GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
EMERGENCY ROADS RECOVERY PROJECT (ERRP)

UPGRADATION / REHABILITATION OF
“SHAMOZAI TO DADAHARA”

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
AND
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

DECEMBER, 2013

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AD
Assistant Director

ACE
Associate Consulting Engineers

AHH
Affected House Hold

APs
Affected Persons

BOQ
Bill of Quantities

BP
Bank Policy

CBOs
Community Based Organizations

CO
Community Organization

COI
Corridor of Impact

DCO
District Coordination Officer

DD
Deputy Director

EM
Entitlement Matrix

EDO
Executive Development Officer

ESSAF
Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework

ERRP
Emergency Roads Recovery Project

GoKP
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

GoP
Government of Pakistan

GRM
Grievance Redress Mechanism

GRC
Grievance Redress Committee

MDTF
Multi Donor Trust Fund

M&E
Monitoring and Evaluation

NGOs
Non–Government Organizations

OP
Operational Policy / Policies

OPL
Official Poverty Line

PAC
Project Affected Persons Committee

PAPs
Project Affected Persons

PD
Project Director

P&D
Planning and Development

PKHA
Pakhtunkhwa Highways Authority

PKR
Pak Rupee

RAP
Resettlement Action Plan

ROW
Right of Way

SIA
Social Impact Assessment

SCR
Social Complaint Register

SOP
Standard Operating Procedures

TMP
Traffic Management Plan

U / C
Union Council

WB
World Bank

WSD
Works & Services Department
DEFINITIONS

**Project Affected Persons**: are those who are physically affected (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically affected (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 on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

**Compensation**: means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.

**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 last date of the census survey/completion of census survey.

**Encroachers**: People who extend their occupation beyond the lands they legally own.

**Entitlements**: means the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to business restoration which are due to Affected Households, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

**Inventory of Losses**: means pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected/lost assets.

**Land Acquisition**: means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.

**Non titled**: means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. Such people cannot be denied compensation as per World Bank Safeguard clauses.

**Poor**: means those falling below the official national poverty line (equivalent to 2,350 calories per day) of Rs. 848.79 per person per month (2004).

**Replacement Cost**: market value (ii) transaction costs (iii) interest accrued (iv) transitional and restoration costs and (v) other applicable payments if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the affected persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets in applying method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

**Share Cropper**: means the same as tenant cultivator or tenant farmer, and is a person who cultivates land they do not own for an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.

**Significant Impact**: means 200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as: (i) being physically affected by losing their housing, or (ii) losing ten per cent or more of their productive assets (income generating).

**Vulnerable**: means any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes; (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; and (viii) marginal farmers (with landholdings of five acres or less).
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES–1 Introduction

1. This report consists of Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Emergency Roads Recovery Project (ERRP) “Shamozai–Dadahara, S-3B provincial highway road”. This project would help respond to the post-conflict situation by carrying out emergency rebuilding of priority road infrastructure damaged during the conflict in the Province of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP). The proposed project focuses on early recovery priorities agreed between the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) and the World Bank to be funded under Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), the World Bank is the (administrator of MDTF). The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to enable the population along the Project corridor to benefit from year round improved access and mobility through reconstruction of priority damaged roads and bridges in the conflict hit areas. The expected outcome is improved traffic flow resulting in reduced vehicle operating costs and travel time for beneficiaries using the road. The project will be implemented by the Pakhtunkhwa Highways Authority (PkHA), an autonomous provincial roads organization of the GoKP. The cost of resettlement under this project will be funded by MDTF.

ES–2 Project Description

2. The project is located in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Tehsil Shamozai, District Swat on right bank of River Swat. The existing road traverses through small towns and cultivated lands on the right bank of River Swat. The project road feeds numerous settlements / villages of varying size namely Shamozai, Tang Shamozai, Malik Abad, Dedawar, Khaliq Abad, Nagoha, Hamidabad (Parai) and Dadahara.

3. ERRP is a twenty months project starting from November, 2013 and will be physically closed in June 2015, but the RAP will be implemented within a period of one month starting from November 2013 and ending December 2013. The project has two components, first relates to Infrastructure Rebuilding and second to Project Management. The SIA / RAP relates to Component-1 of the project.

ES–3 Analysis of Alternative Design Options

4. After making analysis of the alternatives, PkHA reviewed its strategy to avoid and minimize resettlement impacts. At sections, where there are no resettlement issues, mostly in rural areas, the full RoW width (15 m) will be considered for road improvement works. While at build-up semi-urban areas (Parai, Dedawar and Khaliq Abad) where RoW encroached by people, the road improvement works will be confined to the CoI (7.3 m) instead of taking full width of RoW.

ES–4 Objective of The Social Impact Assessment And Resettlement Action Plan

5. The objective of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to identify Project Affected Persons (PAPs), assess the types and extent of losses and consultations with PAPs on the ways to compensate them. SIA provides a detailed inventory survey of project impacts, a census survey of 100 % Project Affected Persons and a socio-economic survey of 50% of the
Affected Households (AHHs). The primary objective of the RAP is to provide necessary details for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation by identifying 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 affected person and other stakeholder (iv) institutional framework for participation and implementation; (v) grievance redressal mechanism and (vi) responsibilities for internal and external monitoring of implementation process (vii) estimated resettlement budget and implementation schedule.

**ES–5  Approach and Methodology**

6. SIA study of the project has been made in a systematic manner. Besides collecting information from secondary sources, and project related literature, the surveys were conducted to collect field data by using pre-structured data collection forms. A Village Profile Survey conducted in 8 villages along the Corridor of Impact, which aimed at collecting information on socioeconomic settings of all the villages from Shamozai to Dadahara. To assess the project impacts, a complete 100 percent census of PAPs and their assets was carried out. A sample Socio-economic Survey was carried out of 50% affected households in order to develop a socioeconomic baseline. The cut-off date to determine the eligibility and entitlements for compensation under the project was announced as September 25, 2013, the completion date of PAPs Inventory Survey. People moving into the RoW after this date will not be considered as entitled to any compensation.

**ES–6  Summary of Project Impacts**

7. According to final inventory survey of project affected assets, conducted from 13-25 September 2013, the project will partially impact 10 structures (06 houses, 02 shops and 02 boundary walls of houses), 731 non-fruit wood trees scattered along the road and crops on 36 kanals of land encroached by farmers, varying from 40 to 1000 feet. None of the APs need relocation of houses or shops. The impact on public utilities will involve relocation of 116 electricity poles and 41 telephone poles. No squatters or vendors will be affected. There will be no impact on cultural heritage and no indigenous people residing in the settlements along the road. The Project will also include relocation of 7 kacha water channels. Total number of Project Affected Persons is 172 (02 PAPs of structures, 08 PAPs of houses, 61 farmers of crops, among them are 7 sharecroppers (of the cultivators who own land adjacent to ROW of the road and also encroached/use PkHA land for cultivation, they engage sharecroppers for the whole land under cultivation including encroached land), and rest of them will be affected from loss of trees). Affected households (AHHs) come to 84 (among them 2 have shared/joint ownership of structures and 24 have shared/joint ownership of crops and trees. 6 HHs have multiple impacts on structures, crops and trees and 16 HHs have multiple impacts on crops and trees, But none of them will significantly or severely impacted due to loss of assets or income. The impact on income / livelihood due to damages to 2 business structures (small shops) and encroached cropping area and trees will have minor impacts on the household income. These small shops do not have any employees. No vulnerable PAPs identified such as elderly, women headed household, orphans, disabled etc. Detail of project impacts is given in Chapter 4.

**ES–7  Consultations, Participation and Disclosure**

8. Consultation process was carried out by identifying the project stakeholders; in compliance of the requirements of World Bank on public consultation and Access to Information
by holding scoping sessions with the PAPs and local communities. 133 male and 18 female from project affected households participated in these sessions. Wayside consultations were also held with general highway users, including transport passengers, vehicle drivers, roadside shopkeepers, and passersby. After detailed consultations with PAPs, two Affected Persons Committees (APCs) were formed on the basis of geographical locations of PAPs. Consultations revealed that the project is socially acceptable by the PAPs and general public. They welcomed the project and assured their full cooperation for smooth implementation of the project works in coordination with PkHA. It was agreed that PkHA will issue one month advance notice before making damages to the structures and compensation will also be paid one month in advance to complete restoration of structures. As a result of consultations with PAPs and other stakeholders, the social risks were also identified such as increased risk of accidents caused by partial closure of road during construction. It is learned from the Phase-I experience that APs do not open bank accounts for small amounts of compensation payments. In this phase, a provision was made to pay Rs-5000/ and less compensation amounts in cash by following the SOPs developed by Planning and Development Department of KPK Government for MDTF projects. A detailed description of risks and their mitigation is given in Chapter - 8.

**ES–8 Legal and Policy Framework**

9. This document has been prepared by following the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP/BP 4.12) and OP Access to Information, and the broader principles defined in Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF). The ESSAF has been prepared in accordance with the OP 8.0 for emergency operations, to address negative environmental and/or social impacts associated with the projects under MDTF. Since this project (ERRP) is financed under MDTF, ESSAF is applicable to this project also. The ESSAF has been shared with the PkHA and it was disclosed locally by PkHA on May 17, 2011 at the website of Communication and Works (C&W) Department.

A project Policy on entitlement and compensation has been developed to compensate all damages to the structures, trees and crops on current market rates at replacement cost. The detail of compensation entitlements is given in Chapter – 2 but a summary is given in Entitlement Matrix (EM) in Table S–2 below,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Compensation Entitlements</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Housing, Business and Irrigation Structures within ROW of PkHA</td>
<td>Loss of housing/ business on encroached land</td>
<td>All PAPs, who have encroached PkHA ROW, will receive compensation for the loss of damage to structures at market based replacement cost, to restore remaining structure, as per 2013 Composite Schedule Rates of GoKP, but are not eligible for compensation against loss of land within the ROW. Salvage material will be the property of APs. Water Channels will be restored under civil works contract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Trees</td>
<td>Cultivators of Trees</td>
<td>All PAPs who have used PkHA ROW for tree plantation, will be given cash compensation @ Rs. 2,000/- per tree, at average market rate, fixed on the basis of discussions with the Forest Department officials and cultivators of trees. Cut off trees will be the property of APs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Compensation Entitlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Utilities: Electricity and Telephone Poles</td>
<td>Peshawer Electric Supply Corporation (PESCO) and Pakistan Telecommunication Ltd.(PtCL) respectively</td>
<td>• Relocation of electricity and telephone Poles as per rates given by the PESCO and PTCL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Cultivators of crops</td>
<td>All PAPs, who have encroached PkHA ROW for agriculture, will be given one-time cash compensation for the loss of crops at current market rates equal to annual gross harvest, based on per acre yields data of Shamozai Tehsil, taken from Agriculture Department for the cropping year 2012-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Livelihood</td>
<td>Micro Business Operators</td>
<td>Micro Business operators will receive transitional Livelihood allowance equal to the inflation adjusted OPL(^1) to meet living expenses for business interruption, for a period of 2 months @ Rs. 23,902/- per month ((23,902 \times 2 = Rs. 47,804/-) in total).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Shifting</td>
<td>Micro business operators</td>
<td>Micro business operators will receive Rs. 10,000/- (one time cost) as shifting allowance to transport their business goods during the period of reconstruction. The amount has been determined on the basis of discussions with the mini trucks/tractor trolley operators in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Acquisition of private land</td>
<td>Owners of land</td>
<td>Contractor(s) will pay rent against temporary acquisition of private land, if require for sub-camp, plants or other construction activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unanticipated adverse impacts</td>
<td>PkHA will deal with any unanticipated adverse impacts of the project during project implementation in the letter and spirit of the principles laid down in ESSAF and OP 4.12 of the World Bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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10. In addition to the Bank’s internal procedures for safeguard documents disclosure, by following the Access to Information Policy, the final SIA and RAP document will be disclosed by PkHA on its website after finalization. It will be shared with stakeholders including government line agencies (involved in resettlement), local Community Organizations (COs) and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) through their committees and location specific meetings. The PkHA will translate final SIA/RAP document into Urdu and share a copy of it with Affected Persons Committees, COs, relevant government agencies, civil works contractor(s), construction supervision consultants and other stakeholders. A summary of RAP in the form of an Information Brochure in Urdu will be shared with each Affected Household (AHH) through registered mail.

**ES–9  Socio-Economic Assessment of Project Area and PAPs**

1. The OPL of Rs. 879 per capita / month were announced by the government in 2004–2005 (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2005–06, Table 41). The latest estimate of inflation–adjusted poverty line per capita per month comes to Rs. 1734.52 in 2011. By taking the av. household size as 6.89 persons, the amount comes to Rs. 11,951/-.
11. Socioeconomic assessment of the project area revealed Islam is the religion of 99.9 percent and Pashto is the main language. Urdu and English are commonly understood by most of people. People live in joint or shared families. Most of the project area is rural except Shamozi, Nagoha and Parai towns which can be considered as semi–urban. Overall literacy rate of the sample population is 55 percent in which 71 percent among male population and 37 percent among female. Major professions of the affected households are farming, business and services, skilled and unskilled labor and foreign remittances. The average household is comprised of 7.5 members and average monthly income per sample household is Rs. 25,423/= whereas average monthly expenditure per household are Rs. 20,090/ –, which amounts to 76 percent of the total income. Survey has revealed that routine life of most of women revolves around home and children. They have not equal rights in legacy and greater say in community life matters. Women of the area do not have access to secondary education due to lack of girl’s high schools, they also face difficulties due to lack of maternity hospitals. The project road will facilitate women access to these facilities.

Institutional Arrangements:

12. PkHA had established a Project Management Unit (PMU) for Phase-I of the project headed by the Project Director with other essential staff and assisted by a Field Implementation Unit (FIU). Project Director is overall responsible for the implementation of RAP while FIU will be responsible for implementation of RAP in the field. FIU is headed by Deputy Director (North) who will be supported by the Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultants. PkHA will create permanent cell to handle environment and social issues in PkHA for mainstream operations. In the Phase-I, the PkHA planned to designate Assistant Director as Resettlement Officer, but it is learned that PkHA engineering staff do not have time to perform such activities mainly due to their other field bases engagements and lack of capacity. Although in Phase-1 project staff got trainings in social safeguards, however still PkHA, technical staff, supervision consultants and contractor staff need refresher training particularly the newly involved staff of PkHA, to effectively implement RAP and address any other or unforeseen social issues.

ES–10 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

13. A Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) has been developed to provide a public forum to the aggrieved persons to raise their objections and register complaints and to address them adequately. The main objective of the GRM is to investigate charges of irregularities and complaints received from PAPs/general public and provide an early, transparent and fair resolution. Under the GRM, a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be formulated at the project site which will look into all the grievance cases and redress them on timely and efficient manner. GRC will be headed by the Project Director, but at the field level, the Deputy Director North of PKHA will be responsible to manage GRC. The GRC will have representation of technical staff of PkHA, Resident Engineer of Supervision Consultants, focal points of contractors for resettlement/social issues, 4 representatives from Affected Persons Committees (two from each APC), and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultants. The Bank will be kept informed by reporting summary of complaints and their redressal in the monthly progress reports. The detailed GRM has been given in Chapter – 10.
14. Implementation of the RAP will be completed in a month starting from November 2013 and ending in December 2013. Detailed Implementation Schedule is given in Table – 9.1 of Chapter – 9. The cost of RAP implementation is included in the overall budget of the Component-1 of the project and will be financed through the project grant under MDTF. The total estimated cost of the Resettlement Plan is calculated as Rs. 6.384 Million / US$ 0.0638 Million.

