



**Water & Sanitation Agency
Lahore Development Authority**

LAHORE WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Resettlement Plan

Package 3: Surface Water Treatment Plant

11 October 2019

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
APC(s)	Affected Persons Committee (s)
BOQ	Bill of Quantities
BOR	Board of Revenue
CAS	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge
CDC	Compensation Disbursement Committee
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
DPAC	District Price Assessment Committee
EA	Executing Agency
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contractor
GoPb	Government of Punjab
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoPb	Government of Punjab
GRC	Grievances Redress Committee
HH	Household
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRS	Market Rate Schedule
NA	Not Applicable
NGO	Non-Government Organization
DBO	Design, Build and Operate Contractor
PD	Project Director
PMU	Project Management Unit
RP	Resettlement Plan
SRS	Social and Resettlement Specialist
SWTP	Surface Water Treatment Plant
WASA	Water and Sanitation Agency

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Acre	A unit of land area equal to 4,840 square yards (0.405 hectare)
Affected Household	All members of a household operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project. The "Household" (HH) means people living in a dwelling who usually prepare and/or eat their meals together (having one/shared kitchen).
Affected Persons	Affected Persons/Displaced Persons means the member of affected households who will be losing private land and structures or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of involuntary acquisition of land.
Assistance	Support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.
Census of Affected People	Census is a complete and accurate count of the people that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the census of affected population provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation. The survey focuses on income-earning activities and other socioeconomic indicators. Inventory of losses the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Compensation	Payment in cash for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
Community	A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic or traditional ties, or through a shared locality.
Corridor of Impact	Corridor of Impact (Col) is working area falling within Right of Way (RoW) or outside the ROW. It is generally used to restrict to carry out any civil/development activity.
Cut-off-date	The date used to determine if persons without legal or recognizable rights on the affected land will be eligible for resettlement assistance. For this Project, the completion date of the census of project-displaced/affected persons is considered the cut-off date. Persons who occupy or build structures in the project area or alignment after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation for their affected assets and will not be provided with resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
Grievance Procedure	The process of complaints and grievance redressal established under the Project and prevail under law and regulations, or administrative authority, to enable land and other property owners and other affected/displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.
Household	One or more families residing in same building or compound using same stove to cook their meals and share day to day household expenses can be considered as one household.
Encroachers	Encroachers extend their structures or occupy land beyond their titled land into adjacent land owned by the state or private neighbors. The person is an encroacher on the portion of the property occupied to which the person does not hold legal title.
Entitled Displaced/ Affected Persons	The titleholders / the persons in whose name the project-affected land, building, business is registered/who run the business and who is authorized to receive the compensation and/or resettlement assistance granted for the acquisition of land, loss of structures or business.
Entitlement	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to affected/displaced persons in the respective eligibility category. Entitlements include a range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business or livelihood restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Household	Household means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit and cooking from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other.
Livelihood Restoration	Support to restore and/or improve the incomes of affected/displaced persons through allowances and provision of alternative means of income generation.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Executing Agency	Agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design, and implementation of a development project.
Income Restoration	Income Restoration means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of APs to a minimum of the pre-project level.
Involuntary Resettlement	Any resettlement, which does not involve willingness of the persons being adversely affected but is forced through an instrument of law. Development projects results in

	unavoidable resettlement losses that displaced/affected persons have no option but to rebuild their lives, incomes and asset bases elsewhere.
Katcha	A structure with both the walls and roof made of materials that include grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood.
Kanal	A kanal is a traditional unit of land area in Pakistan. This is equivalent to about 505.857 square meters.
Land Acquisition	the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Land Acquisition	Land acquisition means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Livelihood Restoration Program	Programs intended to replace or restore quality of life indicators (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, income) and maintain or improve economic security for Project-Affected People through provision of economic and income-generating opportunities, including, but not limited to, activities such as training, agricultural production and processing and small and medium enterprises.
Market Value	The value of an asset determined by market transaction of similar assets and finally arrived at after negotiations with the owners. It includes transaction costs and without the depreciation and deductions for salvaged building material.
Marla	The marla is a traditional unit of area that is used in Pakistan. The marla is equal to the square rod, or 272.25 square feet, 30.25 square yards, or 25.2929 square meters. As such, it was exactly one 160th of an acre.
Meaningful Consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected/displaced persons; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected persons and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Moza	Moza is a land revenue unit as reflected in the Revenue Department record, moza can have more than one village
Non-Resident	A household (or individual) that has land or an asset in the Project affected Area, which existed on or before the Entitlement Cut-off Date, but who resides outside the Project Affected Area.
Non-Titleholder	Non-titled those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land and assets that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them.
Physical Displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of involuntary acquisition of land.
Pacca	A structure with both the walls and roof made of materials that include tiles, cement sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime, and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.
Rehabilitation Assistance	Support provided to affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	Displacement or physical moving of the affected persons from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.
Relocation Assistance	Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. Relocation assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to the affected persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that compensate affected persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Replacement Cost	Cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions. It is the open/fair market value of a project affected property. For agriculture land, this includes reference to land of equal size, type and productive potential in the vicinity of the affected land and land preparation costs where required. For houses and other buildings, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings.
Resettlement	Resettlement is a general term related to land acquisition and compensation for loss of asset whether it involves actual relocation, loss of land, shelter, assets or other means of livelihood.
Resettlement Plan (RP)	The planning document that describes what will be done to mitigate the direct adverse social and economic impacts associated with the involuntary taking of land.
Severely Affected	The affected persons who will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Severance	This means the depreciation in the value of land the affected person retain where part only of land holding is acquired.
Squatters	Squatters are the people who entirely occupy and use a plot of land to which they have no title. They may occupy either state or private land.
Semi Pacca	A structure with both the walls and roof that are made of materials that include wood, planks, grass, leaves, and wall are made of bricks walls with mud masonry or un-burnt brick.
Structures	All buildings including primary and secondary structures, including houses and ancillary buildings, living quarters, infrastructures, and walls.
Titleholder	Land Owners as recorded in revenue records, or Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State laws
Vulnerable Household	The households disproportionately affected by land acquisition and resettlement, including non-titleholders/informal users of land, marginal farmers/agriculture tenants or those who become marginal as a result of land acquisition that include the affected households below the poverty line, the landless; elderly, disabled and female headed households and those without legal title to land.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Government of the Punjab, through the Lahore Water and Sanitation Agency (LWASA), is planning to implement the project comprising establishment of the Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) and the intake water channel (the proposed project), and seeks financial support from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). To address the resettlement impacts the proposed project and to comply with the national regulatory as well as AIIB Environmental and Social Policy requirements, the present Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared. The proposed project is the Package-3 of the overall Lahore Water and Wastewater Management Plan (LWWMP).

A. Project Background and Introduction

2. Pakistan is in the group of countries that are now moving from the state of water stressed to water scarce countries. High population growth, increasing urbanization, inefficient irrigation practices, unsustainable water use, and fragmented management are placing enormous pressure on surface and ground water resources. Lahore depends entirely on groundwater to meet the water demand of its 11.1 million of population. Water is abstracted through 585 tube-wells installed in the city, and is then pumped into the main distribution system. The extraction of groundwater has resulted in rapid depletion of groundwater table (about 1.0 meter per annum). According to the 'Final Master Plan Report for Lahore 2040', Lahore aquifer is facing increasingly negative trend since the 1970's due to population growth, urbanization and excessive pumping. The number of tube wells is also increasing with every passing day. Consequently, several existing tube wells are becoming non-functional and the City has started to face severe water shortages. Thus, the groundwater source alone does not seem to be a dependable / reliable source into the future. Lahore receives an average annual rainfall of about 715 mm, which does not contribute much in recharging the aquifer, as groundwater abstraction rate is much higher than the recharge. ¹There is more abstraction of ground water as compared to the recharge owing to the low discharge of Ravi River, which is almost dry in the winter and summer season except the rainy season / flooding in July- August every year, thereby resulting in chances of further depletion of water table and failure of tube-wells.

3. Presently, all the domestic and industrial wastewater from Lahore city is being discharged without any treatment directly to the River Ravi, which is located along west side of the City, and thus heavily polluting the river. It is estimated that River Ravi receives 2,454,888 m³/day (540 MGD), wastewater from Lahore Water and Sanitation Agency (LWASA) and other municipal service providers and industrial estates, and this has converted the river into a sewage drain. On the other hand, River Ravi plays a major role in replenishing Lahore's groundwater aquifer. Due to mass contamination of the river, polluted water may seep-down making the groundwater unfit for drinking purpose and affecting soil fertility. This has serious health and hygiene implications for the residents and major environmental implications for the city's water bodies and River Ravi.

4. In order to address these issues in Lahore, Water and Sanitation Agency (WASA) Lahore has proposed the LWWMP. LWASA is the Executing Agency of the LWWMP. The overall objectives of the LWWMP are to improve reliability of water supply and wastewater services in the metropolitan city of Lahore and improve operational performance of the Lahore Water and Sanitation Services Agency. The LWWMP is being considered for funding by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for (i) constructing infrastructure to divert water from a nearby irrigation channel - the 'Bambawala Ravi Bedian Depalpur' (BRBD) Canal, and (ii) construction of a new state-of-the art surface water treatment plant (SWTP) with a capacity of 244,579 m³/d (53.8 MGD), and (iii) supplying it to the most densely populated areas of the city i.e. Baghbanpura, Fatehgarh, Mustafabad and Shadipura. The BRBD Canal flows in the east of Lahore, from North to South. The Canal off takes from Lower Chenab Canal (LCC) at Bambanwala.

¹ JICA Study in 2010 titled "Preparatory Study on Lahore Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Improvement Project

LCC, itself off takes from Marala Barrage. The BRBD is about 175 Km long (537 RDs). It is an earthen channel except for a short lined central segment. Although design capacity at the head is 7260 cusec, the maximum discharge is around 5000 cusecs. Among others, one of the reasons of limiting discharge to 5000 cusecs is the limited design capacity of Syphon for crossing of River Ravi. LWASA intends to induct 1000 cusecs (540 MGD) surface water after design / construction of new Ravi Syphon parallel to the existing outlived Syphon (70 years old) and the Intake structure of BRBD canal at junction of Bhaini Road by the Punjab Irrigation department (PID). The PID will be responsible for the construction of (i) New Ravi Syphon; (ii) Intake Structure; and (iii) Raw Water Channel. As part of wastewater management in Lahore, the project will assist LWASA in construction of a modern conveyance system by constructing trunk sewers through underground tunneling (a trenchless technique which minimizes excavation). The project will also rehabilitate the storm water infrastructure. Introduction of consumer metering and replacement of 81 km old network will significantly reduce the non-revenue water which is currently estimated at 45% of total supplied water.

5. In accordance with the legal and regulatory framework of Government of Punjab and AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Standards, a study of environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) has been carried out. As a result of this study, an ESIA report has been prepared for the two components of the project while one supplementary ESIA will be prepared for the new Ravi syphon. The environmental and social reports include:

- 1) ESIA for Water Supply Infrastructure (Addendum ESIA for Ravi Syphon will be prepared during its design) (presented under a separate cover)
- 2) ESIA for Sewerage System from Larech Colony to Gulshan-e-Ravi (Trunk Sewer) (presented under a separate cover)
- 3) ESIA for two Wastewater Treatment Plants (presented under a separate cover).

6. The present Resettlement Plan has been prepared for the Package 03 (SWTP and raw water Intake Channel) and another RP has been prepared for the Package 04. In total the following Resettlement Plans (RP) have been / will be prepared for the Project:

- 1) RP for Package 03 Surface Water Treatment Plant and raw water Intake Channel (the present document);
- 2) RP for Package-04 - Transmission Main, Feeding Mains and Distribution System (presented under a separate cover)
- 3) RP for Ravi Siphon will be prepared during its design (to be presented under a separate cover)
- 4) RPs for Wastewater Treatment Plants (to be presented under a separate cover).

B. Objectives of the Package 03

7. The main objective of the proposed Project's (Package-03) is to:

- Provide 24/7 supply of adequate quantity of safe drinking water to the contiguous urban core (LWASA service area) through a unified water supply network;
- To rationalize and manage water demand through conservation and metering;
- Ensuring sustainable provision of water through reliance on multiple sources like surface supplies, rainwater harvesting and even closure of some of the existing wells overlying acutely low water levels;
- Maximizing the efficiency of the water supply system by creating self-sustaining Distribution Management Zones and Distribution Management Areas, acting as Cost Centers;
- Instituting a robust water measurement and monitoring system at the production, distribution and consumer end to minimize NRW;

- Improvement in distribution network geometry whereby balancing reservoirs and reducing the cost of pumping.

C. Category of the proposed project

8. The Punjab Environmental Protection Act categorizes the proposed project as Schedule-II (F) while the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of AIIB categorizes the proposed project as **Category 'A'** for involuntary resettlement impacts as per AIIB's Environment and Social Policy and Standards. The AIIB's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management and ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement, are applicable to LWWMP.

D. Resettlement Plant Procedures and Requirements

9. The clearing of the land and initiation of civil works on the SWTP and Intake Channel sites will be contingent to the following requirements: (i) endorsement and allocation of the required funds for the RP by LWASA, Government of Punjab; (ii) approval of the RP by AIIB and disclosure to the public; and (iii) commencement of civil works is subject to the full payment of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and allowances. The Livelihood Restoration Plan will be implemented during the construction phase.

E. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

10. The foot print of preliminary design of Package 03 determined that the construction of SWTP and raw water Intake Channel would cause involuntary resettlement impacts to a considerable scale. Efforts were made to avoid and minimize displacement and resettlement to the maximum possible extent. This section provides detailed quantification of the impacts of SWTP and raw water Intake Channel based on final preliminary design. The total affected households (AHs) are 219 with 1488 affected persons (APs) 706 male and 782 female. The 188 AHs will be severely affected and among them are 180 vulnerable AHs. The involuntary resettlement impacts of SWTP and raw water Intake Channel involve: (i) permanent loss of 324 acres (131 hectares) of private agriculture land by 110 households (HHs) with 51 female and 114 male titleholders, out of which 2 AHs are involved in sharecropping, (ii) loss of agriculture land by 4 AHs of agriculture tenants; (iii) loss of an orchard at 2 acres (0.8 hectare) with 343 guava trees (iv) loss of 118 other different types of fruit trees (v) loss of crops on 321 acres of land, (vi) loss of 481 wood trees; (vii) demolition of 11 structures that including one temporarily non-operational steel casting factory; one cattle cum dairy farm with residence of farm labor; 7 farm houses having residences of 9 HHs of permanent agriculture laborer, one room built for tube well, and one under construction dairy farm. (viii) The loss of farm houses will cause physical displacement of 9 HHs. These farm houses are also used for storage of agriculture inputs, agriculture produce and farm implements; (ix) cause loss of income and livelihood by 50 HHs of permanent agriculture laborer; (x) loss of income and livelihood by 4 households of seasonal labor contractors (2 female and 2 male contractors); (xi) approx. 50 households of 84 female and 38 male daily wage seasonal agriculture laborer; (xii) dismantling of 15 tube well boreholes and tubes and their relocation; (xiii) partial loss and severance of two formal roads and a number of informal access ways of villages; (xiv) rehabilitation of electricity transmission lines; (xv) impact on the quality of two main road due to transportation of construction machinery and material.

F. Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

11. A long process of consultation was carried out from 9 July to 30 August 2019 for social impact assessment. Consultations were also conducted with a number of other stakeholders. The APs and other stakeholders' concerns and suggestions have been incorporated in the RP and Environment and Social

Management Plan (ESMP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP). Consultation with APs and other stakeholders will be a continuous process in all phases of the Project lifecycle.

12. A stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) has been developed as a standalone document, as a part of the ESIA and RP, for SWTP and associated infrastructure by following AIIB ES standards and international best practices. The SEP will act as a guideline to enable the Lahore Water and Sanitation Agency (LWASA), the Executing Agency of the LW&WMP, and other involved parties, to systematically carry out socially and gender inclusive consultations with the stakeholders, to record their views and concerns and implement mitigation measures. The plan is aimed at enabling active and meaningful engagement of the stakeholder groups, especially the affected persons and venerable groups of APs, and assures disclosure of information in a timely manner. The effective implementation of the SEP will mitigate the risks of poor stakeholder relations, particularly with affected people throughout the project lifecycle. The SEP will be disclosed to the affected persons and other stakeholders in the same manner as the RP. The SEP is also attached as annex to the RP and ESIA as Annex 13. The key features of the SEP are (i) identification and analysis of primary and other key stakeholders; (ii) principles and key considerations for stakeholder engagement; (iii) stakeholder engagement approach; (iv) detail of GRM in the legal framework of Government of Punjab (GoPb) and project specific GRM; (v) SEP implementation methodology; (vi) a plan for stakeholder engagement activities throughout the project lifecycle; (vii) SEP monitoring, reviews and reporting (viii) key issues identified through stakeholder engagement activities during preparation of ESIA and RP and their addressal.

13. The SEP is a “living” document which will be regularly updated to include and enable documentation of all consultation activities undertaken and adaptation of stakeholder engagement approach and methodology in the light of results of monitoring and reviews to ensure appropriateness and effectiveness approach and methods used in engaging stakeholders (evaluation).

G. Entitlements

14. Eligibility to receive resettlement assistance was limited by a **cut-off date of 23 August 2019 for SWTP and 25 September for raw water Intake Channel**, the date of completion of the APs census. People moving in the proposed lands for SWTP and Intake Channel after this date will not be entitled to any compensation and resettlement assistance or rehabilitation. However, any APs not covered in the census can be enlisted subject to presentation of sufficient proof of their existence at the said location before the cut-off-date. They will be asked to provide attested copies of their applications along with identification cards signed and stamped by the elected representative and identification of such APs will also be verified by minimum 3 members of affected persons committee. The Social and Resettlement Staff of Project Management Consultants (PMC) shall be responsible for the verification.

15. The mitigation measures have been developed to fully mitigate the impacts of unavoidable adverse impacts. A number of measures for restoration of incomes and livelihood and rehabilitation of APs have been defined in the RP for potentially affected persons to restore their social and economic status prior to the project. These include:

- (i) severe impact allowance;
- (ii) subsistence/transitional allowance;
- (iii) provision of transition allowance;
- (iv) additional vulnerability allowance;
- (v) employment during project Implementation;

- (vi) A Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan (LRIP) for livelihood and restoration and improvement;

16. An entitlement matrix (Table 1) has been designed to (i) cover all affected persons regardless of formal legal rights; and (ii) restore or enhance livelihoods of all categories of affected persons, particularly those who are non-titleholders, severally affected and vulnerable. Those affected by the project will receive additional measures in the form of assistance and full support during the resettlement process to ensure that those affected are not disadvantaged, and regain, and even improve their lost income and sources of livelihood. Based on the above broad principles, the APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, depending on the scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerabilities of the APs. The details of entitlements are given in Table 1:

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled APs	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
Package 3: Surface Water Treatment Plant				
1	Permanent loss of off-the-road and on-the-road agricultural land	All land losses	Legal Owner(s) of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation of off-the-road land at ²replacement cost plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge; free of taxes, registration and transfer costs; 50 ft. depth of land on Bhaini Road, Syphon Road and Natt Road would be compensated at prevailing commercial rates plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge; free of taxes, registration and transfer costs; If LAC fails to announce award within six months of the publication of declaration under section 6, LWASA/the officer responsible for the delay shall be liable to pay 8% compound interest per year.
2	Severance impact on agriculture land plots	Access restricted to agriculture lands, infrastructure, social services, social networks, and male and female seasonal agriculture labor to agriculture lands	All affected people including titleholders, tenants and seasonal agriculture labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LWASA will either (i) cover raw water in-take channels or (ii) connect severed piece of lands through access roads, bridges or underpasses and existing or SWTP new roads. The locations of such infrastructure will be finalized in consultations with affected communities. Installation of pipes to connect the severed water channels for irrigation of severed pieces of agriculture lands. Cost will be budgeted under civil works Construct boundary wall of SWTP and fencing its access road to protect public especially children and animals from SWTP pond. Cost will be budgeted under civil works
3	Temporary impact on arable or non-arable land	Land required temporarily during civil works	All owners of rented land/lease holders (with and without title)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land will be temporarily acquired by a short-term lease agreement between the landowner(s)/leaseholder(s) and contractor with the approval of Project Director. Rental terms will have to be negotiated to the satisfaction of the concerned landowners/leaseholder. Full restoration/reclamation of land to original use by the contractor, as agreed with land owner(s)/leaseholder(s).

² The replacement cost is equivalent to the market value of the land/assets, sufficient to replace the lost assets and cover transaction costs.

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled APs	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will make the payment of temporary land acquisition and restoration from civil works budget.
4	Loss of crops	Loss of crop	Titleholders of land, cultivators (non-registered agriculture Tenants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of standing crops, compensation at full gross market rate for the standing crops based on average production of crops as calculated by Agriculture Department, GoPb. Assistance to affected tenants in identifying suitable land plots for cultivation.
5	Loss of wood trees	Affected trees	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood Trees: Cash compensation of timber trees at replacement cost to the cultivator based on the market value of their dry wood volume as calculated by Punjab Forest, Wildlife and Fisheries Department, GoPb. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
6	Loss of fruit trees	Affected trees	Title holders, non-titleholder cultivators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on market value of annual net product multiplied by 5 years and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
7	Loss of irrigation wells	Loss of source of irrigation	Owners of irrigation tube wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for loss of tube wells, boring of similar depth equal to the local market rates.
8	Loss of structures	Loss of structures	All owners of affected structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at ³ replacement cost for affected structures by type of construction and other fixed assets calculated at the latest ⁴Market Rate System as fixed by the Finance Department-GoPb, free of depreciation and exclusive of taxes. Cost of salvaged material will not be deducted either and salvaged material will be the property of affected person(s). In case of partial loss, cash assistance (compensation) will be provided to restore the remaining structure, if owner or occupier decides to retain the remaining part of the structure. If more than 25% of the building's area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure without deducting depreciation and salvaged material costs. Cash compensation at the replacement cost for immovable assets attached to the land and/ or buildings will be determined by qualified and experienced civil engineers in the relevant field with the assistance of civil quantity surveyors.

³ Replacement cost for structures includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings. The compensation against loss of structures will be compensated at the replacement cost calculated by following latest MRS rates of the GoPb
<https://finance.punjab.gov.pk/system/files/LAHORE-2-2019.pdf>

⁴ <https://finance.punjab.gov.pk/system/files/Biannual%20Notification%202nd-2019.pdf>

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled APs	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-notification of Section 4 of non-affected land plots (khasras) soon after publication of notification of Section 5A, after the exact demarcation of dimensions, apportionment of khasras and boundaries of land to be acquired. Provision of PKR15, 000/structure transport allowance to owners of farm structures to cover transport expenses of salvage material including loading/unloading labor charges. If LAC fails to announce award within six months of the publication of declaration under section 6, LWASA/the officer responsible for the delay shall be liable to pay 8% compound interest per year.
9	Dislocation Allowance	Loss of residence	Physically displaced households of full time agriculture workers/ tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions of PKR 15, 000/ as shifting allowance to physically displaced households of farm-houses who belong to affected villages and RKR 30,000/ to outsiders to cover transportation cost of belongings, loading and unloading expenses. One time cash assistance as dislocation subsidy equivalent to 6-months prevailing average rent of the area for moving to alternate house, PKR 7,000/ per month (PKR 7000 x 6=42000 in total). Provision of one time transitional allowance to cover extraordinary living expenses at the rate of PKR 50,000/ household (lump-sum) to the AHs from the affected villages and PRK 100,000/household to the AHs from non-affected areas. Cash compensation to residents for loss of utilities instead of owners if installation expenses were born by the residents.
10	Severe impact due to loss of income and employment	Land based severe impacts due to loss of agriculture land	All AHs lose more than 10% of family income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One time lump-sum allowance for <i>severe impact</i> to the titleholders equal to market value of gross annual yield of lost agriculture land for two years.
		Loss of farm based employment	AHs of full time agriculture workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One time lump-sum rehabilitation assistance to full time agriculture workers for <i>severe impact due to loss of employment</i> equal to minimum wage rate of GoPb for one year (17500x12=210,000/household).
11	Livelihood restoration and rehabilitation to vulnerable AHs	Loss of livelihood	AHs below poverty line (small landholders, full time agriculture workers, female headed households)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One adult member of the affected household will be entitled for skill development and improvement training or setting up micro enterprises with 100,000/ cash assistance to utilize the existing or new income generating skills or establishment of micro enterprises with technical assistance under Livelihood Restoration Program. Eligibility of affected households to livelihood restoration interventions as per provisions in the Livelihood Restoration Plan. Provision of credit up to 200,000/ from revolving fund to men and women to support alternate on-farm and non-farm livelihood activities through a non-profit organization. Full time employment opportunity to at least one member during civil works at a rate not lowers than the official minimum wage rate of GoPb.
			Seasonal agriculture labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One adult member of affected households, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development or

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled APs	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improvement training or setting up micro enterprises with technical assistance under Livelihood Restoration Program. Access to provision of credit up to 100,000/- from revolving fund to men and women with technical assistance to support alternate on-farm and non-farm livelihood activities through a non-profit organization. Full time employment opportunity to at least one member during civil works at a rate not lower than the official minimum wage rate of GoPb.
12	Benefit sharing	Multiple losses	All affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of free of cost safe drinking water facility to all 4 affected villages (Ganja Sindhu, Natt, Bhaseen and Jandiala) through community stand posts with operations and maintenance facilities.
13	Advance notices	All categories of losses	All affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All affected households irrespective of categories of eligibility and entitlements, will be given advance notices in writing before the loss occurs (i) first notice 6 months in advance; (ii) second notice three months in advance; (iii) third notice one month in advance; (iv) fourth notice 7 days in advance; and (v) fifth notice 24 hrs advance. All affected communities including both male and female will also be provided advance notices before starts of civil work (i) first notice three months in advance; (ii) second notice one month in advance; (iii) third notice 7 days in advance; and (iv) fourth notice 24 hrs advance.
14	Relocation and rehabilitation of public utilities	Shifting of electricity poles, transmission lines, telephone poles and lines	LESCO, and other relevant agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LWSA will pay relocation cost to relevant companies for relocation and rehabilitation of public utilities.
15	Unanticipated impacts	All type of losses	All affected persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the entire course of project implementation, the PMU will be responsible to deal with any unanticipated adverse impacts in the light of spirit of the principles of this Entitlement Matrix. Any additional impacts will be documented and if required, the Entitlement Matrix will be updated by the PMU to mitigate adverse impacts after verification of their occurrence and social impact assessment and mitigation plan in the form of addendum(s) to this RP by ES staff of PMC for endorsement by LWSA and approval of AIIB.

H. Information Disclosure

17. The RP will be disclosed on the websites of AIIB and LWSA and/or the Project; and will be translated into Urdu. The full RP in English and Urdu will be made available at key accessible and convenient locations including office of LWSA, district administration, Lahore Development Authority. Planning and Development Department (P&DD), Housing Urban Development and Public Health Engineering Department (HUD&PHED), Urban Policy Unit, village information centers and other places convenient to the APs. In return, the APs' representatives will disseminate it through localized means of communication. An information brochure in Urdu containing a summary of the RP will be prepared and

distributed to all AHs. The Social and Resettlement staff of PMU and resettlement staff of Project Management Consultants (PMC) will hold meetings with APs in affected villages and make the APs aware of important aspects of the RP, their entitlements, LRIP, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through face-to-face communication.

I. Grievance Redress Mechanism

18. A three-tier GRM has been designed to provide a time-bound, early, transparent and fair resolution for APs' and stakeholder grievances. The environment and social (ES) staff of PMU, PMC and EPC Contractor will undertake public awareness campaigns on the GRM. All complaints received verbally or in writing will be properly documented and recorded in the Complaint Management Register(s). In addition, an easy-to-access web-based GRM will be implemented.

J. Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building for Resettlement Plan Implementation

19. LWASA will overall supervise the project and will implement the RP through PMU. The PMU will hire a Senior Social and Resettlement Staff to oversee implementation and monitoring of RP and other social issues throughout the Project implementation and operations. The social staff of PMC, under the lead of a Senior Social Specialist will carry out the supervision and internal monitoring, of the RP and social aspects of ESMP implementation. A capacity building plan has been developed for capacity building of LWASA and other implementing parties to build their capacity for effective environment and social management of the Project.

L. Internal and Third-Party Monitoring of RP Implementation, and Evaluation

20. The internal monitoring of RP implementation will be the responsibility of the LWASA through Social and Resettlement Staff of PMC and would be assisted by social staff of EPC Contractor. The LWASA shall submit the bi-annual RP internal monitoring reports to AIIB during the Project implementation. The PMU will engage the services of third party (a firm or an individual expert) with the approval of AIIB to undertake annual external monitoring of RP implementation. An evaluation of outcomes of the RP will be carried out after completion of RP implementation to assess whether RP activities achieved their objectives. All resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to the public through LWASA and AIIB websites.

CHAPTER 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

21. Government of Punjab, through the Lahore Water and Sanitation Agency (LWASA), is planning to implement the project comprising establishment of the Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) and the intake water channel (the proposed project), and seeks financial support from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). To address the resettlement impacts the proposed project and to comply with the national regulatory as well as AIIB Environmental and Social Policy requirements, the present Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared. The proposed project is the Package-3 of the overall Lahore Water and Wastewater Management Plan (LWWMP).

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. Pakistan is in the group of countries that are now moving from the state of water stressed to water scarce countries. High population growth, increasing urbanization, inefficient irrigation practices, unsustainable water use, and fragmented management are placing enormous pressure on surface and ground water resources. Lahore depends entirely on groundwater to meet the water demand of its 11.1 million population. Water is abstracted through 585 tube-wells installed in the city and then is pumped into the main distribution system. The extraction of groundwater has resulted in rapid depletion of groundwater table (about 1.0 meter per annum). According to the 'Final Master Plan Report for Lahore 2040', Lahore aquifer is facing increasingly negative trend since the 1970's due to population growth, urbanization and excessive pumping. The number of tube wells is also increasing with every passing day. Consequently, several existing tube wells are becoming non-functional and the City has started to face severe water shortages. Thus, the groundwater source alone does not seem to be a dependable / reliable source into the future. Lahore receives an average annual rainfall of about 715 mm, which does not contribute much in recharging the aquifer, as groundwater abstraction is much higher than recharge.⁵ There is more abstraction of ground water as compared to the recharge owing to the low discharge of Ravi River, which is almost dry in the winter and summer season except the rainy season / flooding in July- August every year, resulting thereby chances of further depletion of water table and failure of tube-wells.

