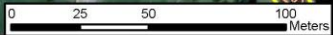
Legend

• Locality	Match Line
+ RD @250m interval	Structure
Yellow line ROW @36ft	Gravelyard
Green line ROW @44ft	District Boundary
Red line Road Center Line	
Orange line Road Network	
Blue line Water Channel	

NOTE: Structure & Gravelyard have been extracted by visual interpretation using high resolution freely available Google Satellite Imagery.

Source: Open Source Satellite Imagery.

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CLIENT	CONSULTANT	04			DRAWN	M.MUNEEB	PROJECT	THANDIANI ROAD PROJECT- KITE	FIELD MAP		SCALE
	NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD HEAD OFFICE:- NESPAK HOUSE, 1-C, BLOCK-N MODEL TOWN EXTENSION, LAHORE, PAKISTAN	03			SUBMITTED	KAMRAN			DATE	DRAWING No.	REV.
		02				RECOMMENDED			APRIL-2023		0
		01				CHD/VER.	ABID S.				
		REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED	APPROVED	M.SHARIF				