15. Internal and external monitoring arrangements have been devised for the RAP implementation monitoring. The key objective is to ensure its effective and efficient implementation. Project Director will be overall responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation, but Deputy Director-North will be responsible to monitor RAP implementation in the field and reporting to the Project Director. The Project Director will Integrate monitoring reports in the main Monthly reports of the project. The Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant will carry out a final evaluation at the end of the Project. In addition, for external monitoring, PkHA will engage an independent agency (an NGO, an academic institute or an individual consultant) to conduct 3rd party validation of RAP implementation.
CHAPTER – 1 : INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

1. This report presents the Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Plan of Emergency Roads Recovery Project (ERRP) “Shamozai - Dadahara” funded under Multi Donor Trust Fund, administered by the World Bank. The proposed Project is a Provincial Highway S-3B which is on the right bank of the Swat River. This project would help respond to the post-conflict situation by carrying out emergency rebuilding of priority road infrastructure damaged during the conflict in the Province of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP). The project focuses on early recovery priorities agreed between the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) authorities and the World Bank being the administrator of the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). Given the deep crisis situation, exacerbated by the 2010 devastating floods, the main focus of the first set of priorities is restoration/improvement of pedestrian and vehicular access to some of the KP’s poorest neighborhoods in the Swat Valley. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to enable the population along the Project corridor to benefit from year round improved access and mobility through reconstruction of priority damaged roads and bridges in the conflict hit areas. The anticipated results will support Governmental efforts to help maintain minimal economic activity and improve social and political stability in the province. The project will be implemented by the Frontier Highways Authority (PkHA), an autonomous provincial roads organization of the GoKP. The expected outcome is improved traffic flow resulting in reduced vehicle operating costs and travel time for beneficiaries using the road.

2. This RAP has been prepared by the Pakhtunkhwa Highway Authority (PkHA) based on consolidation of census survey of 100% losses of Project Affected Persons’ (PAPs) assets, socio-economic survey of 50% affected households (AHHs), socio-economic profiling of every settlement lying on the road and on-going consultations through meetings, interviews, focus group discussions with the AFs/PAPs and other stakeholders, in accordance with the World Bank Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The RAP has been developed in close coordination and consultation with PkHA. This RAP is reviewed and fully endorsed by the PkHA through its Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU has already been established for the project, headed by the Project Director (PD). The PD/PMU reports to the Managing Director of PkHA, the overall responsibility of RAP implementation lies with the Project Director.

1.2. Project Location and Description

3. The proposed road under this project is located in the Kabbal tehsil of Swat district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, on right bank of River Swat (Location Map attached as Figure – 1.1 and 1.2). The existing road traverses through small towns and cultivated lands on the right bank of River Swat. The project road feeds numerous settlements / villages of varying sizes namely Shamozai, Tang Shamozai, Malika Abad, Dedawar, Khaliq Abad, Nagoha, Hamidabad and Dadahara.

4. It is a twenty months project starting from November 2013 and will be physically closed on June 2015, but RAP will be implemented in a period of one month starting from November 2013. Since the project construction will be contracted out through variation order to the Phase-I contractor, hence the commencement of civil works is expected in December 2013. The project
has two components, the first relates to Infrastructure Rebuilding and the second is support to Project Management Unit (PMU). The Component-1 consists of civil works along the provincial highway S-3B (Shamoizai - Dadahara) comprising: (a) Reconstruction and widening of about 14.1 Km of highway; (b) associated relocation of utilities, land acquisition (land acquisition is not needed as per final design of the road) and resettlement. The Component-2 includes support for Contract Administration & Construction Supervision Consultant Services; (a) Environmental &Social Safeguard Consultant Services; and (b) Other Project Management Activities through the financing of incremental operating costs.

1.3. RAP Related Procedures and Conditionalities

5. The World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement requires a Resettlement Action Plan to be prepared to identify and compensate all losses caused by the project; as a result a RAP has been prepared for this project. The evacuation of RoW and initiation of civil works on the road sites will be contingent to fulfill the following conditions:

(a) Approval of this RAP by the World Bank and its disclosure to the public that contains officially approved unit rates for structures; crops and wood trees; income restoration and rehabilitation program; and

(b) Commencement of civil works on the resettlement sites is conditional on full payment of compensation including livelihood and rehabilitation assistance.

1.4. Screening Level Social and Resettlement Impact Assessment

6. A preliminary Due Diligence study was conducted by PKHA to assess the project impacts. According to the study a total of 180 persons were to be affected. The potential adverse impacts included acquisition of about 15 kanals of (mostly productive) land in rural areas to improve road curves and loss of about 2,883 trees. In urban areas the project could have affected 16 permanent structures of micro businesses / shops and 10 boundary walls. But PKHA reviewed its strategy keeping in view the objectives of the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement to avoid land acquisition and limit the dislocation. The PKHA adopted the following approach in the design of project road.

(a) At sections, where there are no resettlement issues, the full RoW width (15 m) will be considered for road improvement works.

(b) At build-up areas where RoW has been encroached by the people, the road improvement works will be confined to the COI instead of taking full width of RoW. It will be ensured that required COI (7.3 m) is available at the build-up areas to make the road improvements as per design.

According to the final inventory survey of project affected assets, now the project will impact 10 structures including 02 micro businesses, 06 residential units and 2 boundary walls of houses. All will have minor impacts on structures and need no relocation, as ample land space is available for restoration of structures with a loss of narrow strip of encroached land. The project will need up-rooting of privately owned 731 wood trees, scattered along the road,
removal of these trees will have minor impact on the source of income of the owners. The impact on public utilities will involve relocation of 116 electricity poles and 41 telephone poles. No squatters or vendors will be affected. There will be no impact on cultural heritage and no indigenous people residing in the settlements along the road. The Project will also include relocation of 7 kacha water channels.

1.5. Need for SIA Study and RAP

7. Following the requirements of Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF), a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study was undertaken and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared. After the screening level social and resettlement impacts assessment, it was necessary to collect the information on social and resettlement impacts of the Project from the real field conditions according to the final detailed design of the project; and assess and estimate in advance, the social consequences to be emerged with the implementation of the project.

1.6. Objectives of the Social Assessment and Resettlement Plan

8. The objective of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to identify Project Affected Persons, to be affected due to the road improvement works, assess the types and extent of losses/impacts, consultations and ways to compensate them and to ensure that PAPs are not adversely affected by the project or left in worse conditions. SIA provides a detailed inventory survey of project impacts, a census survey of Project Affected Persons and a social economic survey of affected households.

9. The primary objective of the RAP is to provide necessary details for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation by identifying (i) the extent of losses; (ii) the policy framework for compensation payments, income restoration and rehabilitation; (iii) mechanisms for timely disclosure of information to the affected person and other stakeholder (iv) institutional framework for participation and implementation; (v) grievance redressal mechanism and (vi) responsibilities for monitoring the implementation process (vii) resettlement budget and implementation schedule

1.7. Existing Road Conditions

10. The existing road is narrow and in poor condition especially in urban areas. The Right of way (ROW) is 15 m as per “Rewaj Nama” (the road by–laws during the regime of ex–ruler of Swat valley). Major distress includes raveling, cracking and patching. Presently, this 14.1 Km section carries a little passenger and freight traffic.

1.8. Proposed Road Improvements under the Project

11. The new road has been designed as 02–lane single carriage way having a black topped width of 7.31 m with 02 m paved shoulder on each side. In build-up areas, pacca covered drains with top width of 1.22 m and 0.50 m elevated, above finished road level, will be provided. These
covered drains will also be used as footpaths. The typical cross section of the existing and the proposed road is provided as **Annexure–1 and 2**.

1.9. **Availability of Row (Land)**

12. The road from Shamozai – Dadahara (a part of PHS–03 Chakdarra - Madyan Road), was previously a District road, later on converted to a provincial highway and transferred to the Pakhtunkhwa Highway Authority (PkHA) vide. Secretary to Govt. C&W Department: Peshawar Notification No. SOG / W&S / Notification / 2006 dated 02.12.2006 in accordance to Frontier Highways Authority ordinance. Copy attached as **Annexure–3**.

The commencement of civil works is conditional on disclosure of approved SIA and RAP to the potential affected persons, their communities and other stakeholders, and full payment of compensation to PAPs including livelihood restoration and rehabilitation assistance.

**Figure –1.1: Geographical Map of Project**

![Geographical Map of Project Area](image)
Figure – 1.2: Project Location Map
CHAPTER – 2 : LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1. General

1. According to the project design, the existing available RoW is sufficient enough to accommodate the road improvement works. Therefore, no privately owned land will be acquired for the project so the Land Acquisition Act 1894 of Pakistan will not apply. The project is being funded by the MDTF administered by the World Bank. The Bank’s social safeguard Policy seek to avoid or minimize and mitigate adverse social impacts; and social costs to the affected people or vulnerable groups, as a result of implementation of the project which has been applied and discussed in this Chapter.


2. The World Bank’s Operational Policy-4.12 deal with the issues and concerns relating to involuntary resettlement due to the development 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 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. As such this policy provides basis for the development / preparation of Resettlement Policy Framework and Resettlement Plan.

3. The main objectives of Bank’s safeguard policies can be described as under:

(a) Reduce and manage adverse risks of the development projects

(b) Identify opportunities for promoting social benefits

(c) Provide a process for full disclosure and meaningful stakeholders consultation

(d) Ensure that social risks are systematically addressed, evaluated, and incorporated at various stages of the project, such as decision–making, design, construction and operations.

4. The triggers of the Bank’s policy, in case of ERRP “Shamozai – Dadahara Road” financed under WB administered MDTF, are described as follows:

(a) **Loss of Income Sources or Livelihood**: The final Census Survey of the project impacts revealed that the project will impact 2 micro businesses/shops structures and crops on 36 Kanals of encroached land will be affected.

2.2.1. Loss of Immoveable Assets and Infrastructure

The project will affect 10 structures of various types including 02 shops, 06 residential houses and 02 boundary walls of residential houses. All these assets are located in semi-urban areas. In addition to this 731 wood trees will be affected, all located along the road in the rural stretches. Besides private structures, the project will disrupt public utilities including 116 electricity poles owned by Peshawar Electric Supply Corporation (PESCO), 41 telephone poles owned by Pakistan Tele-Communication Ltd (PTCL).

2.2.2. Access to Information Policy of World Bank

5. The Access to Information Policy of the World Bank requires that the project related information / documents should be made public. The policy has laid down procedures for disclosing the documents relating to SIA study and RAP of the project to the various tiers of the stakeholders and general public. The project information will be disclosed and shared with the people at the time of the Public Hearing to be arranged by Provincial EPA. The SIA / RAP document will also be disclosed to the public and PAPs as per the Bank policy, after its clearance from the Bank.

2.3. Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF)

6. To provide a mechanism to carry out appropriate assessment of environment and social impacts and implement necessary safeguard measures under the emergency operations of MDTF such as this project, the World Bank has prepared the Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF). Recognizing the urgent need for assistance and emergency nature of potential operations to be financed under the MDTF, the ESSAF provides an approach, tailored to this emergency situation in line with OP 8.00 for the emergency operations, to manage the potential environmental and social impacts of the projects and activities. It provides guidelines to the implementing agencies in: (i) carrying out appropriate assessment of environmental and social impacts; (ii) planning and implementing necessary environmental and social mitigation measures for these projects during the implementation phase, in compliance with relevant World Bank safeguard policies and the national regulatory requirements of Pakistan. Since the ERRP is being proposed under MDTF, the ESSAF is applicable to this project also. The key aspects of the Framework are Impact screening, assessment and mitigation planning, consultations, planning, review and approval, disclosure, capacity building and monitoring implementation of safeguard instruments, a copy of ESSAF is given as Annexure-4.

2.4. Resettlement Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix

7. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to compensate the Project Affected Persons as a result of improvement / rehabilitation of “Shamozai - Dadahara Road” of ERRP with a total length of 14.1 km. The existing road centerline has been maintained in the detailed design to minimize resettlement.
2.4.1. Basic Principles for Resettlement Plan Preparation

8. Taking into account the requirements of the ESSAF guidelines and the OP4.12, the following basic principles are devised for the preparation of RAP.

(a) The negative impacts on PAPs would be avoided or minimized as much as possible;

(b) Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the project–affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted to improve their standard of living;

(c) The PkHA will make cash compensation to the PAPs for their affected structures and assets falling within the RoW.

(d) The PkHA will ensure that as far as possible the vulnerable PAPs will receive some financial relief from the project. This will include one–time lump sum assistance equal to one month’s inflation adjusted OPL, in addition to other admissible compensation / allowances.

(e) 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.

(f) Rehabilitation assistance i.e., compensation for lost business and workdays (including employees) due to relocation and disruption of business enterprise will be paid.

(g) Before taking possession of the acquired land and properties, compensation assistance will be made in accordance with the Bank policy.

(h) Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the project level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes/disagreements.

2.4.2. Compensation Eligibility

9. PAPs are identified as persons whose structures/assets and livelihood is directly affected by the project due to road improvement works. The eligible PAPs for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project would be:

(a) All PAPs identified along the project corridor are losing a small part of their micro business structures/shops, residential houses, boundary walls of residential houses, trees and encroached cropped area. The all identified PAPs are encroaches on the government owned RoW.

(b) Tenants whether registered or not; and

(c) PAPs losing business, income and sources of livelihood.
10. Compensation eligibility is attached with the cut–off date that has been announced as 25.09.2013 (refer Chapters 3).

2.4.3. Compensation Entitlements

2.4.3.1. Entitlement Provisions

For PAPs losing structures, assets, income; and entitled for rehabilitation subsidies, will include residential and commercial structures losses, crops and trees losses and allowance for temporary business disruption; based on tax declarations and / or lump sums, in case of non–availability of such documentation, in accordance with the inflation adjusted official Poverty Line³ (OPL). Project impacts have been divided into minor, significant and severe categories keeping in view the extent of impact on the affected assets/income. The minor impact is that where the impact on an asset or income is less than 10 %. The significant impact category denotes the impact as more than 10% but less than 25% and severe impact is where a structure/asset/income is impacted by more than 25%. The project will cause minor impacts on structures and income of PAPs.

2.4.3.2. Micro Business Operators

11. The Micro business operators are entitled for the following compensation.

(a) Full compensation for the total covered area of the affected shop at replacement cost basis.

(b) Livelihood Allowance for the period of business interruption to meet living expenses equal to 02 months of inflation adjusted OPL,

(c) One time Shifting Allowance @ Rs. 10,000/- on lump sum basis, as determined on the basis of discussions with the mini trucks/ tractor trolley operators in the area.

(a) Additional allowance in case of vulnerable.

2.4.3.3. Loss of Houses/Structures

(a) The PAPs who have encroached PKHA ROW will receive compensation for the loss of damage to structures at market cost to restore remaining structure.

Project–related Employment: (for unskilled and semi–skilled tasks during construction): Members of AHHs will be given priority for project–related employment opportunities as drivers, carpenters, masons, clearing and digging work, and if possible, as clerks or basic administration support staff. To this end, the PkHA will require to add in the contractor’s contract to give preference to AHHs in recruiting personnel for their activities.

3. The OPL of Rs. 879 per capita / month were announced by the government in 2004–2005 (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2005–06, Table 41). The latest estimate of inflation–adjusted poverty line per capita per month comes to Rs. 1734.52 in 2011. By taking the av. household size as 6.89 persons, the amount comes to Rs. 11,951/-.
2.4.3.4. Crop Losses to Encroachers of Agricultural Land within the RoW

12. The encroacher farmers will be provided with one time paid cash compensation at current market rates equal to annual gross harvest, for loss of source of income.

2.4.3.5. Wood Trees

13. No fruit trees will be affected. Only wood trees will need removal from the RoW. The cultivators of trees will be paid cash compensation at market rate, based on type and age of the affected trees.