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(iii) supplying it to the most densely populated areas of the city i.e. Baghbanpura, Fatehgarh, Mustafabad and Shadipura. The BRBD Canal flows in the east of Lahore, from North to South. The Canal off takes from Lower Chenab Canal (LCC) at Bambanwala. LCC, itself off takes from Marala Barrage. The BRBD is about 175 Km long (537 RDs). It is an earthen channel except a short lined central segment. Although design capacity at head is 7260 cusec, the maximum discharge is around 5000 cusecs. Among others, one of the reasons of limiting discharge to 5000 cusecs is the limited design capacity of Syphon for crossing of River Ravi. LWASA intends to induct 1000 cusecs (540 MGD) surface water after design / construction of new Ravi Syphon parallel to the existing outlived Syphon (70 years old) and the Intake structure of BRBD canal at junction of Bhaini Road by the Punjab Irrigation department (PID). The PID will be responsible for the construction of (i) New Ravi Syphon; (ii) Intake Structure; and (iii) Raw Water Channel. As part of wastewater management in Lahore, the project will assist LWASA in construction of a modern conveyance system by constructing trunk sewers through underground tunneling (a trenchless technique which minimizes excavation). The project will also rehabilitate the storm water infrastructure. Introduction of consumer metering and replacement of 81 km old network will significantly reduce the non-revenue water which is currently estimated at 45% of total supplied water.

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5. A Resettlement Plan has been prepared for the Package-03 (SWTP and raw water Intake Channel, presents in the form of this report) and other RP for the Package 04. In total the following RPs will be prepared for the LWWMP Project:

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- RPs for Wastewater Treatment Plants (to be presented under a separate cover).

1.2 Objectives of the Package-03

6. The main objective of the proposed Project's (Package-03) is to:

- Providing 24/7 supply of adequate quantity of safe drinking water to the contiguous urban core (LWASA service area) through a unified water supply network;
- To rationalize and manage water demand through conservation and metering;

- Ensuring sustainable provision of water through reliance on multiple sources like surface supplies, rainwater harvesting and even closure of some of the existing wells overlying acutely low water levels;
- Maximizing the efficiency of the water supply system by creating self-sustaining Distribution Management Zones and Distribution Management Areas, acting as Cost Centers;
- Instituting a robust water measurement and monitoring system at the production, distribution and consumer end to minimize NRW;
- Improvement in distribution network geometry whereby balancing reservoirs reduce the cost of pumping.

1.3 LOCATION OF SWTP AND RAW WATER INTAKE CHANNEL

8. The SWTP site is located close to Lahore city in district Lahore, Tehsil Shalimar and Union Council 176 Awan Dhaye Wala. The proposed land for SWTP is located in two villages named moza Ganja Sindhu (most part) and moza Natt (some part) while the Intake Channel will pass through three villages named moza Ganja Sindhu, moza Bhaseen and moza Jandiala from intake at RD-315+040 of BRBD Canal.

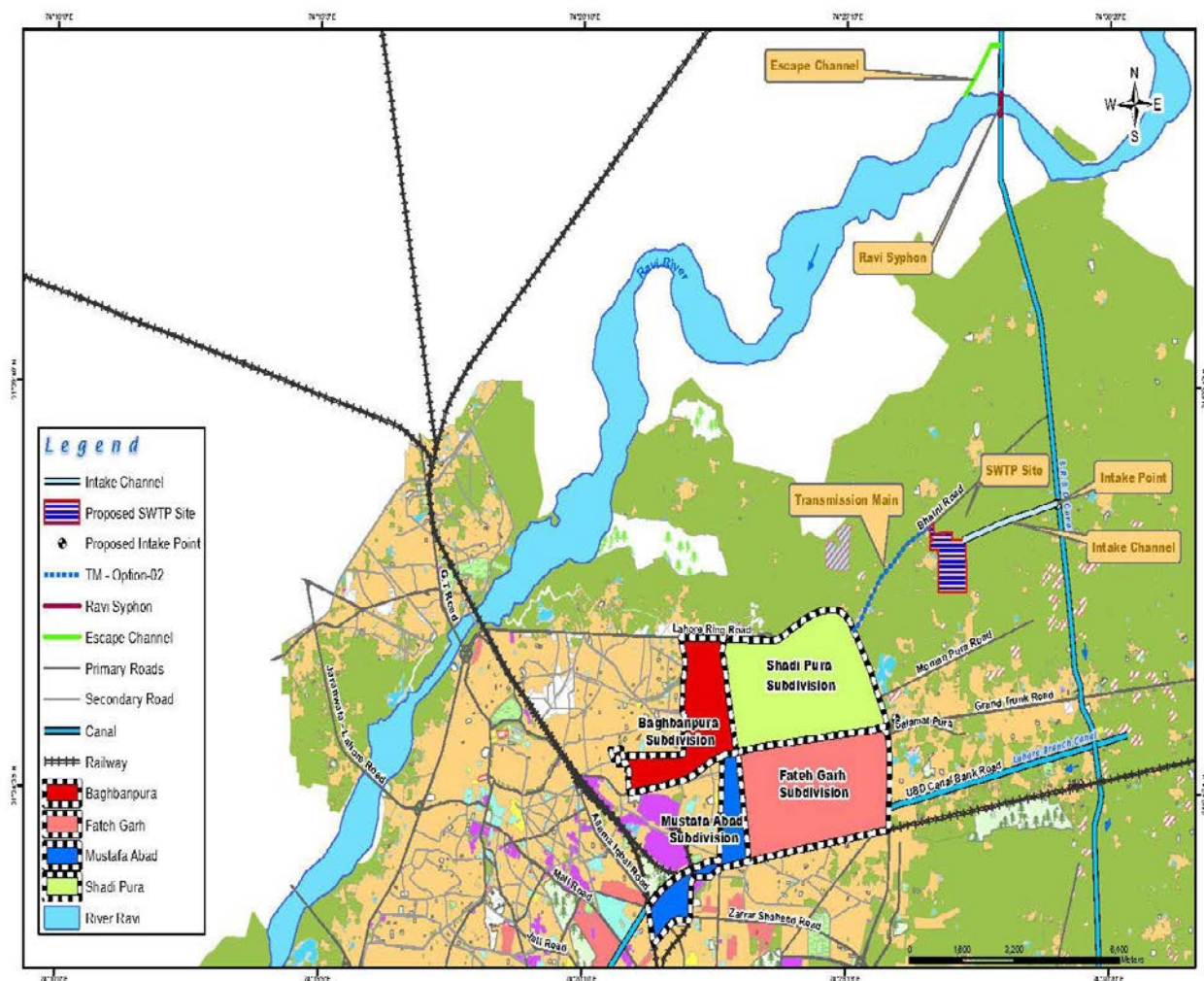


Figure 1.1: Map of Project Area

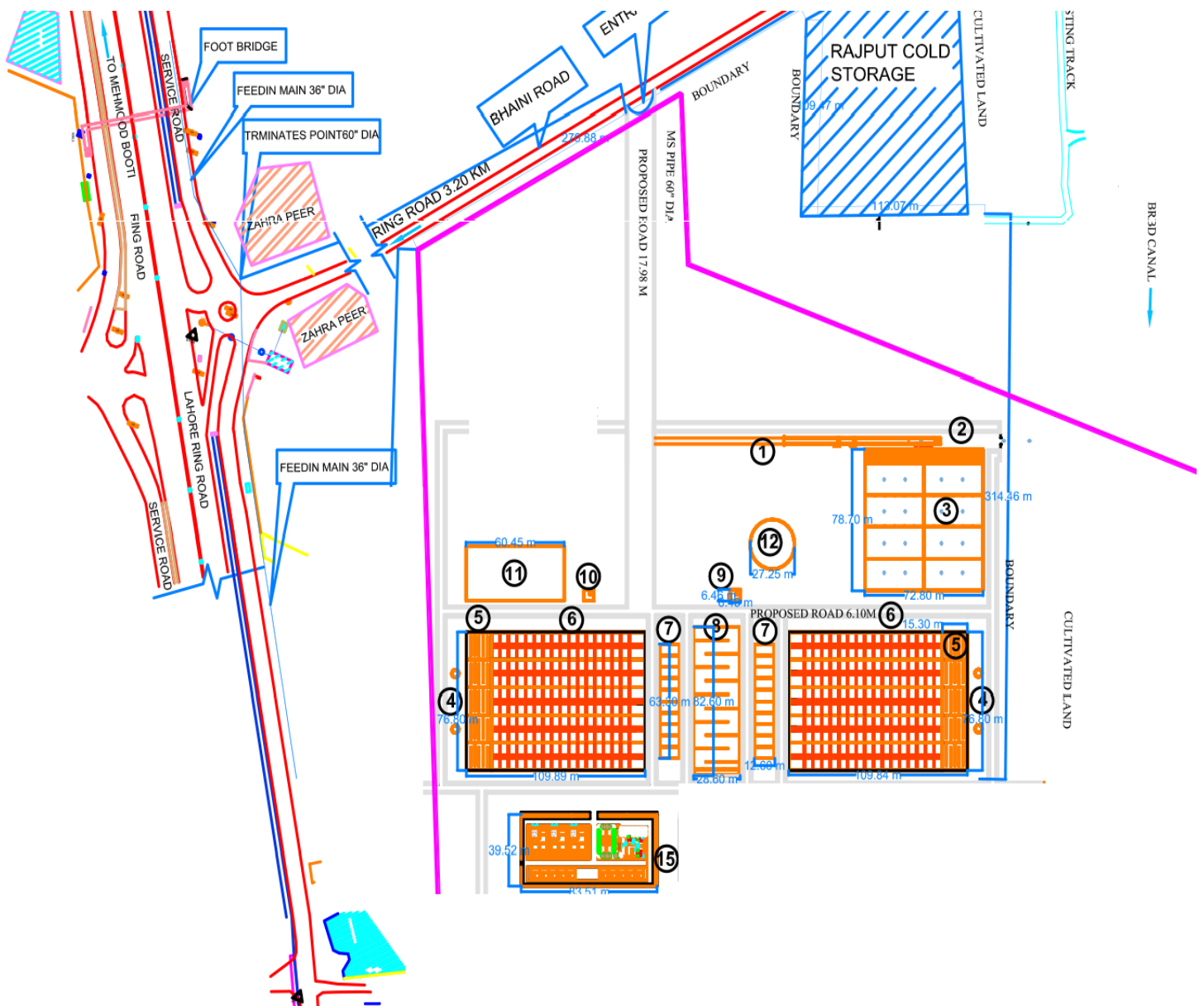


Figure 1.2: Layout Plan of Surface Water Treatment Plant

CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

9. As a part of the Feasibility Study of SWTP, a social impact assessment was conducted through surveys and studies to assess the potential involuntary resettlement impacts due to construction of SWTP and associated infrastructure. The measures to enhance the positive impacts and to mitigate adverse impacts are defined in this Resettlement Plan. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in compliance with the Land Acquisition Act (1894) and 1983 Rules of GoPb, and AIIB Environment and Social (ES) Policy and standards.

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

10. The purpose of RP of Package 3 SWTP is to ensure that livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons are improved or at least restored to pre-project physical and/or economic levels, and that the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups are improved.

11. The objective of the RP is to provide necessary details of land acquisition, resettlement, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance by identifying: (i) the type and extent of losses; ii) the policy and legal framework for compensation payments, resettlement, income restoration and rehabilitation; (iii) institutional framework for participation and implementation; and (iv) responsibilities for RP financing, and (v) monitoring and evaluation of implementation process.

2.2 RESETTLEMENT PLAN RELATED PROCEDURES AND CONDITIONS

12. The clearing of the land and initiation of civil works on the SWTP and raw water Intake Channel sites will be conditional to the following:

- (i) Endorsement of this draft RP by GoPb, its approval by AIIB and public disclosure, are conditions for AIIB's appraisal of the Project;
- (ii) The validation of the RP implementation by a third-party monitor is a condition for handing over of site for commencement of civil works at the sites of SWTP and water Intake Channel.

2.3 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT

13. Efforts have been made to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts by selecting most appropriate land for the SWTP and In-take Channel closure the BRBD Canal. Efforts have been made to avoid or minimize the social and environment impacts due to acquisition of land and hence a couple of factories positioned at the boundary of the land being acquired have been excluded. The demolition of these factories would have caused loss of employment of about 60 factory workers. As per the Land Acquisition Law 1894, at the stage of publication of preliminary notification of Section 4, broad details of the dimensions and boundaries of the square, field number and the approximate area of the land to be acquired are provided. However, the exact demarcation of land to be acquired would be done under Section V. At the stage of Section V, a careful review of the impacts will be done to minimize the impacts to the extent possible in collaboration with technical design and environment and social consultants, and affected persons will be consulted during such efforts.

2.3.1 Project Alternative Options

14. The 'Master Plan' study identified some short and Long-term Investment Plans up to a planning horizon of the year 2040, to cater for the huge demand of water that is required for domestic and industrial use, alternate sources other than groundwater are needed to be used such as surface water from rivers, canals and lakes. Four (04) alternate sources have been considered in this final feasibility study i.e. i) Ravi River,

ii) Lahore Link Canal, iii) Khaira Distributary and iv) BRBD Canal. The flow of Ravi River is being controlled by our transboundary neighbors (India), and so it is not ideal source of water that can be used instead of groundwater. While the total capacity of BRBD canal is about 7260 cusec and at present only 4600 cusec is being withdrawn. This means that water from BRBD canal is a better/dependable source as compared to Ravi River that can be used to supply water to residents of Lahore after treatment.

15. For Intake point from BRBD canal, it is proposed that 1000 cusec of water shall be withdrawn at RD 315+040 by LWASA. An area of 324 acres (131 hectare) of private land is to be acquired by LWASA to use for proposed site for Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) and related activities including future extensions. Out of 324 Acre land being acquired, approx. 30 acres will be used for the construction of 54 MGD SWTP in Phase I by LWASA and approx. 17 acres (7 hectare) for a linear strip of raw water intake channel form BRBD to SWTP by Punjab Irrigation Department.

2.3.2 SWTP Site Alternatives

16. Efforts were made to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts by avoiding acquisition of private commercial and residential lands, in order to avoid impacts on commercial, residential, community and public structures. The feasibility level design was developed based on adjustments to minimize adverse involuntary resettlement impacts. Adjustments in the boundaries of land, to be acquired, were made to avoid demolition of two steel casting factories having about 60 employees and labor.

17. The current site for the SWTP has been proposed after a careful review by a team of technical, environment and social experts among the three available options. The field study of land use and the land cover by the consultants shows that proposed lands of all three options are being used for agriculture purpose and will cause almost similar social and economic impacts. The land to be acquired is a few km away from the G.T. Road, Ring Road and Orange Line Train and thus this area has been selected for installation of the SWTP due to its proximity to the BRBD Canal and distribution area. The comparison of three is provided in the Table 2.1, the three sites are shown in the Figure 3.

Table 2.1: Comparison of Alternative Sites

Parameters	Option 1	Option 2 (selected)	Option 3
Location	The SWTP is proposed next to BRBD canal along the Bhaini Road, starting at the junction of Ravi Syphon Road and Bhaini Road, mostly falls in moza Jandiala and some part in moza Bhaseen. It is about 30m from BRBD canal.	The site is at a distance of approx. 4 km from BRBD canal towards Ring Road. Mostly falls in Moza Ganja Sindhu and some part in Moza Natt.	Located about 1 Km from the Ring Road between Bhaini Road and Momin Pura Road, the location mostly falls in moza Handu and some part in moza Lakhoo Dair. It is approx. 5 km from the BRBD canal
Proximity from urban area	Distance from GT Road is approx. 5 Km and 7km from Ring Road.	Approx. 3 km from G T. Road and 3.5 km from Ring Road	Approximately 1 km from Ring Road and 2 km G.T. Road, closer to highly populated area, new housing schemes and industrial area.
Potential Impacts	Acquisition of 307 acres of agriculture land with impact on structures of 6 shops, 10 farm buildings, and 9 irrigation tube wells.	Acquisition of 307 acres of agriculture land with impact 11 structures of farm buildings and 15 irrigation tube wells.	Acquisition of 307 acres of land with 30 structures of farm buildings and 25 irrigation tube wells. In addition, private land would be required to be

			purchased for laying of Transmission Main.
Land use and land cover	Agriculture land	Agriculture land	Agriculture land
Intake Channel	<p>The approx. length of raw water intake channel would be 50 m but the distance of the distribution area from this site is about 7 km.</p> <p>In case of selection of this site, the water needs to be treated twice, for which another underground tank of 13.5 million gallon will be required to be constructed for the second phase chlorination. This would mean additional capital and operating expenses.</p>	<p>The benefit of this location is that due to less traveling distance and time for treated water to the distribution areas (3.5km), another underground water tank will not be required to be built and single stage pumping would be used. This option is the most feasible as it does not require additional land for another underground tank, which will reduce the impacts on agriculture land and the cost of pumping and operations and maintenance.</p>	<p>The estimated length of intake channel will be approx. 5 Km, which will cause more severance impacts on land holdings and as more private land would be required for intake channel, which would cause additional impacts and increase financial cost.</p>

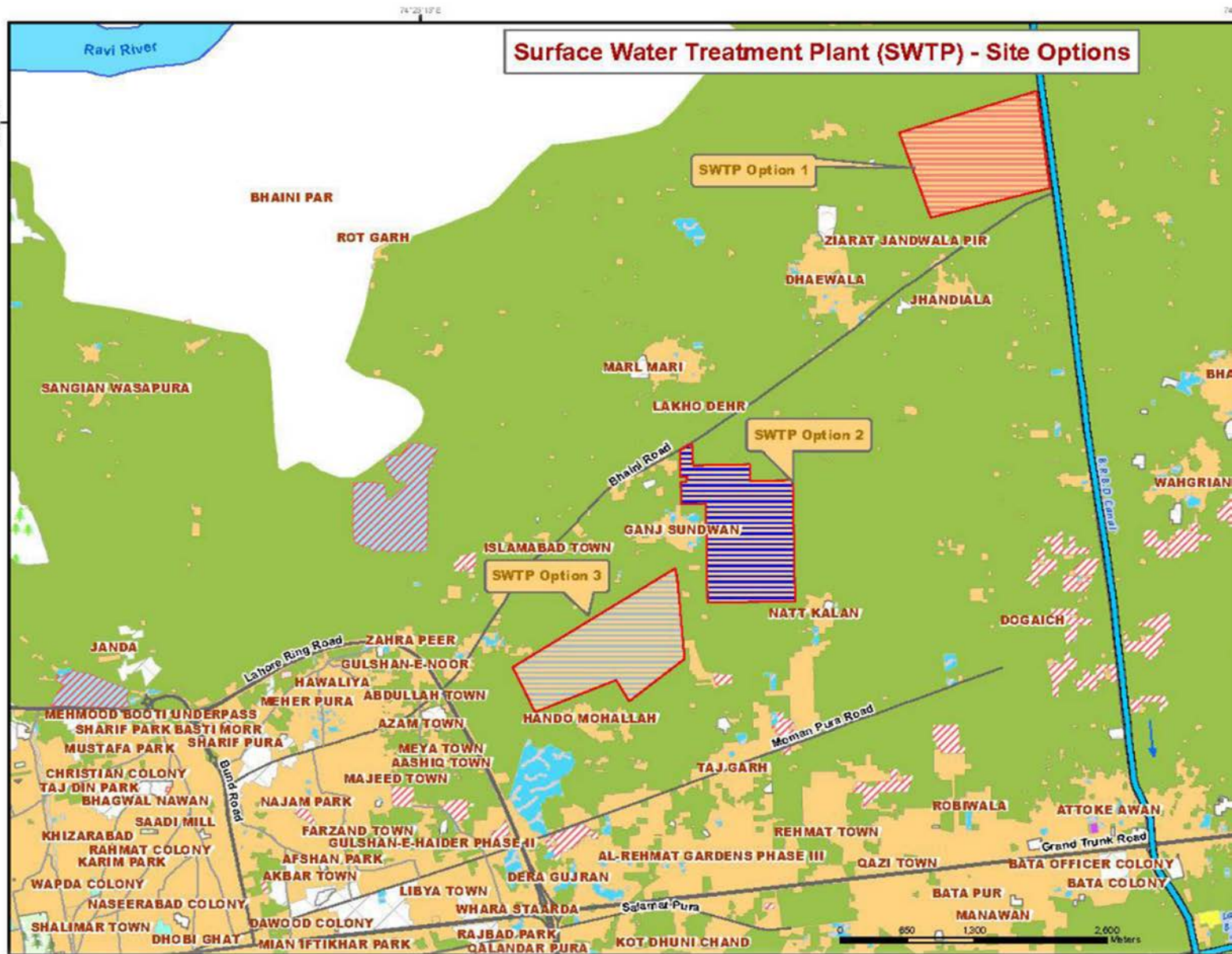


Figure 3: Three Alternative Sites for SWTP

2.4 CONCLUSION

18. The proposed siting of SWTP is the most appropriate option from technical and socioeconomic considerations. As stated in the above Table 2.1, the installation of SWTP closer to BRBD canal and farther from the serving areas will require two staged water treatment and construction of an underground water tank, which would cause more impacts due to loss of agriculture land and pumping/operational and maintenance cost will also increase.

19. The availability of government owned land has been critically reviewed, and the findings are that there are very small government land holdings scattered in the project area and that one consolidated piece of land is not available for the construction of SWTP. The impacts on built up areas were avoided to the extent possible. The adverse social and resettlement impacts on the titleholders and non-titleholders will be mitigated through implementation of this RP. The project will provide resettlement and livelihood restoration and improvement assistance to the vulnerable Affected Persons (APs).

2.5 SCREENING AND CATEGORIZATION OF THE PROJECT

20. The construction of SWTP and raw water Intake Channel under Package 3 of LW&WM Project involves involuntary resettlement due to acquisition of 324 acres (131 hectares) of private agriculture land, which will cause loss of land by 51 female and 114 male titleholders of 110 households with 712 APs (337 male and 375 female). Demolition of 7 structures of farm houses which will also cause physical displacement of 9 households of agriculture tenants and permanent agriculture workers due to loss of dwellings. The non-titleholders AHs include 4 AHs of agriculture tenants, 50 households of permanent agriculture labor, 4 households of agriculture labor contractor of 2 male 2 female contractors, approx. 50 households of daily wage seasonal agriculture laborer. The total AHs will be 219 with 1488 APs (706 male and 782 female). The Project is assigned as 'Category A' for involuntary resettlement impacts as per AIIB's ESP and standards. The AIIB's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management and ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement will trigger by the LW&WM Project.

CHAPTER 3: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

21. The construction of Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) and approx. 3 km long and 70 ft. wide raw water Intake Channel will cause involuntary resettlement impacts due to acquisition of 324 acres (131 hectares) of private agriculture land. The map of SWTP and In-take Channel siting has been showed in Figure 1 and 3. The SWTP is located in two villages (i) 90% part is located in village Ganja Sindhu; (ii) and 10% part in village Natt while Intake Channel pass through three village (i) Ganja Sindhu (0.7km); (ii) Jandiala (1 km); and (iii) Bhaseen (1.2 km) of Union Council 176 Awan Dhaewala, Tehsil Shalimar, District Lahore of Punjab province of Pakistan.

22. The primary area of influence of the SWTP and associated infrastructure comprise of above mentioned four mozas (villages defined based on land revenue boundaries), within which the proposed SWTP and raw water Intake Channel will be located. Within this primary area of influence, the affected people will experience adverse direct impacts as a consequence of land acquisition. The construction of SWTP and water Intake Channel will cause environmental, social and physical transformation of the affected area. An environment and social impact assessment baseline survey is being conducted in the primary area of influence for the SWTP and Intake Channel sites. The baseline, which is being conducted independently for the environment, social and economic conditions, looks to ascertain the nature of these conditions and their severity. The affected people are defined as a group of people who are directly or indirectly being affected adversely by the project. The affected land is being used for growing vegetables, fodder, wheat, rice, maize and fruit trees, and animal raising; which contribute to meet not only the AHs food and nutrition requirements, they are used to meet the requirements of some parts of the Lahore city through provision of grains, high value vegetables, guava fruit and milk. The construction of SWTP involves acquisition of private agriculture land, which will cause permanent loss of land and source of income and livelihood to titleholders and non-titleholders. The non-titleholders include tenants, sharecroppers, permanent agriculture workers, seasonal agriculture labor contractor and seasonal agriculture laborer. The impact on structures will result in demolition of structures, which will also cause physical displacement of 8 households of permanent agriculture workers, would also cause loss of income due to demolition of one cattle cum dairy farm and its employees; and one temporarily non-operational steel casting factory. 15 irrigation tube-wells would be affected and need relocation; and rehabilitation of electricity transmission lines will be needed. The construction activities will impact the quality of access roads due to heavy traffic and would require restoration of the road.

3.2 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

23. The process of land acquisition was started by the Government of Punjab (GoPb) on 29 April 2019 by publication of preliminary notification of Section 4 under Land Acquisition Act 1894 of GoPb. The process of social impact assessment was started with awareness and information dissemination campaign started from 6 May 2019 to raise awareness of communities of affected villages about the Project and siting of SWTP and Intake Channel in their villages. The key informant titleholders of villages Ganja Sindhu were aware of the Section 4. The potentially affected persons (APs) showed extreme resistance against the siting of SWTP and Intake Channel in their villages due to loss of their productive and valuable lands and severance impacts on their land plots. After extensive consultations, the potential APs agreed for the impact assessment through surveys and studies.

24. A rapid impact assessment was started from June 14, 2019 to inform the affected communities about surveys and studies; seek their consent to start the process of social impact assessment, and assess the requirements for the types quantitative and qualitative assessment tools required for each category of

potential affected persons. The social impact assessment survey tools were adapted in the context of the Project area specific requirements.

25. The and record of titleholders was acquired from the Punjab Revenue Department staff of Tehsil Administration in the first week of July 2019, the first round of formal consultations was started from 9 July 2019 with the potential affected persons. The meeting was attended by 180 male and 29 female APs. The tentative demarcation of the land to be acquired was done with the help of the Tehsil level Revenue staff and LWASA LAC Wing from July 10 to 13, 2019.

26. The first mass meeting was held on 14 July 2019 in village Ganja Sindhu as 86% of the affected land is located in this village, was attended by 180 men and a separate meeting was organized with women as per cultural norms of the area; women do not participate in public meetings, 29 women participated in the meeting. In the mass meeting, the consensus was built with the APs for the start of social surveys and studies; as a result the census of APs was started from 16 July and ended on 23 August 2019. Most of the APs did not show openness to provide in-depth information about their social and economic conditions due to their concerns over land acquisition. The information gaps were filled in through qualitative assessment tools. The Census APs was followed by Detailed Measurement Surveys 27 July to 23 Aug, socio-economic survey conducted from 19 August to 31 Aug 2019. The qualitative and quantitative supplementary studies were conducted between 6 Aug to 31 Aug by using qualitative assessment tools to validate the data and fill in the data gaps including poverty, social and gender assessment. The consultations and quantitative and qualitative survey and studies were conducted for raw water Intake Channel from 20 to 29 Sep 2019.

27. The social impact assessment was conducted in accordance with ESP of AIIB. The surveys and studies include: (i) census of directly affected persons (through a structured questionnaire by taking information from one to persons from each affected household); (ii) Detailed Measurement Survey of affected assets in the presence of mostly in the presence of tenants or permanent agriculture workers; (iii) socio-economic survey of 20% affected households to acquire information about their household composition and demography; education and ages of household members, size of land holdings of agriculture land owners and agriculture tenants, household income from different sources and affected land, household expenditure pattern; and (iv) supplementary studies to identify and conduct surveys and studies of tenants and permanent agriculture and seasonal labor, data validation, and fill in the information gaps; (iiv) poverty, social and gender assessment through qualitative tools (iiiv) valuation surveys to assess the unit rates for land, wood trees, fruit trees, crops and structures. The objective of these surveys was to prepare an inventory of all affected assets including land, crops, wood trees, fruit trees, structures and income and livelihood losses, and compile a list of all APs by taking into account the social and economic impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, conduct gender and poverty analysis, and quantification of losses in terms of numbers and cost.

28. The surveys involved different data gathering techniques that include quantitative surveys through structures questionnaires, consultations, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and participatory rapid appraisal. Several measures have been taken to ensure quality of data collection. These include: (i) training of resettlement survey team; (ii) on-the-job training of the team; (iii) pilot testing of developed forms/formats, questionnaires and checklists; (iv) adaptation of survey forms, questionnaires and checklists in the context of the area specific impacts; (v) verification of data collected from revenue department; 6) cross checking of randomly selected census forms and socio-economic questionnaires by the Social and Resettlement Specialist and Team Leader; and (vi) triangulation of data collected from difference sources through supplementary surveys and studies. The key information of the collected data was computerized for analysis, development of RP and future reference.

3.3 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT FOR LW&WM PROJECT

29. All the involuntary resettlement impacts of construction of SWTP and Intake Channel will occur due to the acquisition of 324 acres (131 hectare) of private agriculture land for the construction of SWTP and raw water Intake Channel on the lands of four villages. The four villages will lose about 20% of their total agriculture land, the village Ganja Sindhu will be affected most as it will lose 16% of total agriculture land. The detail of land to be acquired in each village is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Detail of Land to be acquired for SWTP and In-Take Channel

Sr. No.	Village Name	%age of Total Affected Land	Land Required for SWTP		Land Required for Raw Water Intake Channel		Total	
			Acre	Hectare	Acre	Hectare	Acre	Hectare
1	Ganj Sindhu	86%	275	111	4	1.6	279	112.6
2	Natt	10%	32	13	-	-	32	13
3	Jandiala	2%	-	-	6	2.5	6	2.5
4	Bhaseen	2%	-	-	6.5	2.6	6.5	2.6
	Total		307	124	16.5	6.7	324	131

3.4 CHALLENGES FACED IN DATA COLLECTION

30. The consultation process with the potential APs of agriculture land underwent many ups and downs largely because titleholders of the affected land did not want their lands to be acquired for the construction of SWTP and afterwards strong demand was raised for the replacement cost of their lands and other affected assets to be equal to the prevailing market value. A long process of consultations was followed due to which ES consultants were able to take consent of the APs to carry out surveys and studies. The consultations with, and surveys and studies of the tenants of agriculture lands, permanent and seasonal agriculture laborer, in comparison were smoother.