2.4.4. Entitlement Matrix

14. Based on the above discussed eligibility criteria and compensation entitlements and keeping in view the nature of losses and implementation issues of the proposed project, the following Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared for the project to follow:

Table – 2.1: Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Compensation Entitlements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Housing, Business and Irrigation Structures within ROW of PkHA</td>
<td>Loss of housing/business on encroached land</td>
<td>All PAPs, who have encroached PkHA ROW, will receive compensation for the loss of damage to structures at market based replacement cost, to restore remaining structure, as per 2013 Composite Schedule Rates of GoKP, but are not eligible for compensation against loss of land within the ROW. Salvage material will be the property of APs. Water Channels will be restored under civil works contract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Trees</td>
<td>Cultivators of Trees</td>
<td>All PAPs who have used PkHA ROW for tree plantation, will be given cash compensation @ Rs. 2,000/– per tree, at average market rate, fixed on the basis of discussions with the Forest Department officials and cultivators of trees. Cut off trees will be the property of APs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Utilities: Electricity and Telephone Poles</td>
<td>Peshawer Electric Supply Corporation (PESCO) and Pakistan Telecommunication Ltd.(PtCL) respectively</td>
<td>♦ Relocation of electricity and telephone Poles as per rates given by the PESCO and PTCL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>Cultivators of crops</td>
<td>All PAPs, who have encroached PkHA ROW for agriculture, will be given one-time cash compensation for the loss of crops at current market rates equal to annual gross harvest, based on per acre yields data of Shamozai Tehsil, taken from Agriculture Department for the cropping year 2012-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Loss</td>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Compensation Entitlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Livelihood</td>
<td>Micro Business Operators</td>
<td>Micro Business operators will receive transitional Livelihood allowance equal to the inflation adjusted OPL⁴ to meet living expenses for business interruption, for a period of 2 months @ Rs. 23,902/- per month (23,902*2 = Rs. 47,804/- in total).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Shifting</td>
<td>Micro business operators</td>
<td>Micro business operators will receive Rs. 10,000/- (one time cost) as shifting allowance to transport their business goods during the period of reconstruction. The amount has been determined on the basis of discussions with the mini trucks/tractor trolley operators in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Acquisition of private land</td>
<td>Owners of land</td>
<td>Contractor(s) will pay rent against temporary acquisition of private land, if require for sub-camp, plants or other construction activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unanticipated adverse impacts</td>
<td>PkHA</td>
<td>PkHA will deal with any unanticipated adverse impacts of the project during project implementation in the letter and spirit of the principles laid down in ESSAF and OP 4.12 of the World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4.5. Interaction with Different Departments / Agencies

15. The PkHA is responsible for implementation of RAP and ensuring that the project is compliant with the social concerns of road construction and operations, and all pre-construction requisites. This will require interaction with the line departments, the nature of the relationship between the PkHA and the line departments is given as follows.

(a) Provincial Revenue Department

Although there is no acquisition of privately owned land involved in the project, but as per national law, matters relating to land use and ownership are managed by the Revenue Departments of provincial governments. In case of Shamozai – Dadahara Road of ERRP, the entire 50 feet wide RoW is owned by the PKHA as per the revenue record At the time of RoW clearance from the encroachments, after compensation payments to encroachers, the PkHA will maintain a close liaison with the local revenue offices to avoid any misunderstanding / issue between the PkHA and PAPs on land ownership related matters.

(b) Local Government & Local Administration

The PkHA and its contractor must ensure that the project meets the criteria of the Government of KPK for the establishment of construction camps and plants, use of water resources and the safe disposal of wastewater. These matters lie in the jurisdiction of Local Governments. Therefore, the contractor should liaise closely with the concerned body. The PkHA will coordinate and monitor the resolution of social issues.

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⁴ The OPL of Rs. 879 per capita / month were announced by the government in 2004–2005 (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2005–06, Table 41). The latest estimate of inflation–adjusted poverty line per capita per month comes to Rs. 1734.52 in 2011. By taking the av. household size as 6.89 persons, the amount comes to Rs. 11,951/-.
The PKHA will also liaise with local government / administration on matters related to the recruitment of local labor, their wage rates, removal of encroachments or sources of congestion, traffic controls, etc. In specific cases, the PKHA will make an agreement with the local government, or other service provider concerned on the removal of encroachments after making full compensation as defined in EM.

(c) Coordination with the Other Concerned Departments

The implementation of the project will require tree cutting, relocation of electricity and telephone poles from the RoW. Tree cutting and compensatory tree plantation activities will be carried out by the Forest Department and PkHA will have to make it sure that these activities are carried out well in time by the concerned departments, to avoid any delay in project works. All this will require an efficient interaction between the PkHA and other concerned departments.
CHAPTER – 3 : APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. General

1. The construction of project road will have minor impacts on social conditions of a limited number of people. In this situation, the need for correct approach for data collection on the socioeconomic impacts and the project affected persons (PAPs) becomes important. This is a 15 m wide Right of Way (ROW), 7.5 m from the center line on each side of the road, within which there will be direct impact on the physical and social environment, like removal of trees, relocation of public utilities, impact on structures such as micro business shops and housing infrastructure. Linear maps of the project design with marked resettlement impacts are given in Annexure-11 of this document. Based on the delineation of the project corridor as indicated by the PkHA and the expected project interventions, the following modus operandi was adopted for the conduct of different surveys and collection of information.

3.2. Identification of PAPs

2. Any person, whose asset / infrastructure, source of income is likely to be affected by the project operations, is termed as a Project Affected Person (PAP). The PAPs in case of “Shamozai - Dadahara Road” of ERRP are all encroachers. They include mainly the owners of the residential and commercial structures, land and tree cultivators located within Col / ROW. Project affected persons have been classified into the following categories.

♦ Shop owners – business operators
♦ Owners of residential houses
♦ Owners of residential boundary walls
♦ Land cultivators
♦ Tree owners

3.3. Collection of Information from Secondary Sources

3. These included the information collected from various documents / publications of the line departments such as KPK Planning and Development Department, Forest Department, Agriculture Department, Revenue Department, and Works and Services Department. Besides, data/ information from the District Census Report of Swat also extracted.

3.4. Collection of Primary Data

4. The primary data mainly emerged from the field surveys. The following surveys were conducted to collect the data from the field.

3.4.1. Village Profile Survey

5. A Village Profile Survey conducted in Shamozai, Tang Shamozai, Malika Abad, Dedawar, Khaliq Abad, Nagoha, Parai Hamidabad and Dadahara. All these villages are located
along the corridor of the 14.1Km length of the road from Shamozai to Dadahara. A pre-structured Performa shown as Annexure-5 was used to collect the information.

3.4.2. Census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) Encroachers

6. The existing ROW of the selected 14.1 Km section is sufficient to accommodate the road extension / improvement works. However, the people have encroached few structures within the RoW by making encroachments in the government/PkHA land/RoW. These include shops, houses, mosques, graveyards etc. The COI has been kept to 7.5 meters in built up area to avoid damages to the mosque and graveyard. People also cultivate crops within the RoW. To assess the project impacts, a complete census (on 100% basis) was carried out of owners of assets within the RoW. The purpose of census was to register and document the number and status of people likely to be affected as a result of project and therefore, entitled to compensation. The following data / information were collected.

(i) Number of people settled within the COI
(ii) Nature of business / occupation
(iii) Type and extent of structures / assets to be affected
(iv) Ownership documentation
(v) Annual income of the owner of the affected structure / asset (from the affected asset and from other sources)
(vi) Income of the other family members
(vii) Vulnerable groups
(viii) Alternative options for resettlement
(ix) Type of standing crops, trees and their value
(x) Replacement costs of structures / assets
(xi) Identification of loss of income source

7. The Census Survey was conducted by using a structured questionnaire shown as Annexure-6. Besides, information from the PAPs through focused group discussions and individual interviews was also gathered.

3.4.3. Cut–Off Date

8. The cut–off date to determine the eligibility and entitlements for compensation under the project was taken as September 25, 2013, the date of the completion of Census Survey. People moving into the RoW after this date were not and will not be considered eligible for or entitled to any compensation.

3.4.4. Socioeconomic Baseline Survey

9. A sample survey was carried out in order to develop a socioeconomic baseline of the general population along the ROW of the project road. For this purpose, the total number of PAPs was taken as universe of the study. The size of study sample was determined as 50% of this universe, on random basis. The purpose was to make the findings of the socio–economic
survey more representative of the conditions prevailed in the project area. By adopting this methodology, a sample of 45 respondent households was selected. A pre–structured questionnaire, shown as Annexure-7, was used for data collection. The survey focused on the following features of the sample population.

(i) Demographic characteristics  
(ii) Education and literacy rates  
(iii) Nature of business / occupation  
(iv) Income and Expenditure Pattern  
(v) Housing characteristics and amenities  
(vi) Ownership of Household Items  
(vii) Women participation in decision making  
(viii) Conflict Resolution Mechanism  
(ix) Livestock Ownership

3.4.5. Processing and Analysis of Data

10. Database were developed using the MS excel. Before data entry, the filled–in proformas were thoroughly checked for any omission. The data were processed and analyzed to work out various indicators relating to socioeconomic and censes characteristics of the PAPs. The computerized database, of all the surveys including household wise baseline information, will be kept by the PkHA record, in the form of hardcopies of the survey forms and computerized database to be used in the implementation of the RAP, for the internal and external monitoring (Third Party Validation) and evaluation.
CHAPTER – 4: SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS

4.1. General

1. Any person, whose asset / infrastructure, source of income or access to resources is likely to be affected by the project operations, is an Affected Person. These include mainly the encroachers of land and assets located within the RoW. Impacts have been categorized into minor, significant and severe based on the extent of impact on the affected asset and income. The minor impact is that where the impact on an asset is less than or up to 10%, the significant impact category denotes the impact as more than 10% but less than 25% and severe impact is where a structure / asset / income is impacted by more than 25%. The minor and significant impacts are reversible after rehabilitating the affected part/ applying the mitigation measure while severe impacts are irreversible. A detailed Census Survey, as explained in Chapter – 3, was carried out to record the names of persons, details and extent of their affected income, assets, crops and trees falling in the RoW of the Project. The cut-off date of this survey was announced as September 25, 2013, which is the completion date of Census Survey.

4.2. Identification of Project Affected Persons

2. According to revenue record; the PkHA owns 50 feet wide RoW of this road, 25 feet both sides from centre line of existing road. There is sufficient space to accommodate the proposed road development works; hence no land acquisition is involved. The survey has indicated that over time, the people have encroached the RoW by extending their business and residential structures in the RoW, and farmers for cropping and wood trees. It is also used by government department for installation of public utilities such as electricity and telephone poles. Total number of Project Affected Persons is 172 (02 PAPs of structures, 08 PAPs of houses, 61 farmers of crops, among them 7 are sharecroppers (of the cultivators who own land adjacent to ROW of the road and also encroached/use PkHA land for cultivation, they engage sharecroppers for the whole land under cultivation including encroached land) and rest of them will be affected from loss of trees). Affected households (AHHs) come to 84 (among them 2 have shared/joint ownership of structures and 24 have shared/joint ownership of crops and trees. 6 HHs have multiple impacts on structures, crops and trees and 16 HHs have multiple impacts on crops and trees, But none of them will significantly or severely impacted due to loss of assets or income. The major professions of affected households are farming, business and services, skilled and unskilled labor and foreign remittances. The impact on income / livelihood due to damages to the business structures, loss of cropping area and wood trees will have minor impacts on the household income. Both of the affected micro business shops are under minor category of impacts. All the 06 affected houses and 02 boundary walls come under the minor category of impacts.

4.3. Loss of Cropped Area

The survey has revealed that 61 farmers will be losing their source of income as a result of loss of cropping area encroached by them. On this land, wheat, maize, rice and tomato are
grown in the winter and in the summer season, respectively. The impact of loss of cropped area on the individual farmers is minor. Total affected cropping area comes to 36 Kanals in total.

4.4. **Removal of Trees**

3. The project will need up-rooting of privately owned 731 wood trees. These are scattered in a 14.1 Km. length of the road. These include kikar (acacia), eucalyptus, shahtoot (mulberry) and poplar. Loss of trees will have minor impact on the source of livelihood of the owners. All the affected trees are mostly at the pole stage with average age ranging between 8–13 years. No fruit trees are grown within the RoW.

4.5. **Loss of Structures**

4. It has been observed that major socio–economic activity is concentrated in the big semi-urban settlements like Shamozai and Parai along the road where people have encroached the PkHA’s / government land. In line with the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy objectives, the PkHA has adopted a strategy to squeeze the project works at the built-up areas within the COI instead of taking the full RoW. The purpose is to minimize the resettlement impacts of the project to the possible extent. According to the final inventory survey of project affected assets, the project will partially impact 10 structures. These include 2 shops, 04 building of houses and two boundary walls of houses. However, these structures have ample land space for rebuilding and will not require relocation.

4.6. **Impact on Income / Livelihood**

5. The project will have minor impact on the source of livelihood of 2 micro business shops at semi-urban areas of Parai Hamidabad. They will be provided livelihood allowance for the business interruption period.

4.7. **No Relocation Due to Impact on Structures**

6. The structures will be partially damaged and will not require relocation as the owners of these structures own sufficient adjacent land to rebuild their structures. For this purpose, they will be provided compensation against the affected structures at replacement cost.

4.8. **Indigenous People**

7. No indigenous people residing in the project area.

4.9. **Archaeological, Historical and Religious Sites**

8. No archaeological and historical sites will be affected in the proposed project corridor of impact.
4.10. **Public Utilities within RoW**

9. No public infrastructure i.e. schools, hospitals, offices, etc. fall within RoW. However, 116 electricity poles and 41 telephone poles fall within the COI and will be relocated by their respective Department Peshawar Electric Supply Corporation (PESCO) and Pakistan Tele-Communication Private Ltd. (PTCL) respectively, budgetary provisions for this relocation activity have been made in the Project costs.

4.11. **Occupations, Income Status and Vulnerability of the Affected Households**

10. The survey has revealed that agriculture is the major occupation of AHHs. However, 30% of the AHHs substantiate their livelihood by working in some other occupation along with practicing agriculture. The number of AHHs dependent on single source of earning comes to 57%.

11. The income status of PAPs was compared with official poverty line (OPL). The OPL of Rs. 879/- per capita / month were estimated by the government in 2004–2005 (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2005–06, Table 41). The latest estimate of inflation–adjusted poverty line per capita per month comes to Rs. 1734.52 in 2013. The analysis indicates that all categories of the PAPs are earning higher than the OPL. It is hoped that the project activities in the area will help in generating enhanced employment opportunities, particularly for the un–skilled workers in its construction stage and increased business opportunities during its construction stage. On its completion, more working opportunities will be generated through increased socio–economic activity in the area. No vulnerable PAPs were found in the survey such as elderly, orphans, women headed households and disabled.
CHAPTER – 5 : ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

5.1. General

1. The analysis of alternatives in respect of ERRP “Shamozai – Dadahara Road” improvement works provides a rationale for the project. In this context, an overview of the alternatives that have been considered in respect of transportation means, route alignment, and design parameters has been made. The following options are considered in the analysis.

- No Project Option
- Alternative Transport Option
- Alternative Highway Option
- Alternative Design Options:

5.2. No–Project Option

2. The PHS–03 (Shamozai - Dadahara) road is an important link on the right bank of Swat River between the conflict hit areas with the cities of Mangora and Saidu Sharif. Under the present conditions the road is badly damaged due to conflict, and rehabilitation and restoration activities in these areas mainly depend on the efficient means of communications. Provision of an improved road is necessary for rehabilitation / development operations. There are many other factors that will justify for the improvement of this road. The rapid rise in the demand for land transport in Swat Valley both for passengers and freight as a result of increased socioeconomic activities necessitates the improvement of road links. The project road is the only link for the remotest areas on the right bank of river Swat with Mangora, the main town in the district Swat and Saidu Sharif, the district headquarters of Swat. The width of existing road is about 4.5 m to 6.5 m and traveling on this road is very difficult due to speed restrictions under present conditions. No quick rescue operations are available. During public consultations, communities residing along the road highly appreciated the road improvement / rehabilitation project and requested to complete its rehabilitation and improvement as soon as possible. In the light of this, the no–project option is not desirable as it would impede national economic growth, contribute to socioeconomic degradation of the area and lead to deteriorating road safety conditions.

5.3. Alternative Transport Options

3. In Swat Valley, roads are the only mode of transportation. Due to very rugged and high mountainous topography of the area with narrow valleys, development of railway tracks is very difficult and uneconomical. So there is no railway system exists in Swat. The nearest air links are Peshawar and Islamabad, which are at about 4–6 hours’ drive from the project area. Similarly, although river Swat runs along the entire project route, but narrow width of the river at places, steep slopes and consequently high velocity of flows, rocky outcrops in the river bed hinder the development of navigational facilities.
4. In the light of above discussions in respect of other means of transportation like railway, air and navigation, the only economically feasible and preferable investment potential remains the improvement of existing roads network.

5.4. Design Alternatives

5. Design–related alternatives considered include the route, alignment, cross–section, and public amenities. These are discussed below:

5.4.1. Change No of Sections Onwards to Route Alternatives

6. The existing project route has its importance not only from socioeconomic point of view for the people residing in the remotest areas of the Swat Valley but also strategically for the reason that it provides a link with district headquarters on the right bank of Swat River. As mentioned above, demarcating an alternative route would require vast amounts of land acquisition, disruption of rural communities and presently established natural and agro–ecosystems resulting in further environmental and social degradation.

5.4.2. Alignment Alternatives

7. The horizontal and vertical alignment of the road will be improved as part of the rehabilitation and widening works. The objectives will be to improve sight distance, eliminate sharp corners, and reduce steep grades, thereby improving road safety and transport efficiency. The road improvements will minimize the adverse effects on existing properties.

5.4.3. Alternatives for Public Amenities

8. Public transport amenities, such as crossing ramps, passenger sheds and signboards have been incorporated in the design where required especially near main settlements.

5.4.4. Alternative Option for Minimizing the Resettlement Impacts

9. To identify the impacts of the proposed improvement works on the people and their assets, an initial Due Diligence Study was carried out by PkHA taking into consideration the full RoW width. During this study, it was assessed that private land of 15 kanals needed in rural areas, to improve the curves of the road, and a number of structures (16 shops, 10 houses, 01 mosque, 10 boundary walls of micro businesses / residential houses and 01 graveyard) were coming under the project impacts at built–up areas.

10. A due consideration was given to the identified resettlement impacts and measures were considered to avoid and minimize these impacts without compromising on the objectives of the project and width of the road. Accordingly, in order to avoid acquisition of private land in rural areas for improvement of the road curves and to minimize the disruption to structures and resettlement issues, the PkHA decided to squeeze the project works to the available COI of 7.5 m at built up areas. As a result of this strategy, the resettlement impacts have been reduced considerably and now the number of affected structures comes to 10, according to the final
Census Survey conducted from September 13 to 25, 2013. The acquisition of private land avoided and many shops, houses, boundary walls, mosques and graves have been saved. The comparison between the impacts of initial design and final design is given in Table 5.1 below:

**Table 5.1: Comparison between the Initial and Final Design Impacts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.no.</th>
<th>Affected Entities</th>
<th>Due Diligence</th>
<th>Detail Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number of affected houses</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1) pucca, partial</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2) semi pucca, partial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3) mud, partial</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of affected persons</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Loss of orchards</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Loss of water courses</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Loss of trees</td>
<td>2883</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Relocation of business / income generating activities</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.1) Loss of Structures / Shops</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2) pucca , partially affected</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3) semi pucca, fully damaged</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Loss of Structures / Boundary Walls</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1) pucca, fully damaged</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2) semi, fully damaged</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3) mud, fully damaged</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Loss of Community Structure (partially)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Loss of forest land</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Damage or disturbance to Government: installations</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Damage or Disturbance to utilities</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) HT Electric poles/cables</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) LT Electric poles/cables</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Telephone poles/cables</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Loss of grazing &amp; fishing activities</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Loss of crops</td>
<td>40 Kanal</td>
<td>36 Kanal (Maize, Rice, Tomato and wheat in second season)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5. Conclusions

11. In the light of above discussions in respect of other means of transportation like railway, air and navigation, it is concluded that improvement / rehabilitation of the existing road rout is the only viable option from socioeconomic considerations. The works will be accommodated within the available COI at built up areas. At locations where the minimum requisite road width is not available, the structures will be removed to clear the COI. By adopting this approach, the resettlement impacts are minimized as per World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy 4.12.
CHAPTER – 6 : INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

6.1. General

1. The overall purpose of consultation process is to disseminate project information and to incorporate PAPs' views into the RAP preparation and implementation. The specific aims of conducting the public consultations are to:

- improve project design to avoid or minimize social and resettlement issues in compliance of ESSAF guidelines and provisions of the Bank Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement;
- seek PAPs' views about the project;
- obtain information about the need and priorities of PAPs;
- Ensure effective participation of PAPs and obtain co-operation in activities required for RAP planning and implementation;
- facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options;
- inform PAPs about the RAP implementation process and the Bank requirements;
- discuss opportunities for participation in the project in accordance with the Bank requirements; and
- Ensure transparency in all activities related to social mitigation and resettlement matters.

2. Consultation process was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank on public consultation during the survey in September, 2013 which requires that affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on social / resettlement impacts of the proposed project. So, consultation with stakeholders is the starting point and continuous process for all activities concerning the conduct of social impact / resettlement assessment.

6.2. Identification of Stakeholders

3. The primary project stakeholders identified are PAPs, who reside or own businesses or cultivate land within the RoW of Shamozai - Dadahara Road that include owners of micro business structures, owners of the residential houses, and farmers that grow crops and/or trees on the ROW. Other stakeholders included the business community along the project corridor, road users, COs, students, general public and different government departments (local government, Revenue, Forest, Works and Services and Agriculture). All these stakeholders have different types of stakes according to their professions and involvements in various aspects of the project. All the stakeholders contacted and given an opportunity to share their views and concerns regarding the design and implementation of the project including RAP planning and implementation. The detail of methods used and activities conducted for consultation and their outcome is given below:

6.3. Dissemination of Information and Consultations with PAPs

4. The consultation process was carried out by holding scoping sessions with local communities. Wayside consultations were held with general highway users; including transport
passengers, vehicle drivers, roadside shopkeepers, and passersby (Details of Public Consultations is placed at Annexure 12). During these consultations PAPs were informed about the plans for the improvement / rehabilitation of Shamozai – Dadahara Road under ERRP. The participants were told about the project and its salient features by the PKHA staff and consultants. The following aspects were focused during the consultation process.

- Project introduction, discussion on design options and seek suggestions / recommendations
- Structures losses and their compensation
- Livelihood restoration and rehabilitation support for affected livelihood
- Assistance for rehabilitation
- Mutual consensus on acceptable compensations for each category of loss

5. **Table – 6.1** provides a summary of the meetings held with respect to date, venue and stakeholder participation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>VENUE</th>
<th>CHAINAGE</th>
<th>PURPOSE</th>
<th>TARGET GROUP</th>
<th>NO. OF PARTICIPANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16th Sep, 2013</td>
<td>Shamozai</td>
<td>9+000</td>
<td>Introduction of Project, The World Bank policy on resettlement of PAPs, PkHA’s strategy on road improvement, compensation to affected crop area</td>
<td>PAPs, Community Organization and general people</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th Sep, 2013</td>
<td>Trang Shamozai</td>
<td>11+500</td>
<td>Introduction of Project, The Bank policy on resettlement of PAPs, PkHA’s strategy on road improvement, compensation to affected crop area</td>
<td>PAPs, Community Organizations and general people</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th Sep, 2013</td>
<td>Malikabad</td>
<td>12+725</td>
<td>Introduction of Project, the Bank policy on resettlement and compensation to PAPs, PkHA’s strategy on road improvement, compensation to affected crop area</td>
<td>PAPs, and general people</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th Sep, 2013</td>
<td>Dedawar</td>
<td>14+150</td>
<td>Introduction of Project, the Bank policy on resettlement and compensation to PAPs, PkHA’s strategy on road improvement, compensation rates to the affected structures.</td>
<td>PAPs, and general people</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th Sep, 2013</td>
<td>Khaliqabad And Zarhela shamozai</td>
<td>15+800</td>
<td>Introduction of Project, the Bank policy on resettlement and compensation to PAPs, PkHA’s strategy on road improvement, compensation rates to the affected structures.</td>
<td>PAPs, Community Organization and general people</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st Sep, 2013</td>
<td>Nagoha</td>
<td>17+600</td>
<td>Introduction of Project, the Bank policy on resettlement and compensation to PAPs, PkHA’s strategy on road improvement, compensation rates to the affected structures.</td>
<td>PAPs, Community Organization and general people</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4. **Outcome of Stakeholders Consultation**

6. Generally, people were found to be aware of the need to rehabilitate / upgrade this Provincial Highway, and expressed their support for the PKHA. The proposed improvement of the additional carriageway was welcomed by the people since it will reduce traffic congestion and other road hazards near settlements along the project corridor. Local communities demanded that they should be a part of a continuous consultation process with other stakeholders at different stages of the project including the design, construction, and operation periods. The concerns are raised by the stakeholders / communities are described as follows. The participants were appraised about the PKHA policy for the improvement of this road. They were told that PKHA owns 50 feet wide Row, 25 feet on each side from the center line of existing road. The PKHA will utilize full RoW of the road at sections where road passes through rural areas. However, at semi-urban areas like Shamozai and Parai, the road improvement works will adjust within the available width of the road. At such locations, the availability of minimum required width of 7.5 m will be ensured and any structure falling within this requirement will be demolished and the owner of the structure will be compensated according to the extent of damage to the structure at current 2013-14 rates. They were appraised that the project is being financed through funding from the World Bank and it is the policy of the Bank to pay compensation to every affected person before the start of project works. The participants welcomed the PKHA's and road improvement efforts and the World Bank policy of compensation.

6.4.1. **Social and Resettlement Related Concerns Raised By the PAPs**

7. The major concerns raised during the consultations are(i) adequacy and timely payment of compensation,(ii) employment opportunity for local population during construction activities, safe and free mobility of locals especially women and children as well as safety measures to be taken during construction activities. The PAPs concerns and suggestions have been incorporated in the RAP and will be implemented as an integral part of the project activities as per agreements in these sessions and meetings, and the provisions of the ESSAF and the WB Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

8. Responses of local communities / PAPs regarding project perception and resettlement related matters and action undertaken in the RAP summarized in the Table – 6.2 below:
Table – 6.2: Concerned Raised By the PAPs and Their rederssal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concerns raised by the PAPs / Recommendations</th>
<th>Actions incorporated in the RP (to address PAPs Concerns / Recommendations)</th>
<th>Responsibility during Project and RAP Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✷ The business of the people in the semi-urban locations should not be affected due to project activities, except the PAPs who should be fully compensated for income losses.</td>
<td>✷ The PkHA has adopted a strategy to restrict the road improvement within the available space at built up areas and due to this policy a minimum disturbance to the properties of the people will occur. However, the people whose properties are affected due to project will be fully compensated at 2013-14 current prices.</td>
<td>Project Director- ERRP, PkHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✷ The owners of the affected structures should be properly compensated.</td>
<td>✷ The owners of the affected structures will be compensated at 2013-14 prices as per World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy.</td>
<td>Project Director- ERRP, PkHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✷ Tree plantation along the road should be made through local communities.</td>
<td>✷ A tree plantation program to compensate for the anticipated loss of vegetation during construction activities, and to help abate pollution caused by emissions, dust, and noise during highway operation.</td>
<td>PkHA through Forest Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✷ Avoid relocating / dismantling mosques and other permanent structures.</td>
<td>✷ As a result of PkHA’s revised road improvement strategy at built up area, the two affected mosques have been saved.</td>
<td>Project Director ERRP, PkHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✷ Provide drainage on both sides of the road.</td>
<td>✷ A drain has been designed at the urban locations of project area to cater for the road drainage.</td>
<td>Project Director – ERRP, PkHA / Design Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✷ As far as possible, the road should be built within the available space in the populated/built-up areas.</td>
<td>✷ The PKHA has adopted a strategy to restrict the road improvement within the available space at built up areas and due to this policy a minimum disturbance to the properties of the people will occur. However, the people whose properties are affected due to project will be fully compensated at 2013-14 current prices.</td>
<td>Project Director ERRP, PkHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✷ Local skilled and unskilled labor should be employed in the project works.</td>
<td>✷ The Contractor will be required to provide opportunities for skilled and unskilled employment to locals, as well as on-the-job training in construction for young people. PkHA will include a clause on the contractors’ contract to ensure this.</td>
<td>Contractor / Deputy Director (North)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✷ Similarly, they were of the view that as trees on their lands have been raised by people, they should be given fair compensation for loss of trees at prevailing rates.</td>
<td>✷ The trees will be compensated at prevailing market rates as per Forest Department guidance.</td>
<td>Deputy Director (North)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✷ The compensation for the affected structures, crops and trees should be fair and timely.</td>
<td>✷ The compensation will be made according to the World Bank involuntary resettlement policy. By following the mechanism adopted in the previous project. Detailed mechanism is described in the legal framework given in the preceding text.</td>
<td>Deputy Director (North)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✷ Stakeholder’s consultation should be an integral part of the resettlement process.</td>
<td>✷ The Stakeholders consultation will be integral part of the project. Detailed mechanism is described in the legal framework given in the preceding text.</td>
<td>Deputy Director (North)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerns raised by the PAPs / Recommendations</td>
<td>Actions incorporated in the RP (to address PAPs Concerns / Recommendations)</td>
<td>Responsibility during Project and RAP Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local norms should be honored during the course of execution of project works.</td>
<td>● Sensitivity towards local customs and traditions will be encouraged to minimize social friction in good relations with local communities. A clause to ensure respect to local customs will be added in contractor’s contract.</td>
<td>Contractor / Deputy Director (North)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free mobility of women and children should be ensured during construction activities.</td>
<td>● Project facilities like Contractor’s Camp will be located at a minimum distance of 500 m from existing settlements and built-up areas in order to avoid restricting the mobility of local women and children.</td>
<td>Contractor / Deputy Director (North)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper arrangements should be made for smooth and un-interrupted flow of traffic passing through the road during the construction of the project works.</td>
<td>● Roadside furniture and traffic control devices, including information and cautionary signs, signals, traffic diversion and flow markings, to ensure pedestrian safety during construction and operation stages have been ensured.</td>
<td>Deputy Director (North)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The structures which are affected due to project should be fully compensated.</td>
<td>● The affected structures will be fully compensated at current market rates as per World Bank Policy.</td>
<td>Deputy Director (North)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4.2. Other General Concerns raised by PAPs

- Provide medical aid centers along the highway to treat road accident emergencies.
- Erect cautionary and information signs.
- Control over–speeding, overloading, traffic disorders and violations of traffic regulations; construct speed breakers where required.
- Prohibit commercial vendors and squatters from encroaching on the ROW.
- Increase tree plantation along the highway.
- Ensure that cross–drainage pipes and culverts are regularly cleaned.
- Regularly remove accumulated piles of rubbish from the ROW.

6.4.3. Rederssal of Stakeholders Concerns

9. The most of the concerns raised by stakeholders have been addressed in the Chapter–7 on Project Impacts, Social Risks and Mitigation Measures

- The road will be strictly constructed within the available RoW.
- Highway safety audits and improved road markings / signage and demarcation of accident–prone junctions will be made in order to improve the horizontal and vertical geometry, and reduce conflicting movement during operation, particularly along inhabited stretches of road.
- Improved intersections on side roads and village tracks have been provided in order to eliminate bottlenecks.
- Roadside furniture and traffic control devices, including information and cautionary signs, signals, traffic diversion and flow markings, to ensure pedestrian safety during construction and operation stages have been ensured.
♦ A tree plantation program to compensate for the anticipated loss of vegetation during construction activities, and to help abate pollution caused by emissions, dust, and noise during highway operation.
♦ A drain has been designed at the urban locations of Shamozai, Nagoha, Parai Hamidabad and Dadahara to cater for the road drainage.

6.4.4. Consultation with Local Women

10. In Swat district, several cultural and economic obstacles exist for women’s participation in consultation and decision making. This is compounded by constraints on mobility and limited interaction. To make effective consultations separately with women, female enumerators were engaged to conduct these consultations. The women of the area were keenly interested in the consultations and provided good information. These included housewives, students, and teachers. As far as education is concerned, the majority of them were illiterate. Most of them belonged to poor families and living in small houses. The women unanimously supported the improvement of road by PkHA. Following the summary of their concerns:

♦ The loss of income of their household due to the impact on business structures (of their spouses) will have a negative effect on their normal family living.
♦ Risk to safety, security and privacy will be increased due to outsiders, working in construction works.
♦ The concerns / issues raised by the women as well as by other stakeholders have been adequately considered in the design of the project and compensation packages for the various categories of PAPs. The project will engage local female social staff through local community organizations to ensure on-going consultations with women, to address their issues and ensure that women are equally benefitted from the project. During the implementation of RAP, the PkHA will take into account the women views and priorities as a result of planned consultations.

6.4.5. Consultation with Local Community Organizations

11. There are three Community Organizations (Cos) in the project area. Consultations revealed that COs are in favour of road improvement project. However, they demanded that the road should be constructed with the active involvement of local people. They were told that their concerns are/will be well taken and location specific Affected Person Committees (APCs) have been formed for this purpose. They welcomed the actions on the part of PkHA. Details of COs consulted, along with their focal persons are provided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR. NO.</th>
<th>NAME OF ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>FOCAL PERSON AND CONTACT DETAIL</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Falahi Tanzeem</td>
<td>Sajjad Ali (Chairman)</td>
<td>Parai, Swat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bahadar Khan (General Secretary)</td>
<td>Parai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tousef Ahmed (Member)</td>
<td>Parai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sultan Zaib (Member)</td>
<td>Parai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yousaf Khan (Member)</td>
<td>Parai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Social Club</td>
<td>Saleem Hayat (Chairman)</td>
<td>Dadahara, Swat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nadar Khan (General Secretary)</td>
<td>Dadahara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.5. Consultation Strategy during Implementation Stage

12. A continued process of keeping the stakeholders informed and receiving their feedback at various stages of project implementation will provide a good measure to improve the social acceptability of the project, on one hand and will ensure effective participation of the stakeholders especially Project Affected Persons in the process of project implementation.