31. Most of the titleholders of affected land did not accurately revealed information about their other sources of income particularly the non-residents and better off residents, who do not fall under the category of low-income group. In the first round of surveys, most of the APs did not provide accurate information about their socio-economic conditions, but after the trust building exercises, another round of surveys and studies was conducted to validate the data and the gaps were filled by conducting supplementary studies. The triangulation of data was done through qualitative poverty and social assessment tools. The better off APs did not take interest in livelihood restoration activities but vulnerable AHs (small landholders and non-titleholders) took interest and participated actively in analyzing their social and economic status and took keen interest in non-farm livelihood improvement activities and alternative on-farm livelihood improvement opportunities including establishing micro enterprises, vocational skills training and skilled and unskilled labour in construction related activities.

32. Almost all titleholders did not reveal the information about their tenants and permanent agriculture labor. It took time to physically visit the fields to identify the tenants, sharecroppers and permanent agriculture labor; and they themselves also showed reluctance to provide detailed information. Several tools were used to get access to the desired information about the impacts on income and livelihood of non-titleholders. Women showed more openness in providing the information about their socio-economic

conditions and livelihood activities. About 60% of the titleholders are non-resident and live outside the affected villages, the better off in the city of Lahore and titleholders of small land holdings in other villages to work as tenants or permanent agriculture labor to earn additional income. It took time and efforts to contact and survey them. Despite of the extensive efforts, the non-residents could not be fully covered due to lack of information about them, their agriculture laborer and tenants were not allowed to reveal information about them, and few of the non-resident's owners live out of country.

3.5 DESCRIPTION OF IMPACTS

33. The involuntary resettlement impacts of SWTP and raw water Intake Channel involve: (i) permanent loss of 324 acres (131 hectares) of private agriculture land by 110 households (with 51 female, 114 male titleholders), out of which 2 AHs also work as sharecropper, (ii) loss of agriculture land by 4 AHs of agriculture tenants; (iii) loss of a guava orchard at 2 acres (0.8 hectare) with 343 guava trees (iv) loss of 118 other different types of fruit trees (v) loss of crops on 321 acres of land, (vi) loss of 481 wood trees; (v) demolition of 11 structures that include one temporarily non-operational steel casting factory; one cattle cum dairy farm with residence of farm labor; 7 farm houses having residences of 9 HHs of permanent agriculture laborer, one room built for tube well, and one under construction dairy farm. These farm houses are also used for storage of agriculture inputs, agriculture produce and farm implements; (vi) cause loss of income and livelihood by 50 HHs of permanent agriculture laborer; (vii) loss of income and livelihood by 4 households of seasonal labor contractor (2 female and 2 male contractors); (viii) approx. 50 households of 84 female and 38 male daily wage agriculture seasonal laborer; (ix) dismantling of 15 tube well boreholes and tubes and their relocation; (x) loss of two formal and a number of informal access ways of villages; (xi) rehabilitation of electricity transmission lines; (xii) impact on the quality of two main road due to transportation of construction machinery and material. This section provides detailed quantification of the impacts of SWTP and raw water Intake Channel based on final preliminary design.

3.6 PERMANENT LOSS OF PRIVATE AGRICULTURE LAND

3.6.1 Loss of Land by Titleholders

34. Approximately 324 acres (131 hectares) of private agriculture land will be acquired for the construction of SWTP and Water Intake Channel. The 110 HHs will be affected due to acquisition of land with 51 female and 114 male having land ownership in their names. The impact will occur on 712 persons (337 male and 375 female). The list of affected titleholders is provided in Annex 1. Total AHs, who will lose land are 110 (62 / 56% from Ganja Sindhu, 10 / 9% from Natt, 20 / 18% from Jandiala, 16 / 15% from Bhaseen). The 66 (60%) of the titleholders are non-residents and 44 (40%) are the residents of affected villages. The 45% of AHs (49) will lose 100% of their agriculture land.

35. The 40 (60%) of non-resident AHs and 18 (40%) resident AHs have other sources of income and do not fall under the category of poor. The land of non-residents is cultivated mostly by permanent agriculture laborer. The 25% of affected land is self-cultivated by small landholders. The analysis of land ownership shows that 103 AHs (94%) own less than 12.5 acre of land, and fall under the category of small landholders as per the national definition of small landholders, the landownership pattern of affected land owners is given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.2: Detail of Affected Households and Affected Persons by Category of Impact

S. No	Category of Impact	Number of AHs	Absolute # of HH without double counting	Number of Directly Affected Persons (members of AHs)		
				Total	Male	Female
	Total		Total AHs	Total APs	Total Male APs	Total Female APs
			219	1488	706	782
			%age of male and female APs			48% 52%
A.	Permanent Loss of Agriculture Land by Titleholder					
A1	Titleholder of agriculture land (51 female, 114 male)	108	108	693	329	364
A2	Titleholder of agriculture land cum sharecropper	2	2	19	8	11
	Sub-Total		110	712	337	375
B.	Non-Titleholders of Affected Agriculture Land					
B1	AHs of Tenants	4	4	41	16	25
B2	AHs of permanent agriculture laborer	50	50	350	170	180
B3	AHs of farm seasonal labor contractor (2 female and 2 male contractors)	4	4	28	12	16
B4	Seasonal agriculture daily wage labor (approx.)	50	50	350	168	182
C.	Loss of Crops					
C1	Loss of crops by titleholders	108	-	Already counted		
C2	Loss of crops by titleholder cum sharecropper	2	-	Already counted		
C3	Loss of crops by Tenants	4	-	Already counted		
D	Loss of Wood Trees					
D1	Loss of Wood Trees by Titleholders	31	-	Already counted		
E	Loss of Fruit Trees					
E1	Loss of Fruit Trees by Titleholders	16	-	Already counted		
F	Structures/Buildings					
F1	One temporarily non-operational steel casting factory	1	1	7	3	4
F2	Loss of farm houses by Titleholders	7	-	Already counted		
F3	Physically displaced AHs of farm houses due to loss of dwellings by permanent agriculture labor	9	-	Already counted		
F4	Under construction dairy farm	1	-	Already counted		
G	Irrigation tube wells	15	--	Already counted		

3.6.2 Loss of Agriculture Land by Non-Titleholders

36. The loss of private agriculture land will also cause loss of income and livelihoods to non-titleholders. The 2 titleholder AHs who also cultivate agriculture land on sharecropping basis will lose 8 to 10 acres of land per HH, the list of the titleholders cum sharecroppers is attached as Annex 2. The 4 AHs of tenants will lose 14 acres (6 hectare) land on average; the list of affected tenants is attached as Annex 3. The permanent agriculture laborers cultivate 3 to 5 acres (1 to 2 hectare) land on average. The list of permanent agriculture labor is provided in Annex 4. The impact on their income and livelihood has been described in following sections.

Table 3.3: Detail of Land Loss by Size of Landholdings (Titleholders by Gender)

Loss of Land in ⁶ Acre	Women Titleholders	Men Titleholders	Total Titleholders
	%	%	%
Up to 1 Acre	57%	65%	65%
1.00 – 4 Acre	13%	13%	12%
4 – 6 Acre	10%	7%	7%
6 – 12.5 Acre	19%	5%	10%
12.5 – 25 Acre	-	6%	4%
More than 25 Acre	-	4%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

3.6.3 Severance Impact

37. The land of moza Ganj Sindhu, Natt, Jandiala and Bhaseen will be affected from ⁷severance impact particularly due to construction of 3 km long and 70 m wide raw water channel. The acquisition of land will cut off the approach of local population to neighboring communities residing on both sides by restricting their access and severing agriculture land plots and irrigation water channels. The mobility of small landholders, agriculture tenants, and permanent and seasonal agriculture laborer will be severally affected. A number of poor men and women seasonal labor travel daily to other villages for daily wage labor. The farmers will also face difficulty in cultivating their severed land plots. The 2 paca formal roads (Ganj Sindhu to Natt Road will be merged while Natt to Bhaini Road will be severed, near to Rangers Complex) and a number of informal ways of all 4 villages will be merged and severed due to land acquisition. The provisions have been made in the entitlement matrix to take measures to mitigate the severance impact to be the maximum possible extent. The LWASA will ensure provision of the alternative roads and walkways to the affected population. LWASA will ensure that EPC Contractor designs alternate access roads and walkways in detailed design, to mitigate the severance impacts on affected population and their productive assets. Ideally, either the Channel should be underground or access bridges are to be provided after every 500 meter. The alternative roads and tracks will be designed in close consultation with affected population, by a participatory mapping exercise to agree upon with villagers on the best options for safe and secure access and their design and siting. Villagers demanded for pacca access roads and walkways in return of land acquisition.

38. The intensity of severance impacts due to partial land acquisition could not be accurately surveyed due to tentative demarcation of land at the stage of Section 4 while the exact demarcation of land to be acquired will be done under the Section 5A of land acquisition act (LAA). The economic viability of remaining land, in case of severe severance impact (e.g. more than 25% of land taken) will be studied at the detailed design stage after Section 5A based on case-by-case assessment to ensure that households with particular vulnerabilities are not overlooked.

3.6.4 Impact on Structures

39. The 11 permanent structures need to be demolished due to land acquisition, the list of affected structures with layout plans, cost estimates and pictures is provided in Annex 6. This include 8 farmhouse, one cattle farm with residential rooms of farm labor, one temporarily non-operational steel casting factory,

⁶ 1 hectare = 2.47 acre

⁷Severance of land can be defined as division of a land holding caused due to acquisition of land mainly for laying new project alignment, such as a bypass or a re-alignment

one room for tube well, and one cattle cum dairy farm. The demolition of farm buildings will cause physical displacement of 9 HHs of permanent agriculture labor and one family of landholder cum sharecropper; they live in these houses free of rent, as a part of their agreement with the agriculture land owners. Two of the families belong to other areas while 6 of them belong to affected villages. The farm houses are also used to store agriculture input, agriculture produce and farm implements. 3 AHs live in one farm house but have independent kitchens. The survey of the non-operational steel casting factory was not conducted as it was closed due to non-payment of electricity bill at the time of surveys and studies. The detail of affected owner is provided in Annex 5.

Table 3.4: Type and Extent of Affected Permanent Structures and Irrigation Wells

A	Type of Structures	Number of Structures	No of AHs	Extend of Loss
1	Farm Houses (also residence of permanent agriculture labor)	7	9	Entire
2	Cattle cum dairy farm with residence of labor	1	1	Entire
3	Temporarily non-operational factory	1	1	Entire
4	One-room farm structures for irrigation tube well	1	1	Entire
5	Under construction dairy farm	1	1	Entire
	Total Structures	11	14	
B	Irrigation Wells			
7	Dismantling of boreholes and tubes of Irrigation wells, need relocation	15		

3.6.5 Loss of Income Due to Loss of Crops

40. Major crops grown on the affected land area wheat, fodder, and vegetables in Rabi cropping season (winter-spring); rice, fodder and vegetables in Kharif cropping season (summer-autumn). This is the dominant cropping pattern in the affected area. The detail of impacts on crops been shown in the Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Inventory of Crop Loss

S. No.	Moza	Winter/Rabbi Crops		Summer/Kharif Crops	
		Crop	Area in Kanals	Crop	Area in Kanals
1	Ganja Sindhu	Potato	825	Rice	1108
		Wheat	773	Maize	662
		Vegetables	74	Vegetable	453
		Fodder / Maize	558		
2	Natt	Wheat	150	Rice	145
		Vegetables	40	Fodder	70
		Fodder	66	Vegetables	41
3	Jhandiala	Wheat	41	Rice	45
		Vegetables	15	Vegetables	15
		Fodder	12	Fodder	8
4	Bhaseen	Wheat	40	Rice	30
		Vegetables	3	Vegetables	18
		Fodder / Maize	25	Fodder / Maize	20
Total Cultivated Area in Kanals			2584		2584
Total Cultivated Area in Acres			323		323
Total Cultivated Area in Hectares			130.7		130.7

3.6.6 Loss of Fruit Trees

41. Major impact will occur on orchard on an area of 2 acres (0.8 hectare) having 343 guava trees, and other trees include mulberry, pomegranate, lemon, antipathies, banana, grape fruit and dates as shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Inventory of Loss of Fruit Trees

S. No.	Name of Fruit Plant	Number of Fruit Plants
1	Amrood (Guava)	343
2	Shehtoot (mulberry)	47
3	Pomegranate	20
4	Lemon	16
5	Berr (antipathies)	11
6	Banana	10
7	Jamman (Jambul)	9
8	Grape Fruit	4
9	Dates	1
Total		461

3.6.7 Loss of Wood Trees

42. The 31 AHs of land owners, while vacating the land, will also lose wood trees. The 50% of affected trees are Dalbergia (Sheesham), having good commercial value in the market, detail given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Inventory of Loss of Wood Trees

Type of Wood Tree	Small Trees		Medium Trees		Big Trees		Total Trees
	Small	Volum in (Cft)	Medium	Volum in (Cft)	Big	Volume (Cft)	
Dalbergia (Sheesham)	26	1'.11"	62	4'.2" to 5'.2"	149	9'.7" and above	237
Bombax (Sumbal)	26	1'.11"	23	4'.2" to 5'.2"	26	9'.7" and above	75
Eucalyptus	6	1'.11"	10	4'.2" to 5'.2"	39	9'.7" and above	55
Pipal	27	1'.11"	14	4'.2" to 5'.2"	11	9'.7" and above	52
Acacia (Kikar)	13	1'.11"	10	4'.2" to 5.9	24	9'.7" and above	47
Alstonia	8	1'.11"	0	4'.2" to 5'.2"	0	9'.7" and above	8
Banyan (Bargad)	0	0	4	4'.2" to 5'.2"	3	9'.7" and above	7
	106	178.49	123	686.41	252	10050.89	481

3.7 IMPACT ON LIVELIHOOD

3.7.1 Severally Affected and Vulnerable AHS Due to Loss of Livelihood

43. It was assessed that by acquiring the private agriculture land for the construction of SWTP and water Intake Channel, about 70% of the AHs of titleholders will be severally affected due to loss of more than 90% of their land holdings, which is more than 10% of their HH income from all means. Amongst the titleholders, the 24 (40%) of non-residents AHs and 28 (60%) of resident AHs are under the category of vulnerable AHs due to their socio-economic conditions. The analysis of titleholders' means of livelihoods reflects that the vulnerable AHs include 49 households (45%) of titleholders, which are below the poverty line with a population of 318 APs (153 male and 165 female) due to their present social and economic conditions. Their HH income will substantially decrease due to the severe loss of income and due to their dependency on agriculture as primary source of income. The loss of land will impact on the most of their means of livelihoods. The small landholders will lose more than 70% of their productive lands. In addition to income from the crops, they will lose the source of fodder for their animals; their food security will be severely affected, they will also lose the source of fuel which they get from pruning of trees and crops residues. Their year-round cash income from selling milk will also be affected. It will badly impact women lives as they work as farm labor on their own lands and culturally it is not appropriate for them to work on other lands, due to which they will lose access to income.

44. The 50 households of permanent agriculture workers, 4 AHs of agriculture tenants, and 2 households of landholders cum sharecroppers, will also be severely affected. They will also lose the source of fodder for animals, which is available to them free of cost as a part of their contract with landholders. They will lose their source of fuel for the cooking and cash income they earn from milk selling in Lahore city.

45. The non-titleholder vulnerable AHs include 50 AHs of permanent agriculture laborer (which also include 10 vulnerable HHs to be physically displaced due to loss of houses), 4 AHs of agriculture labor contractor, 4 households of agriculture tenants, approx. 50 households of daily wage seasonal laborer. Table 3.8 and Table 3.9 give the detail of various categories of severally affected and vulnerable AHs respectively.

46. In addition to monthly wages earn for permanent agriculture labor, they get free of cost grains, vegetable and fodder from these lands and most of them also live in the houses free of cost, which has been built by the land owners for them. The loss of other livelihood sources will include the severe impact on food security of their households, loss of source of household energy for cooking (crop residues, tree branches, and animal dung) and would also cause loss of daily cash income from milk selling, which will also impact their capacities to cope up with economic shocks such as long or chronic illnesses and the involuntary resettlement. Their average income is PKR 450000/month. The average family size of poor AHs is 7, which means PKR 211 or \$1.4/person/day, which is less than to the international extreme poverty line (\$1.90 per day defined by the World Bank in October 2015). According to the international poverty line, the middle income group is just above the poverty line (earn \$2/person/day). The tenants will also lose all such means of livelihood. Some middle income AHs are also under the risk of impoverishment due to loss of more than 80% of their productive lands and their dependency on farm based incomes and livelihoods. Currently their average income is PKR 70,000/month (\$445/month), which means \$2/person/day, which is just above the international poverty line of 2015. The current inflation rate in Pakistan has also affected their economic capacities and they are at a high risk of impoverishment after their changed circumstances, if they are compensated sufficiently and promptly. The AHs who are severally affected are also under the category of vulnerable AHs except a small percentage (3 percent).

Table 3.8: Detail of Severally Affected Households and Affected Persons by Category of Impact

S. No	Category of Impact	Number of AHs	Absolute # of HH without double counting	Number of Directly Affected Persons (members of AHs)		
				Total	Male	Female
A.	Permanent Loss of Agriculture Land by Titleholder					
A1	*Titleholder of agriculture land (51 female, 114 male)	77	77	492	234	258
A2	Titleholder of agriculture land cum sharecropper	2	2	19	8	11
	Sub-Total		79	511	242	269
B.	Non-Titleholders of Affected Agriculture Land					
B1	AHs of Tenants	4	4	41	16	25
B2	AHs of permanent agriculture laborer	50	50	350	170	180
B3	AHs of farm seasonal labor contractor (2 female and 2 male contractors)	4	4	28	12	16
B4	Seasonal agriculture daily wage labor (approx.)	50	50	350	168	182
F1	One temporarily non-operational steel casting factory	1	1	7	3	4
F2	Physically displaced AHs of farm houses due to loss of dwellings by permanent agriculture labor	9	-	Already counted		
	Total		188	1287	608	676

*Households losing either more than 10% of cultivable land while having agriculture as a primary source of income

Table 3.9: Detail of Vulnerable Affected Households

Category of APs	Vulnerable HHs	Remarks
Resident Titleholders AHs	44	The vulnerable AHs include economically vulnerable, and female headed HH with dependents
Non-Resident Titleholders	25	
Owner cum Sharecroppers	2	
AHs of Tenants	4	
AHs of permanent agriculture laborer	50	
AHs of farm seasonal labor contractor (2 female and 2 male contractors)	4	
Seasonal agriculture daily wage labor (approx.)	50	
One temporarily non-operational steel casting factory	1	
Physically displaced AHs of farm houses due to loss of dwellings by permanent agriculture labor	Already counted	
Total	180	

3.8 IMPACT ON PRIVACY, SAFETY AND SECURITY OF VILLAGERS

47. They construction of SWTP and the Channel adjacent to the agriculture land and settlement of villages will have a significant impact on the privacy, safety and security of the population of affected villages and surrounding communities. The local population demanded that SWTP site should be walled to respect privacy, safety and security of the communities residing in the adjacent and surrounding areas particularly of women, young boys and girls. LWASA will be responsible for the construction of boundary wall of SWTP and take all necessary measures to protect privacy, security and safety of affected and surrounding population. It will also take measures to protect local population from environment hazards of SWTP i.e. noise, air pollution, traffic disruptions and will raise the awareness of staff particularly of drivers and conductors on traffic safety.

3.9 RELOCATION AND REHABILITATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

48. The transmission lines pass through the affected lands, which will require relocation and rehabilitation to avoid any incidence. LWASA will coordinate with Lahore Electric Supply Corporation for the safe relocation and rehabilitation to ensure power supply to farming communities in shortest possible time to avoid disruptions. The process needs to be started soon after the approval of the Project. If utilities are accidentally damaged during construction, it shall be reported to the PMU, the PMU will inform the LESCO or other relevant utility agencies, and repairs will be arranged immediately at the contractor's expense. The PMU will conduct an extensive public information campaign to inform the public about any disruptions in power supply, in advance, and relocation/repair will be ensured in shortest possible time. Additional due diligence will be conducted at the stage of detailed design and Project implementation stage to identify the potential impacts on existing services, utilities and infrastructure due to construction particularly impacts on livelihood activities of local population and measures will be defined to eliminate the impacts.

3.10 MITIGATION AGAINST LOSS OF TEMPORARY ACCESS

49. There will be temporary impacts on mobility and access of people due to construction works, which will be managed by the EPC Contractor during the construction period, to ensure no inconvenience to the people. A traffic management plan will also be prepared for this purpose as a part of the ESMP. The contractor has to identify the impacts and address them during the construction.

CHAPTER 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

50. The analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the affected households was conducted by using quantitative and qualitative poverty, social and gender assessment tools. A socio-economic survey was conducted of 10% directly affected households while the poverty social and gender assessment was conducted by involving 66 female and 46 male of difference categories of affected persons through location specific FGDs, in-depth Interviews, semi-structures interviews of key informants and other participatory rapid appraisal tools. The purpose was to assess the overall socio-economic conditions of the project affected households on the basis of various socio-economic indicators. The assessments were led by the experts with a team of Senior and Junior Sociologists and field surveyors after conducting training and on-the-job training of the survey team to enable them to collect field data skillfully. Socioeconomic data consisted of basic socio economic information such as demographic features, occupation, income and living conditions of the AHs, land ownership status, utilization of affected land, land tenancy pattern, housing condition, household assets, access to basic amenities available to them, their poverty, social and economic status, household income and expenditures levels, education levels and, gender analysis.

4.1 THE GENDER ASSESSMENT

51. Pakistani women face numerous gender inequalities in the social context and therefore, this impacts their participation in water related debates, policy, programs and community level initiatives. As per Human Development Report 2018, Pakistan ranks 150 out of 189 on the Gender Development Index, with a value of 0.750 and on the Gender Inequality Index ranks at 150 out of 189 and has a value 0.541. As per the Global Gender Gap Report 2018, Pakistan ranks at 148, and has a score of 0.550 points. The importance of empowering women across the board and mainstreaming women in the management and governance of water has been recognized at the global level since the 1980s, and Pakistan is a signatory to all the relevant water declarations and commitments.

52. In the context of urban environment and urban, water is a necessity not only for drinking; but also for food production and preparation, personal hygiene, care of the sick, cleaning, washing and waste disposal purposes. Female dependence on water sources at household level infers that women have substantial information about drinking water sources, including its location, quality and storage methods.

53. The AIIB's vision statement of Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESP) "recognizes the importance of gender equality for successful and sustainable economic development and the need for inclusiveness and gender responsiveness in the infrastructure projects it supports". A poverty social and gender assessment of the affected persons has been conducted and a Gender Action Plan has been developed for the Project. The results of the socio-economic survey, poverty social and gender assessments are reported in this chapter along with other socio-economic characteristics of the affected population.

4.2 SENSE OF BELONGING

54. The affected population has a strong sense of belonging to their lands and the area. They have been living in the affected villages since generations and most of them since 1947 for more than 80 years. They stated that they have nurtured an emotional bond with their lands.

4.3 GENDER COMPOSITION AND DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF AHS

55. The proportion of male and female is calculated as 48% and 52%, respectively as shown in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Average Size of Affected Household and Gender Composition

Average Size of Household	Gender Composition	
	Male (%)	Female (%)
7 persons	48	52

Source: APs census

56. The size of affected households ranges from 4 to 10 members, but the average size of affected households is 7 persons per household; the average size of household of village based affected population is 7 while the average size of non-residents AHs is 6. A number of ethnicities reside in the area and include Gujjar, Rajput, Mewati, Arayen, Chanagar, Sikay, Christian, Jatt, Awan, Doggar, and Marzai. The area is largely dominated by the Mawati caste followed by the Changar and Christian. The Changars and Christians are the ethnic minorities and social excluded groups, both of these groups reside in separate neighborhoods and belong to lowest strata of income. These families seldom socialize with the well-off families and their interaction is limited to their communities. The other castes are fewer in number with the Arayen, Gujjar, Rajput and Dogars, most of the households of these ethnic groups belong to upper strata of income.

57. There are 4-5 children per HH in poorer families, whilst the middle income and better off families have 3 children on average. However, this trend is changing as the lowest income segment revealed that due to increasing prices of utilities and rising cost of living, people are planning on birthing lesser children.

4.4 EDUCATION LEVEL

58. The overall literacy rate is quite low in the low income families particularly in female children as child labor is very common in the villages. There are a number of reasons as to why children do not get an education but the most common one is poverty. Poor families cannot afford to send their children to school. In addition, as the distances to schools are long, families cannot afford safe transportation and due to cultural prohibitions and the fear of violence and kidnapping, do not allow the children to walk to school. There are no government middle and high schools in the village Ganja Sindhu. However, there are a few boys from the Christen community who are enrolled in the local government primary schools.

59. Around 90% of the agriculture laborer responded that they could not bear the expense of sending their children to school, especially girls. However it was observed that a few families were bearing the expenses of the boys' education. Only one girl from the Christian community and 5 boys are doing matriculation (high school education) from the nearby schools. It was also found that the opportunity cost of getting an education is high, as the children are involved in daily wage and other forms of labor and thereby, these children contribute to the domestic income of the household. 10% of the children from low income group have completed their primary level education.

60. The majority of grown up girls from poor affected families are involved in agriculture labor, whilst mostly one girl stays home to cook food for the family and take care of elders and younger siblings.

61. Women said that there are private schools in the village but they cannot afford to pay their fee. There are few girls who are studying privately and do labor to bear the expenses of their examination fee and books. Some boys from low income families also work to bear the expenses of their school education. A few girls from middle income families study in collages. The better off families, who reside in Lahore, send their children, both boys and girls, to get basic and higher education, also out of country.

62. There is one primary school for boys in the village Ganjay Sindhu and for high school; boys go to the nearest village on bicycles and on foot. Boys who from middle are in college travel daily to the nearest collage on motorcycles and cycles.

63. There are 4 private schools in the villages, which includes one high school for boys, one girl's high school and 2 primary schools. The local communities felt that the government should upgrade the public

school to middle and high school in Ganja Sindhu to facilitate the students, especially girls, to get an education up to matriculation, in their village.

64. It was found that a majority of the men and women from the minorities are illiterate. Around 15% of their children go to schools. A few of the girls also attend high school in the nearby village and travel by foot. The Christian minority feel no cultural constraints in sending their girls to school, and despite their limited income, most of the families send their small children to primary schools.

65. There are no literate disabled people in the area. Physical disability, as well as mental retardation, has been observed in the area and the disabled have been considered unfit for getting an education. There are 3 disabled found in the AHs.

4.5 AVERAGE NO OF MEALS TAKEN PER DAY

66. The census revealed that women and men from all income groups, which include the well-off households, middle income households and poor households, take three meals a day. No disparity was thus found in their meal patterns, reflecting that all income groups and both the genders in the area are able to afford three meals a day. The type of food analysis shows that only well-off households can afford to have meat thrice a week, the middle income cook meat once a week, while the poor households use vegetables, pulses, tea and pickles or tea with bread in the breakfast and other meals, and cannot afford meat. They only have access to meat then they cook meal for the guests or religious festivals.

4.6 COPING MECHANISM DURING ECONOMIC CRISES IN LAST SIX MONTHS

67. The analysis of coping mechanisms the AHs revealed that poor and middle income households faced the adverse situations in the past six months. The men from 20% middle income households resorted by selling livestock while the 25% poor AHs also sold livestock to fulfill their economic needs and also taken out their children out of schools. The female children were then sent to work. The women from middle income families started to work to support their household and augment household income. This is mainly due to high inflation rate in since last one year.

4.7 POVERTY, INCOME & EXPENDITURE

68. The 82% of the affected population is poor and vulnerable, and is directly or indirectly dependent on the agriculture as their primary source of income. The poor either work as daily wage earners or work on the farms of better off farmers as tenants or permanent agriculture. The economic conditions of the families are very hard and financial crisis in their lives is a constant. Other than spending on their food, poorer households have no money for providing education to their children, health and entertainment. As the money is very limited, the food too is scarce and thus leads to the majority of children being mal nutrition. Rising prices, inflation, is a major reason for the deteriorating life quality of the poor affected households. The men, women and children, above the age of 10, from low income group work as laborer and make up for the majority of households in the villages.

69. The well-off families of AHs spent an average of PKR 188,375 on household expenses and entertainment. The well-off families spend the most on family engagements, electricity and food. In comparison, the middle income and poor households spend an average of PKR 47399/ and poor PKR 31277/ every month. The majority of their budget is spent on food, followed by clothing and electricity expenses. The Table 4.2 reflects that there is a huge income and expenditure gap between the well-off, middle income and poor families and poor can be explained by the fact that the well-off AHs have larger

land holdings and also have other source of income and livelihoods. These landlords also employ a large number of men, women and children from poor households as agriculture labor.

70. The analysis of average incomes of the middle income and low poor AHs shows that the middle income AHs earn 61000 per month (\$387, means \$1.84/persons/day, which is below the international poverty line. But the other in-kind sources of livelihood contribute to the income of the AHs, due to which the middle income group do not fall under the category of poor. The poor earn PKR 44500/month (\$279 mean \$1.3/person/day, which is below international poverty line, but if in-kind income from agriculture would be added the average income rises up to \$2/person/day which is closer to the global overtly line (\$1.9/person/day as determined by the World Bank in 2015). The detail of income levels is provided in Table 4.3.