13. As per the requirement of the Bank’s OP–4.12 the following strategy for public consultation during the implementation of the project work is delineated.

- The PkHA through its FIU and the Supervision Consultants’ Resettlement Specialist and a female from Cos will keep a close liaison with the stakeholders including women especially with PAPs and record their views relating to the satisfactory implementation of RAP and project works. Such records of public concerns will be incorporated in the Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) of the project on regular basis.
- Any mitigation measure to address their concerns will be taken by the project authorities in accordance with the RAP suggestions and will also be given in MPRs.

6.6. Formation of Project Affected Person Committees

14. The 2 location specific Affected Person Committees (APCs) were formed, where resettlement impacts will occur, with the active involvement of PAPs during the public consultations process. The detail of roles and functions of APCs are given in Section 10.1.13.

(i) Project Affected Persons Committee (APC) – from Parai
(ii) Project Affected Persons Committee (APC) – from Dadahara


15. The document has been prepared by following country laws and the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP/BP 4.12) and Access to Information Policy. The broader principles defined in Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF) also followed. The ESSAF specifies the environmental and social assessment requirements the implementing agency will need to fulfill before any Project under the MDTF can be implemented. The Framework also describes the generic environmental/social monitoring and reporting requirements to be fulfilled during the Project implementation, in addition to defining the broad institutional arrangements required for environmental and social safeguard aspects associated with the individual projects under the MDTF.
16. The draft RAP will be disclosed by the PkHA on its website. It will be shared with the PAPs through APCs and local Community Organizations (COs), in location specific meetings. After clearance of RAP by the Bank, the PkHA shall again disclose it on its website, translate it into Urdu and share a copy of it with Project Affected Person Committees and other stakeholders. A summary of RAP will be shared with each affected House Hold (AHH) through registered mail in the form of an Information Brochure in Urdu language; the specimen of Information Brochure is attached as Annex. Final RAP will also be shared with other government agencies involve in the resettlement.
CHAPTER – 7 : PROJECT IMPACTS, SOCIAL RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1. General

1. This chapter identifies the potential socioeconomic impacts due to the improvement / rehabilitation works on “Shamozai - Dadahara Road” of ERRP. The measures for mitigation of adverse impacts and enhancing the benefits are also provided.

7.2. Delineation of Project Corridor of Impact

2. Before proceeding to assess the impacts of the project, it is imperative to delineate the area of project influence. In spite of the fact that major construction activities of the project will remain within 10 m limit; the work area limit was extended in rural areas up to full width of the ROW of 15 m for the works that include maintaining the desired side slope, implementing slope protection works and providing construction activities. In semi-urban areas the COI has been limited to 7.3 meter to avoid resettlement impacts.

3. There are some areas where construction–related activities will extend outside the ROW, temporarily during construction. The contractor will use its already existed construction camp for main activities, but will establish a sub camp for the project. These will include areas required for:

- Establishment of sub camp for construction on temporarily acquired land;
- Quarrying aggregate material; and
- Construction of tracks for haul trucks for transportation of construction material, etc.

4. Besides the directly impacted areas referred above, the construction–related and subsequently traffic–borne noise and air pollution may influence areas at larger distances from the highway. The project construction as well as operation activities will have a variety of direct and indirect effects on the human resources of the project area and its social environ. In the context of direct adverse social impacts, the COI is the width for the actual construction of the road including the carriageway, shoulder, embankment, longitudinal drainage, wayside amenities like bus stops, passenger shed etc. and additional necessary safety zone. The definitions of COI is as follows:

COI–1

5. COI–1 is a limit where the direct impacts of the road construction activities are envisaged on the land resources and physical infrastructure thereon. This limit has been taken up to entire 15 m width of the available ROW in rural areas and 7.3 m in built up semi-urban areas.
7.3. **Summary of Project Impacts**

6. The project impacts in terms of loss of structures and other assets have been discussed in detail in Chapter-4 in detail. A summary of these impacts is provided in Table 7.1.

### Table – 7.1: Project Affected Persons by Category of Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Loss</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Extent of Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Shops</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Houses</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Boundary Walls of houses</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Business Tenant Operators</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Roadside Business Operators (Squatters)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Encroached Cropped Area</td>
<td>36 Kanal</td>
<td>36 Kanal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Trees</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4. **Criteria for Impact Scaling**

7. The following factors were taken into consideration for the assessment of impacts relating to various socioeconomic issues.

(a) Nature, magnitude or degree of impact whether the impact is of temporary or permanent nature

(b) Extent of impact on development work

(c) Time or duration and / or frequency of the impact

(d) Probability of likelihood of the impact occurrence

(e) Importance or sensitivity of the impact

8. The impact of each social issue was weighted by applying the following social impact scaling; the positive major denotes that the impact will be permanently beneficial whereas the negative major denoted the irreversible nature of an impact. The positive (+) moderate means that the impact will prevail during a short span of time. The minor impact is of temporary nature. The (+) and (−) signs signify the extent of an impact in positive or negative directions.

### Table – 7.2: Social Impact Scaling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT TYPE</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>POSITIVE (+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.5. **Overall Assessment of Potential Socioeconomic Impacts**

9. By taking into consideration the findings of the baseline survey, the mitigation measures by applying the above criteria of identification and weighing of social factors, the overall picture of potential socioeconomic issues and their impacts emerges, as depicted in Table – 7.4 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF SOCIOECONOMIC ISSUE</th>
<th>EXTENT OF IMPACTS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>POSITIVE</td>
<td></td>
<td>NEGATIVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WITHOUT</td>
<td>AFTER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MITIGATION</td>
<td>MITIGATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Land Acquisition</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic activities during construction</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health hazards</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobility Hazards</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Hazards</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Cutting</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>+3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Issues</td>
<td></td>
<td>–3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>+3</strong></td>
<td><strong>–13</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER – 8 : SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT AREA AND PAPS

8.1. General

1. The main aim of the project is uplift of the area and bringing it to the pre-conflict levels. The proposed project will be helpful to alleviate the poverty in the area as described under :

(a) The project will provide an efficient link to the remote areas.
(b) Access to health facilities will improve.
(c) Access to educational facilities will improve because of improved communication and enhanced incomes.
(d) Due to increased access to social services and employment opportunities the living standard local population will raise.
(e) Business activities in project area will increase due to increased visitors and traffic.

2. This chapter provides the baseline information relating to the socioeconomic assessment of the project affected people and project area. Information has been obtained from the available published sources, field surveys in the project area, consultations with the stakeholders; and information obtained through visits to the government departments and other agencies.

8.2. Description of the Project Area

3. The project area falls in Kabul and Bari Kot tehsils, district Swat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province. The proposed road being taken up for rehabilitation & up-gradation is part of the Swat Package by Govt. of Pakistan, Foreign Donors and Government of KPK; which primarily focuses on the improvement and upgradation of infrastructure of Swat Valley after conflict. The length of the project road is 14.1 Km, starting from village Shamozai up Dadahara town (from chainage 10+700 to 25+424of PHS–03 Chakdarra-Madyan Road). The road runs almost parallel to River Swat on its right bank. Due to conflict in the area, the road had suffered badly and required rehabilitation, reconstruction and improvement. The World Bank has taken the project as emergency operation under MTDF. The project will be implemented by Pakhtunkhwa Highways Authority (PKHA).

8.2.1. Administrative and Socio–Political Setup

4. After the 18th amendment in the constitution of Pakistan, Local Government subject has been devolved to the provinces. In previous regime (2008-2013) local bodies elections were not held and administrators were appointed to look after affairs of union, tehsil and district councils. KPK government enacted Local Government Act 2012, by which district and union councils were to be formed. This local government set up is further being reviewed and a local government framework is being devised by which village councils will be formed in addition to union and district councils. Role of Jirga is also being recognized in this set up. This system would be in place after upcoming local government elections to be held in coming two months’ time.
5. The administrative set up now consists of Deputy Commissioner (DC) who is also administrator of district council. District Swat is sub divided in 06 tehsils, Berikot, Charbagh, Barikot, Khwaz Khela, Behrain and Matta\(^5\). As the elections for local bodies have not been held for the last many years, the Government has appointed administrators in each district and tehsil in the absence of elected representatives to run the matters.

8.2.2. Ethnic Clans

6. Citizens from a variety of ethnicities may be found in the Swat district and in the project corridor, as well, including Pakhtuns (mainly of the Yousafzai clan), Kohistanis (of Dardic descent) and Gujjars. These groups are widely known to be brave, independent, hospitable and generous.

8.2.3. Religion

7. The predominant religion in Swat is Islam, with 99.67% of the people. A negligible proportion of the population belongs to other religions, including Christianity, Hinduism, Qadiani / Ahmadi.

8.2.4. Language

8. Pusho is the predominant language of the Project Area. About 95% population use to talk in Pusho. Other language being spoken or understood is Hindko. Urdu and English are also widely used among the more educated segment of the local population.

8.2.5. Family Life

9. People along the project corridor live in joint and shared families. Mostly people live with parents and brothers. The family life has the following forms:

8.2.6. Joint Families

10. Families live in a shared house and share all productive resources such as land, crops, trees and cattle. The internal domestic management and arrangements are in the hands of the oldest woman of the family. She can be either a grandmother or wife of an elder brother. The external matters are dealt by the head of the household, a man either grandfather or elder brother.

8.2.7. Shared Families

11. Families live in a compound or separate houses in a compound but share resources like utensils, furniture, guest room and arms. Usually this situation is a transition from a joint family to a nuclear family.

\(^5\) DC Office, Swat.
8.2.8. Marriages

12. The marriages are arranged in very early age. The main reason explained by the respondents was the lack of education and strict bindings of the local people with their traditions. People get married within the family as first choice. Girls are rarely brought from outside the family but not given to other clans. Women are not given inheritance by parents and mostly in-laws pay an amount for the girl as dowry before marriage. Polygamy is common among male; there is no restriction for marrying a second woman if the couple does not have male child. Similarly, there is no restriction to marry a second woman even if she is widow of a brother.

8.2.9. Social Organization

13. The social organization revolves around autonomous Khel (i.e. lineage which is now called caste) wherein all people are blood related and a link from ten to twelve generations makes one Khel. Organizationally up to this extent, the people physically or financially help each other much more and they stay united against any type of threats. Usually the elders constitute Jirga (council of elders) which decides the issues and keep the tribe unite. Khans (members of Jirga) are not nominated by government or state but the community recognizes a person as its Malik. Local people define a Malik as a person who dedicates himself for community services and gets recognized by the fellow community members and the government agencies. The main roles and responsibilities of a Malik are to resolve the conflicts and disputes within the community and representation of the community in a Jirga or at other social platforms.

8.2.10. Conflicts Resolution Mechanism and Laws

14. The conflicts in Swat District are resolved through following three mechanisms:

(a) Traditional Jirga (Customary Laws): Traditional Jirga system is effective in the area especially in the matters of disputes among the tribes. In such a case Khans of tribes constitute a Jirga to resolve the issues. If a dispute arises within the tribes or among the sub tribes, the elders of sub tribe get together under the leadership of a senior Malik and resolve the issues.

(b) Sharia Laws (Islamic Jurisprudence): Islamic Jurisprudence or Shariah Laws have also been enforced in Malaknd agency including Swat district since 1994 after the movement for imposition of sharia laws. A Qazi court is functional at Saidu Sharif which is dealing with the cases referred to it. Mostly the cases of inheritance, family laws and social disputes are settled according to Sharia Laws.

(c) Statutory Laws: The project area is a “settled area” where provincial and federal statutory laws apply. Under this law, the cases are registered at police stations, if laws of the country are violated. Once a case is registered the legal course takes place through normal courts starting from civil court, District and Session court, a bench of Peshawar High Court in Abbottabad to Peshawar Registry of Supreme Court.
8.3. Economic Base and Development Opportunities in Swat District

8.3.1. Economic Base

An overview of the existing economic base and development opportunities in district Swat is provided as follows:

8.3.2. Industries

According to information obtained from the Directorate of Industries, Commerce and Labour, KP province, Peshawar, a declining trend of industrial development and commerce has been witnessed in Swat. This is due to the fact that the area has been under severe conflicts and law and order situation was not conducive for investment. There were 290 industrial units in Swat in 2006, which have reduced to 225 in 2008–09. Now, after the normalization, the situation of law and order in the valley has considerably improved and it is hoped that industrial development will take place at a faster rate.

8.3.3. Irrigation

There is no prominent canal in the entire Swat District. However, the main sources of irrigation in the district are small civil water courses derived from Swat River and springs, water for irrigation is supplied through these small water courses.

8.3.4. Mining Resources

The mountains and lands of Swat are generously bestowed with natural resources such as china clay, dolomite, granite, marble and precious and semi–precious stones. Most of this, however, remains unharnessed due to politico–administrative reasons. People at local level are busy in the mining of these resources. Such mining activities provided sources of income in the Project area. Rehabilitation of proposed road will also enhance the possibilities of exploration of these mineral resources as good accessibility is the pre–requisite for development of mineral resources.

8.3.5. Land Use and Agriculture

Swat district has reported area of 537 thousand ha, of which, 56 thousand ha are designated as cultivated area. The irrigated area is 92000 ha and comes to 94% of the cultivated area. Agriculture accounts for roughly 50% of the economic activities of district Swat, the major source of income for much of the rural population. The main agricultural crops are maize, wheat, vegetables, fodder and orchards. Another major land use is grazing. Residential units also cover a small fraction of the area. Cultivated land is mainly found in the south–lying regions of Mingora, Barikot, Matta, Kabal, Kanju and Khwazakhela, as the northern part of the district is mostly mountainous terrain. The Swat River is the main source of irrigation, funneling water to most regions through community and government–built channels. The land utilization statistics of District Swat for the year 2007–2008 is provided in Table –8.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AREA (in Acres)</th>
<th>AREA (in Hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reported Area</td>
<td>1,251,653</td>
<td>506,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated Area</td>
<td>242,296</td>
<td>98,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated Area</td>
<td>227,336</td>
<td>92,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Sown Area</td>
<td>232,046</td>
<td>93,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Fallow Area</td>
<td>10,250</td>
<td>4,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cropped Area</td>
<td>467,153</td>
<td>189,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Sown Repeatedly</td>
<td>160,976</td>
<td>65,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un–cultivated</td>
<td>1,009,357</td>
<td>408,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivable Waste</td>
<td>208,862</td>
<td>84,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Area</td>
<td>337,804</td>
<td>136,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unavailable for Cultivation</td>
<td>462,690</td>
<td>187,245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:  
(i) Directorate of Agriculture Statistics, Peshawar  

8.3.6. Forestry

20. Forests cover about 27% of the total area of Swat District. According to data provided by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Peshawar, total forest cover in Swat was 136705 hectares as of 2007–2008, comprising mostly of pine varieties such as kail, fir, spruce and chir. This area is divided into resumed land (spread out over 92864 ha), private plantations (43746 ha) and miscellaneous categories (96 ha). Forestry is the major source of income of the area. An area, which is difficult to cultivate for agriculture, is normally under use of forests. These forests not only a source to reduce soil erosion and land sliding, but also a major source of income by producing timber and firewood.

8.3.7. Trade and Trade Centres

21. The biggest trading center of the Project area is at Mangora (about 15 Km. from the Project area). All edible and non–edible items are being brought from Punjab and districts of Mardan and Peshawer which are further supplied to the interior areas of this district.

8.3.8. Education

22. As of 1998, Swat’s literacy ratio was 28.75% of the population, 43.16% of which was represented by males and 13.45% by females. The literacy ratios for Swat by sex and by rural / urban regions, for the censuses of 1981 and 1998, are given in the Table–8.2
Table – 8.2: Literacy Ratios for Swat, by Rural / Urban and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th></th>
<th>OVERALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>39.75</td>
<td>10.62</td>
<td>25.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>62.89</td>
<td>31.18</td>
<td>48.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>43.16</td>
<td>13.45</td>
<td>28.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


8.3.9. Electricity and Telephone Facilities

23. WAPDA has provided electricity only at main towns. The other small towns / settlements along the project corridor have been provided electricity by installing small hydropower plants by private investors and they are provide electricity to locals at the rate of Rs. 30 per tube light per month. This electricity is mainly being used for lightening of houses. The landline telephone facility along the project corridor is not available at present as all the installations were destroyed in the conflict. The mobile phone facility from different companies is available in the project area.