Table 4.2: Average Monthly Expenses of the Households

Expenditure Items	Well-off (PKR)	Middle Income (PKR)	Poor (PKR)
Food	49825/=	19362.5/=	16387/=
Clothing	9000/=	5000/=	4200/=
House (Rent/Repair)	0	7000/=	0
Education	17500/=	1887/=	575/=
Transport	13000/=	3000/=	1175/=
Fire wood/ Kerosene / Gas	3000/=	700/=	600/=
Water & Sanitation	1000/=	0	0
Electricity	34550/=	3300/=	2415/=
Telephone (Land & Cell)	2500/=	750/=	425/=
Medical	2000/=	1500/=	975/=
Entertainment (Radio /TV/Trips)	500/=	300/=	150/=
Social, Religious festivals	4000/=	3000/=	2000/=
Family Functions	51500/=	2300/=	2375/=
Total	RS 188,375	47,399	31,277

Table 4.3: Monthly Average Income of the Households by All Sources

Sources of Income	Well-off (PKR)	Middle Income (PKR)	Poor (PKR)
Wages or salary	150000/	20000/=	26000/=
Money earned from agriculture	105000	18000/=	13000/=
Pension	0	26000/=	0
Money received from NGOs	0	0	0
Remittances from relatives or friends	30000/	0	0
Rental income	0	0	6000
Money from family businesses	50000	6000/=	0
Others, specify	0	0	0
Total	335,000	70,000	45,000

4.8 HEALTH STATUS

71. There are a number of diseases that are prevalent in the area and include hepatitis, seasonal fever, diabetes, blood pressure, skin diseases, diarrhea and coughing. The poorer families in the village consult local quacks for initial treatment but in case of prolonged illness, they visit nearby clinics and hospitals, and include Basic Health Unit at the Jallo Crossing, Rural Health Center at Awan Dhaye Wala and Ghurki Trust Hospital. In case of chronic diseases, the low income families take their patients to public hospitals that include Services Hospital, Ganga Ram Hospital, General Hospital and Lady Wallington Hospital. Both men and women from low income families were found to be aware of the names of reputable hospitals in Lahore. The middle income and well off families in the area get treated at private clinics and hospitals.

72. Specifically, the common diseases amongst the men in the village are jaundice, tuberculosis and seasonal fever. Seasonal fever however was reported by less than 10 percent of the men in the area. A majority of the residents in the village are healthy and suffer from no chronic diseases. Women shared that skin related diseases are prevalent amongst them as they pick vegetables, especially chilies, for around 10 hours a day, on average. Diabetes, blood pressure and fever were reported in less than 10% of the local women.

73. About 2-3 women provide the services of midwives in the area and their services are employed by the women of poor households. Women from better and middle-income households go to the hospital for pre and post natal checkups and child births. A Lady Health Worker also works in the village, and refers and accompanies expecting mothers to hospitals, in case of complex cases.

4.9 HOUSING

74. An analysis of the types of dwelling in the area revealed that 75% of households in the area own the homes that they live in and thereby are their permanent residents. The most of the poor live in semi pacca houses.

4.10 WATER SUPPLY

75. Both men and women from the low-income group reported that the ground water of the residential area of the village is not of good quality and hence cannot be used for drinking purposes. Therefore, for drinking and cooking purposes, water is collected from the nearest tube wells and peter pumps/turbines. These pumps are installed on agricultural lands. The water from Maqbool turbines, according to the village sources, is of the best quality as the bore is 700 meters deep. The locals feared that as the land of Maqbool turbines would be acquired, the construction of the SWTP plant would lead to the loss of the source of clean drinking water in the area and thus would lead to the spread of water borne diseases. It was also noted that better off households have water filters installed and thus use filtered water for drinking and cooking purposes. They also use bottled water for drinking. The adult males are responsible to collect water from the tube wells to their homes. The assessment reflects that the responsibility of fetching water majorly rests on adult male members of the HH, 15% of the young male children from the poor households fetch water for their families. Therefore, females in the household do not collect water for the families.

4.11 SANITATION

76. Majority of the streets in the villages are not paved, livestock waste is spread everywhere and in the rainy season, it is mixed with rain water. This not only creates a sanitation crisis; the foul smell adds to air pollution. A sewerage system does not exist in the villages and in case a family has laid down any pipes, they do not function adequately. Consequently, the residents, especially the children, are exposed to the ill effects of open drains.

4.12 TRANSPORTATION

77. The 90 percent of the low- and middle-income groups use auto or motorcycle rickshaws (chingchi) as a means of transportation to visit hospitals, markets, out of village relatives, schools and to visit other nearby places. Around 10% of the residents have cars, and also have access to taxis. In case of an emergency, taxis are also hired by low- and middle-income households. As the roads in the areas are not paved, the uneven routes are a hindrance for the vehicles. The low-income group find it hard to visit hospitals in Lahore as they do not have money for transportation.

78. Trolleys and vans are used to transport laborer to and from the fields. Bikes and cycles are used by most of the villagers. More or less 20% men of the village have their own bikes or cycles to commute to the local area. A majority of the public walks on foot or use a motorcycle rickshaw.

79. Transport services to Lahore city are so expensive that women from low income households are not taken to the hospitals for child birth. Small business owners have their own bikes, whilst, families from the low-income group own bicycles.

4.13 CHRISTIAN MINORITY

80. The most of the men from Christian minority work as agriculture laborer, some of them work as sanitary workers in the Lahore Municipality, and involve in daily wage labor in construction industry. Most of the women from Christian community work as housemaids and care takers in the homes of large land owners and other high-income households of Lahore city. Some work as chili pickers in the fields of land owners, which is their only source of income. They rear livestock at homes and collect fodder for the

livestock from the fields either from ridges of the fields and in some cases from the lands of landowners free of cost. The AHs of this community are heavily dependent on the affected agriculture lands. The 3 women earn through stonework that they apply on fancy frocks which they sell in the markets of Lahore. Also, they stitch ladies' clothes for PKR 200-300 per suit for local customers.

81. Children of the Christian community also work with their parents and contribute to the domestic economy and are paid half of what the women workers are paid. Their young girls and boys go out freely and are secure from any threat of child abuse or kidnapping. There are two churches in the area where they perform their religious rituals and they believe that they have complete religious freedom.

4.14 DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS

82. Differently Aabled Persons involve one male and one female visually impaired, one female mentally stunted, one male mentally unstable.

4.15 LIVELIHOODS

83. A majority of men and women of poor affected households work as agriculture laborer; especially the women from the Changar ethnic group are predominantly working as agriculture laborer. Whereas, men from ethnic minorities of Changar and Christian communities work as agriculture and factory labor, daily wage labor in the city, run small shops, and work as drivers in Lahore city. A very small number of men work abroad. The women from the poor families equally involve in income earning for their families to economically survive. The majority of the non-titleholder affected households from low income groups do not own agriculture lands, some of them had very small holdings of agriculture land but they sold them due to economic reasons. The men and women from Jatt, Arayen and Mewati casts hold small land holdings and also work as agriculture laborer. The majority of Mewati families involve in subsistence farming and have small land holdings 10-15 acres (4 to 6 hectare), and both men and women work on their owned lands and livestock farming is another regular source of their HH income. Most of the women from the Mewati cast work on their family farms only. They grow fodder on their lands for the animal and sell milk in the city which is also a source of nutrition for their families and they use it as buffer to save from the economic shocks. It is a source of year-round cash income of the poor families.

84. Around 250 women of affected village work as agriculture laborer about 10 months in a year, out of which approx. 84 female and 38 male work on affected lands. The women are involved in grains and vegetables production related tasks such as injecting parasites in vegetable in the vegetable buds or flowers, grass weeding, picking seasonal vegetables, grading, placing them in bags, and other such agriculture activities. The women from female headed households, particularly widowed and divorced from Changar, Christian and Jatt families also bring their young children, both boys and girls aged less than 15, for help in the fields. The women from nearby villages also come to affected village for agriculture labor during the peak season.

85. The average daily wage of children (male and female agriculture laborer under the age of 15) is PKR 200 and PKR 400 for adult women for several farm works. Male agriculture workers get paid up to PKR 700 per day in case of family labor on contract, male are paid higher than the children and women. But mostly men perform different task than women. They are involved in cultivation, applying fertilizers and pesticides to the crops, irrigating agriculture fields and loading and unloading of vegetable and grains bags in the villages and in the markets.

86. The agriculture labor families also work on contract for farm labor for filling vegetable bags. The daily wage for filling a bag of vegetable ranges from PKR 80-120, but PKR 150/bag in off season. Generally, a family of agriculture seasonal laborer families comprise of husband, wife and 2-3 children, and one family fills 8-10 bags of chili in peak season and 4 to 5 bags in off seasons but tomatoes and straw berries are filled in crates and watermelon and melon in trolleys. The average income of an agriculture labor

family on contract is PKR1000/day during peak season and PKR 700 in off season/day. The wage level is different for different type of vegetables and fruits. The vegetables include chili, potato, cabbage, spinach, turnip, aubergine, cauliflower, green beans, carrots, radish etc. The working hrs of daily wage laborer ad eight to nine hours a day.

87. The main source of earning for the women of low income AHs is agriculture labor, although there are factories in the Project area but women prefer to work in the fields with their families, and none of the women factory worker found in the AHs. Women from low income groups also stitch clothes and involve in embroidery work on order from the city and work as house help in Lahore city and in the village. Women who are working on order that is pasting stones, pearls and gems with glow on the bridal and party dresses said that during peak season of vegetables especially chili, potato, wheat and rice harvesting also they go in the field to work as agriculture labor. Some women are sewing the clothes they told that also sometimes accompany with their family members to work in the field.

88. The women working as house help are mostly Christian. Women also work as Lady Health Workers, run schools and madrassahs (schools for religious education). Some of the women agriculture laborers also go to neighboring villages to work as agriculture laborer. The women from small landholding families and agriculture labor also involve with their families and agriculture labor in grain production (wheat and rice) such as rice cultivation, weeding and harvesting. The agriculture laborer are paid in kind of grains (wheat and rice), which they use to meet the families food requirements all-round the year. Whilst responding to questions, the women of the area relayed that while working in these fields, they can easily leave work and go to their homes in case of any emergencies or take the days off. The analysis of women agriculture laborer shows that their means of livelihood are completely dependent on agricultural activities in the area.

89. Men and women from poor AHs also borrow money from big farmers to spent money on their children's marriages, construction of their houses, for child birth, for their children's school fee, to meet the expenses of chronic illnesses and deaths and to buy young cattle which include goat, buffalos, cow and other animals. The borrowed money is paid back in installments from their wages. They were concerned about the loss of source of loans to fulfill their economic needs.

90. The working hours of female and male agriculture labor is dependent on the weather, the season and on the availability of work from 8 to 15 hrs. During summers, the work starts as early as 3 am in the morning and ends around 12 noon. After a break of around 5 hours, the laborer starts working around 5 in the evening and end the day at 8 at night. During cloudy days, the labor constantly works from 4 am to 5/7 pm, depending the work load. A rainy day makes for work day lost. Winters also mean long work days for the labor as they work from 7 am to 5 pm. Although, some families do work on contract basis, a majority of the workforce in the area work as daily wage laborers.

91. There are four agriculture labor contractors (2 male and 2 female) in the area who hire male and female labor. However, the task of collecting the female agriculture laborer is performed by two female agriculture labor contractors referred as Jamadar (collector) and they charge PKR 10 from each female worker (referred to as 'choni' in the local language) and PKR10 for each labor from the landlord for gathering female labor and getting them to the fields. The collectors also work as agriculture laborer and also responsible for the supervision and distribution of work amongst the women. She is also responsible for ensuring the safety of young girls and keeps a close check on them during work. She also ensures that there is no theft of grains or vegetables and is responsible for the collection and distribution of wages. The female collector, Jamadar, is supervised and guided by the landlord's munshi (clerk). Women laborer brings their meals from home as the landlords only provide water. The wages of both men and women are mostly on time and are seldom late.

92. Men from lower income families work as agriculture laborer and are involved in land preparation, sowing, ploughing, irrigating and harvesting activities and also in bag stitching and trolley loading. These men also collect low quality vegetables (left after grading) grown in the area and take them to the nearest

wholesale fruit and vegetable markets in Lahore city on motorcycles to sell them. In the same markets, these men also work to load and unload fruit, vegetables and grains, in case there is no labor opportunities in the villages. The men in the area also rear livestock and sell milk in the city.

93. Women and men labor also pick grass from the agriculture lands free to cost as fodder for the animals. Men and women also involve in cutting fodder from the fields for the animals of landholders, however for this, they are not paid in cash and are made payments in form of vegetables, wheat, rice and other grains. This aids them to meet the daily food requirements of their families.

94. Most of the middle-income groups involve in farming and also have other means of income. Most of the women from middle income groups involve in household related daily tasks, a few women work as teachers at local schools within, and outside the village, stone work and embroidery on clothes. Women also run small shops in the village and are involved in livestock rearing, collecting fodder from the lands of big land owners and cutting fodder. The middle-income group, who do not own agriculture land, stated that they purchase grains, fodder, fresh vegetables and fruits on cheaper rates from big land owners for their daily use and sometimes, in case they do not have enough money, they pay the landlords later.

95. The Doggar, Awan, Gujjar and Rajput families are amongst the well-off families of the village. The women of well-off HHs are involved in income earning; most of well-off involve in businesses or multiple professions besides farming. The women from well-off families also involve in several professions. The better off families do not cultivate their lands themselves. They hire either permanent agriculture labor for farming or give their lands to tenants for cultivation.

96. The men from better off families of Doggar, Mewati, Gujjar, Rajput, Arayan, Marzai and Awan casts own agriculture land and are involved in agriculture and livestock farming through hired labor. They also hold government and private jobs, run shops, businesses, schools, and auto workshops. The men from middle income households from the above-mentioned clans work as teachers drive rickshaw and taxis. The men from low income groups earn from tailoring, own and work in barbershops, and work in factories within and outside the village. They also work as security guards in Lahore, as agriculture tenants, and agriculture labor; ploughing with tractors, drivers and mechanics.

4.16 GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN WAGES

97. Discrimination was found in the wages being given to men and women labor. The wage of a child above 10 is half the wage paid to the child's mother; whilst the men are sometimes paid twice as much as women. Therefore, if the mother is being paid PKR 400, the child is paid PKR 200 and the men are paid between Rs 600 to Rs 800 on an everyday basis for the same number of hours and the same nature and amount of work.

4.17 DECISION MAKING AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

98. The role of women is limited to day to day household operations and a large majority do not play role in decision making regarding physical assets and cash handling at household level. The majority of women from better off AHs play role in decision making regarding physical assets and cash handling while women from middle income and poor have limited such decision-making roles, but women from poor AHs having more influence in the decision-making process than the middle income HHs.

4.18 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

99. No violence against women was reported by any male or female but a key informant revealed that the violence against women exist at household level but men and women do not disclose it publically due to cultural norms.

4.19 CHILD ABUSE

100. No incident of child abuse has been reported in the area in the past one year. The case is so because the men in the area keep a very strict check on their sons and do not allow them to work in the fields without adult supervision. The case with the young female children is also similar. At the workplace, the appointed head for women, the Jamadar as she is referred to in the local language, is responsible for collecting and taking all the women, including the young working girls, to work in the morning. The young girls work under lady Jamadar's supervision throughout the day and she drops everyone home too. Therefore, close adult supervision was listed as the reason for no incident of child abuse in the area.

CHAPTER 5: INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.1 RESETTLEMENT PLAN DISCLOSURE

101. The approved RP will be disclosed at LWASA and AIIB websites in accordance with paragraph 57 of ESP of AIIB. The final version of the full RP will be translated into Urdu for local disclosure and both English and Urdu versions will be made available at key publicly accessible and convenient locations such as the offices of P&DD, HUD and PHED, LWASA, district and tehsil administration, LAC office, and EPC Contractor's camp office. The Urdu version of full RP will be placed in Village Information Centers and will be provided to the APCs. An Information Booklet consists of summary of RP in Urdu will be distributed to APCs and each of the AHs. The important aspects of the RP will be further disclosed to the male and female APs by organizing face-to-face orientation sessions, by the ES of PMU and Contractor through location specific workshops.

5.2 REVISION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

102. This RP has been developed by following the demarcation of land, to be acquired, after publication of preliminary notification under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act. At the stage of preliminary notification of Section 4 includes broad details of the dimensions and boundaries of the square/land plots, field number and the approximate area of the land to be acquired. The exact demarcation of land to be acquired is done under Section 5A. At the stage of Section 5A, a careful review of the impacts will be carried out to verify the impacts and reinforce the minimization of the impacts to the extent possible in collaboration with technical design and environment and social experts, and affected persons will be consulted during such efforts. This RP will be revised if any unforeseen changes are made to the technical design of SWTP and associated infrastructure at the stage of detailed design.

103. In case of any changes to the scope, technical design, construction or operations of SWTP and associated infrastructure at the stage of Project implementation or operations, which would result in additional environment and social impacts, LWASA will carry out ES assessments and stakeholder engagement to prepare ES documents to enhance positive and mitigate adverse impacts in accordance with ⁸ESP and ESSs of AIIB. The ES documents will be endorsed by LWASA/GoPb and will be submitted to AIIB for review and approval, and will be disclosed in the manner mentioned in paragraph 57 of ESP. During the course of Project implementation and operations, the information about ES updates will be regularly disclosed to the affected persons and other key stakeholders.

5.3 CONSULTATIONS

104. Efforts to maintain a steady consultation process with the affected persons and other relevant stakeholders in accordance with AIIB ES Policy and Standards and Punjab Environment Protection Act 1997 (Amended 2012) for ESIA Studies, as public participation is an essential legislative requirement for environmental authorization. A team of ES experts undertook the stakeholder engagement activities to inform APs and other stakeholders, and to closely consult them on ES risks and impacts of the Project and mitigation measures.

105. The team of ES senior experts and ES field staff consulted the officials of relevant government departments, project affected persons, general public, CSOs and experts from academia. The information dissemination and engagement activities started from 5 May 2019 and will continue until finalization of ESIA and RP.

⁸ Also reference to AIIB Operational Policy on Financing for the approval process for Project changes.

106. Consultations with male and female affected persons were carried out in accordance with the requirements of AIIB ES Policy and Standards, which require that APs should be fully informed and closely consulted on adverse social/resettlement impacts of the proposed project and their mitigation measures. Consultations with different categories of Individual APs started from May 5, 2019 and group discussions started from July 14 and continued to date until finalization of the RP. It took 4 weeks to seek willingness of APs for the impact assessment surveys and studies after persistent and extensive efforts. The purpose of the consultation process was to disseminate project information and its expected impacts, seek willingness of APs for surveys and studies, and seek APs and other stakeholder views and concerns to incorporate in several aspects of resettlement planning and RP implementation mechanism. Social team used several tools for consultations with men and women such as wayside stand-up meetings, key informant interviews, semi-structured in-depth interviews of individuals from different categories of APs, structured questionnaires and focus group discussions (FGDs). The detail of consultations and key concerns provided in table 5.1

107. The consultation process with the potential of APs of agriculture land underwent many ups and downs largely because titleholders of the affected land did not want their lands to be acquired for the construction of SWTP and raw water intake channel. A long process of consultations and negotiations was followed due to which resettlement consultants were able to conduct census, inventory and detailed measurement survey, qualitative poverty social and gender assessment and socio-economic survey. The consultations with the permanent and seasonal agriculture workers and tenants were held in relatively smoother way.

5.4 OBJECTIVES OF CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

108. The objectives of consultations were:

- (i) to improve or propose changes in project preliminary design to avoid social and resettlement impacts in compliance with AIIB ES Policy;
- (ii) seek APs and other stakeholder's views on the construction of SWTP and Intake Channel of the Project;
- (iii) ensure effective participation of APs and seek their cooperation in activities require for resettlement planning and implementation;
- (iv) obtain information about the need and priorities of APs;
- (v) gather information on relevant issues and receive feedback to address these issues at early stages of project design;
- (vi) determine the extent of APs concerns and suggest appropriate mitigation measures to address them in project implementation;
- (vii) facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options;
- (viii) ensure transparency in all activities related to social mitigation and resettlement matters;
- (ix) discuss opportunities for APs participation in the project in accordance with the AIIB requirements; and
- (x) inform APs about the RP implementation process.

5.5 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

109. Five types of primary APs are identified under this project:

- (i) 110 AHs of the private agriculture land to be acquired for the construction of SWTP and Intake Channel located in moza (village) Ganja Sindhu, Natt, Bhaseen and Jandial of Union Council 176 Awan Dhaye Wala of Shalimar Tehsil, District Lahore;
- (ii) 4 agriculture tenants
- (iii) 4 AHs of agriculture labor contractors
- (iv) 50 AHs of permanent agriculture workers who work full time on fixed monthly salaries.
- (v) Approx. 50 AHs of daily wage seasonal agriculture labor

110. All the above-mentioned APs are primary stakeholders of Package 3 SWTP and associated infrastructure. The other key stakeholders include the concerned Government Departments, District Collector/District and Tehsil Administration, Punjab Revenue Department, academia and CSOs.

5.6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

111. A SEP has been developed as a standalone document, as a part of the ESIA and RP, for SWTP and associated infrastructure by following AIIB ES standards and international best practices. The SEP will act as a guideline to enable the Lahore Water and Sanitation Agency (LWASA), the Executing Agency of the LW&WMP, and other involved parties, to systematically carry out socially and gender inclusive consultations with the stakeholders, to record their views and concerns and implement mitigation measures. The plan is aimed at enabling active and meaningful engagement of the stakeholder groups, especially the affected persons and venerable groups of APs, and assures disclosure of information in a timely manner. The effective implementation of the SEP will mitigate the risks of poor stakeholder relations, particularly with affected people throughout the project lifecycle. The SEP will be disclosed to the affected persons and other stakeholders in the same manner as the RP. The SEP is also attached as annex to the RP and ESIA.

112. The SEP is a “living” document which will be regularly updated to include and enable documentation of all consultation activities undertaken and adaptation of stakeholder engagement approach and methodology in the light of results of monitoring and reviews to ensure appropriateness and effectiveness approach and methods used in engaging stakeholders (evaluation).

113. The key features of the SEP are (i) identification and analysis of primary and other key stakeholders; (ii) principles and key considerations for stakeholder engagement; (iii) stakeholder engagement approach; (iv) detail of GRM in the legal framework of GoPb and project specific GRM; (v) SEP implementation methodology; (vi) a plan for stakeholder engagement activities throughout the project lifecycle; (vii) SEP monitoring, reviews and reporting (viii) key issues identified through stakeholder holder engagement activities during preparation of ESIA and RP and their addressal.

5.7 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

114. The APs and other key stakeholders were informed about the aims and objectives of the Project, the socio-economic and environmental impacts due to siting and construction of SWTP and water Intake Channel, and provision of surface water to four most deserving target areas. The purpose of the process was to gather APs and other stakeholder views and concerns on several aspects of ES issues that need addressal for developing mitigation measures and Project implementation mechanisms. Several tools were used for this purpose such as meetings, semi-structured interviews, wayside stand-up meetings, key informant interviews, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, a formal structured workshop and use of questionnaires and checklists. The following aspects were covered during the consultations:

- (i) project introduction,
- (ii) discussion on concerns and issues of APs on land acquisition and resettlement;
- (iii) options for resettlement assistance;
- (iv) assistance for relocation and rehabilitation; and
- (v) livelihood restoration and improvement support for vulnerable affected livelihoods.

115. Meetings with other stakeholders were held throughout the period of the ESIA and RP preparation. The Individuals representing institutional stakeholders and APs were informed about the Project in general, siting and construction of SWTP and raw water Intake Channel in specific and subsequent negative impacts. The other stakeholders represent a broad cross section of informed people living and having micro businesses and small industries in surrounding area of SWTP water intake channel, educational and health institutions, government departments, academia, CSOs, environment and social development professionals and public representatives. These stakeholders have different types of stakes according to their interests,

professions, impacts and involvements in various aspects of the Project. All the stakeholders were given an opportunity to share their views and concerns regarding the siting of SWTP, its design, its environment and social impacts and implementation of the Project including poverty, gender and broader social and environment aspects. The summary of consultations is given in Table 5.1.

5.8 CHALLENGES FACED IN CONSULTATIONS AND FIELD STUDIES AND SURVEYS

116. The consultation process with the potential APs of agriculture land underwent many ups and downs largely because titleholders of the affected land did not want their lands to be acquired for the construction of SWTP and later their strong demand for the replacement cost of their lands should equal to the prevailing market value. After a long process of consultations, ES consultants were able to carry out surveys and studies of affected persons. The consultations with the tenants of agriculture lands, permanent and seasonal agriculture laborers, in comparison were smoother and shorter.

117. Most of the titleholders of affected land did not accurately reveal information about their other sources of income particularly the non-residents and better off residents, who do not fall under the category of low-income group. In the first round of surveys, most of the APs did not provide accurate information about their socio-economic conditions, but after the trust building activities, another round of surveys and studies was conducted to validate the data. The triangulation of data was done through qualitative poverty, social and gender assessment tools. The vulnerable AHs took interest and participated actively in analyzing their social and economic status and showed APs of small land holding and non-titleholder took keen interest in on farm livelihood improvement and alternative non-farm livelihood restoration opportunities including establishing micro enterprises and skilled and unskilled labour in construction related activities.

5.9 CONSULTATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOs) AND ACADEMIA

118. The Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that showed interest in the project were involved in consultations, as they advocate for the sustainable management of environment and social performance including improving people's lives and conserving the natural resources. They work for the creation of a society based on principles of social justice and gender equality. The key CSOs interested in the SWTP are:

- Lahore Conservation Society/Lahore Bachao Tehreek
- World Wide Fund for Nature
- Punjab Urban Resource Center (PURC)
- MUAWON (Movement for Urban Area Wellbeing through Information and Networking)
- SCOPE (Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment)

119. The CSOs are concerned about rapid depletion of groundwater table and its contamination and are in favour of the provision of surface water to the population of Lahore. However, they demanded that concerns and suggestions of affected persons should be taken into account at the stage of the Project planning particularly the siting of SWTP and Intake Channel, efforts should be made to avoid or minimize the adverse social and economic impacts, and in case of non-avoidance, sufficient and timely payment of compensation and resettlement assistance, full mitigation of social and environmental impacts, effective consultations and participation of stakeholder particularly affected persons in resettlement and environment concerns of the Project should be ensured.

5.10 CONSULTATIONS WITH SOCIALLY EXCLUDED, ETHNIC MINORITIES AND WOMEN

120. Separate consultations were conducted with Changarh (socially excluded group), ethnic minority (Christian) and with women by the field staff. The Changarh and Christians are among the low income groups of the affected people, mostly poor and extreme poor. The women were keen to have consultations and provided useful information. These included female of AHs, teachers and other working women of

SWTP affected villages (Ganja Sindhu and Natt). A majority of the women belonged to poor affected households, whilst interviews were also carried out with women from better off and middle income households in the area. The female agriculture laborer in the area raised following key issues:

- The women from the AHs of titleholder of small landholding showed concerns that they would lose their permanent source of income from the affected land, while culturally it will not be possible for them to work on the others' lands. They demanded for culturally and socially appropriate alternate source of income within their household or villages;
- Women from landless AHs who contribute to their family income through seasonal agriculture labour showed serious concerns on the adverse impact on their source of income and strongly emphasized on providing alternative means of income through support under the Project;
- Women showed serious concern about the severe impact on their household food security as they would lose their source of wheat, rice and vegetables due to loss of productive lands;
- Loss of land by titleholders and non-titleholders will cause loss of means of fodder for their animals;
- Women from all income groups strongly emphasized on compensation of affected land and other assets on replacement cost, at the prevalent market rate;
- Provision of safe drinking water services in the affected villages;
- Most of the women from AHs demanded sufficient resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and restoration of household income and livelihoods due to loss of agriculture land;
- Risk of their safety and security would increase many folds, especially for their male and female children due to presence of outsiders for the construction works. Adequate measures should be taken in this regard by LWASA and the location of construction camps should be a minimum half of a KM away from the village settlement;
- Construction of boundary walls of SWTP and water intake channel before construction starts to avoid impact on women's and children safety and security when they will be working in the agriculture fields as most of the women from poor families are involved in agriculture labor along with their young girls and boys, and small children.
- There should be a separate shopping area for the construction workers to purchase the daily use items and WASA should not let them enter in the villages to shop;
- The male affected persons should be supported to open small shops for the construction workers daily use items, small eateries, team stalls.

121. When women were consulted about labor opportunities at the STP, they showed their unwillingness to work with the outsiders/strangers. They recommended that the male members of their families including male youth should be given the labour and employment opportunities in the construction related works.

5.11 OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

122. Generally, the stakeholders are aware of the need for clean drinking water for the residents of Lahore and expressed their support for the Project. The stakeholders, particularly the potential beneficiaries appreciated the GoPb initiative to improve the quality of drinking water services and recognized that it will reduce water born diseases. They demanded the strict measures to ensure the quality of work, transparency in the use of funds and continuous consultations at all stages of the project. They appreciated the plan for resettlement and livelihood restoration assistance for vulnerable and severely affected persons. They strongly demanded the replacement cost of their affected land and other assets through negotiated settlement.

123. The concerns and issues raised by socially excluded people and ethnic minorities, and women have been adequately considered in the design of the project and resettlement assistance and rehabilitation packages for the APs.

5.12 KEY CONCERNS OF AFFECTED PERSONS

124. The APs were concerned of acquisition of their lands for siting of SWTP; severance impact on their agriculture lands particularly due to construction of raw water intake channel; shared their fear that WASA is intended to acquire excessive land for SWTP site more than actual requirements; loss of income and livelihoods; fear of not getting replacement cost of their lands and other lost assets; safety and security of children and women during construction phase, lack of opportunities for men and women in SWTP related jobs; increased pollution. APs showed their concerns that there is no provision in the Project design for the provision of clean water facility to the affected population. The APs showed the risk of breeding of mosquitoes and dengue mosquitoes due to the storage of water in the pond.

125. The APs particularly the agriculture workers and seasonal agriculture daily wage laborers strongly emphasized the provision for non-farm and off-farm livelihood restoration activities under the Project to the poor and extreme poor affected households. They strongly demanded for providing opportunities to the poor AHs in the project related work. They showed interest in skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled labor during the construction of SWTP and associated infrastructure.

126. The PMU will share information about the requirements of skilled, semi-skilled and skilled labor opportunities with clearly defined criteria including other employment opportunities before start of construction of the STP and associated infrastructure. The lists of jobs will be displayed in the Village Information Centers and provided to APCs with procedures for the recruitment.

127. Men showed concerns about loss of livelihoods and loss of their heritage, severe impact on their identify and social status, adverse impact on their social network and associations with the area for generations, loss of year-round food sufficiency, loss of source of animal fodder, impact on privacy of women, air pollution and noise, the risk of accidents due to increased vehicular traffic, increase in crime rate, loss of vegetation in the area, the change in the physical environment of the area, risk of mosquitoes and dengue mosquitoes in the SWTP water storage pone.

Table 5.1: Summary of Public Consultations and Information Disclosure

Date	Location	Participants		Key Concerns
		Male	Female	
14/07/2019	Moza Ganja Bakhsh Sindhu Dera Sardar Liaqat Ali Dogar	180	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look into the matter of site selection and find alternative land Incase no alternatives can be found, the government should compensate land at market rate.
18/07/2019	Dera Haji Arshad Maqbool (Landowner)	12	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWTP should be built on non-productive land as the land selected is fertile and is also being used for high value cropping
23/07/2019	Dera Mian Fawad Shafee (Landowner)	20	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood of the people is dependent on the land to be acquired and construction of SWTP would cause huge land and livelihood losses for the people of the area. Land being used for both agriculture and commercial farming activities.
02/08/2019	Mauza Natt Dera Ch. Bilal Abbas (Landowner)	20	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong opposition from the affected persons against the land acquisition. In case there are no other viable land options, land prices should be set at the market rate to compensate for the loss of land and livelihoods.
05/08/2019	Mouza Ganja Sidhu Dera Awan Dhaye Wala	06	07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore alternative livelihood opportunities for male and female agriculture laborers Create opportunities for both men and women to acquire new skills to enable them to find alternative sources of employment.

Date	Location	Participants		Key Concerns
		Male	Female	
				•
05/08/2019	Dera Rana Maqbool	0	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood of the families working on the project proposed land is dependent on land itself and the construction of the SWTP would t cause loss of their livelihoods. • Alternative livelihood options should be provided by the government to the agriculture laborers.
06/08/2019	Moza Ganja Sindhu Dera Rana Arshad Maqbool	0	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to find an alternative, culturally acceptable, source of income for women should be explored. • As food needs being fulfilled with the land being acquired, the AP's food security should be ensured. • Land acquired for the project should only be used for the SWTP purpose. • Land loss would be both emotional and physical; it would be difficult to compensate such losses. • Measures need to in place to ensure that environmental concerns are addressed. • Support economically vulnerable people for the losses of their incomes by providing training in alternative income generating skills • The hiring of local people in the Project related works should be guaranteed, a contract agreement should be signed between affected people and the contractors for this purpose. • Ensure village pathways and safe passages of crossing and traveling are provided to the local population during the construction of the project. • Clean drinking water supply should be provided to the affected and other communities residing in surroundings of SWTP, once the project is operational.
06/08/2019	Moza Ganja Sindhu Dera Rana Arshad Maqbool	06	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative livelihood and employment opportunities should be provided during and after plant construction.
06/08/2019	Moza Ganja Sidhu Akhter Public School	07	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of alternative livelihood opportunities • Community consultations deemed necessary to satisfy the communities with regards to land acquisition, compensation and other assistance, and livelihood restoration.
06/08/2019	Mouza Ganja Sindhu Dera Haji Rafaqat	05	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resettlement issue needs to be handled carefully and diligently, the affected persons need to keep in the loop to understand their apprehensions
07/08/2019	Akhtar Public School	0	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livelihood as no such other source of income generation in the area. • The government needs to provide alternate sources of income, especially to the farm laborers.
08/08/2019	Stakeholders Workshop at LWASA Training Center, Gulshan-e-Ravi, Lahore	71	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LWASA did not conduct consultations prior to the planning of the project, as to take willingness of land holders to give their land to LWASA. • The notification of Section 4 was backdated to avoid any objections being raised by affected people. No communication of the intention to acquire the land was made, notifications were not delivered to land holders and no public advertisements were made.

Date	Location	Participants		Key Concerns
		Male	Female	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LWASA is acquiring land for some other purpose under the guise of the SWTP and thus is planning to deprive the owners of their valuable land for a fraction of the market value. • The land selected is semi-urban land and is just off the Ring Road and is rapidly developing and therefore, the water SWTP should be taken away further in rural area, further away from the city. • The construction of SWTP in village Ganja Sindhu would thus radically change the nature of the land use and would change the face of the area. • The acquisition of land would deprive the landholders of their livelihoods and inheritance. There are residential schemes a few hundred meters away from the SWTP proposed site and a number of industries also situated there. A large Rangers Complex has also been completed near the site and it houses hundreds of people. Therefore, the land acquisition cost as per market rate would be very high. • It was suggested that the project should acquire land that was proposed for "River Ravi Front Urban Development Project" (a project proposed in 2014 for building a 36 Km long, 1 Km wide, and 15 m deep concrete channel, run from the siphon of the Ravi River from BRBD canal to Maraca area to develop a new city on its banks that would have green belts, parks and recreational area • The government owned land should be used for the construction of SWTP, such as dry bed of River Ravi or Jallo Park. • Highly excessive land acquisition of over 300 acres for the SWTP is being acquired whilst the project currently only requires 30 acres of land to begin with. • The landless agriculture laborers both permanent and seasonal would lose their livelihood. How would they be compensated? • On the basis of the PC 1 project cost estimation, land cost had not been included in the total cost as the total cost of land acquisition as per market rate which would be much higher. • The severance impact would be great as there are a number of people whose land would be divided into parts and would not be viable for farming. Particularly, the new raw water channel would destroy the integrity of land holdings and mutilate khasras, rendering a lot of land useless for future use • Has the no project option been considered and what were the project findings. • What alternative options were considered for the SWTP sites? • Huge quantities of sludge would be generated. Will LWASA treat it and here would the treatment be done? • Water metering should be considered by LWASA to curb water losses.

Date	Location		Participants		Key Concerns
			Male	Female	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An open channel would be receptor of water borne diseases, especially dengue in the area. The project design needs to be reconsidered as the stakeholders advised that the project design should look into developing an underground water channel for convenience of raw water from BRBD canal to SWTP site rather than acquiring prime agriculture land and causing huge severance impact for the cultivators and their labor force.
09/08/2019	Mouza Sindhu Factory	Ganja	05	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to provide alternate income opportunities for women where they can work without any cultural and social limitations.
09/08/2019	Mouza Sindhu Akhtar School	Ganja Public	06	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concerns of the local people need to be addressed and alternative sources of income, as per existing knowledge and skills need to be provided.
09/08/2019	Mouza Sindhu Christian (neighborhood)	Ganja Molalla	0	04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods of affected religious minority should be kept in mind whilst planning the livelihood restoration program under the project
09/08/2019	Akhtar Public School		5	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely opposed to the construction of treatment plant in the area. Affected households would be deemed landless after the construction of SWTP.
09/08/2019	Dera Haji Rafaqat		6	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely opposed to the development of the treatment plant in the area. They will resist the treatment plant with every possible influence.
09/08/2019	Factory		5	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The factories should be saved from demolition as more than 100 workers will lose their source of income, which will have a huge impact on income and livelihoods of the families of factory workers.
10/08/2019	Akhtar Public School		4	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of livelihood due to loss of land. Alternative sources of income should be introduced by the government, as to enable the local population especially poor to be able to earn the same level of income.
10/08/2019	Christian Town		0	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood dependent on land use, alternative sources of income need to be provided.
16/08/2019	Mouza Sindhu Dera Haji Salem	Ganja	06	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project should find an alternative construction site. Keep the affected people in the loop and updated about final decisions of the government to acquire their land.
16/08/2019	Ganja Sindhu		05	02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of livelihood would be a major impact; the government should provide alternate income sources to the poor.
29-09-2019	Jandialya (House of M. Ramzan) Bhaseen Dera Haji		4	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land owner ladies work in their own fields and also joined by female workers from other villages. They are happy about the project as this will be beneficial for them. Only a primary school is there and kids need to go to Jallo More after primary. No medical facility available and people need to go Ghurki or Bhaseen in case of any illness. The ladies travel for work will get affected.

Date	Location	Participants		Key Concerns
		Male	Female	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some concerned if they can get the same size land with the money they are getting from govt. for their existing land. The land is only way of their earning.
29-09-2019	Bhaseen Dera Haji Nazeer	3	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their land can be divided across the canal People from outside can come to take a bath in canal on which they don't have any control, which will be an issue for ladies to go out in fields for work In current situation kids can play outside without any issue but after the project there may be security risks due to outside people visiting the
29-09-2019	Liaqat Dogar House, Ganjay Sindhu	5	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction work will increase air pollution, which will be very dangerous for the health of villagers, and lungs problems are already common in the area due to existing chemical factory, and it is neglected by the people of the village because they do not know the reasons and they are not aware about air pollution.
29-09-2019	Dera Liaqat Dogar, Ganjay Sindhu	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women who are working as laborer do not have other skills to work somewhere else they can just work in the field for vegetable picking and other farming related tasks. It will be very difficult women of the area to move outside the village or far from their houses to work. Old and poor women also work on this land they can't do any other work and move outside the village. It will be costly for them to shift outside the village. Govt. should provide them enough money so they can shift to other reasonable place to work or any other opportunities to earn money.
29-09-2019	Affected land of Arshad Maqbool Natt	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and men get good wages by working on the affected land. Their land owners give them money in advance whenever they need and they take care of their worker's needs. Poor people will suffer if the land will be acquired from their owners. They get free vegetables from their land owners which is money saving for food expenses. Construction work will also disturb privacy of the female, now they have trust on their community and they can let their girls move in the village easily. Labour for the construction work will not be trust worthy and labour crimes will be occurred. It will be safer if they hire labour from the village.
29-09-2019	Chan ka Dera, Jandiala	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected women work on their own land and other women come from outside. Women who earns from affected land were worried that they will lose their source of income. Their lands will be severed, water channels will cut off from severed part of the lands The mobility of villagers will be affected due to severance impact Government should build the bridges to mitigate the impacts on access

Date	Location	Participants		Key Concerns
		Male	Female	
29-09-2019	Bhaseen Village	1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privacy will be disturbed when construction work will be started and it will be threatening for their children because they will not be safe if they go outside the house during this construction work. Women privacy will also be affected because of movement of outsiders. The village land will be divided into two parts

5.13 ADDRESSAL OF STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS

128. The issues and concerns of the APs were documented and shared with LWASA for follow up actions. The LWASA has developed a set of actions to address the concerns of affected persons.

129. The addressal of APs and stakeholder concerns and suggestions has been incorporated in the ESMP, RP and GAP to the extent possible, and will be implemented as an integral part of the LW&WM Project activities. The concerns and issues raised by women and other stakeholders have been adequately considered in the provision of resettlement and rehabilitation packages for the male and female APs and about safety and security of women and children in ESMP. RP has been prepared to compensate APs sufficiently and promptly.

130. In case of additional impact due to the changes in the SWTP and Intake Channel design, the ES staff of PMU, PMC and EPC Contractor will consult APs and other relevant stakeholders at the stage of during the process of revising the PR or developing an addendum to this RP, and develop mitigation measures against identified impacts and corrective actions to address concerns of APs and other stakeholders.

131. The SEP will be updated at the stage of the detailed design to include and enable documentation of all consultation activities undertaken and proposed (Monitoring), and reviews of appropriateness and effectiveness of methods used in engaging stakeholders (Evaluation).

5.14 CONTINUED STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION DURING IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

132. A continued process of consultation and participation of stakeholders particularly with APs will be followed to ensure transparency in implementation of RP and to keep the stakeholders informed, will continue receiving and incorporating their feedback at various stages of the Project implementation. It will provide a good measure to improve the social acceptability of the project and ensure effective participation of the stakeholders especially APs in the process of RP implementation, and the Project. Public consultation will assist obtaining cooperation from informed APs and other stakeholders, to avoid cost and time in dealing with complaints/grievances. As per the requirement of the AIIB ES Policy, a plan for public consultation during implementation of the Project works is delineated. Table 5.2 provides a consultation plan to be implemented by the LWASA during the detailed design and implementation of RP, and Project construction phase through SRS of PMU/PMC. The PMU will continue consultants by following ESP of AIIB, by taking following steps:

- (i) The LWASA through the SRS of PMU and the Contractor staff will keep a close liaison with the stakeholders including women, particularly with APs; record and address their concerns relating to the implementation of RP and construction related works.
- (ii) The project will engage a female social staff to ensure on-going consultations with women and address their issues, and to ensure that women and girls are equally benefitted from the project.

- During implementation of the RP, the LWASA and PMU will take into account the women and young girl's views and priorities, through planned consultations.
- (iii) Consultations will be held with male and female members of AHs for implementing livelihood restoration and improvement activities involving activities related to improving access to project-related jobs, training, development and other related activities).
 - (iv) Organize public meetings particularly with APs and AHs and appraise them about implementation progress of RP, particularly payment of compensation, R&R assistance, and other social activities;
 - (v) Make extra efforts to ensure that vulnerable APs understand the process and their entitlements, and mitigation measure will be taken by the project authorities to address APs and other stakeholder concerns in accordance with the ESP of AIIB.
 - (vi) Detail and outcomes of all consultation activities will be included in Bi-Annual and Annual Monitoring Reports.
 - (vii) Disclose all monitoring reports of the RP implementation in the same manner as that of the RP at LWASA and AIIB websites and to the APs, and other stakeholders.

Table 5.2: Consultation Plan

Activity	Target Stakeholder	Type of Consultation	Objectives of the Activity	Responsible Unit/Persons	Time Frame	Budget Source
At least two meetings with representatives of each category of APs for sharing key aspects of RP and planning for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistance	APs	Information sharing of RP, consultation on development of micro plan(s) for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disclose approved RP by sharing key aspects of RP and also distribution of information brochure - agree upon scheduling disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistance and its mechanism 	SRS of PMU, PMC and ECP Contractor	Q1 of Year 1 (1 st month)	Project
At least one consultation workshops with representatives of each category of APs at accessible locations along with other relevant stakeholders	Reps of APs and other relevant stakeholders	Information sharing and Consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing key aspects of RP - Agree on resettlement processes and self-relocation - Introduce the provisions of locations for temporary alternative relocation. (Note: workshop topics and contents should be gender-sensitive and socially inclusive). 	SRS of PMU, PMC and ECP Contractor	Q1 of Year 1 (2 nd month)	Project

Twice a month meeting with each category of APs at project sites on compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation issues	APs	To get feedback on social, resettlement, compensation or resettlement assistance related issues	Immediate resolution of social and resettlement issues before they become serious or turn into grievances	SRS of PMU, PMC and ECP Contractor	On-going	Project
At least one consultation workshop in each quarter with APs accessible locations along with other relevant stakeholders	Reps of APs and other relevant stakeholders	Participation of APs in monitoring of compensation and resettlement assistance payment and overall RP, GAP and ESMP implementation process by taking their feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing key aspects of RP implementation - Seek feedback of APs on the process and suggestions for improvement on resettlement processes particularly relocation. (Note: workshop topics and contents should be gender-sensitive and socially inclusive). 	SRS of PMU, PMC and ECP Contractor	1 st month of each Quarter until completion of RP implementation	Project

CHAPTER 6: LEGAL FRAMEWORK, INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

133. The Lahore Water and Wastewater Management Project ('the Project') involve involuntary resettlement on a considerable scale. The requirements of Land Acquisition Act 1894 ('the Act'), Punjab Land Acquisition Rules 1983 ('1983 Rules') and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environment and Social Policy and Standards are to be complied with under this Project. In case of gaps between the legal framework of Government of Pakistan/Punjab (the Act and 1983 Rules) and AIIB Environment and Social Policy and Environment and Social Standards, the AIIB Environment and Social Policy and Standards shall prevail, as per Project Loan and Legal Agreements to be signed between Government of Pakistan and AIIB.

134. The AIIB ⁹ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management; and ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement) are applicable to this project. In accordance with AIIB Environment and Social Policy (ESP) and Environment and Social Standards (ESSs), the LWASA requires preparing land acquisition and resettlement plan(s) as part of the Project preparation based on an inventory of losses and livelihood restoration measures as per Government of Punjab (GoPb) laws and regulations and principles enumerated in AIIB ESP and ESSs. Where gaps exist in the interpretation of the GoPb laws/regulations regarding involuntary resettlement practices, requirements of AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement shall prevail. Civil works may only proceed after the Resettlement Plan (RP) is implemented and compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for loss of assets, income and livelihoods, and other allowances are fully paid, that will be budgeted and approved as part of the project cost.

6.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

135. In Pakistan, Land Acquisition Act 1894 is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose. The Act facilitates the provincial governments and project executing / implementing agencies (EAs/IAs) in development projects which involve acquisition of land for public purposes. The Act does not inherently mandate specifically for resettlement assistance and rehabilitation provisions benefiting the non-title holders and other vulnerable groups, or severely affected APs, nor directly provides for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. The Act mandates only for titleholders and registered sharecroppers of land and associated assets attached to affected land such as structures, crops and trees. The Act will be applied for the land acquisition and compensation payments to the titleholders and registered non-titleholders (sharecroppers) for loss of land and associated assets in this Project.

6.3 AIIB ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY AND STANDARDS

136. The AIIB recognizes that environmental and social sustainability is a fundamental aspect of achieving outcomes consistent with its mandate to support infrastructure development. The objective of the overarching Environment and Social Policy (ESP) comprises mandatory environmental and social requirements for each Project. ESP facilitates achievement of development outcomes, through a system that integrates sound environmental and social management into its Projects. The AIIB's two environment and social standards (ESS) are applicable to this Project ¹⁰Environmental and Social Assessment and Management; 2. Involuntary Resettlement.

137. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Standards is to avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever possible or to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives; where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all

⁹ Environment and Social Standard

<https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/download/environment-framework/20160226043633542.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/framework-agreements/environmental-social-framework.html>

affected persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; to improve the overall socioeconomic status of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups; and to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons affected by the Project to share in Project benefits.

6.4 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

138. The Involuntary Resettlement standard recommends a screening process to determine the scope and application of the involuntary resettlement standard 2. The Involuntary Resettlement (IR) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

139. If adverse environmental, social or economic impacts from Project activities involving loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use that do not fall within the definition of Involuntary Resettlement are identified, such impacts are avoided, or when avoidance is not feasible, they are at least minimized, mitigated, or compensated for, through the environmental and social assessment under ESS 1. If these impacts are found to be adverse at any stage of the Project, the Client is required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected persons to at least pre-Project level or better.

140. The IR standard has stringent requirements for the client, in this case LWASA, to undertake a number of actions. A brief description of these actions is (i) Planning: determine the required scope of Involuntary Resettlement planning, through surveys and studies of land and assets, census of affected persons to be displaced, and an evaluation of socioeconomic conditions specifically related to Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts to establish baseline information on assets, productive resources and status of livelihoods. Take gender into account in conducting the above; (ii) prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting of RP implementation, budget and time-bound implementation schedule; (iii) Consultations: carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations during the preparation and implementation of the RP; (iv) Livelihood Restoration: Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs by the Project; (v) Resettlement Assistance: Provide APs with needed assistance, including the relocation, security of tenure; transitional support and development assistance; (vi) Standards of Living: improve the standards of living of the poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, to at least national minimum standards, including access to social protection systems; (vii) Persons without Title or Legal Rights: Ensure that APs who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets and include them in the resettlement consultation process; (viii) Negotiated Settlement: develop procedures in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner if there is land acquisition, to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status; Information Disclosure: Disclose the draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process, in the Project area, in a timely manner in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to persons displaced/affected by the Project and other stakeholders. Implementation: Design and execute Involuntary Resettlement as part of the Project. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the Project's costs and benefits; Compensation and Entitlements: Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before any physical or economic displacement under the Project; Supervision: Closely supervise implementation of the RP throughout Project implementation; Monitoring: Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, monitor and assess resettlement outcomes of RP implementation whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved, impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, achievement of objectives, by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results

of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports; use suitably qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs.

6.5 GAPS BETWEEN LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894 AND AIIB ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY AND STANDARDS

141. The Land Acquisition Act of Punjab and AIIB ES Policy and Standards diverge on some key points. The key AIIB Policy Principles are: (i) the need to screen the project early on in the planning stage, (ii) carry out meaningful consultation, (iii) at the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the project, improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups, (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid, (v) provide displaced/affected people with adequate assistance, (vi) ensure that affected people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets, and (vii) disclose all reports.

142. Table 6.1 summarizes the differences between the Act and AIIB ESP and ESS. The GoPb and AIIB need to agree on measures to address the gaps between AIIB ESP and the Act. Specific entitlements, benefits that GoPb and AIIB worked towards providing on LWWMP Project that entail IR are detailed in Table 6.2 Entitlement Matrix.

Table 6.1: GAPS between LAA 1894 and AIIB ESP and Measures to Address Gaps

AIIB Policy and	LAA 1894	Measures to Address the Gaps
Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts	Partially equivalent, after preliminary notification of Section 4, under the notification of 5-A. Hearing of objections– (1) Any person interested in any land which has been notified under section 5 as being needed for a public purpose or for a Company may, within thirty days after the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the land or of any land in the locality, as the case may be. (2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the Collector in writing, and the Collector shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard... and shall, after hearing all such objections and after ... further inquiry, if any, ... submit the case for the decision of the [Commissioner] together with the record of the proceedings held by him and a report containing his recommendations on the objections. The decision of the [Commissioner] on the objections shall be final.	At the stage of Section 5-A, there are limited provisions to avoid or minimize the involuntary resettlement impacts, the additional measures are to be taken by involving a third party consultants by the land acquiring agency to propose and implement measures to avoid or minimize IR impacts
Consultations <i>with Affected Persons</i> Meaningful consultations with affected persons and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations during the preparation and implementation of the RP	Does not require adequate consultation with affected parties; it simply requires that declaration and notice to be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required, and provide an opportunity for filing of objections. Nor does it require preparation of a “plan” documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with APs.	For Full Equivalence the legal framework should require that meaningful consultations be carried out with non-governmental organizations.

AIIB Policy and	LAA 1894	Measures to Address the Gaps
<p><i>Prepare Resettlement Plan</i></p> <p>Involuntary resettlement is conceived, planned and executed as part of the project elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting procedures, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule</p>	<p>Does not require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with APs.</p>	<p>Preparation of RP, as part of project preparation in compliance with the LAA and AIIB IR standard, based on an inventory of losses, APs entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting procedures, budget, and time-bound</p> <p>Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances (budgeted as part of the project cost) is fully paid</p>
<p><i>Negotiated Settlement:</i></p> <p>Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.</p>	<p>Does not address land acquisition through negotiated settlement</p>	<p>Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement in order to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.</p>
<p><i>Information Disclosure:</i></p> <p>Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected person.</p>	<p>No provisions</p>	<p>Disclosure of the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders</p>
<p><i>Replacement Cost:</i></p> <p>APs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.</p>	<p>Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and schedule unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation.</p>	<p>Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.</p>
<p><i>Livelihood Restoration:</i></p> <p>Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, severe losses, and for vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for affected poor and vulnerable groups. Land acquisition and compensation process is conducted independently by the Land Acquisition Collector following a lengthy prescribed legal and administrative procedure. There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can be leveraged for civil works to proceed before compensation is paid</p>	<p>Provision should be made to pay for resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), compensate for loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing more than 10% of their productive assets).</p>

AIIB Policy and	LAA 1894	Measures to Address the Gaps
<i>Persons without Title or Legal Rights:</i>	Finally, the LAA does not entitle compensation to APs without title nor provides compensation for income losses caused by LAR. Table 6.1 summarizes the differences between the LAA and AIIB ESP and IR standard	APs without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
<i>Non-titleholders</i> Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All APs, including non-titled APs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation / rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops)	Provision of compensation against loss of assets to the non-titleholders and resettlement or rehabilitation assistance against loss of income and livelihoods
<i>Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance</i> Provide physically and economically affected persons with needed assistance including transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities.	No provisions	Provision of transitional support and development assistance of the nature of land development, credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities.
<i>Social Development Program</i> Provide physically and economically affected persons with needed assistance including civic infrastructure and community services.	No provision	Provisions of civic infrastructure and community services (such as provision of clean water services to the affected villages).
<i>Grievance Redressal Mechanism:</i> Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation.	No convenient grievances redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law.	LWASA to establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective project area and amongst the APs.

AIIB Policy and	LAA 1894	Measures to Address the Gaps
Resettlement as a stand-alone Operation A project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	No provision	Implementation of the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation
<i>Supervision</i> Resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	No provision	Supervision of RP implementation throughout the project implementation.
<i>Monitoring</i> Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.	No provision	Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected Persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
Disclose monitoring reports	No provision	Mandatory disclosure of monitoring reports

6.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE LAHORE WATER AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY

143. Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all economically affected Persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups.

6.7 RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES AND POLICY ADOPTED FOR THE LWWMP

144. A resettlement policy for LWWMP Project has been developed based on AIIB ES Policy, Framework and IR Standard. The resettlement policy for the LWWMP Project evolved after a number of consultation meetings with APs and other stakeholders. By following the objectives and principles of AIIB, the core involuntary resettlement principles for this project are:

- (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternatives of the project design;
- (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plan (RP) will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living;

- (iii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation to agriculture tenants, permanent and seasonal agriculture laborer;
- (iv) consultations with APs on compensation and resettlement options, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementation of project will be ensured;
- (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
- (vi) vulnerable groups and severely affected Persons will be provided special assistance;
- (vii) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the construction contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; and
- (viii) establishment of appropriate institutional, grievance redress, internal and external monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

6.8 ELIGIBILITY

145. Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance is limited by a cut-off date as set for the infrastructure under Package 3 of the Project that is the day of completion of the APs' census, which is 23 August 2019 for SWTP and 25 September 2019 for Raw Water Intake Channel. However, any affected Persons not covered in the census enumeration can be enlisted with proof of existence at the said location before the cut-off date. Their presence in the project area before the cut-off date will be verified by three representatives of Affected Persons. The Social and Resettlement Staff of PMC will be responsible for verification process. People moving in the Project affected area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and/or other assistance.

6.9 METHODS USED FOR CALCULATING UNIT RATES FOR RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT AND ALLOWANCES

146. Adequate measures have been planned in RP to mitigate adverse impacts on the socio-economic conditions and livelihood of APs of AHs. The unit rates for land are assessed at replacement cost based on the market value of comparable recent land transactions in the affected villages without transaction costs and taxes.

147. The compensation rates against loss structures have been determined on the basis of replacement cost without depreciation cost to ensure replacement of lost assets with assets of equal value without additional expenses. Salvage material will be the property of affected Person free of any deductions.

148. Compensation for mature fruit-bearing trees are calculated based on the information acquired from Ayoub Agriculture Research Institute, Faisalabad, based on market rate of the yearly yield multiplied by the number of years required to grow such a tree to the same productive level it will be cut; and for immature trees that are yet to bear fruit compensation will be based on the gross expense needed to reproduce the tree to the same age it will be cut. The rates are provided in Annex 10.

149. Wood trees are valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation. Rates of wood trees are provided by the Forest Department, attached as Annex 11.

150. The census gathered information on monthly income of the affected Persons, and the analysis of data shows that most of the affected households fall under the category of poor. In the absence of authentic income statements as proof, the unit price for additional assistance to vulnerable and severely affected were calculated based on correlation of income and expenditure data.

151. Unit rate for transportation cost have been calculated based on the average rent of a small truck or local trolleys.

152. The amount of assistance for transitional period has been derived by considering the disruption in income in new circumstances from transition to recovery after shifting in attainment of same level of income. It is assessed that APs will not be able to derive same level of income during transition period which is estimated from 6 months to one year.

153. Allowances for vulnerable and severely affected APs were established based on social and economic vulnerabilities and risks of hardship or impoverishment due to resettlement impacts on APs, who are less likely to adapt to new circumstances without assistance

154. A Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan(LRIP) has been designed by exploring possible options to mitigate impacts of imposed socioeconomic changes and meet development needs of economically affected severely affected and vulnerable persons based on extensive field assessments of APs and analysis of facts and figures of the project impacts. The LRIP will assist APs in recovering their income levels that would have prevailed in the absence of the LWWMP and enhance supplementary income of APs, to enable them to have diverse means of incomes that are sustainable and robust to cope with social and economic shocks such as the resettlement under the Project and ensure access of APs to project related benefits.

6.10 ENTITLEMENTS

155. An entitlement matrix (Table 6.2) has been designed to (i) cover all affected Persons regardless of formal legal rights; and (ii) restore or enhance the livelihoods of all categories of affected Persons, particularly those who are non-title holders and vulnerable. Those affected by the project will receive additional measures in the form of assistance and full support during the resettlement process to ensure that those affected are not disadvantaged, and regain, and even improve their lost income and source of livelihood. Based on the above broad principles, the APs will be entitled to a combination of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, depending on the scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerabilities of the APs. Consultations were conducted with the potentially affected Persons on the entitlements, first they were oriented about potential impacts of relocation on their income and livelihood, estimated period of disruption due to construction, they were asked to share their views/expectations on the extent of impacts on their income and livelihood and options for mitigation measures. The details of entitlements are given below:

Table 6.2: Entitlement Matrix

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled APs	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
Package 3: Surface Water Treatment Plant				
1	Permanent loss of off-the-road and on-the-road agricultural land	All land losses	Legal Owner(s) of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation of off-the-road land at 11 replacement cost plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge; free of taxes, registration and transfer costs; 50 ft. depth of land on Bhaini Road, Syphon Road and Natt Road would be compensated at prevailing commercial rates plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge; free of taxes, registration and transfer costs; If LAC fails to announce award within six months of the publication of declaration under section 6, LWASA/the officer responsible for the delay shall be liable to pay 8% compound interest per year.

¹¹ The replacement cost is equivalent to the market value of the land/assets, sufficient to replace the lost assets and cover transaction costs.