8.3.10. Transportation and Accessibility

24. Swat is easily accessible by road from Peshawar and Islamabad. The main road link to the district is via Mardan and Malakand Pass, while the main intra–district artery is Mingora–Kalam Road. The Works and Services Department (WSD) of the NWFP Government classify roads in high type (blacktopped) and low type (shingled road). According to the data from Chief Engineer, WSD Peshawar, total roads in district Swat were of 634.100 Km. length, out of which 582.510 Km. roads were high type roads and rest (51.490 Km.) were low type roads. In addition to this, a number of pacca and katcha tracks off take from this road and led to a number of villages and settlements. Major mode of transportation in the Project area includes Motorcycles, Minibuses, Cars, Vans, Jeeps, Tractor Trolleys, Passenger Buses and Trucks. Heavy traffic is nominal in the Project Area due to non–existence of reliable road. Out of all these transportation modes, mainly jeeps, cars and vans are used to travel along selected road section.

8.3.11. Fuel and Energy

25. In rural areas 90% of the population uses fuel wood, agricultural waste or dried cow dung of the cattle. Eight percent of village inhabitants use gas cylinders while 2% use kerosene oil stoves. Petrol pumps exist along the road to fulfill the energy requirements of the area.

8.4. Characteristics of the Project Corridor

8.4.1. Description of the Project Corridor

26. The project corridor starts from Shamozai village and ends at Dadahara village. Length wise description of features along the alignment is given in Table – 8.3.
Table – 8.3: Main Features along the Alignment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR. NO.</th>
<th>CHAINAGE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Km. 10+700</td>
<td>Shamozai Town is located at both sides of road. There is a Govt. High school on the right side of the road. The settlement of Trang Shamozai is part of shamozai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Km. 12+600</td>
<td>Malikabad small settlement is located with scattered houses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Km. 13+150</td>
<td>Dedawer village built up area start. The terrain of area is almost flat. The surrounding open land is used for agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Km. 14+740 to 15+000</td>
<td>Khalq Abad settlement on both sides of the road which is part of Dedawer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Km. 15+000 to Km. 17+350</td>
<td>Agriculture land on both sides of the road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Km. 17+350 to Km. 20+742</td>
<td>Built up area of Nagoha town on both sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Km. 20+742 to Km. 24+850</td>
<td>Agriculture land on both sides of the road.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.4.2. Agriculture

27. The total area of Barikot Tehsil is 102,386 acres. Among this area, 10,500 acres are not available for cultivation. The reported area works out to be 110,225 acres. About 44% (40,610 acres) of the reported area is cultivated whereas un–cultivated area works out to be about 56% (50,875 acres). The land use pattern of Tehsil Barikot is provided in Table – 8.4.

Table – 8.4: Land Use Statistics of Barikot Tehsil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Area (Acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Gross Area</td>
<td>110,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Area</td>
<td>99,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un–cultivated</td>
<td>59345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated</td>
<td>40,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canals &amp; Springs</td>
<td>98,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube wells</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain fed (Barani)</td>
<td>32,456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Revenue Office (Tehsildar), Barikot.

28. The table reveals that more than more than half of the reported area is uncultivated. This is due to the fact that no controlled irrigation system exists in the project area. Of the total cultivated area, about 25% receives irrigation from different sources such as springs, streams, tube wells, etc. The remaining 65% of the cultivated area is barani (Rain-fed).

8.4.3. Per Acre Income from Crops

29. The project corridor passes through fertile irrigated lands. The reported cropping pattern along the project corridor is comprised of wheat and maize crops. Per acre net income from these crops, on the basis of data collected for socioeconomic survey comes to Rs. 5788 / Kanal.
8.4.4. Settlement Pattern along the Road

30. The settlement pattern of the towns along the project road is semi urban. The main settlements / villages along the project corridor include Shamozaï, Tang Shamazaï, Malik Abad, Dedawar, Khaliq Abad, Nagoha, Parai Hamidabad and Dadahara. Some other villages with rural settlements also exist in the project area.

8.4.5. Population

31. Population of the villages falling in the project corridor stood roughly as 65,000, in which 33,500 is male population and 31,500 females.

8.4.6. Housing Characteristics

32. As per the 1998 census, the total number of housing units in the project corridor was 4500. Of these, 46% were pacca⁶ units, 14% semi–pacca and remaining 40% were katcha units. The number of total housing units in 2012 stood as 7864, with pacca, semi–pacca and katcha units as 6099, 360 and 2806, respectively. In rural areas, people generally live in katcha houses made of mud. However, in urban settlements, a mix of katcha and pacca houses is found. A high level of social integration is found among the people.

8.4.7. Education Facilities

33. The project area lacks educational facilities. The institutions for primary and middle level education seem functioning satisfactorily but these need to be increased in numbers particularly for girl students. The high school level education facilities are available only for boys, however, insufficient at the same time. The male students avail these meager educational facilities but the female students remain deprived in this respect. They have no option of getting education beyond Class VIII. This is making negative repercussions on the economy of the area. The Taliban has caused an irreparable loss to the educational infrastructure and almost all the girls’ schools and most of the boys schools have been damaged by them.

8.4.8. Health Facilities

34. As far as the settlements along the selected reach of the road are concerned, these lack health facilities. There is no hospital in the project area. The other health facilities (institutions) in the project corridor include 02 Civil Dispensary and 01 Rural Health Centre (RHC). The situation is even worst in case of women living in the rural areas. Absence of any maternity home or female doctor or nurse in these villages results into complications for female patients. Similarly, the patients have to go to other big cities like Mangora, Mardan, Peshawer, Abbottabad, etc. in case of emergencies. But on the other hand, transport facilities for shifting patients to cities in case of emergency are also lacking. The improvement / construction of road will surely help in solving the health related problems particularly the women related.

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6. The structures types are explained as under;

- Pacca: House or building constructed with concrete or brick.
- Semi-Pacca: House or building constructed with burnt bricks and mud.
- Katcha: House constructed with un-burnt bricks and mud, or temporary wooden poles, etc.
8.4.9. Industry and Trade

35. Along the project corridor, industrial activity is found. The major industrial units include silk mills, marble factories, concrete blocks factories and stone crushing units. In addition, small saw mill units and bee keeping is found at many locations. It is expected that with the improvement of road, these activates will increase due to the efficient access to the major cities.

36. Shamozai (main town lying along the project corridor) is the main trade centers. Trading in the area also take place from Mangora, which is a big trade Centre for vegetable ghee, oils, toilet & washing soaps, bedding cloth, and other items of daily use, etc. Mangora is about 15 Km. away from Shamozai and 07 Km. from Dadahara. Petrol pumps are also one of the main trading activities.

8.5. Socioeconomic Profile of the Population along the Project Corridor

37. As explained in Chapter – 3, village profile and socio-economic surveys were conducted to have a glimpse on the overall socioeconomic profile of the people of project corridor. A sample of 45 respondents was randomly selected. The results of the surveys are given as follows:

8.5.1. Population and Family Size

38. The total population of the study sample works out as 706 persons. The proportion of male and female works out as 50.14% and 49.85%, respectively. The average number of family members per household calculates to be 6.7 with a male to female ratio of 1.11:1. The ratio figures are comparable to the updated 1998 Census figure of 1.14:1. However, the average household size is somewhat different as compared with the census data. This may be due to the fact that in the recent past, large scale migration of the people from these areas took place. Data provide a slightly better picture as compared with the updated 1998 Census figure of the project area. According to the census figures, the average family size was 9.84 persons in these villages / settlements.

8.5.2. Education Level

39. The literacy rate of the sample population comes to 55%. Out of total literate persons, 23% possess primary level education, 20% middle level and 9% matriculate level education. The population having education above matriculation level works out as only 15%. Of these, respondents possessing Intermediate level were 3%. The respondents possessing graduation and master level education were 01% each. One qualified MBBS were also found among the respondents.37 percent female are literate of sample population and 73% male are literate.

8.5.3. Major Occupations of Respondents

40. The major occupations of the population along the project corridor are farming, service and business and remittances by the family members who have gone abroad. In hilly areas,
people possess small pieces of land which is normally insufficient to fulfill their family needs. Due to these reasons, members of a household perform different businesses / jobs to support / enhance the family income. In urban settlements, business activities are the first economic option of the people. No woman headed households have found in the project area. Mostly women in are participated in households activities.

8.5.4. Annual Income of the Respondents

41. The industrial or business activities in the project area are very limited, as revealed by the socioeconomic profile of the project area. The analysis has revealed that average income per household per annum, of the study sample works out around Rs. 25,000.

8.5.5. Annual Expenditure

42. The expenditure pattern in respect of sample population is shown in Table – 8.5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR. NO.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>EXPENSES % OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Food Items</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Non – Food Items</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Occasional Expenses</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Socio–Economic Survey carried out by M / s. ACE,

43. The data indicates that the expenditure on food and non–food items comes to about 65% whereas the expenses on utilities amount to 15% of the total household expenditure. The expenses on health care amounts to 04%. The average annual household expenses come to 76% of the average annual income.

8.5.6. Available Social Amenities in the Project Corridor

44. The results of the socio–economic survey reveal that the project corridor was lacking in the provision of social amenities. The availability of social amenities in the project corridor is discussed as follows:

(a) The survey in respect of availability social amenities in the project corridor has revealed that electricity is available in the area according to about 90% of the respondent. None of the respondents showed their satisfaction with regard to the quality of services relating to the supply of electricity. About 85% of the respondents showed their dissatisfaction about the quality of services. Only 5% of the respondents do not avail the
facility of electricity. But the provision of electricity in rural areas is only in the night hours for lighting purpose.

(b) The health care facilities are available in the area according to 45% of the respondents while 51% had no access to such facilities. However, 19% of the respondents were not satisfied with the quality of services.

(c) Water supply is available in the area according to 65% of the respondents. About quality of services, about 53% were satisfied while 42% showed their dissatisfaction. According to 35% of the respondents, water supply is not available in the area.

(d) The educational facilities are available in the project corridor according to 94% of the respondents and their level of satisfaction about the services also reflected the same encouraging trend.

(e) Land line telephone facility is not operational in the area due to damages to the infrastructure by conflict. The infrastructure is in the process of rehabilitation. Only mobile phone facility is available to the 80% of the respondents. About 20% of the respondents declined the availability of telephone facility in the area.

(f) Gas and sewerage facilities are not available in the project corridor. No proper sewage system exists in the Project Area. Sewage is mainly being disposed of into nearby natural drains / nullahs originating from small hill torrents dropping into Swat River.

8.5.7. Possession of Household Items

45. The information on the possession of electronics and other household items, by the households was collected for the assessment of their living standards. The survey has revealed that the daily life of the respondents is highly attached with the household items. The women are particularly dependent on washing machines, refrigerators, electric irons, electric sewing machines etc. for their daily household work any improvement in the communication infrastructure will make positive impacts on their socio-economic behaviors with respect to personal attitudes, economic efficiency and acceptance of developmental activities. The data in respect of possession of household items is provided in Table – 8.6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Deep Freezer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Motor Cycle</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Electric Fan</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Gas Cylinder</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Electric Iron</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Mobile Phone</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>E. Sewing Machine</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>15.</td>
<td>E. Water Pump</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Socioeconomic Survey of the Project Area by ACE,
8.5.8. Stakeholders' Perceptions about the Project

46. The main aim of the project is provide an all-weather reliable and efficient road link to the remote areas. The proposed project will be helpful to alleviate the poverty in the project area. The respondents were asked their views about the proposed project. All the respondents welcomed the project and expressed their views as described under:

(a) The project will provide an efficient link to the nearby markets; serve a large chunk of agrarian land which will experience an increase in agricultural production.

(b) Access to health facilities will improve.

(c) Access to educational facilities will improve because of improve communication and enhance incomes.

(d) All social services will improve and living standard will rise.

(e) Business activities in the project area will increase due to increased visitors and traffic.

8.5.9. Gender in Development

47. Like rest of the Pakistan, the social and cultural context of the society of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province is predominantly patriarchal and project corridor is of no exception. Men and women are conceptually divided into two separate worlds. Home is defined as a woman’s legitimate ideological and physical space, while a man dominates the world outside the home. The ideological demarcation between public and private, inside and outside worlds is maintained through the notion of honor and institution of purdah. In the cultural context, women’s wage work is considered a threat to the male ego and identity. But on the other hand, women constitute about 51% of the population and they assume important economic roles in a number of income generating activities in the agricultural and household sectors.

48. During the socio–economic survey, it was observed that routine life of a woman revolves around her home and children. The activities they are involved in are fetching water, cooking food, collection of fire wood, washing clothes and utensils. Social status of women is not better. They have not equal rights in legacy and greater say in the routine life matters. There is lack of basic amenities and limited opportunities for economic growth for women like girl's high school, maternity hospital, vocational training center etc.

8.5.10. Women Role in Socio–Economic Activities

49. The survey has revealed that participation rate of women in various household level activities in the project corridor is generally high, about 100% in case of household activities and child caring. They have limited participation in the farm activities and local representation. Their participation rate in case of property matters, social obligations stood at 03% and 34%, respectively.

50. As far as decision making for different activities is concerned, their involvement in case of child caring matters was the highest, about 56%, followed by 45% in case of household activities. In case of property matters and social obligations, the decision making rested with
the women to the extent of 2% and 45%, respectively. Information in respect of women participation and decision making in the routine socio–economic life is presented in Table – 8.17.

**Table – 8.17: Women Role in Socio–economic Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR. NO.</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>PARTICIPATION (%)</th>
<th>DECISION MAKING (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Household Activities</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Child Caring</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Farm / Crop Activities</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Livestock Rearing</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sale &amp; Purchase of Property</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Social Obligations</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Local Representation</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Socio–economic Survey of Project Corridor by ACE

8.5.11. Conflict Resolution Mechanism in the Project Area

51. Generally, local disputes are settled through Jirga (council of elders). This is an informal but well organized conflict resolving social institution at local level. At present this system has been regularized in the prevailing local bodies system. Yet most of the conflicts and disputes are being settled through local Jirga. No Jirga exist on permanent basis in the project area. It is convened on need basis, in case of issues that needs to be resolved. According to the Jirga mechanism, the influential of the area, a community representative, an elderly, local religious leader, play their role to resolve the reported disputes / conflicts with mutual consensus, after hearing the aggrieved parties. If party / parties are not satisfied with the decision of the Jirga, they are free to lodge complaint to police station or court of law. Generally, the people prefer to settle their disputes through Jirga to avoid long enmity, wastage of time and money. As reported by the respondents, the decision of Jirga is respected by all the parties in 80% of the cases.

8.5.12. Community Organizations in the Project Corridor

52. The people residing along the project corridor are of cooperative nature and ready to help each other. For this purpose, some have organized themselves in small scale welfare organizations. The survey has revealed that presently, there exist 03 such Community Organizations (COs). These COs collaborate with the government agencies / NGOs and provide services in the area for the enhancement of educational facilities, technical skills such as computer learning and providing agriculture inputs to the small farmers.
CHAPTER – 9 : RESETTLEMENT PLAN DISCLOSURE AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

9.1. Process of RAP Implementation

1. The Project Director (ERRP),PkHA will be overall responsibility for ensuring project implementation through the Deputy Director (North) at the field level. After the clearance from the World Bank, the PkHA will initiate the implementation process of this RAP. A timeline showing implementation steps, required actions and responsible persons for RAP implementation and post implementation scenario has been prepared and presented in Table – 9.1 below:

9.2. Disclosure of RAP

2. Key features of this RAP have already been disclosed to the PAPs through the village meetings; meeting at the urban/built up areas; field level informal interaction with PAPs, consultants and PMU/PKHA staff. After approval of RAP by the World Bank, following RAP disclosure plan will be followed:

(i) Mandatory posting of RAP on the PkHA website and Bank’s Info Shop.

(ii) Pamphlet/Information Brochure in Urdu based on the summary of RAP. Information Brochure will be translated into Urdu, and distributed to all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Affected Person Committees (APCs) and to each Affected Household (AHH) through registered mail. It will enable the PAPs and local communities to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation/income restoration and rehabilitation assistance given in the ‘entitlement matrix’, and grievance redress mechanism.