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled APs	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
2	Severance impact on agriculture land plots	Access restricted to agriculture lands, infrastructure, social services, social networks, and male and female seasonal agriculture labor to agriculture lands	All affected people including titleholders, tenants and seasonal agriculture labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LWASA will either (i) cover raw water in-take channels or (ii) connect severed piece of lands through access roads, bridges or underpasses and existing or SWTP new roads. The locations of such infrastructure will be finalized in consultations with affected communities. Installation of pipes to connect the severed water channels for irrigation of severed pieces of agriculture lands. Cost will be budgeted under civil works Construct boundary wall of SWTP and fencing its access road to protect public especially children and animals from SWTP pond. Cost will be budgeted under civil works
3	Temporary impact on arable or non-arable land	Land required temporarily during civil works	All owners of rented land/lease holders (with and without title)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land will be temporarily acquired by a short-term lease agreement between the landowner(s)/leaseholder(s) and contractor with the approval of Project Director. Rental terms will have to be negotiated to the satisfaction of the concerned landowners/leaseholder. Full restoration/reclamation of land to original use by the contractor, as agreed with land owner(s)/leaseholder(s). The contractor will make the payment of temporary land acquisition and restoration from civil works budget.
4	Loss of crops	Loss of crop	Titleholders of land, cultivators (non-registered agriculture Tenants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of standing crops, compensation at full gross market rate for the standing crops based on average production of crops as calculated by Agriculture Department, GoPb. Assistance to affected tenants in identifying suitable land plots for cultivation.
5	Loss of wood trees	Affected trees	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood Trees: Cash compensation of timber trees at replacement cost to the cultivator based on the market value of their dry wood volume as calculated by Punjab Forest, Wildlife and Fisheries Department, GoPb. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
6	Loss of fruit trees	Affected trees	Title holders, non-titleholder cultivators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on market value of annual net product multiplied by 5 years and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
7	Loss of irrigation wells	Loss of source of irrigation	Owners of irrigation tube wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for loss of tube wells, boring of similar depth equal to the local market rates.

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled APs	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
8	Loss of structures	Loss of structures	All owners of affected structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at 12 replacement cost for affected structures by type of construction and other fixed assets calculated at the latest 13 Market Rate System as fixed by the Finance Department-GoPb, free of depreciation and exclusive of taxes. Cost of salvaged material will not be deducted either and salvaged material will be the property of affected Person(s). In case of partial loss, cash assistance (compensation) will be provided to restore the remaining structure, if owner or occupier decides to retain the remaining part of the structure. If more than 25% of the building's area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure without deducting depreciation and salvaged material costs. Cash compensation at the replacement cost for immovable assets attached to the land and/ or buildings will be determined by qualified and experienced civil engineers in the relevant field with the assistance of civil quantity surveyors. De-notification of Section 4 of non-affected land plots (khasras) soon after publication of notification of Section 5A, after the exact demarcation of dimensions, apportionment of khasras and boundaries of land to be acquired. Provision of PKR15, 000/structure transport allowance to owners of farm structures to cover transport expenses of salvage material including loading/unloading labor charges. If LAC fails to announce award within six months of the publication of declaration under section 6, LWASA/the officer responsible for the delay shall be liable to pay 8% compound interest per year.
9	Dislocation Allowance	Loss of residence	Physically displaced households of full-time agriculture workers/ tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions of PKR15, 000/ as shifting allowance to physically displaced households of farm-houses who belong to affected villages and PKR 30,000/ to outsiders to cover transportation cost of belongings, loading and unloading expenses. One-time cash assistance as dislocation subsidy equivalent to 6-months prevailing average rent of the area for moving to alternate house, PKR 7,000/ per month (PKR 7000 x 6=42000 in total). Provision of one-time transitional allowance to cover extraordinary living expenses at the rate of PKR 50,000/ household (lump-sum) to the AHs from the affected villages and

¹² Replacement cost for structures includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings. The compensation against loss of structures will be compensated at the replacement cost calculated by following latest MRS rates of the GoPb
<https://finance.punjab.gov.pk/system/files/LAHORE-2-2019.pdf>

¹³ <https://finance.punjab.gov.pk/system/files/Biannual%20Notification%202nd-2019.pdf>

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled APs	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
				<p>PKR100,000/household to the AHs from non-affected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation to residents for loss of utilities instead of owners if installation expenses were born by the residents.
10	Severe impact due to loss of income and employment	Land based severe impacts due to loss of agriculture land	All AHs lose more than 10% of family income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time lump-sum allowance for severe impact to the titleholders equal to market value of gross annual yield of lost agriculture land for two years.
		Loss of farm-based employment	AHs of full-time agriculture workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time lump-sum rehabilitation assistance to full time agriculture workers for severe impact due to loss of employment equal to minimum wage rate of GoPb for one year (17500x12=210,000/household).
11	Livelihood restoration and rehabilitation to vulnerable AHs	Loss of livelihood	AHs below poverty line (small landholders, full time agriculture workers, female headed households)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One adult member of the affected household will be entitled for skill development and improvement training or setting up micro enterprises with 100,000/ cash assistance to utilize the existing or new income generating skills or establishment of micro enterprises with technical assistance under Livelihood Restoration Program. Eligibility of affected households to livelihood restoration interventions as per provisions in the Livelihood Restoration Plan. Provision of credit up to 200,000/ from revolving fund to men and women to support alternate on-farm and non-farm livelihood activities through a non-profit organization. Full time employment opportunity to at least one member during civil works at a rate not lower than the official minimum wage rate of GoPb.
			Seasonal agriculture labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One adult member of affected households, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development or improvement training or setting up micro enterprises with technical assistance under Livelihood Restoration Program. Access to provision of credit up to 100,000/ from revolving fund to men and women with technical assistance to support alternate on-farm and non-farm livelihood activities through a non-profit organization. Full time employment opportunity to at least one member during civil works at a rate not lower than the official minimum wage rate of GoPb.
12	Benefit sharing	Multiple losses	All affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of free of cost safe drinking water facility to all 4 affected villages (Ganja Sindhu, Natt, Bhaseen and Jandiala) through community stand posts with operations and maintenance facilities.
13	Advance notices	All categories of losses	All affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All affected households irrespective of categories of eligibility and entitlements, will be given advance notices in writing before the loss occurs (i) first notice 6 months in advance; (ii) second notice three months in advance; (iii) third notice one month

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled APs	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
				<p>in advance; (iii) fourth notice 7 days in advance; and (iv) fifth notice 24 hrs advance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All affected communities including both male and female will also be provided advance notices before starts of civil work (i) first notice three months in advance; (ii) second notice one month in advance; (iii) third notice 7 days in advance; and (iv) fourth notice 24 hrs advance.
14	Relocation and rehabilitation of public utilities	Shifting of electricity poles, transmission lines, telephone poles and lines	LESCO, and other relevant agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LWASA will pay relocation cost to relevant companies for relocation and rehabilitation of public utilities.
15	Unanticipated impacts	All type of losses	All affected persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the entire course of project implementation, the PMU will be responsible to deal with any unanticipated adverse impacts in the light of spirit of the principles of this Entitlement Matrix. Any additional impacts will be documented and if required, the Entitlement Matrix will be updated by the PMU to mitigate adverse impacts after verification of their occurrence and social impact assessment and mitigation plan in the form of addendum(s) to this RP by ES staff of PMC for endorsement by LWASA and approval of AIIB.

6.11 MITIGATION OF ADDITIONAL IMPACTS

156. There is a plan for the installation of 11 kV feeders on DOG conductor required from nearest existing Momin Pura 132/11 kV Grid station of about 5.7 km to cope with connected load of about 4 MW including Pumping stations and buildings around. A tentative route was provided by the feasibility study technical consultants, but exact placement of bus TL and poles will be done by the LESCO at the stage of detailed design. LWASA, PMC and EPC will avoid and/or minimize resettlement impacts in selecting locations of the proposed 132 kV. In case of any unavoidable adverse impacts, The PMU will make an assessment of impacts and prepare an addendum(s) to the RP to fully and sufficiently mitigate the impacts by following AIIB.

157. If access of any person/groups is restricted to agriculture lands, the LWASA is responsible to provide access to severed piece of land and will establish entry and exit points, ideally, after every half km for transport of agricultural machinery/equipment or carts and people's movement, and appropriate access. If restriction of access to any commercial, residential areas/structures or community structures/social services, walkways/roads is restricted, the LWASA will provide/restore appropriate access to severed structure/building or walkways/roads. All alternative access ways will be established in close consultations with affected people. The cost of these access points will be budgeted in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement PC-I to be prepared and approved. PMU will document and mitigate any unanticipated /unidentified losses/impacts and dealt according to the AIIB ESP and ESSs.

158. In case of non-resident APs, the LWASA will make efforts to find them by involving the APs representatives. In case of their non-availability, the PMU will notify non-resident APs for salvaging the structure directly. For this purpose, PMU will reserve the entitled amounts for those non-resident APs. The absentees are eligible to receive their entitled compensation/assistance during or before completion of

LWWM Project, by presenting their ID cards as a proof of identity and evidence of two APC representatives.

159. The information about the Project impacts and mitigation measures will be included in the information brochure together with main Entitlement Matrix, and will be disseminated to APs at the stage of detailed design. The consultations have been conducted with the APs on the entitlements and an agreement has been sought over entitlements. Negotiations to agree on the replacement cost of land are in process, but consensus on proposed unit rates for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and livelihood restoration and improvement will be finalized after the endorsement of entitlements by LWASA.

CHAPTER 7 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT PLAN

7.1 INTRODUCTION

160. As a result of social impact assessment and consultations with the potentially affected persons and other stakeholders, an income restoration and improvement rehabilitation strategy has been developed to ensure the restoration and sustainability of vulnerable APs livelihood. The basic objective of income and livelihood restoration and improvement activities is to restore the economic and social status of the economically displaced vulnerable households to at least pre project level or better, in line with the requirements of ESP of AIIB. The rehabilitation of APs is needed on sustained grounds so that the normal living patterns of the affected persons are regained.

161. The entitlement matrix developed for the project has adequate provisions for livelihood restoration and improvement of economically displaced households by providing resettlement assistance, and appropriate approaches for restoration of livelihoods, but a well-planned management plan is required to restore the livelihoods and income levels of vulnerable households, in real terms, to pre-displacement level who are at a high risk of impoverishment. These vulnerable AHs include titleholders of small landholdings, permanent agriculture labor, seasonal agriculture labor, agriculture labour contractors.

162. The AHs from better off and middle income families showed strong resistance to livelihoods change and did not welcome the discussions on non-farm livelihood opportunities. while the poor and extreme poor households showed openness and willingness to take advantage of livelihood restoration and improvement plan by adopting alternative means of livelihoods, to avoid extreme hardships due to loss of permanent and seasonal agriculture labor opportunities. A livelihoods baseline survey of vulnerable AHs was conducted through a structures questionnaire and participatory appraisal tools to identify the full range of means of livelihoods of AHs to make a living. The results revealed that the primary source of income of non-titleholder vulnerable AHs are land based. They have high dependency on the affected agriculture lands for their incomes and household food security. The vulnerable AHs primary sources of income can be classified as following:

- permanent agriculture labour
- seasonal agriculture labor

163. They are also dependent on the lands for the fodder of their livestock and firewood/crop, animal dung and crop residues are also used as fuel for cooking food. They will also lose in-kind income in the form of grains for year-round consumption and source of loans when needed to fulfill the requirements of unforeseen expenses and recover from economic shocks due to illnesses or other hardships.

164. The skill base analysis of vulnerable households show that men are having skills in cultivation of crops, irrigate them, apply fertilizer and pesticides to crops, and harvest crops while women are involved in weeding of vegetable fields, applying fertilizer to vegetables, picking vegetables, and placing vegetables in bags. Men and women also having skills in animal rearing. Men also work on daily wage labour in the local vegetable market and some work as drivers in the city area.

7.2 SHORT TERM ASSISTANCE

7.2.1 Shifting Allowance

165. The internally physically displaced household (who belong to affected villages) and structure owner will receive one-time financial assistance of PKR 15,000 for transportation/ shifting of belongings, loading and unloading expenses and shifting of salvage material by owns of farm-house structures. The

physically displaced households who have come from other areas for permanent agriculture labour will receive PKR 30,000/ shifting allowance.

7.2.2 Provision of Subsistence / Transition Allowance

166. The physically displaced households will get one time cash assistance as dislocation subsidy equivalent to 6-months prevailing average rent of the area for moving to alternate house, PKR 7,000/ per month (PKR 7000 x 6=42000 in total). Each household will also be provided with one time transitional allowance to cover extraordinary living expenses at the rate of PKR 50,000/ household (lump-sum).

167. The affected persons losing their livelihood as a result of the SWTP and raw water intake channel will be supported with short-term income and livelihood restoration assistance for subsistence. These short-term income and livelihood restoration measures will be for immediate assistance in the form of one-time subsistence allowance for transitional period to meet minimum living expenses against temporary disruption to income during relocation of businesses.

7.3 REHABILITATION OF VULNERABLE AND SEVERELY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

168. The severely affected titleholder households who will lose more than 10% of family income will be provided with a severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross annual yield of lost agriculture land for two years.

169. The permanent agriculture workers, who will lose their employment, will receive one time lump-sum rehabilitation assistance to full time agriculture workers for *severe impact due to loss of employment* equal to minimum wage rate of GoPb for one year (17500x12=210,000/household).

170. Vulnerable AHs will be given priority in skilled, unskilled labor and job opportunities under the project. This provision will be included in the civil works contracts and will be monitored during project implementation.

7.4 PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

7.4.1 Introduction

171. The impacts on the AHs income and livelihoods were assessed as part of the RP preparation, which confirms that livelihoods of the APs will be affected in multiple ways. The pertinent findings of the RP impacts accounted for while formulating the LRIP. The Social staff of PMU will prepare ToRs for the implementation of LRIP to be contracted out to an experienced NGO or a firm after the approval of AIIB. A Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan has been developed to guide implementation of LRIP throughout the project period or even later, if the social and economic conditions of vulnerable APs would not revive.

7.4.2 Purpose of Livelihood Restoration Plan

172. The purpose of the LRIP is to stabilize, if not improve, the livelihood and income of vulnerable and severely affected households. The minimum acceptable scenario is to ensure that the net effect of the project on the livelihoods of the affected population is neutral. This objective will be achieved through developing household economies and improving skills and employment opportunities through provision of a number of interventions.

173. Development of skills and capabilities, technical and vocational training, provision of in-kind and financial support will contribute to enhancement of capacity of APs to find employment. Livelihoods consist of the capabilities, the assets - both material and social resources - and the activities required for

means of living, which are sustainable, robust and are sufficiently diverse and could cope with shocks such as the Project.

7.5 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAM

174. The general principles for planning and implementation of LRIP have been presented below:

Compliance with ESP of AIIB: Since the LW&WM Project will be financed by AIIB, the LRIP must be compliant with ESP of AIIB. The aim is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the AHs that they are better off than they were previously. The Core Labor standards will be maintained including applicable workplace occupational safety norms. The provisions in the LRIP for APs are additional to compensation and resettlement support.

Eligibility criteria: The livelihood restoration plan is for all adult members of those AHs whose livelihoods have been affected by the project. The AHs entitled to the livelihood restoration are severally affected and vulnerable AHs. Vulnerable are less capable of re-establishing themselves than the others due to their social and economic conditions and, therefore, face greater risks of hardship or impoverishment; these are households below poverty line and female-headed household with dependents. Severely affected AHs are the ones losing 10% or more of their income due to impacts on income from subsistence agriculture. Following changes in the detailed design of the project, the eligibility criteria may need revision to accommodate new categories of AHs.

Participatory approach, social and gender inclusion: The LRIP will be implemented by following a participatory approach, eligible households will be facilitated to participate in all the LRIP processes (planning, implementation, monitoring). LRIP planning, implementation and monitoring activities shall be with participation of women to assess their need and concerns in particular are regarding their choices for livelihood restoration activities. Following actions will be taken to ensure participation of women and to take into account their needs and concerns:

- (i) Organized gender specific focus group discussions with women of vulnerable AHs on livelihood restoration issues to assess their needs and concerns in particular regarding the choices of livelihood restoration activities;
- (ii) Provide assistance to women to coordinate with vocational training centers to organize training courses taking into account their specific needs.
- (iii) Women may prefer to choose household based small businesses as it is convenient for women to operate such business within their house. They will be given training and will be provided with follow-up support to help to set up businesses.

Support in the use of Compensation, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Money: The NGO/firm will provide guidance and technical assistance for the use of compensation and resettlement and livelihood restoration assistance for the most feasible income generating activities. The research shows that the compensation money and resettlement and livelihood assistance is used in non-productive activities such as building new houses, buying household items, marrying children etc.

Linkages and combination with existing and planned programs/projects: The LRIP shall combine with but shall not overlap with the existing and planned government and NGOs run programs/projects. Existing national, provincial training programs/projects under implementation will be identified, targeting AHs. Combination with existing programs/projects is desirable to avoid duplication of budget. Women who have already been trained under a similar training program, will not be entitled to training under the LRIP; they could however use the total support amount to buy equipment/tools to apply new skills for income generation; APs who have been trained under any other program but who could not find jobs will be eligible to more advanced refresh training.

Consultations with AHs and other stakeholders: The livelihood restoration interventions will be developed in consultation with the AHs for their livelihood restoration. Therefore, while formulating the

methodology of the LRIP, a two-fold engagement with the affected Persons will be ensured beginning with a household level baseline survey to identify needs and expectations followed by a set of focus group discussions for feedback from them about the efficacy of the proposed interventions and activities and prioritization of the same. Their suggestions will be integrated into the final detailed LRIP.

Context specific and appropriate livelihood restoration activities: The livelihood restoration interventions shall be doable, affordable and suitable with the needs of the eligible households, particularly the vulnerable households. Risk assessment will be done and mitigation measures will be developed for each Livelihood restoration intervention.

Flexibility: The LRIP shall have some flexibility since it is known that there are many variables that can influence the effectiveness of LRIP during design and implementation. Such flexibility shall ensure that risks and needed resources and improvements are identified and adjustments are made to respond to feedbacks from various groups and due to changing conditions.

LRIP is based on voluntary adherence from participants: The participation of AHs in the LRIP is purely voluntary; AHs not willing to participate will sign a form confirming their non-participation.

No return of investment by APs: LRIP support involves provision of training and/or equipment/material/livestock. AHs are not required to return the investment to the Project, which will be clearly written in contract signed between AHs and the Project.

LRIP is non-Transferable: AHs cannot transfer LRIP to other AHs. AHs also cannot sell the equipment received from the Project.

Transparency and disclosure: Information that relates to LRIP planning and implementation (eligibility, entitlements, level of support, contributions of the households) shall be properly disseminated to the LRIP participants. Implementation of each of these will also be carried out with full transparency and disclosure.

Monitoring: The implementation and impacts of the activities done under the LRIP will be tracked through monitoring and evaluation. The household level baseline survey will serve as a comparison point for evaluators to assess progress.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: In case of a complaints or disputes regarding LRIP formulation and implementation, the GRM developed for the project will be used to address them.

7.6 CRITERIA FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

175. Activities implemented under the LRIP should meet the following criteria:

- Activities which can be implemented by elderly and illiterate persons should also be proposed;
- Identification of risks and mitigation plan to recover risks;
- Generating quick and good income;
- Suitable with local market conditions;
- Compatible with support amounts agreed;
- Requirement to implement activities (i.e. agriculture land, skills, assets, space etc.);
- Training to be job oriented (suitable with local job market);
- Consistent with AH education and skills background to ensure the best work opportunities;
- Compatible with support amounts agreed.

7.7 METHODOLOGY TO FORMULATE DETAILED LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

7.7.1 Desk Analysis

176. The existing documents including ESP of AIIB and RP of the Project will be studied and salient points will be extracted to feed into the process of devising the detailed LRIP.

7.7.2. Information Dissemination and Need Assessment

177. Soon after the approval of RP along with preliminary LRIP by AIIB, information about RP and LRIP will be disclosed as per procedures laid down in the RP. In addition to this, following steps will be taken in order to enable AHs to make informed choices from the proposed livelihood interventions:

- (i) First round of FGDs will be held with APs to disseminate information about LRIP, explain LRIP principles and to answer to questions and concerns of APs; therefore, APs could start discussions with their families;
- (ii) Second round of gender specific FGDs will be held with APs at central and accessible locations to explain in more detail the LRIP to interested male and female of AHs to enable them to make choices for livelihood restoration activities among the proposed interventions; however, these choices would not be definitive at this stage and APs would be able to change their minds. During the FGDs, the AHs who will not be able to make choices and want to discuss more with their families will be provided an option to meet individually later. AHs will be informed to make a final choice within 2 weeks to be conveyed during survey.
- (iii) The list of interested households with their choices will be compiled and displayed at central and accessible location and will also be shared with APs representatives to again inform AHs to take 2 weeks to make final choices.

7.7.3 Data Collection

178. A baseline survey of potential beneficiary AHs will be conducted in addition to FGDs, the baseline survey will include all the eligible and interested vulnerable and severely AHs of APs. The survey will have four major sections:

- (i) Basic Profile
- (ii) Livelihood Profile
- (iii) Expectations and Aspirations
- (iv) Detailed Needs Assessment

179. In this connection, a structured survey questionnaire will be developed. A team of minimum 5 men and 5 women of qualified and experienced surveyors will be engaged to conduct the survey of eligible AHs. The NGO/consultants will conduct training of surveyors; they will be briefed about the nature and design of the questionnaire and what information is required to design detailed LRIP, and will also include on-the-job training.

180. It is estimated that the AHs survey will be conducted within a period of four to five weeks with approximately 200 AHs. The detailed data from the survey will be collated in Microsoft Excel format and will be made available to LWASA, and internal monitors (PMC) for future use.

7.7.4 Outcome of Survey and FGDS

- (i) Socioeconomic profile of the AHs
- (ii) Livelihood profile of the AHs
- (iii) Expectations of the AHs
- (iv) A menu of informed choices for livelihood restoration activities based on the detailed needs assessment

7.7.5 Focus Group Discussions for Confirmation of Choices

181. After the team finalized a list of activities based on the findings of the survey, consultations with APs will be conducted at various locations on the proposed choices to take their feedback. All interested male and female of AHs will sign individual agreements with the project to confirm their participation in LRIP and agree upon then with the terms and conditions.

7.7.6 Documentation of Consultation Findings and Observations

182. Findings of all consultations and observations will be compiled after conclusion of the survey and the FGDS, which will be critical to the success of the LRIP. All FGDS will be recorded to maintain formal record and transparency.

7.8 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

7.8.1 Skills Upgrading

183. Any persons from affected households having basic skills in construction building will be given an opportunity in project related employment for semi-skilled and skilled worker jobs to up-grade their skills i.e. ground working, masonry, resurface masonry, carpentry, painting, plumbing, pipe fitting, mechanical and electrical works, brick laying, welding, roofing, steel fixing, steel piling, scaffolding, iron work etc. These training would be most beneficial for the young person currently unemployed. The expectation is that once a skill is acquired, opportunities within and outside the project open up for the able workers. This will directly impact the lowest denomination of APs and therefore generate the greatest impact.

184. The PMU will make provision in the contractors' agreements for employment of qualified and skilled APs and their household members in the recruitment of local skilled and unskilled labor, and operations and maintenance jobs including affected women. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, will be offered to the APs on a preferential basis. Employment in the project construction will act as an added source of income and livelihood restoration of affected households. The Social and Resettlement Staff (SRS) of PMC will prepare a list of all capable unskilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers, among the AHs and provide the same to the contractors for employment by the Project Director. The SRS of PMC will also monitor this through monthly statements of number of individuals employed from the affected households.

7.8.2 Livelihood Support to Agriculture Tenants

185. Agriculture tenants will be assisted in identifying suitable land plots for cultivation. During the need assessment exercise, options for provision of agriculture inputs or livestock will be explored.

7.8.3 Employment Benefits during Project Implementation

186. The Project will create a large number of a temporary and semi-permanent job. The construction- related job opportunities will be an alternate temporary short-term source of income for

restoration of livelihood of APs/AHs. During recruitment of construction workers and project employees, priority will be given to APs losing their source of livelihood and their family members. The LWASA will include a condition of this provision in bidding documents and contract agreements of civil works contractors and service providers, and will monitor this process during the project implementation period.

7.8.4 Livelihood Activities for Women

187. The construction industry is one of the most male dominated sectors in Pakistan. Women are under-represented in construction occupations and professions. Women experience difficulties in this sector including cultural and structural barriers, such as harassment and discrimination, limited networking opportunities and long and inflexible working hours which often result in poor career prospects and high levels of stress for women, particularly in field related jobs. It is important to focus on context specific livelihood activities for women keeping in view the social and cultural barriers for women to participate in the vending and construction related livelihood activities. The following interventions for women are proposed in the LRIP:

7.8.5 Vocational Training for Women

188. The primary purpose of vocational training for women is to provide an employable skill set. Almost all of the women from AHs are unskilled. The vocational training would be beneficial for the young women currently unemployed. The expectation is that once a skill is acquired, opportunities inside and outside the project open up for the young and able women. Women would be eager to learning home based income generating skills, which would help them utilize their time for monetary gain while taking care of the household.

189. The project will engage the Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA), and/or any other private/government sector technical education institute(s), as appropriate. It would be better to utilize TEVTA's existing resources in providing vocational trainings to women. The modalities will be decided by TEVTA while support to the women will be provided by the project in order to provide best practices training to women. The project will cover the costs of the training, and women from eligible households will be given a choice to select any of the vocations for them. The duration of training will be 4 weeks to 18 months, depending on type of training. A certificate will be provided to them at the end of training to ensure marketability of skills.

7.8.6 Support to Women in Establishing Small Business

190. If any women from the AHs, who have already completed training courses of vocational skills and/or have enough experience in running small businesses, such women would be provided support in buying necessary equipment. It will not be necessary for them to participant in training courses. The women could use the entire support amount to buy equipment. The households will sign and confirm receipt of their equipment.

7.8.7 Support from the Project to Affected Persons

191. For training, provided by the TEVTA, the cost of training will be provided by the project. The LRIP implementing NGO/consultants will be responsible for following tasks:

- (i) Establish and maintain linkages with the management of construction contractors or other government led projects, commercial, industrial businesses in Lahore with the intention of identifying their manpower requirements (i.e. number, qualification, skills, schedule of deployment, etc.) and securing agreements for deployment of qualified APs to fill job vacancies.
- (ii) Establish an information communication mechanism to provide information to APs on the availability of jobs through posting of job vacancies in vending markets or through face-to-face

- communication.
- (iii) Close follow up of training at least once every month.
- (iv) Maintain close coordination and establish linkages with the project contractors, service providers, and consultants to recruit APs on a priority basis.
- (v) The NGO/consultants will help trained male and female APs to create linkages with organizations, city government, concerned authorities or an established employment agency to explore employment avenues to bridge the information gap, where they can employ their upgraded/new skills for a sustainable livelihood.

7.9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LRIP IMPLEMENTATION

192. The institutional arrangements will be developed for the implementation of LRIP with clear roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in implementation of LRIP. The NGO will act as the executor of the implementation of LRIP. For each intervention, the SRS under PMC will act along with stakeholders in order to ensure the plan is implemented. LWASA will sign LRIP Contract with the NGO based on the costs approved by AIIB. LWASA will delegate the responsibility of implementation of LRIP to the NGO soon after the clearance of LRIP by AIIB. Agreements will be signed with various agencies involved in LRIP implementation, civil works contractors and services providers for LRIP implementation. Details for transfer of funds will be worked out in consultation with NGO by LWASA and AIIB.

7.10 COSTS ESTIMATES FOR LRIP IMPLEMENTATION

193. An initial amount of PKR 157million/USD 1 million has been budgeted in the RP for the implementation of LRIP. The estimated cost will be revised after preparation of detailed LRIP and will be included in the overall budget of the project, financed by AIIB. These cost estimates will include cost of training courses and equipment to be provided to APs after training.

7.11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR LRIP

194. After endorsement of LWASA, the draft LRIP will be sent to AIIB for review and clearance and its implementation will start soon after the approval of AIIB. The LRIP will be implemented over a period of 4 years. An implementation schedule will be prepared for LRIP activities and vocational training. The LRIP is expected to start within a quarter after start of the project.

7.12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE LRIP

195. The LRIP implementation will be monitored internally and externally as part of the overall RP monitoring and reporting. And evaluation of LRIP will also be conducted as part of the RP evaluation.

CHAPTER 8: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

196. The *Land Acquisition Act 1894* contains provisions pertaining to objections and hearings of affected persons of land and associated assets. The Act is limited to address grievances pertaining to compensation and there is no provision in the legal framework for a continuous grievance redressal mechanism on the concerns and grievance of the affected persons and other stakeholders other than land acquisition, compensation and related matters.

197. Under the *Punjab Environment Protection Act 1997 (Amended 2012)*, the Environment Protection Department (EPD), Punjab created Environment Protection Agency (EPA) which is responsible for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment; the prevention and control of pollution; and promotion of sustainable development in the province. EPA sustains qualitative and quantitative standards for the discharge of effluents, wastes, air emissions or noise either for general applicability or for a particular area or from a particular source in the form of Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS) and other standards established under the laws, rules and regulations.

8.2 AIIB REQUIREMENTS

198. The AIIB requires establishment of a suitable project level grievance redress mechanism in accordance with AIIB's Environment and Social Policy and applicable standards for the project affected persons and to address the concerns and grievances of the stakeholders. This mechanism can receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns or grievance of people who believe they have been adversely affected by the LWWMP Project's environmental or social impacts or the people who believe that their interest are at risk due to the Project including construction and operations activities. There is also provision for protection of complainants from retaliation and the right to remain anonymous, if requested, to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected people's concerns and grievances regarding the project's social, resettlement and environment performance.

199. Measures have been identified to mitigate environment, social and resettlement impacts to be caused due to implementation of the LWWMP Project works. However, in spite of best efforts, there is a high chance that the individuals / households affected by the project or other stakeholders are dissatisfied with measures adopted to address adverse environment and social impacts of the Project. To address such situation, an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to ensure timely and successful implementation of the project. It will also provide a public forum to the aggrieved to raise their concerns and address them adequately. It will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected People's concerns, complaints and grievances about the environmental and social performance at the level of the Project.