(iii) RAP will be translated into Urdu by the PMU and disclose to the PAPs, APCs and other stakeholders by DD (North) and Resettlement Specialist (Consultant) under Supervision Consultants. RAP will be disclosed to PAPs in close collaboration with APCs in face to face location specific meetings. It will be disclosed to women through a meeting either by COs or female staff. The both version of RAP (English and Urdu) will be made available at the offices of PkHA, Contractor’s main and sub camp, Union Council, Revenue Department and PMU as an official public document. DD (North) of the PMU and Resettlement Specialist will organize location specific meetings in rural and urban locations in coordination with the APCs to explain the RAP including entitlements, compensation, income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and process to engage PAPs in resettlement activities, process of compensation payments and Grievance Redressed Mechanism.

(iii) A cheque disbursement schedule explaining the date, time and venue for disbursement of compensation cheques for each AP will be prepared in Urdu and distributed to all APs. This will also be disclosed in the village and urban location specific meetings and copies will be provided to the APCs.

(iv) A packet containing following information material will be prepared for each AHH:
(a) Inventory of AHH losses with detail of PAPs and compensation to be paid to PAPs.
(b) Schedule for disbursement of compensation cheques explaining the date, time and venue for receiving cheque with one-month advance notices before demolishing of structures and evacuating of the ROW.

3. As described above, right after the clearance of RAP, on-going comprehensive information dissemination and disclosure and consultation process will be started; all PAPs will be informed about the process for compensation and tentative time schedule for vacating the land/ROW. The consultation process will be an integral part of the RAP implementation and will continue throughout the duration of the Project. PMU will continue to ensure that all PAPs understand the implementation procedures of this RAP and measures taken to compensate them. PMU will keep the PAPs informed and facilitate addressing any grievances of PAPs to a maximum level. The PAPs will be involved in the Grievance Redress process to review and resolve any disputes concerning compensation and other resettlement issues through their representative APCs. Thus, there will be a continuous on-site consultation with PAPs to ensure that the PAPs receive their due entitlements/benefits on timely, efficient and transparent manner. They will be informed through written notices for their compensation amount, compensation disbursement schedule including date, time and venue for collection of their cheques and one month advance notice for re-construction and rehabilitation to the pre-project conditions.

9.3. Advance Actions for RAP Implementation

4. The PMU will start implementation of RAP immediately after its clearance by the Bank. It has already undertaken certain tasks for Phase-I of the project that will be helpful in implementing the RAP, detail is as follows:

(i) An established Project Management Unit (PMU) with a dedicated Project Director.
(ii) Designation of one Deputy Director (North), who will act as Resettlement / Social Focal Point in the FIU.
(iii) Formation of location specific 2 Affected Persons Committees (APCs) for different stretches of the road.
(iv) Approval of rates for structures, trees and crops from Works and Services, Forest and Agriculture Departments of KPK Government.
(v) Establishment of official cut-off date (September 25, 2013)
(vi) A series of public consultative meetings with PAPs, APCs, COs and local representatives; and active involvement of APs/APCs for preparing this RAP
(vii) Full endorsement of this RAP by the PMU and PkHA, and its submission to the Bank for approval in the form of this document
(viii) Establishment of criteria and requirements for disbursement of compensation cheques.

9.4. Training in RAP Implementation

5. It is planned to hold training sessions for the capacity building of the PKHA’s staff in RAP implementation. In this connection, a three-day’s training session will be held, immediately after clearance of this RAP by the Bank. Another training session will be held at PIU level. The
informal and on-the-job training sessions will be held regularly. A training plan provided in Table- of Chapter -10. All concerned PMU staff involved in the resettlement activities including DD (North), officials of PkHA, APCs, COs, concerned line departments, staff of supervision consultants and contractor’, and Resettlement Specialist (consultant) will attend these training workshops. The training will cover the following topics:

(i)  Salient features of the World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement;
(ii) Resettlement planning process;
(iii) Step-by-step process of RAP implementation
(iv) Access to information
(v) Human and Gender Aspects in Involuntary Resettlement
(vi) Principles and procedures of resettlement
(vii) Public consultation, participation and information disclosure;
(viii) Entitlements and compensation including disbursement mechanisms for income restoration and rehabilitation assistance;
(ix) Institutional Arrangements
(x) Grievance Redress Mechanism
(xi) Monitoring and Evaluation, budget and implementation schedule of the resettlement operations/RAP.

9.5.  Process of RAP Implementation

6. PMU is also committed to provide adequate (minimum one month) advance notice to the PAPs and pay their due compensation based on the eligibility criteria defined in this RAP for resettlement including income restoration and rehabilitation assistance prior to start of construction work. The APs of affected structures/assets will be paid their due compensations at least one month (as per consent of the APs) prior to demolition of the structures from the ROW through written notices to vacate the ROW. This time will allow them to dismantle, remove all salvageable material for rebuilding/selling of their structures, shifting, reconstruction and rehabilitation. However, PMU reserves the right of directly demolishing such structures if any of the PAPs would not do this by the agreed deadline, in consultation with APCs.

7. Payment of compensation will be made at least 1 month prior to actual possession of the space being utilized by the PAPs. However, in case of a dispute, the assessed / allocated amount of compensation will be pledged in the names of the concerned APs, pending a decision. In such an exceptional case, the PMU may possess the ROW without payment of compensation in consultation with APCs and NOL from the Bank. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per grievance redress procedures adopted in this RAP. However, all activities related to resettlement will be completed prior to start of civil works.

9.6.  Procedures to be followed for Disbursement of Payments

8. Procedures have been devised for disbursement of compensation to the PAPs; these procedures will be elaborated in the form of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) by PkHA, in the light of SOPs developed by Planning and Development Department of GoKP for the management of Petty Cash Fund, for the project funded by the World Bank under MDTF. Detail of procedures devised under the RAP is as under:
9. **Verification of APs:** Verification of PAPs will be made through his/her NADRA National Identity Card (NIC). All PAPs must bring their original NIC and a copy of it at the time of receiving cheques or cash compensation. If a PAP is below 18 years or does not have NIC, then he/she should provide an affidavit with photograph duly attested/ signed by the head of local government. Finally identification of such PAP will be verified by minimum 2 members of the relevant APC.

10. **Payment of Compensation:** Payment to PAPs will be paid within 01 month, keeping in view the total strength of PAPs for which a schedule will be issued separately on clearance of RAP; payments of Rs. 5000/- or less can be paid in cash, only to those PAPs who do not have bank accounts and are not willing to open Bank accounts, as per SOPs notified by the Planning and Development Department of GoKP for MDTF. Any payments more than Rs. 5000/- will be paid through cross cheques.

11. **Vacation of Site:** Notices will be issued to the PAPs to receive the compensation payments, with time schedule, venue and a vacation notice to vacate the ROW within one month, as a result of one month advance notice. If a PAP will not vacate the ROW after getting payment of compensation and according to the given schedule, the Resettlement Specialist will submit an application to the GRC. GRC will decide action on case-to-case basis in coordination with APCs. However, PMU reserves the right of directly demolishing such structures if a PAP will not do this by the agreed deadline, in consultation with APCs and NOL from the Bank.

12. **Absent PAPs:** Absent PAP(s) may receive the compensation after the notified schedules of payments by providing a genuine proof that why he/she could not come to receive compensation on the due date. So far no absentee PAPs have been identified. However, if there will be any PAP(s) found missing in the future, the PMU will make all possible efforts by involving the APCs to contact/access to him/her. If not possible then PkHA will issue 3 consecutive official notices and a public notice in local newspaper informing the PAP to contact the PMU for payment.

13. For this purpose, PMU will deposit the entitled amounts in an escrow account for those PAPs until the project completion period or until all APs receive payments within the project period. If not, then money will be deposited with government treasury by the PkHA.

14. Payment of compensation will be made before one month prior to the actual possession of the ROW. No ROW will be possessed by the PkHA or handed over to the Contractor for commencement of construction works without full payment of due compensations to the PAPs except the extraordinary cases. However, in case of a dispute, the assessed / allocated amount of compensation will be pledged in the names of the concerned PAPs. In such cases, the PMU may possess the ROW before payment of compensation and will follow the decision of GRC, in consultation with APCs and NOL from the Bank.

15. The PKHA is responsible for timely provision of finances for RAP implementation for the compensations, and PMU will be responsible for administration of RAP implementation.

16. The compensation funds will transfer from the Bank to the designated bank account of PD and will be disbursed by the PMU to the PAPs.
17. The PMU through COs or a female staff will organize meetings with women to ensure that women are equally consulted and participate in the implementation of this RAP. If women will face any problems, APCs will facilitate the PMU to resolve the problems relating to resettlement.

9.7. RAP Implementation Schedule

18. A timeline for RAP approval, implementation and post implementation has been prepared in accordance with different steps covered under this RAP and presented in Table – 9.1. This RAP will be implemented, after clearance of the Bank, in a period of one month. But civil works will only start if the Bank will issue no objection after RAP is fully disclosed to the PAPs and the compensation package described in this RAP is fully delivered to the PAPs. The detail of activities to be conducted and time schedule for RAP implementation given in the Table – 9.1 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEPS</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Preparation and Approval of RAP</td>
<td>1. Preparation of first draft of the RAP</td>
<td>Design Consultants</td>
<td>October, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Disclosure of draft RAP on PKHA website</td>
<td>PD (ERRP), PKHA</td>
<td>November, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Submission of draft RAP to the Bank for approval.</td>
<td>PD (ERRP), PKHA</td>
<td>November, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clearance of RAP by the Bank</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>November, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Community Consultation and Disclosure</td>
<td>1. Training of PKHA staff, key contactor and supervision consultant staff.</td>
<td>Resource Persons from open market, Bank Social Specialist</td>
<td>November, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. RAP Disclosure: Translation of the RAP into Urdu</td>
<td>PD (ERRP), PKHA</td>
<td>November, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Distribution of the RAP to the Project Affected Person Committees, local Community Organizations and other stakeholders.</td>
<td>PKHA-PD (ERRP), DD (North), FIU (Resettlement/Social Safeguard Focal Point) and AD</td>
<td>November, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Disclosure of RAP in meetings with Project Affected Person Committees and location specific meetings with the PAPs and other stakeholders</td>
<td>AD PKHA/Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultants</td>
<td>November, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Distribution of Information Brochure in Urdu to the Project Affected Households through registered mail and to Affected Person Committees, and other stakeholders</td>
<td>PD (ERRP), PKHA , DD (North), FIU / AD</td>
<td>November, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Preparation of ID Cards of PAPs</td>
<td>DD (North), FIU / AD</td>
<td>November, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. One month advance notices to the PAPs before damages/demolishing structures</td>
<td>DD (North), FIU / AD</td>
<td>November, 2103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.8. Basis of Resettlement Costs and Unit Rates for Compensation

19. The unit rates applied in the determining the resettlement costs is elaborated as follows.

9.8.1. Unit Rate for Residential and Business Structures

20. The 06 partially affected houses having sufficient land to build a new structure within the same premises; full compensation will be given for the total covered area of the structure at replacement value. This will include the provision for the lost covered area. The analysis has revealed that all the 06 affected houses will be adjusted vide this approach and no house will be relocated to some other place. Compensation strategy was discussed in detail with the owners of the affected hoses and they showed their willingness to receive the proposed compensation for reconstruction of their houses within the same premises. The details of compensation payments for each type of construction along with allowances have been provided in Annexure – 17. The 02 micro business owners/operators bearing project minor impacts have not to relocate their businesses/shops to another location.

21. PKHA committed to provide compensation of various construction types of structures on the basis of Govt. of KPK Composite Schedule Rates (CSR) 2009 Quarter-1 with +8% factor for Swat District (as per Guidelines of NWFP CSR 2009) and +30% premium for inflation per annum. NWFP CSR 2009 is the latest available version whereas a +30 Premium per annum / year has been applied to take it at par with current (2013-14) market prices (+20 % Premium being used by Frontier Highways Authority for estimation of civil works). In addition, discussions
with the engineers of Works and Services Department of Swat District were also made besides collecting the information from the affected persons in this respect. To estimate the replacement value of residential and commercial structures, the assets have been standardized for compensation on an average unit rate per sq. ft. The affected structures are divided into 4 categories based on the type of construction material, detail of categories of unit rates are provided in Table 9.2.

Table – 9.2: Structures Types and Their Unit Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
<th>RATE/FT² (RS.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Roof = RCC; Walls = Burnt Bricks in Cement Mortar, Cement Plastered; Floor = Concrete</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Roof = Steel Girder + T-iron with Wooden Planks; Walls = Burnt Bricks in Cement Mortar, Cement Plastered; Floor = Plain Cement</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Roof = Wooden Girder + Wooden Ribs with Wooden Planks; Walls = Stone Masonry in Mud Mortar; Floor = Brick or Stone</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Roof = Steel Sheets; Walls = Wooden Planks or Stone Masonry in Mud; Floor = Brick or Stone</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. The Census Survey has revealed that 10 structures of various construction types will be affected to minor extent due to project works. Total costs for compensation of structures at replacement value works out to **Rs. 363,823/-.**

9.8.2. Unit Rate for Wood Trees

23. Data with respect to the type, number, age and ownership of trees was collected during the Census Survey. The survey has revealed that different types of 731 privately owned wood trees will be affected and none of the fruit trees will affect. All the affected trees are mostly at the pole stage with average age ranging between 8-13 years. This information was shared with the Forest Department of Govt. of KPK and the owners of private forests. As a result of these discussions / consultations, the average price/tree determined as Rs. 2000 ₹, (on the basis of average firewood per tree). Average weight of firewood from this size of trees is 3 mounds’ Rs. 600 / mound (600x3) = Rs. 1800/– says 2000 in total per tree.

9.8.3. Cost of Relocation of Public Utilities

24. Total cost of relocating the public utilities works out to be **Rs. 3,820,000/-** (Rs. 3,420,000/- for electric poles and Rs. 400,000 for telephone poles) based on average relocation cost of electric poles and telephones taken from PESCO and PTCL. Actual assessment will be done by these departments after clearance of RAP by the Bank.

9.8.4. Compensatory Plantation in Lieu of Loss of Forest Department Wood Trees
25. None of the forest trees were found in the Col. Budget for compensatory plantation is reflected in Environment Management Plan under Environment Impact Assessment.

9.8.5. Additional Assistance for Vulnerable Households

26. No vulnerable persons found among PAPs such as elderly, disabled, very poor, women headed household etc.

27. Income Restoration Strategy

28. The project involves rehabilitation, reconstruction and improvement of existing road within the available ROW. Livelihood assistance will be provided as given in the entitlement matrix. The following constitutes the income restoration strategy for this project for PAPs who suffer livelihood losses:

(a) **Livelihood Allowance**: The PAPs of two micro business shops, whose livelihoods will be temporarily affected, will be supported for their income losses @ Rs. 11,951/- per month, for the business interruption period of two months. These include owner business operators.

(b) **Severe Impact Allowance**: Resettlement Survey found no sever impacts on any of the PAPs.

(c) **Project-related Employment**: (for unskilled and semi–skilled tasks during construction): local AHHs will be given priority for project–related employment opportunities as drivers, carpenters, masons, clearing and digging work, and if possible, as clerks or basic administration support staff. To this end, the PkHA will incorporate such clause in the contracts of the civil works contractors that they will give preference to PAPs/AHHs in recruiting personnel, skilled and unskilled labor for project related works.

9.9. Relocation Strategy

None of the PAPs need relocation under this project.

9.10. Severe (Irreversible) Impacts

No severe impacts found on any of the structures/assets or income of PAPs as a result of survey.