8.3 THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF GRM

200. The GRM will aim to investigate charges of irregularities and complaints and grievances received from the affected people and other stakeholders and provide a time-bound early, transparent and fair resolution to voice and resolve environmental and social concerns and grievances linked to the project. The objectives of the grievance redressal mechanism are:

- to provide APs and other stakeholders with a clear process for providing comment and raising grievances;
- to allow APs and other stakeholders the opportunity to raise concerns, complaints and grievances anonymously through using the several intake locations and modes;
- to structure and manage the handling of concerns and grievances, and allow monitoring of effectiveness of the mechanism; and

- to ensure that concerns and grievances are handled in a fair and transparent manner, in line with provincial laws and regulation, AIIB environment and social policy framework and standards, and international best practices.

8.4 NATURE OF COMPLAINTS TO BE REDRESSED

201. It is anticipated that during the Project implementation and operational phase, the nature of such complaints will relate to compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance; income and livelihood restoration matters; damages, mobility and access issues of general public or disruptions of services/utilities during civil works will be related to the project functionaries. Examples of grievances that may arise are listed below:

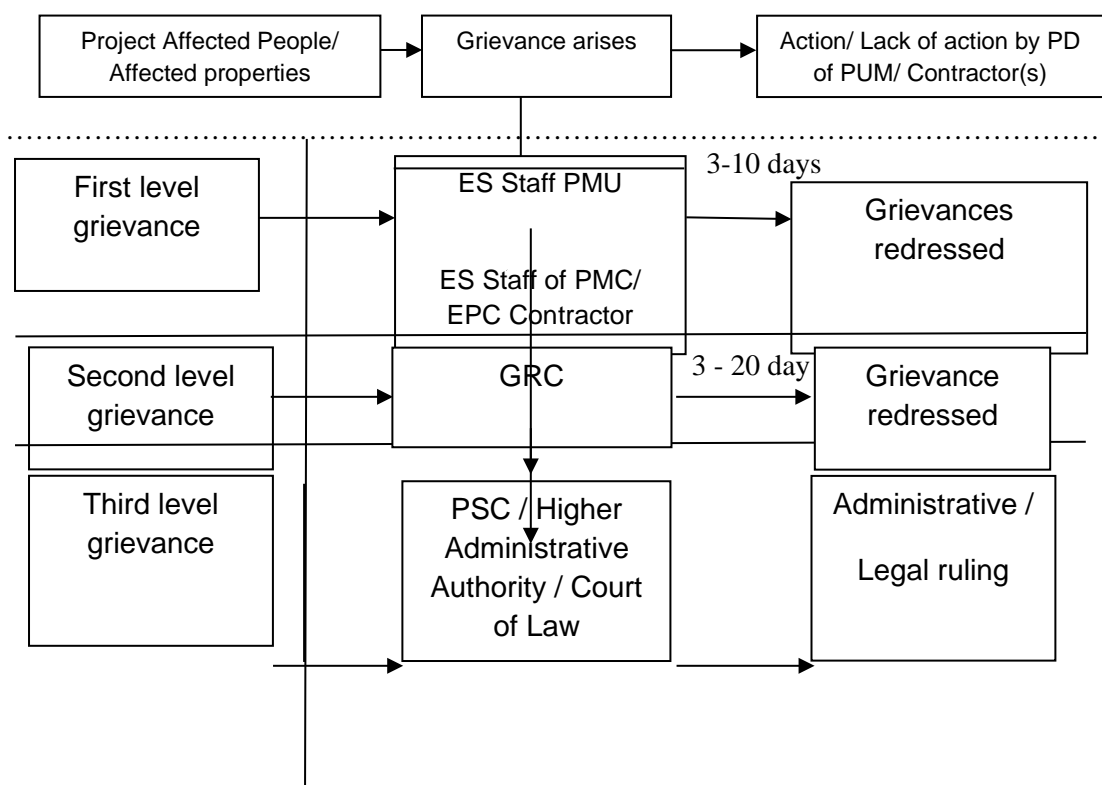
- (i) Name of a AP(s) may be missing from the eligible APs' list;
- (ii) Losses (such as damage to assets or loss of income) may not identified correctly during detailed design stage;
- (iii) Improper distribution of compensation and/or resettlement assistance
- (iv) Delays in the payment of compensation and resettlement assistance,
- (v) Any disruption by the civil works contractors;
- (vi) Non-observance of project principles, by different parties, as laid down in the RP
- (vii) Environmental issues;
- (viii) Any other issue arising during the project implementation

202. The ES staff of PMU with the assistance of ES staff of PMC and EPC/DBO Contractor shall make the public aware of the GRM, particularly the APs, through public awareness campaigns, information dissemination material and face-to-face meetings, with both literate and illiterate APs. The GRM shall be publicized through the notice boards at their VICs, site offices of contractors and sub-contractors, construction camps, and at accessible and visible locations of villages, SWTP site and along the corridor of raw water intake channel, transmission main, feeding mains and distribution system. The information about GRM shall be disseminated to the APs and other concerned stakeholders through face-to-face meetings with illiterate male and female APs, information dissemination material and workshops. The illiterate men and women will be facilitated in documenting their verbal complaints by the ES staff of PMU, PMC or the Contractor staff and subsequent follow ups until their resolution. The names of the ES staff of PMU, PMC and EPC/DBO Contractor, their addresses, contact numbers and the 24/7 Universal Access Number (UAN) or complaint registration number of LWASA will serve as hotlines for registering verbal and written concerns, complaints and grievances. The project information brochure will include provision of GRM, but a dedicated brochure on GRM will be prepared in Urdu language and shall be widely disseminated throughout the SWTP site and corridor of water transmission pipelines by the ESS of PMU, PMC and EPC/DBO Contractors. Grievances may be reported verbally, can be placed in the complaint boxes or filed in writing in the form of a letter, via web based GRM at LWASA website, the LWWMP website or by phone through designated staff of the PMU, PMC, EPC/DBO Contractor or UAN of LWASA.

8.5 THREE TIER GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

203. A three-tier GRM has been designed to provide a time-bound, early, transparent and fair resolution for APs and other stakeholder grievances (Figure 8.1). The ES staff of PMU will undertake public awareness campaigns on the GRM with the assistance of ES staff of PMC and EPC/DBO Contractor. All complaints received verbally or in writing will be properly documented and recorded in the Complaint Management Register(s), sample provided in Annex 8b. In addition, an easy-to-access web-based GRM will be implemented.

Figure 8.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



8.5.1 First Tier of GRM

204. The PMU will be the first tier of GRM which will offer the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The ES staff of PMU shall be designated as the key personnel for grievance redress. Resolution of complaints will be completed within two (2) to ten (10) working days, depending on the nature of grievance. First, concerns and grievance resolution will be attempted at village or local level by the ES or any other staff of PMU, PMC and EPC/DBO Contractor or through the involvement of the representatives of APs Committee and informal mediators. At this stage, ES staff of PMU and PMC may ask LWASA for additional support and guidance in grievance redressal matters. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g. affected people, DC office staff, contractors, traffic police, general public, utilities companies etc.). Grievances will be documented and personal details (name, address, date of complaint, nature of complaint etc.) will be included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number shall be assigned for each grievance, including the following elements:

- i. Initial grievance sheet (including the description of the grievance), with an acknowledgement of receipt handed back to the complainant when the complaint is registered either verbally or in writing;
- ii. Grievance monitoring sheet, mentioning actions taken (investigation, corrective measures);
- iii. Closure sheet, one copy of which will be handed over to the complainant after s/he agrees to the resolution and signed-off.

8.5.2 Second Tier of GRM

205. The ES staff in PMU will refer the unresolved issues or grievances (with written documentation) to the second tier of GRM, the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC shall be established by LWASA at the designing stage of the Project prior to the approval of ESIA and RP reports so that the APs and other stakeholders have recourse to refer their concerns and grievances. The GRC will consist of the following persons: (i) MD-LWASA as head of GRC; (ii) Deputy Managing Director; (iii) Project Director-PMU; (iii) representative of DC office; (iv) representative of PMC; (v) representative of EPC/DBO Contractor (on call); (vi) representative of relevant government offices (on call); (vi) two to three representative of the Affected Persons. The ES staff of PMU shall organize training on GRC for the LWASA, PMU, EPC/DBO Contractor, sub-contractors and service providers with the assistance of ES staff of PMC to orient about the GRM, grievance registration and handling procedures as laid down in the ESIA and RP.

206. A hearing can be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the AP(s) can present details of his/her/their concern/grievance. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation. The GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within twenty (3–20) working days, depending on the nature of grievance. The ES staff of PMC and EPC/DBO Contractor will have observer status on the committee, if required. If unsatisfied with the decision, the existence of the GRC shall not impede the complainant's access to the government's administrative or judicial remedies.

207. The functions of the GRC are as follows: (i) resolve problems and provide support to affected persons arising from various social, resettlement and environmental issues such as land acquisition (temporary or permanent, as applicable), asset acquisition, eligibility for entitlements, compensation and resettlement assistance as well as environment issues including dust, noise, utilities (electric power, gas, telephone optical fiber, water supply), waste disposal, traffic interference, access and public safety; (ii) reconfirm grievances of APs, categorize and prioritize them and aim to provide solutions maximum within 2 to 20 working days; and (iii) report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decision(s) of the GRC. The ES staff of PMU will be responsible for processing and presenting all relevant documents, field enquiries and evidences/proofs to the GRC, maintaining a database of complaints, recording decisions, issuing minutes of meetings and monitoring to see that formal orders are issued and to

ensure that required actions against decisions are being carried out. The PMC and EPC Contractor ES staff will assist PMU in these tasks as and when required.

8.5.3 Third Tier of GRM

208. In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the PMUs (first tier) or GRC (second tier), the affected people can seek alternative redress through the district administration, the Secretary HUD&PHED or higher-level administrative authorities and the court of law or as appropriate. The PMU or GRC will be kept informed by the district or local administration, or any other authorities. The grievance redress mechanism and procedures are depicted in Figure 8.1. The monitoring reports of the RP and ESMP implementation shall include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number of cases registered, level of jurisdiction (first, second, third tiers), number of hearings held, decisions made, status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon, may be prepared with details such as name with copy of NIC, complaint number, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e., open, pending, closed).

8.6 PURPOSE OF THE GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE

209. The purpose of this grievance redressal committee (GRC) is to provide means to seek investigation and effective resolution of grievances related to any of the issues on social, resettlement and environment performance of the project. And the purpose of LAR Coordination Committee (LCC) is to provide means to seek effective redressal of issues related to land acquisition and compensation. The detail of GRC chair and members is provided in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Composition-Project Level GRC:

1	Managing Director-Lahore WASA	Chair of the Committee
2	DMD Engineering-Lahore WASA	Deputy Chair, will preside over meetings when Chair is unable to attend
3	Director LWASA relevant section	Member
	Land Acquisition Collector of LWASA/LDA	Member
4	Assistant Land Acquisition Collector of LWASA	Member
5	Project Director-LWWMP	Member (also act as secretary of the committee)
6	Environment and Social Staff-PMU	Member
7	Environment and Social Staff-PMC	Observer
8	Environment and Social Staff-PMC	Observer
9	Team Leader-PMC	Member (on call)
	Chief Resident Engineer-EPC/DBO Contractor	Member (on call)

8.7 ROLE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT COORDINATION COMMITTEE

210. LAR Coordination Committee (LCC) will play the role of Grievance Redress Committee to redress the grievances related to land acquisition and compensation issues, detail of members provided in Table 8.2. The ES staff of PIU, with the assistance of ES staff of PMC and EPC Contractor will fully inform the APs of their rights and of the procedures under the LAA for addressing complaints both verbally or in writing during the process of land acquisition and compensation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can only be obtained through careful implementation of the ESMP and RP, by ensuring full participation and consultation of the APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected people, the PMU, the LAC and local government.

Table 8.2: Composition- LAR Coordination Committee:

1	Deputy Commissioner (District Land Acquisition Collector)	Chair of the Committee
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner Revenue (land acquisition)	Deputy Chair, will preside over meetings when Chair is unable to attend
3	Managing Director-Lahore WASA	Member
4	Land Acquisition Collector of LWASA/LDA	Member (also act as secretary of the committee)
5	Tehsildar Acquisition (Shalimar Tehsil)	Member
6	Assistant Land Acquisition Collector of LWASA	Member
7	Environment and Social Staff-PMU	Member
8	Chief Resident Engineer-Design and Supervision Consultants	Member (on-call)
9	Staff of concerned departments	Member (on-call)

211. The LCC will serve a due diligence function on land acquisition. It will meet once in a month and will review the progress of the land acquisition and compensation process of the Project, seek reports from the LAC, the Project Director and APCs, take cognizance of delays and anomalies in the process, suggest remedial measures and, if necessary, bring them to the notice of the DC Lahore and Punjab Board of Revenue.

8.8 FUNCTIONS OF GRC AND LAR COORDINATION COMMITTEE

212. The GRC and GRM will perform following functions:

- Ensure effective implementation of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism on the issues that fall under their jurisdiction;
- Ensure an easy access to GRM having provision to file grievances verbally or by phone, in writing or via web-based provision including the option of submitting grievances anonymously;
- GRC and LCC will look into all referred grievances and effectively address and resolve them within 15 days from the receipt of the grievances, in a timely and impartial manner;
- The GRC and LCC will deal promptly with any issues relating to land acquisition, resettlement, compensation or resettlement assistance that is brought before it;
- The GRC and LCC will take decisions on the basis of consensus or majority of votes;
- When required, the GRC and LCC would seek the assistance of other persons/institutions;
- Speaking orders/decisions of the committee on the grievances shall be recorded and replied to aggrieved parties/persons with a copy kept as record;
- In case aggrieved is not satisfied by the decision of the GRC and LCC, s/he can prefer an appeal within 10 days of the receipt of decision, the GRC could refer the case to the appropriate forum after examining the appeal;
- In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved by GRC, the affected person can seek alternative redress through the higher administrative authority or court of law or as appropriate.

8.9 COMPLAINT SYSTEM OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY

213. The district level staff of EPA is responsible for supervision of PEQS and handling of public complaints.

8.10 PROVISIONS OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM UNDER LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

8.10.1 Environment Protection Agency Complaint Section

214. A Complaint Cell is already functional in EPA for addressing public complaints regarding environmental pollution. This section of EPA is responsible for:

- Maintaining the record of public complaints received by the Office of the Director General, EPA Punjab and subsequent actions, taken to find solutions to these issues
- Processing all grievances regarding environment received at online petition cell of the Chief Secretary, Punjab

215. Punjab Information Technology Board has designed an effective Complaint Management System (CMS) for the assistance of Environment Protection Department (EPD) for recording and processing of complaints and take further necessary actions to deliver the services and take steps to eradicate the problems of pollution recorded. All the complaints lodged by the citizens through applications are recorded in the CMS. Different labs are operating under EPD for the testing of different materials affecting the environment, and their results are also recorded in this system.

216. Complaints lodged are categorized according to the industry and pollution type, district name along with the violation type, and the violation is defined under different laws. Furthermore, status of the complaint, to whom the complaint will be sent, is also selected within the system. This information system provides summary of reports to the users of EPA in graphical representation under different categories i.e. district wise, year wise, violation type. After the lab testing of materials taken from different areas or districts which are thought to be affecting the environment, further necessary actions are taken. Either the case is discarded, depending on the results, or the case is further processed. Documents related to the complaints are recorded in the system and complaint is further transferred to different levels of hearing of case at district level or at courts. The complaints recorded can be searched, edited, saved and there is a unique feature of advance search added to the system. The salient features of the system are:

- Recording of complaints;
- Different types of reports on basis of districts, violations, industry and pollution type;
- Recording of Lab tests results;
- Record of all complaints lodged at one glance;
- Record of current complaints;
- Summary of reports under different categories.

8.10.2 Grievance Redressal Mechanism Under Land Acquisition Act

217. A grievance mechanism is also available under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA) to allow the APs appealing regarding the land acquisition and compensation. The LAA contains provisions pertaining to objections and hearings of affected people of land and associated assets. The objections are heard by the Land Acquisition Collector at different stages. The persons interested are also entitled to file reference before the Civil Court. Against the decision of the Civil Court, affected people can seek their remedy before the High Court and then the Supreme Court. Further, right to writ petition under Article 199 of the Constitution exists which empowers the interested person to challenge the acquisition itself on several grounds.

218. As finances will move differently for land and other affected assets associated with land and the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance (in the first case funds will move from LWASA through the LAC Office to the APs, while in the second case funds will go directly from LWASA to the APs through the Project Director of the LWWMP Project), Complaint & Grievances will be addressed through two different processes (i) project level GRM; (ii) as per provision in the LAA, described in Table 8.3. If the Land Acquisition Collector fails to satisfy the AP(s), he/she/they can further submit their case to the higher administrative authority or the appropriate court of law.

Table 8.3: Right to objections and hearing under Land Acquisition Act

Land Acquisition and Compensation Issues- Hearing of objections
<p>Section 5-A.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Any person interested in any land which has been notified under section 5 as being needed for a public purpose or for a Company may, within thirty days after the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the land or of any land in the locality, as the case may be. (2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the Collector in writing, and the Collector shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by pleader and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, submit the case for the decision to the Commissioner together with the record of the proceedings held by him/her and a report containing his recommendations on the objections. The decision of the Commissioner on the objections shall be final; (3) Where land is needed for a Company, the Collector shall, after making such enquiries as he deems necessary, also make his recommendations to the Commissioner with regard to the area that in his opinion is reasonable for the purpose; (4) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land that would be entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land were acquired under this Act. <p>Section 9. Notice to persons interested:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Collector shall then cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken; stating that the Government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land may be made to him/her. (2) Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed, and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests and their objections (if any) to the measurements made under section 8. The Collector may in any case require such statement to be made in writing and signed by the party or his agent. (3) The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue district in which the land is situated. (4) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him/her by post in a letter addressed to him/her at their last known residence, address or place of business and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866. (5) The Collector shall also serve notice of the enquiry to be held under section 11 (such notice not being less than fifteen days prior to the date fixed under sub-section (2) for determination of claims and objections) on the Department of Government, local authority or Company, as the case may be, for which land is being acquired, and require it to depute a duly authorized representative to attend the enquiry on its behalf for the purpose of making objections (if any) to the measurement of the land, claims to any interest in the land or the amount of any compensation. Such authorized representative shall be a party to the proceedings.

Section 11. Enquiry and award by Collector:

On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested [and a Department of Government, a local authority, or a Company, as the case may be], has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 9 to the measurements made under section 8, and into the value of the land [at the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1)], and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and shall make an award under his hand of—
the true area of the land;

The compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him/her.

Post Award:

In cases where LAC announces the award and AHH/AP has received the compensation amount for loss of assets, LAC cannot make any decisions or revise its previous decisions. Such cases will be decided as per Section-18 of the LAA by the Court under Section-20 of the LAA, if AHH/AP has filed the appeal within due date/time, as given below for the awareness of the APs

Reference to Court and Procedure Thereon:

Section 18. Reference to Court:

- (1) Any person interested who has not accepted the award may submit written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Court, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, the persons to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested; amount or costs allowed’.
- (2) The application shall state grounds on which objection to the award is taken: Provided that every such application shall be made, -
 - (a) if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector’s award;
 - (b) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under Section 12, sub-section (2) or within six months from the date of the Collector’s award, whichever period shall first expire.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 21, the Provincial Government may, if it has not accepted the award, refer the matter to the Court within a period of six months from the date of announcement of the award; provided that the Court shall not entertain the reference unless in its opinion there is a prima facie case for inquiry into and determination of the objection against the award].

Section 19. Collector’s statement to the Court. –

- (1) In making the reference, the Collector shall state for the information of the Court, in writing under his hand,
 - (a) the situation and extent of the land, with particulars of any trees, building or standing crops thereon;
 - (b) the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such land;
 - (c) the amount awarded for damages and paid or tendered under sections 5 and 17, or either of them and the amount of compensation awarded under section 11; and
 - (d) if the objection was to the amount of the compensation, the ground on which the amount of compensation was determined.
- (2) To the said statement shall be attached a schedule giving the particulars of the notices served upon, and of the statements in writing made or delivered by the parties interested respectively.

Section 20. Service of notice:

The Court shall thereupon cause a notice specifying the day on which the Court will proceed to determine the objection, and directing their appearance before the Court on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely: -

- (a) the applicant;
- (b) all persons interested in the objection, except such (if any) of them as have consented without protest to receive payment of the compensation awarded; and
- (c) if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector [and the Department of Government, local authority or Company, as the case may be, for which land is being acquired].

Section 21. Restriction on scope of proceedings. –

The scope of the inquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection.

Section 22. Proceedings in open Court. –

Every such proceeding shall take place in open Court, and all persons entitled to practice in any Civil Court in the province shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding.

[22-A. Cross objection. – The Provincial Government, or a local authority or a Company for which land is being acquired, may lodge a cross objection to the objection made by any person interested and the Court may reduce the amount awarded by the Collector if it considers it just and proper.

CHAPTER 9: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE

219. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established for coordination and smooth implementation of the Project besides providing policy guidance and resolving inter-agencies problems.. The PSC headed by the Chairman/Chairperson of Planning and Development Board, Government of Punjab with members comprising of senior officers P&DD, HUD&PHED, from LWASA/LDA, Punjab Irrigation Department, Finance Department, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner Lahore, Irrigation, and EPA. The PSC will meet every quarter or more frequently if required, to take stock of project progress and make course corrections. The PSC will review the semi-annual and annual project performance reports, and based on periodic discussions issue directions for effective implementation of the Project.

9.2 HOUSING URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

220. The Housing Urban Development and Public Health Engineering Department is the sponsoring agency of the Project. The Project will be implemented under the overall control of Secretary Housing Urban Development and Public Health Engineering Department (HUD & PHED), Government of Punjab.

9.3 LAHORE WATER AND SANITATION AGENCY, LAHORE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

221. The executing agency (EA) of LWWMP is Lahore Water and Sanitation Agency, Lahore Development Authority, Government of Punjab for the management and supervision of the LWWMP Project. Lahore WASA (¹⁴LWASA) established under Section-10(2) of the LDA Act-1975 to perform all functions and exercise all authorities regarding water supply, sewerage and drainage with a mandate to collect the fees and charges from users for services. LWASA will be responsible for the interagency coordination for the implementation of RP.

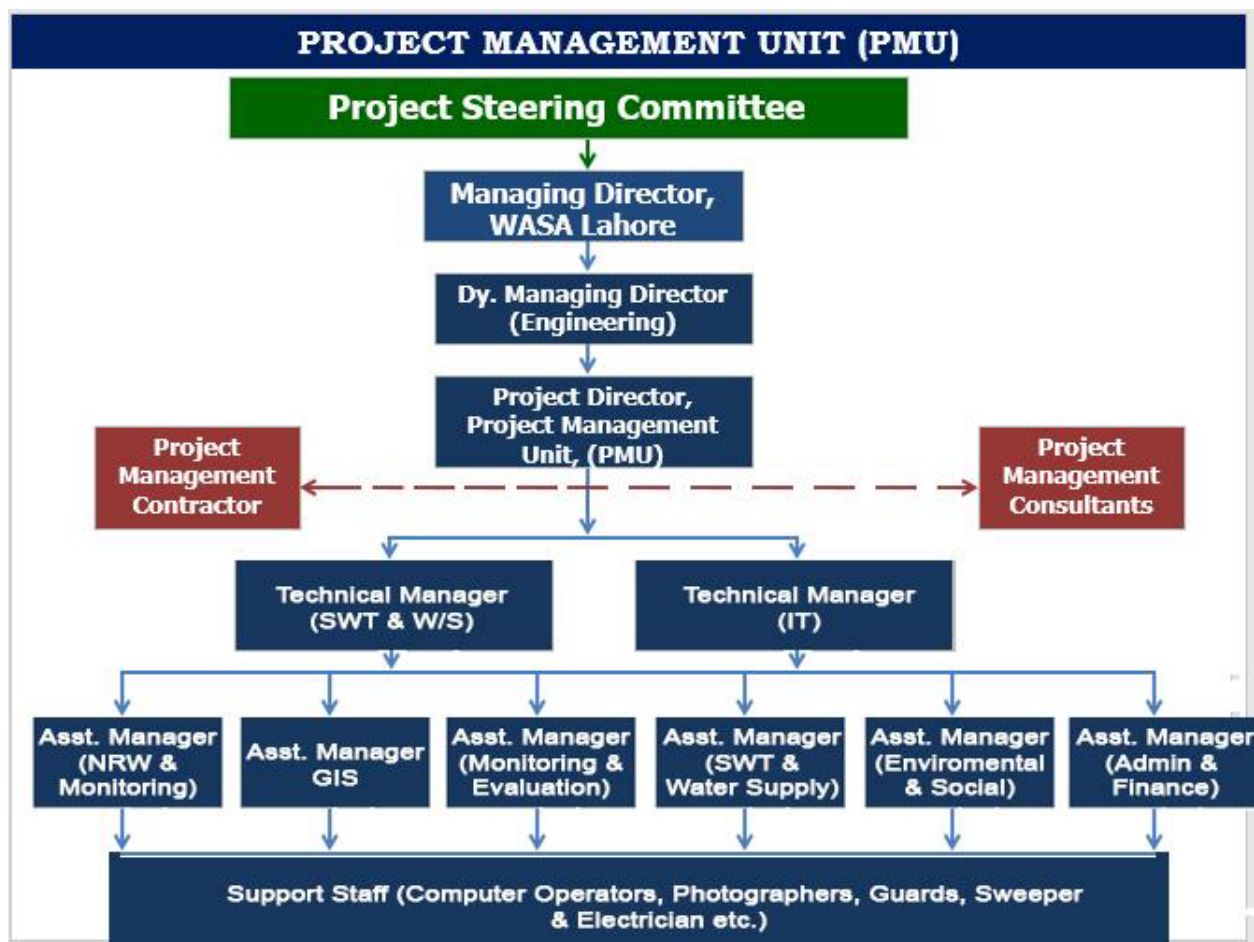
9.4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

222. The LWASA, being the Executing Agency of the Project, will establish adequate and appropriate systems of procurement, project management and internal control for consultants, contractors, operators and other relevant parties. It is also assumed that LWASA, sanctioned by GoPb, will also take appropriate measures with respect to the detailed design, development, implementation, operation and maintenance of the LWWMP Project, environment and social safeguards, and gender mainstreaming.

223. In order to implement the Project, the LWASA as an EA will require support for detailed designing, implementation of the Project, adequate and appropriate systems of procurement, project management, and control of contractor(s) and other relevant parties, and environment and social safeguards management. In this connection, the EA will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by the Project Director (PD), located at LWASA. The PMU, comprising professional staff supported by a team of consultants called Project Management Consultants (PMC), will assist LWASA in implementation of the project and will support in supervision and monitoring including environment and social safeguards management. The organogram of PMU is provided in Figure..... The LWASA will incorporate the environment and social safeguards management in the contracts of PMC and EPC/DBL Contractor in due course.

¹⁴ <https://wasa.punjab.gov.pk/>

Figure 9.1: Project Management Unit



9.5 LOCAL / DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LAHORE

224. District-based agencies have jurisdiction over land acquisition and compensation through application of Land Acquisition Act 1894 (the Act), the Punjab Land Acquisition Rules 1983 (1983 Rules), orders, and notifications. Land acquisition functions rest with Board of Revenue represented at District level by the District Collector (Deputy Commissioner) and Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). The LAC works under the powers of District collector/Deputy Commission as per LAA 1894. Other staff members of the Revenue Department, most notably Kanungo (Kanungo or Girdawar/expounder of law or Supervisor of Patwaris), Patwari (an official who keeps record regarding ownership of land/land record keeper) and Survey Khlassi (land surveyor) to carry out specific roles such as land survey, titles identification and verification of the ownership. Functions pertaining to compensation of non-land assets rest on other line-agencies and their District level offices. There is a LAC Wing in LWASA having permanent staff to support LAC in the land acquisition and compensation process, and provide legal support to LWASA by representing LWASA in the court cases related to land acquisition and compensation. The LWASA LAC Wing consists of an Assistant LAC, one Girdawar/Kanungo, 3 Patwaris and two Survey Khlassi

225. The LWASA will request to the Sr. Member Board of Revenue to designate a dedicated LAC for the LWASA to assist in the land acquisition and compensation activities. The land acquisition process was initiated by the LAC of Tehsil Shalimar who was having an additional charge of LAC of ¹⁵Lahore Development Authority. A dedicated LAC is required for the LWASA to continue to the land acquisition process from Section-4 onwards for timely completion of land acquisition process. The Section-4 of the

¹⁵ Lahore WASA (LWASA) was established under Section-10(2) of the LDA Act-1975

LAA was notified on April 29, 2019 for the SWTP and raw water intake channel. The rest of the process of land acquisition to be followed by LAC of LWASA/LDA. According the LAA, it is the LAC's responsibility to initiate and complete the process of land acquisition. LAC works as an arbitrator between land acquiring agency (in this case LWASA) and public. The LAC is independent in the decision making as per LAA and under the powers of District Collector (the Deputy Commission). The LAC is bound to perform the duties as per LAA and Punjab Land Acquisition Rules 1983). The notify land owners of the requirement of land for public interest in the official gazette, and providing public notice. The LAC and the Punjab Revenue Department undertake the valuation and determine the unit cost/ rates of land to be acquired. The LAC can receive the objections / grievances, after notifications under the Act within a specific period of time under Section 5-A.

9.6 OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

226. The LAC requests the government departments to carry out detailed measurement surveys of (i) land; (ii) structures; (iii) crops; (iv) fruit trees; (v) wood trees. The assessment of the affected structures pertains to the Works and Communication Department; the assessment of affected wood trees pertains to the Forest Department; the assessment of crops and fruit trees pertains to the Agriculture Department. The LAC will be responsible for payment of the compensation to the affected titleholders and registered sharecroppers and cultivators of village common lands.

9.7 PUNJAB IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

227. LWASA intends to induct 1000 cusecs (540 MGD) surface water after design / construction of new Ravi Syphon parallel to the existing outlived Syphon (70 years old) and the Intake structure of BRBD canal at junction of Bhaini Road by the Punjab Irrigation department (PID). The PID will be responsible for the construction of (i) New Ravi Syphon; (ii) Intake Structure; and (iii) Raw Water Channel as well as the Environment and social impact assessment studies and surveys and development of ESIA and RP.