9.11. Resettlement Budget

29. The resettlement cost for the 14.1 km long Shamozai- Dadahara Road of ERRP is based on the information provided in Chapter – 6 to mitigate adverse impacts of the project. The total estimated cost of RAP in PKR is **Rs. 6.384 M** or **USD$ 0.0634 M**. These include **Rs. 1.462 M** against loss of trees, **Rs. 0.208 M** against affected crops, **Rs. 0.363 M** against affected
structures, **Rs. 3.820 M** against relocation of public utilities **Rs. 0.057 M** for Livelihood & Shifting Allowances to PAPs is, **Rs. 0.500 M** for Training & Capacity Building and **Rs. 0.300 M** for hiring of an individual Resettlement Specialist (consultant) for a 3rd Party validation of the resettlement plan implementation. Table – 9.3 below provides a breakdown of the estimated resettlement costs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit Rate (Rs.)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Cost PKR</th>
<th>Total Cost in USD = PKR 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>1,462,000</td>
<td>14,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Kanal</td>
<td>5,788</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>208,368</td>
<td>2,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,670,368</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,704</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>3,638</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>363,823</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>363,823</strong></td>
<td><strong>364</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Relocation Cost of Public Utilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>L T Poles</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>3,420,000</td>
<td>34,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Telephone Poles</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,820,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,200</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Livelihood &amp; Shifting Allowances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Livelihood Allowance to Owners Business Operators with minor Impacts</td>
<td>months</td>
<td>23,902</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>47,804</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Shifting Allowance to Owner Business Operators with Minor Impacts</td>
<td>One time</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>57,804</strong></td>
<td><strong>578</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Training Costs</td>
<td>Lump Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>500,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cost of hiring Consultants for 3rd Party Validation</td>
<td>Lump Sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>300,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Resettlement Costs**  **6,384,552**  **63,846**


30. Following clauses will be included in the Contract Documents for social mitigation:

(i) This SIA / RAP, with all its provisions will be a part of the Project Contract Documents.

(ii) The contractor must possess the expertise in the application of national and provincial legislation / policies relating to protecting child and gender rights, occupational health and safety.

(iii) The contractor must possess knowledge of the World Bank’s safeguard policies, especially with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation, Access to Information, PAPs / public consultations and grievance redress mechanism.
(iv) The contractor, as a first priority, will make efforts to offer the available skilled and unskilled jobs to the identified affected households. For this purpose, details will be provided to the public through the office of PkHA by the contractor.

(v) The contractor will comply with all applicable labor laws.

(vi) The contractor will not differentiate between the men and women wages and benefits for work of equal nature.

(vii) The contractor will not employ child labor.

(viii) The contractor will disseminate information and raise awareness at work sites on the risks of sexually transmitted diseases i.e. HIV / AIDS, hepatitis to those employed for construction.
10.1. Institutional Arrangements

1. RAP will be implemented under the following institutional arrangements.

10.1.1. Project Management Unit (PMU)

2. PKHA is the Implementing Agency of the project. PKHA has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) for Phase-I of the project, having a dedicated Project Director and other essential staff. PMU staff will assist the project efforts in the resettlement and rehabilitation activities on timely and efficient manner. PMU will be provided with additional resettlement staff for project implementation and monitoring activities.

10.1.2. Field Implementation Unit (FIU)

3. PKHA has established a ‘Field Implementation Unit’ (FIU) to manage ERRP “Shamoza-Dadahara Road” implementation activities at the field level. The FIU is headed by Deputy Director (North) who will act as focal point for resettlement and social safeguards, The Deputy Director will be supported by a Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultants. The PKHA will create permanent cell to handle environmental and social safeguard issues in PkHA mainstream operations. FIU shall be responsible for general administration and implementation of RAP in the field, handing over of sites to the contractors for construction, coordination with other relevant authorities for timely relocation of various utility services, management of social safeguards and performance monitoring of civil works implementation. The project will hire a Resettlement Specialist (consultant) to provide assistance in the formation of this unit and training of staff, as well as support in implementation of RAP under the contract of Construction Supervision Consultant.

10.1.3. Affected Person’s Committees (APCs)

4. Two APCs have been formed along the project corridor; these have been elected by the PAPs. One Committee represents PAPs from Parai and the other Dadahara. Both APCs have elected their Chairperson with mutual consultation. Both committees will assist the resettlement and rehabilitation process and consultations with PAPs to address day-to-day social / resettlement issues due to the project implementation. The APCs will verify the identification of PAPs at the time of compensation payments. The Committees will ensure that after receipt of compensations, PAPs will vacate the ROW within the specified time indicated by the project in a notice to be given one month advance to each PAP/AHH, enabling construction works to begin. The institutional arrangements for RAP implementation are exhibited in Figure–10.1.
10.2. Capacity Building and Training

5. The PkHA lacks expertise at headquarters and field level to implement RAP and address other social issues. Although in Phase-1 project staff got trainings in social safeguards, however still PkHA, technical staff, supervision consultants and contractor staff need refresher training particularly the new staff of PkHA, to implement RAP and address other social issues. The key objective of training program is to ensure that the requirements of the RAP are clearly understood and followed throughout the project implementation. The project works are to start immediately and the staff will be dealing the social and resettlement issues. A training / capacity building Program is planned for the project functionaries, consists of two trainings; further details are given in Table – 10.1 below :
### Table – 10.1: Training Program for Capacity Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Participation</th>
<th>Training Imparting Agency / Person</th>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1       | Project Managers | Bank Social Specialist / Resettlement Consultants | ♦ Key points of World Bank Social safeguard policies  
♦ Introduction to Social Impact Assessment of the project  
♦ Social sensitivity of project area  
♦ Introduction to the RAP, its importance and step-by-step implementation of RAP | Two Courses, each of 3 days duration, (one prior to the start of the Project and the other just before the start of Construction Works) |
| 2       | Selected site personnel including project and contractor’s staff | Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultants | ♦ Introduction to the RAP, its importance and step-by-step implementation of RAP  
♦ Social sensitivities of the project area  
♦ Consultation process and its importance  
♦ Access to Information  
♦ Dealing with the Community Issues  
♦ Techniques of Social Monitoring  
♦ Awareness of transmissible diseases  
♦ Social and cultural values (including gender issues) | (Before start of Construction) 3 days |
| 3       | Survey Staff | Deputy Director (North), PkHA | Explanation of social parameters to be considered while carrying out technical works of the projects |  |
| 4       | Drivers | Deputy Director (North) PkHA | Road Safety, Defensive Driving, Waste Disposal, Cultural Values and Social Sensitivity |  |

**10.3. Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

6. The social and resettlement issues relating to the implementation of the Project works and their mitigation have been identified in the SIA and RAP document. However, in spite of best efforts, there is every chance that the individuals / communities affected by the project are dissatisfied with the measures adopted to mitigate the adverse social impacts of the project. For this purpose a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) has established to ensure timely and successful implementation of the project. It will provide a public forum to the aggrieved parties to raise their objections and address these issues adequately through conflict resolution.
7. The main objective of the GRM is to investigate charges of irregularities and complaints received from the PAPs and provide an early, transparent and fair resolution. Keeping in view the findings of SIA baseline study, it is anticipated that the nature of such complaints will relate to compensation matters by the project functionaries. Some of the grievances that may arise are listed as follows:

- Name of the AP may be missing from the list,
- Improper distribution of compensation in case of joint ownership
- Delays in the payment of compensation,
- Any disruption by the civil works contractors
- Non-observance of project principles as lay down in the RAP by different parties.
- Any other issue arising during the project implementation.
- Any unanticipated/unforeseen social impacts due to civil works activities.

10.3.1. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

8. Under the GRM, a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at project site, which will look into all the grievance cases related to social, resettlement and rehabilitation. The GRC will include:

- Project Director (Head of the Committee)
- Deputy Director (North), PkHA, (Secretary GRC at field level)
- Resident Engineer of Supervision Consultants (Member of the Committee)
- Four representatives of the Affected Person Committees (APCs) (Members of the Committee), two from each APC.
- Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultants

9. Deputy Director (North) PkHA will act as Secretary of the Committee. The Committee will meet at least twice a month or more frequently as per requirements and provide decision to resolve the issues. The PkHA will provide logistics for the committee meetings. The committee may request the complainant to attend and present his/her case. However, any aggrieved persons will have the right to register his/her case for resolution to the court, in case s/he is not satisfied with the decision of GRC.

10.3.2. Complaints Management Register (CMR)

10. The Deputy Director (North), PKHA will maintain a CMR to record grievances brought forward by affected persons and communities, and ensure that these are appropriately addressed. The complaint register will provide for: the date and particulars of the complaint; description of the grievance; follow-up action required; name of person responsible for implementing the action; a target date for redressal and up-dated status/final action with date. The DD (North) will be supported by the Resettlement Specialist of the Supervision Consultant
for this purpose. The actual measures taken to mitigate the concerns will also be recorded in the register. The complainant’s views on the remedial actions taken by PkHA will also be documented in the Register. All complaints received verbally or in writing will be properly documented and recorded in CMR. The bank will keep informed by reporting summary of complaints and their redressal in the monthly progress reports.

10.3.3. Conflict Resolution Procedure

11. The Deputy Director (North), PkHA will be the initiating authority to address the issues. The DD (N) will take a decision on the compliant within 3 days on receipt of compliant and will inform the complainant through Resident Engineer of Supervision Consultants. If complainant is not satisfied with his decision / action, the DD (North) will refer the case to GRC. The Committee will review the matter and suggest a remedial action within 4 days. If considered necessary, the Committee will also consult the complainant or concerned PAPs Committee. Once the Committee decides remedial action(s), the Deputy Director (North), PkHA with the support of Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultants will implement it within a week.

12. In case of no response on complaint is received within 15 days of lodging of complaint, the complainant may send a reminder to GRC with 07 day notice to redress the complaint.

13. In case of complainant’s disagreement with the decision of GRC, the DD (North), as Secretary of the Committee, will send case to PD, PkHA. The PD will respond within 07 days, PD can consult relevant APC. If complainant is not satisfied with the decision of GRC or PD, the complainant will have option to refer his/her case to the court of law. In case of such eventualities, all affected persons will be exempted from legal and administrative fees made / paid / incurred pursuant to the grievance redressal procedures. The conflict resolution process at project level is provided in Table – 10.2.

Table – 10.2: Conflict Resolution Process at Project Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Responsible Body</th>
<th>Complaint Resolution Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Complaint is received and registered</td>
<td>DD (North) Office / Project Site Office</td>
<td>RE (Supervision Consultants)</td>
<td>03 days from the date of registration (if not settled then Stage–2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Passed on to Grievance Redressal Committee</td>
<td>At project site</td>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>Within 4 days (if not settled then Stage–3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Referred to PD (ERRP), PKHA by the DD</td>
<td>PD Office</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>07 days from the date of receipt of complaint in PD’s office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>If not acceptable to PAP</td>
<td>Court of law</td>
<td>PAP</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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CHAPTER – 11 : MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1. General

14. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a mean to check, assess and evaluate the status of project activities on a regular basis. It helps in timely identification, analysis and removal of the bottlenecks at various stages of project implementation and expediting actions. The M&E of RAP implementation is a tool to serve the interests of the project planners, executors and operation managers, as they share common concern for timely corrective measures. Specifically, the objectives of the monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation are: (1) to ensure that the standard of living of PAPs is restored or improved, (2) to monitor whether the time lines are being met, (3) to assess whether compensation, rehabilitation measures are sufficient, (4) to identify problems or potential problems, and (5) to identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate hardships/issues. The M&E activities to ensure the effective implementation of RAP are described as follows:

11.2. Internal Monitoring

15. Internal monitoring of RAP implementation will be the responsibility of PkHA. It will be a continuous activity and will be managed by the Project Director through Deputy Director (North) and Assistant Director of PkHA. The DD (North) and AD will ensure that the Project functionaries carry out the following activities efficiently and transparently.

(a) Verification of project-affected persons on the basis of their national identity card numbers/photographs, to ensure that only those PAPs who recorded before cut-off date are allowed to claim entitlement benefits.
(b) Verification of the public utilities needing relocation.
(c) Ensure timely compensation to PAPs in an efficient and transparent manner.
(d) Recording compensation payments.
(e) Providing income restoration and rehabilitation allowances to the PAPs.
(f) Verifying that the amount to be paid as compensation and the schedule of compensation is in conformity with the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix.
(g) Recording and addressing the concerns of PAPs during and after resettlement.
(h) Recording the status of GRM in terms of grievances received and resolved.

16. The Deputy Project Director who is also responsible for implementation of RAP in the field, will prepare Monthly Reports of monitoring activities and submit to the Project Director within a week of following month under a separate head namely “Implementation of RAP” with details of the issues aroused and the mitigation measures adopted under Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM). In addition to this, the Resettlement Specialist under supervision consultant will prepare his/her own monitoring reports, and also train Environment and Social Staff, after their hiring. The Project Director will share these reports with the Bank and relevant staff of KPK government.
11.3. Monitoring Role and Responsibilities

17. The role and responsibilities under M & E plan are described as under:

(a) The Project Director shall overall responsible, with the help of DD-North, for monitoring the progress of resettlement activities under the RAP and status of the project’s consultation strategy, based on the monitoring and reporting by DD (North), PkHA.

(b) The PkHA will review efficacy of the M&E arrangements on quarterly basis, relating to social and resettlement issues, and refine the arrangements accordingly. In this respect, PkHA will also take into consideration the findings / suggestions made by the Resettlement Specialist under Supervision Consultants and third party consultant engaged for external monitoring of RAP implementation.

11.4. M & E Arrangements

18. A Social and Resettlement Committee (SRC) consisting of DD (North), DD (Environment), representatives of Supervision Consultants, Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant and contractors’ representative will be formed at the project level. This committee will be responsible for coordinating the social and RAP implementation and monitoring issues and reporting to the PD. The committee will be required to convene monthly or more frequent meetings at initial stages of the project as per requirements. DD-North will act as Secretary of the committee and also responsible to convene meetings and keeping record of these meetings. The Secretary will also responsible to implement decision of this committee in coordination of other members. The committee will ensure that following activities are carried out transparently and according to the provisions of the RAP by the responsible persons.

- Verifying PAPs on the basis of specified documents
- Verifying public utilities identified for relocation
- Carrying out a consultation and dissemination campaign with regard to RAP i.e. entitlement packages, compensation procedures, grievance redressal mechanism etc.
- Functioning of grievance redressal committee to ensure fairness and transparency during the RAP implementation process
- Preparing individual entitlement files
- Preparing and approving compensation budgets, if needed.
- Ensuring one month advance notice is given to PAPs before damages to the structures.
- Ensuring and recording compensation payments
- Providing income restoration and rehabilitation assistance to PAPs
- Identifying and addressing major issues of conflict between PAPs and the Contractors during implementation of resettlement activities or civil works.
- Record the status of the GRM in terms of grievances received and resolved.

19. In addition, to further strengthen the RAP implementation and monitoring arrangements, the Contract Administration and Construction Supervision Consultants will provide a Resettlement Specialist (TORs of the specialist attached at Annexure 20) to review the status
of RAP implementation in the light of policy, principles, targets, budget and duration that has been laid down in the RAP.

20. The Deputy Director (N) will provide findings of monitoring activities in the Monthly Progress Reports under a separate sub-head “Internal Monitoring of Resettlement Activities and Social Issues”, with detail of compensation paid, to be paid, resettlement/social issues aroused and the mitigation measures adopted under Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

11.5. External Monitoring/Third Party Validation

11. The PkHA will engage a firm/individual/academia for 3rd Party Validation of RAP implementation. The firm/individual/academia for 3rd Party Validation will develop monitoring and evaluation indicators for the study on the basis of following parameters.

21. The external monitoring will be carried out after full implementation of RAP. The objectives of this process is to ensure that the provisions of the RAP are being implemented, public consultations are carried out, grievance redressal mechanism is adopted, the PkHA, Contractor and the Supervision Consultants are maintaining up-to-date records of their activities. The Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultants would provide support to the PkHA in monitoring the implementation of RAP. The external monitor will review the status of RAP implementation in the light of policy, principles, targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the RAP. The key tasks during monitoring include:

(i) Develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation including Community Participation, consultation and disclosure, and make assessments against the indicators;
(ii) Institutional arrangements and effectiveness and efficiency of PMU, FIU and Supervision Consultants in RAP Implementation;
(iii) Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been met. Involve the PAPs and community groups in assessing the impacts of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
(iv) Review and verify the progress in RAP implementation of the project and prepare a report for PMU and the World Bank.
(v) Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the PAPs and the livelihood opportunities as well as the quality of life of PAPs of project-induced changes.
(vi) Evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultation process with PAPs, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
(vii) socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs in the post–resettlement / rehabilitation period;
(viii) communications and reactions from PAPs on entitlements, compensation;
(ix) changes in housing / business restoration and income levels;
(i) grievance procedures; its recording, reporting and processing time and its redressal;
(ii) Level of satisfaction of PAPs in the post resettlement period.
(iii) Assessment of the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability for drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.
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