9.8 PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT SAFEGUARDS

228. L-WASA (EA/client/employer) requires the services of a Consultant Firm as Project Management Consultants (PMC) to act as Employer's Representative/the Engineer as defined in ¹⁶FIDIC document to perform all the duties and obligations needed for the successful implementation and accomplishment of the project activities. The key task of the consultancy services is to recruit the Engineering, Procurement and Construction/Design, Built and Operate (EPC/DBO) contractor. The consultant shall also carry out construction supervision and commissioning of Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP). The PMC role and responsibilities include:

- The Social and Environment Specialists under PMC will ensure that prior to bidding stage; environment and social safeguard requirements are included in the design and bidding documents and contracts of EPC/DBO contractor, sub-contractors and service providers for environment and social management throughout through development of TORs.
- Provide assistance to LWASA's Project Management Unit (PMU) in the overall project management and implementation including implementation of RP(s) and ESMP(s); review and finalize all kinds of reports including environment and social safeguard documents (ESIA/ESMP and RP); and supervise and monitor all project activities including implementation of social and environment safeguard instruments (ESMP and RP) by assuming the role of "LWASA representative". The PMC will Prepare Standard Operating procedures for the implementation of ESMP and RP prior to start the implementation;

¹⁶ Federation Internationale des Ingenieurs-Conseil (FIDIC) /International Federation of Consulting Engineers
www.fidic.org

- Carry out capacity building of LWASA, PID and other relevant agencies in environment and social management. The PMC will ensure that the Contractor and other parties are fully coordinating with L-WASA and AIIB and Punjab Irrigation Department, and other stakeholders for the implementation of ESMPs and RPs;
- Conduct independent investigation of grievances and prepare factual documentation describing the circumstances of the grievances with necessary documentation, records and photographs, which may result in resolution or arbitration between the APs and LWASA and/or EPC/DBO Contractor, sub-contractors or service providers, and will attend hearings and provide all legal and other support to the LWASA;
- Ensure that proper Health and Safety measures are put in place as per AIIB's policy and standards;
- PMC shall organize monthly progress meetings of LAR Coordination Committee (LCC) involving all the stakeholders (the Consultant, the Contractor, the Client, the Punjab Revenue Department, line departments) as well as any other required meetings, and maintain record of meetings and follow up on the agreed actions;
- Maintain records, files and reports of RP and ESMP implementation including necessary documentation, records, and photographs in a manner suitable to meet GoPb, AIIB and legal standards;
- Supervise the implementation by the Contractor of the required environmental and social mitigations measures as per the ESIA and RP reports, and GAP;
- Prepare and issue all necessary reports on implementation of ESMPs, RP and GAP and overall environment and social management as required by L-WASA and AIIB, the format and contents of which are agreed with L-WASA and AIIB. The reports shall include monthly photographs (referenced and dated) comprising overview and focal photograph of all key issues. The format of report will include the records of supervision and monitoring of ESMP, RP and GAP implementation and other aspects of environment and social management. The main reports shall include (i) monthly progress reports to be submitted not later than the 07th day after the end of the month; (ii) detailed quarterly reports; (iii) a detailed completion report of RP, ESPMs and GAP implementation.
- These specialists will oversee implementation and conduct internal supervision and monitoring of environment and social safeguard instruments (ESMP, RP, Gender Action Plan) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) by all concerned parties of the Project, throughout the project operations and ensure the quality of services provided by EPC/DBO in the implementation of ESMP, RP and GAP, and validate the brief monthly and detailed quarterly reports on environment and safeguards to be prepared EPC/DOB. The ESS with relevant qualification and experience will be hired by EPC/DOB contractor which will eventually be absorbed in the LWASA. The ESS of the contractor will work in collaboration with ESS of PMC throughout the project implementation of ESMP, RP and GAP.
- The SRS of PMU in conducting safeguards capacity building activities for the LWASA, LDA and staff of other relevant departments as necessary in preparation of the sites to hand over to the Contractor to start civil works activities.
- A brief monthly progress report, and also supervise the work of the contractors in the field for the compliance with RP. These consultants will also prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to PMC, and in return the SRS of PMC will review, validate, and ensure quality of these reports and compile them into quarterly progress reports to submit to LWASA and AIIB for review and clearance. The SRS will also provide support to LWASA in the preparation of a compensation and resettlement assistance completion report(s), prior to the award of civil works contract, to indicate the clearance of those package/sections, where civil works could not commence before full payment of compensation and resettlement assistance to APs. The report(s) will be validated by third party monitor.

9.9 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

229. The LWASA lacks conceptual clarity and expertise to implement RP, GRM, and GAP and address other social and environment issues. Trainings to all relevant staff of LWASA, PMC technical staff, EPC/DBO contractor, sub-contractors, service providers, and relevant staff from other concerned departments will help in enhancing their capabilities to better implement the RP and GAP, and enhance awareness and sensitivity of social and environment aspects of the project. They will receive awareness

training and capacity support from the international and national ESS of PMC (as necessary) to ensure learning and development, and for smooth and effective implementation of the RP and GAP.

230. The key objective of training program is effective environmental and social management of the project compliant with the country/provincial laws and regulations and AIIB ES Policy, framework and applicable standards. The main objective of the training is to ensure that the requirements of RP and GAP are clearly understood and followed throughout the project implementation. The project works will be started after approval of the Project by BOD of AIIB, and engagement of PMC and EPC/DBO Contractor. The PMU ESS staff needs to be engaged to deal with the social, environment and resettlement issues. The training will help to better understand and deal with these issues. A training / capacity building program is planned for the project functionaries, which will be expanded as per the requirements. The training program will consists of formal training workshops, a number of short mentoring sessions, and on-the-job training of the relevant staff, as and when required. The minimum seven training workshops will be organized and several short mentoring sessions, details are given in Table 9.1 below:

Table 9.1: Training Program for Capacity Building

Sr. No.	Participants	Training Imparting Agency / Person	Topics	Duration
1.	Project Management of L-WASA, PMU technical staff and EPC/DBO Contractor, sub-contractors and service providers	International RS and National SRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction ES Policy, framework and standards of AIIB • Brief on process of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Planning • Introduction to Social Impact Assessment of the project • Social sensitivities human and gender aspects of the project • Introduction to the RP and GAP, its importance and step-by-step implementation • Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan • Consultation, participation and disclosure • Entitlements and compensation/resettlement and rehabilitation assistance • Institutional arrangements • GRM importance and processes • Monitoring and evaluation of RP • Budget and Financing for RP implementation 	Two courses, each of 2 days duration, (one prior to the start of the Project and the other just before start of civil works)
2.	Selected site personnel including project, contractor's and service providers staff	International RS and National SRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to AIIB ES Policy, framework and standards • Introduction to the RP and GAP, its importance and step-by-step implementation of RP • Social sensitivities of the project • Consultation, participation and information dissemination • GRM importance and processes • Dealing with APs and communities and general public regarding resettlement issues 	Before start of construction 2 days
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance, requirements and techniques of Social Monitoring and Reporting 	One day
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of transmissible diseases • Social and cultural values (including gender issues) 	One day
3.	Relevant staff of L-WASA, PMU, contractors Survey and other technical Staff	International RS and National SRS, Traffic Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of social parameters to be considered while carrying out surveys for the project. 	One course of 2 days duration at the start of field activity and 2 courses of half day duration to be repeated when require

Sr. No.	Participants	Training Imparting Agency / Person	Topics	Duration
4.	Drivers,	Traffic Police relevant staff of contractors, sub-contractors and service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Safety, Defensive Driving, Waste Disposal, Cultural Values and Social Sensitivity. 	Duration: one day (2 hours session to be held after every 3 months)

9.10 ENGINEERING PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN BUILD OPERATE CONTRACTOR

231. The EPC/DBO Contractor will be engaged to carry out the detailed engineering design of the SWTP and related infrastructure, headed by a full-time Team Leader/Resident Engineer. The EPC/DBO Contractor will hire the social, gender and environment staff with necessary support staff. The key tasks of the EPC/DBO consultants include:

- Review of the existing RP and ESIA reports prepared at the stage of feasibility study and update them based on the changes made in the detailed engineering design;
- Development of site specific environment and social management and monitoring plans (ESMMP);
- Assist L-WASA in disclosure of L-WASA endorsed and AIIB approved RP, ESIA and GAP; dissemination of Information Brochure to APs and other stakeholders, and implementation of the RP, GAP, and ESMMP. The services of a firm/NGO can be hired to assist in specific tasks.
- Prepare addendums to the RP and ESIA to mitigate unforeseen impacts, when required, based on the project design changes during execution stage.

232. The Contractor will engage full time dedicated national ES staff and international ES staff for intermittent input on as and required basis. The international specialists will act as supporting specialists. The national staff will consists of minimum three resettlement specialists, one social and gender specialist, 3 environment specialists, 4 male and 4 female Junior Social Specialists and 4 male and 4 female Junior Environmentalists for the LWWMP. The social specialists with have a master degree in social sciences and a minimum of 5-year experience in resettlement planning and implementation; Environment Specialists will have a master degree in environment sciences and related discipline; the Junior Social Specialists will have master degree in social sciences and a minimum of 2-years of experience in land acquisition and resettlement; the Jr. Environmentalists will have a master degree in environment sciences and minimum of 2 years of experience in ESIA and ESMMPs.

233. The ES staff of the Contractor will update the RP, GAP and ESIA with site specific environment and social management and monitoring plan (ESMMP) based on detailed design; implement L-WASA endorsed and AIIB approved updated RP, GAP ESIA including, and all other aspects of ES safeguards management, to ensure that sound methodologies and practices are followed as per Gov't of Punjab applicable laws and regulations, and AIIB Policy and standards.

9.11 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT COORDINATION COMMITTEE

234. A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Coordination Committee (LARCC) will be formed soon after the approval of updated RP by AIIB and will be formally notified by the Secretary HUD&PHED. The LARCC will be chaired by the Project Director, and comprise of LAC, Social and Resettlement Specialists of PMC and EPC/DBO Contractor, the Presidents and Secretaries of the male and female APCs, concerned

Tehsildars of Tehsil Shalimar, and representatives of other concerned district departments. The purpose of the LARCC is to facilitate and coordinate the on-going land acquisition and resettlement activities as per the approved updated RP, and resolve any LAR issues. The detail of members of LARCC is provided in Table 9.2. It will encourage local participation, ensures transparency and accountability by effective and efficient implementation of this RP. It will also ensure payments to the APs according to the RP entitlements and schedule to be provided in updated version of this RP, and safeguard the rights of the severely affected and vulnerable s. Detail is shown in Figure.

Table 9.2: Composition- LAR Coordination Committee:

A	Core Team	
1	Project Director	Chair of the Committee
2	DMD Engineering-Lahore WASA	Deputy Chair, will preside over meetings when Chair is unable to attend
3	Senior Social and Resettlement Specialist – PMU/PMC	Member (also act as secretary of the committee)
4	Land Acquisition Collector - LWASA/LDA	Member
	Assistant Land Acquisition Collector - LWASA/LDA	Member
5	Tehsildars Shalimar Tehsil, Board of Revenue	Member
6	Assistant Land Acquisition Collector - LWASA	Member
7	Social and Resettlement Specialist of EPC/DBO Contractor	Member
B	Members on Call	
8	Chief Resident Engineer-EPC/DBO	Member (on-call)
9	Staff of concerned district departments	Member (on-call)
10	Environment Specialist - PMC	Member (on-call)
	Environment Specialist – EPC/DBO Contractor	Member (on-call)
	Social and Environment staff of sub-contractors and Service Provider	Members (on-call)

Figure 9.2: Institutional Arrangements for RP Implementation

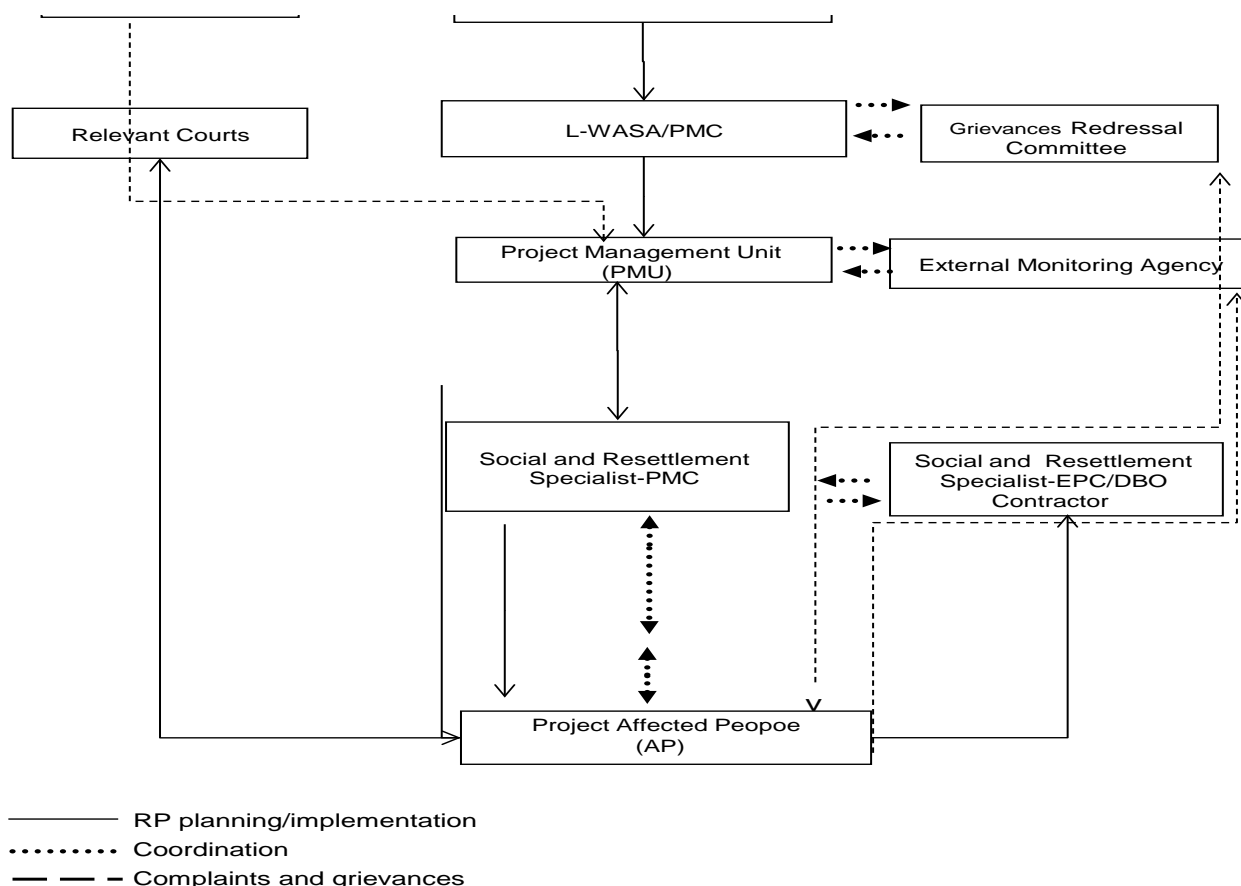
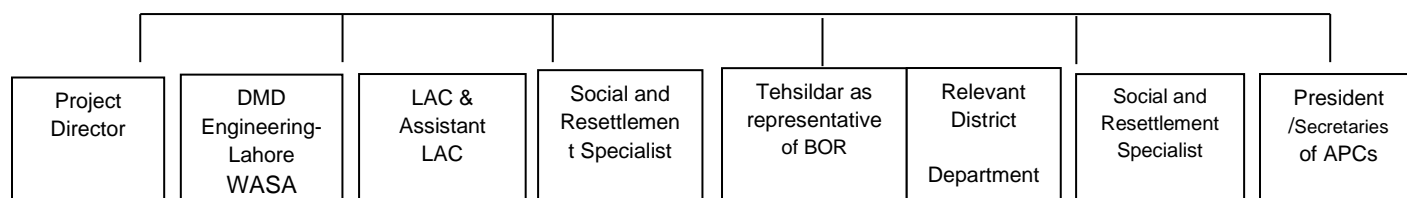


Figure 9.3: Composition of Core Team of LAR Coordination Committee



235. The RCC will ensure that all relevant agencies involve in LAR compensation / rehabilitation are: (i) fully informed of the RP and requirements of AIIB ES Policy and standards (ii) assist PMU in the implementation of RP as one shared task by all involved parties, by providing district-level offices with the directions needed to ensure effective synergy and task coordination. It will ensure that LWASA, PMU, the consultants, the LAC, the EPC/DBP, district departments, other relevant parties work together in the execution of the RP in consultation with APCs/APs. This Committee will serve a due diligence function on LAR and will also provide a forum where PMU, local government and line departments and the APs can confront their views on various LAR-related matters. The agencies and officials involved in the LARCC will work in close coordination and collaboration to obtain effective, smooth and timely compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the APs. Social and Resettlement Specialist of PMU/PMC will play central role in LAR coordination and implementation to enhance effectiveness of the compensation,

resettlement and rehabilitation assistance process. S/he will assist the PD in preparation of agendas, recording and dissemination of minutes and ensure effective implementation of LARCC decisions.

236. The LARCC will meet twice a month and remain effective till full completion of the land acquisition and resettlement activities under the RP including the full compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the APs including income restoration and rehabilitation assistance. It will review the progress of the land acquisition and compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation process of the project, seek reports from the LAC or ALAC (in the absence of LAC), Compensation Disbursement Committee (detail below), and will take cognizance of delays and anomalies in the process, suggest remedial measures and, if necessary, bring them to the notice of the GRC or Project Steering Committee headed by the Chairman, Planning and Development Board, Government of Punjab, as appropriate.

9.12 AFFECTED PERSONS COMMITTEES

237. In order to formalize the process of consultations and coordination with the APs and make fair and timely compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, two affected people committees have been formed called Affected People Committee (APCs), separately for male and female. Each committee has seven (7) members, formed by the APs with the assistance of ES consultants having members both villages of the SWTP site. Each APC comprises of a president, secretary and 3-5 members nominated by various categories of APs of both village. These APCs will hold meetings minimum twice a month, however, during the process of RP implementation, APCs will hold more frequent meetings as and when require. The detail of these APCs and their members is given in **Annex 9**. These APCs act as forum/platform for: a) disclosure of information and consultations; b) maintaining an on-going interaction between the PMU/PMC and Contractor staff, LAC and the APs; and c) identify problems and undertake remedial/corrective actions by the PMU, LAC and relevant officials of other agencies before they turn into grievance.

238. A series of APCs meetings have been held on different issues raised by the APs related to land acquisition and resettlement, detail of meetings and issues given in Table 5.1.

9.13 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE DISBURSEMENT COMMITTEE

239. The funds for income restoration/livelihood and rehabilitation assistance for various categories of APs will be disbursed by the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Disbursement Committee (R&RDC) to the APs. The R&RDC will comprise of a) the Project Director (head); b) Deputy Managing Director-Engineering (DMD)-LWASA; c) LAC-LWASA, d) Resettlement Specialist of PMU/PMC. This committee will meet fortnightly and approve weekly schedules for the payments against compensation and resettlement assistance including income restoration/livelihood and rehabilitation allowances as per provisions made in the RP.

240. The APs will be given advance notice of the date, time, and place of payments in their own villages through written notices to the APCs and public announcements through village information centers established in both of the villages of SWTP site. The payments will be made through cross cheques signed by the LAC for compensation as per provisions in the LAA and by the cheques of the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be signed by the Project Director.

9.14 SOCIAL MITIGATION

241. The social mitigation activities during design, pre-construction and construction will be implemented by the EPC/DBO Contractor; Table 9.3 shows detail of such activities and responsible agency. The RP shall be included in the tender and contract documents for civil works and provision of services. The Contractors' conformity with social mitigation measures procedures shall be regularly supervised and

monitored by SRS of PMC, and results shall be reported in the monthly and quarterly progress reports to be submitted to LWAS and AIIB.

Table 9.3: Responsibilities for RP Implementation and Social Mitigation

Agency	Responsibilities
LWASA	<p>Executing Agency with overall responsibility for project construction and operation and will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to timely implement the RP • Ensure that the Project, regardless of financing source, complies with the provisions of the RP and <i>AIIB ES Policy and Standards</i> • Ensure the PMC retained ES staff for the duration of the project construction and until the completion of RP implementation • Ensure that the Contractor(s) is required to incorporate all design mitigation and monitoring measures as specified in the RP in the PMC and EPC/DBO Contractor's Contract • Ensure that Project implementation complies with AIIB Environment and Social Policy and standards, and relevant Government laws and regulations, where applicable. • For project duration ensure that the PMC and EPC/DBO Contractor commit and retain sufficient dedicated national and international staff as to accomplish the RP implementation effectively. • Ensure that social mitigation measures in the RP are incorporated in the detailed design of LWWMP Project. • Obtain necessary certification of payment of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as defined in the RP, prior to mobilization of civil works contractors. • Confirm that RP included in the bidding and contract documents of the Contractor, sub-contractors and service providers • Establish and implement a grievance redress mechanism, as described in the RP, to receive and facilitate resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the RP implementation and project's social performance. • Undertake regular supervision and periodic monitoring of the implementation of RP (mitigation and monitoring measures) with assistance from ES staff of PMC. • Submit monthly and detailed quarterly monitoring reports on RP implementation to AIIB with the assistance of ES staff of PMC
Project Management Consultants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support L-WASA to implement project in line with AIIB's ES Policy, framework and standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For project duration, commit and retain an International Resettlement Specialist on intermittent basis and dedicated full time National Resettlement and Gender Staff to assist in implementing RP. The PMC shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ensure disclosure of RP and GPA including GRM (ii) Conduct consultations and make payments of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance before start of civil works on sites with LAR impacts, (iii) ensure proper and timely implementation of tasks specified in the RP, (iv) assist in conducting training on social safeguards and gender mainstreaming as specified in the RP for L-WASA, PMU, contractor, sub-contractors, service providers and other interested/relevant parties as necessary, (v) conduct contractors' workers' orientation on provisions in RP and GAP before project start of civil works,

Agency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (vi) undertake regular supervision and periodic monitoring of the contractor's social performance, as scheduled in the RP and GAP, (vii) conduct field observations on the implementation of all mitigation measures specified in the RP and GAP, (viii) assist the contractor(s) to prepare monthly progress reports, as specified in the RP, for submission to L-WASA for the endorsement and subsequent submission to AIIB, (ix) assist in preparation of quarterly RP and GAP implementation monitoring reports, as specified in the RP and GAP, for L-WASAs submission to AIIB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During detailed design phase, ensure L-WASA prepare bid documents with inclusion of social safeguard management including social issued related to utilities re-provisioning, waste management and spoils disposal, noise and dust control) As described in the RP and ESMP. • Assist L-WASA to ensure that all RP requirements are incorporated in the bidding and contract documents and drawn to the attention of bidders, especially at the pre-bid meeting by L-WASA • When detailed design is confirmed, on behalf of L-WASA (project proponent) update RP and GAP including preparation of a detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan and obtain endorsement from IA and approval from AIIB • If after the detailed design, the footprint or alignment of the project changes and envisage to cause additional adverse social impacts that are not within the scope of the RP prepared during loan processing, conduct additional social impact assessment and prepare addendum(s) to the RP and implement it prior to construction works at the sites/sections with LAR impacts • Undertake awareness training and capacity building activities for L-WASA, contractor, sub-contractors and service providers for effective implementation of RP and GAP including Livelihood Restoration Plan as described in this RP • Submit monthly RP implementation status reports to L-WASA and AIIB. • Play an effective role in implementing grievance redress mechanism, as described in the RP, to receive and facilitate resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the RP implementation and Project's social performance • Report to AIIB on all aspects of RP management through quarterly monitoring reports, based on the results supervision and monitoring of RP implementation • Based on the results of RP and GAP supervision and monitoring, identify corrective actions and prepare corrective action plans, as necessary, for submission to L-WASA and AIIB • Ensure contractor, sub-contractors and service providers implement all social measures as specified in the RP and GAP and their contracts.

Agency	Responsibilities
EPC/DBO Contractor	<p>The RP, with all its provisions will be a part of the Project Contract Documents. No civil work will be initiated until all compensations, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance made to affected people as per provision in the RP. The contractor must possess the expertise in the application of national legislation, provincial laws and regulations and AIIB standards relating to land acquisition, resettlement, protecting child and gender rights, occupational health and safety issues. Following clauses will be included in the Contract Documents for social mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The contractor must possess knowledge of the AIIB ES Standards, especially with regard to resettlement, rehabilitation of APs, public consultations; timely information dissemination and grievance redress mechanism. (ii) The contractor, as a first priority, will make efforts to offer the available skilled and unskilled jobs to the identified affected households and particularly to the vulnerable and severely affected APs. For this purpose, details will be provided to the affected people through the PMU/PMC ES staff to the Contractor, sub-contractors and service providers. (iii) The contractor will comply with all applicable provincial labour laws and regulations, and international Core Labour Standards (CLS) of ILO. (iv) The contractor will not differentiate between men and women wages and benefits for work of equal nature. (v) The contractor will not employ child labour. (vi) The contractor will disseminate information and raise awareness at work sites on the risks of other transferable diseases i.e. HIV / AIDS, TB, dengue fever for those employed during construction.

242. To facilitate RP implementation, during construction the EPC/DBP contractor, sub-contractors and service providers must cooperate with the ES staff of PMC and affected people during the pre-construction phase to throughout the construction period and the local population in avoiding, minimizing and mitigation of impacts. However, experience suggests that contractors may have little impetus or interest in dealing with social issues in the absence of performance-related criteria. Clearances for payments will include certification from the SRS of PMU as for the effective implementation of the mitigation measures of social safeguard issues as specified in the RP, GAP and subsequent documents. The completion of implementation of mitigation measures will therefore be linked to payment milestones.

CHAPTER 10: RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 PROCESS OF RP IMPLEMENTATION

243. The LWASA will be overall responsible for implementation of the RP through Social and Resettlement Staff of PMU, PMC with other relevant staff of PMU, LWASA LAC Wing and with the support of Social and Resettlement Staff under EPC Contractor. After the endorsement of LWASA updated RP (based on detailed engineering design of SWTP) and its approval by AIIB, the PMU will initiate the implementation process. A timeline showing implementation steps, required actions and responsible persons for RP implementation and post implementation scenario has been prepared and presented in Table 10.1.

10.2 DISCLOSURE OF RP

244. Key features of this RP have already been disclosed to the APs during consultation meetings, and field level informal interaction with them. After endorsement of updated RP by LWASA and its approval by AIIB, following disclosure plan will be followed:

- (i) An information brochure in English having summary of RP will be prepared specifically for this purpose. The information brochure will be translated into Urdu, and distributed to all AHs. It will enable the APs to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, payment procedures available for various types of APs as given in the 'Entitlement Matrix', Livelihood Restoration Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- (ii) RP will be translated into Urdu by the PMU and disclosed to the APs and other stakeholders through social staff of PMU, PMC and the EPC Contractor by holding face-to-face meetings. It will disclose to female of AHs through meetings by the female social staff of PMC. Both versions of RP (English and Urdu) will be made available at the website of LWASA, village information centers, APCs, offices of LWASA, PMU, PMC, Contractors' camps, District Government and other relevant departments as an official public document.
- (iii) Mandatory posting of RP in English on the AIIB and LWASA websites soon after its approval by AIIB.
- (iv) Disclosure of RP in APs' meetings in close collaboration with their representatives including GRM. SRS of PMU, in collaboration with the social staff of PMC and Contractor's, will organize village specific meetings at SWTP site in coordination with the APs' representatives to explain the RP including entitlements, income restoration and rehabilitation assistance, relocation assistance, Livelihood Restoration Plan, process to engage APs in resettlement activities, GRM and overall activities.
- (v) A cheque disbursement schedule explaining the date, time and venue for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistance for each AH will be prepared in Urdu in coloration with APs representatives and distributed to all APs and copies of APs' lists will be provided to the APs' representatives for their record.
- (vi) A packet containing following information material will be prepared for each AH:
 - a. Pamphlet / Information Brochure in Urdu based on the summary of RP;
 - b. Inventory of AH's losses with detail of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to be paid to the AH;
 - c. Posting of regular schedules for disbursement of compensation cheques explaining the date, time and venue for receiving cheques in a minimum possible time;
 - d. Full payments of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance three months before vacating the land and housing units by agriculture tenants;

245. A comprehensive information dissemination and consultation process will be started soon after the approval of the updated RP; all AHs will be informed about the process for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation payments with tentative schedule for vacating the land and housing units. The consultation process will be an integral part of the RP implementation and will continue throughout the duration of RP implementation.

246. PMU will continue to ensure that all AHs understand the implementation procedures of the RP and measures to be taken to compensate and assist them through SRS of PMC and the Contractor. LWASA and PMU will keep the AHs informed and facilitate addressing any grievances to a maximum level. The APs will be informed about the Grievance Redress process to review and resolve any disputes concerning compensation and other payments or resettlement issues through their representatives. Thus, there will be a continuous on-site consultation with APs to ensure that the APs receive their due entitlements/benefits on timely, efficient and transparent manner.

10.3 TRAINING IN RP IMPLEMENTATION

247. PMC will organize training workshops and several mentoring sessions for the capacity building of the LWASA, PMU, contractors, service providers and relevant staff of other departments in RP implementation including GRM. In this connection, a detailed capacity building plan has been provided in Chapter-9, before and during the implementation of RP. All concerned engineering staff and officials of LWASA, contractors, service providers and relevant staff of other departments will participate in the resettlement/social safeguards training.

10.4 PROCEDURES FOR DISBURSEMENT OF PAYMENTS

248. A step-by-step procedure has been established for disbursement of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance cheques to the APs, detail is as under:

10.4.1 Verification of APs

249. Verification of the APs will be made through their National Identity Cards (NIC) numbers. It is important to mention that some APs do not have updated ID cards, these APs will be eligible to receive resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and those who have provided their first names only. These APs will provide an affidavit with a photograph duly attested/ signed by the two of the APC members and identification of such APs will also be verified by minimum two APs above the age of 18 year. The SRS of PMC will be responsible for verification process. All APs must bring their original NIC and a copy of it at the time of receiving cheques.

10.4.2 Timing of Payment of Compensation, R&R Assistance

250. The payment of compensation to titleholder and registered non-titleholders of affected land will be made by LAC as per procedures laid down in the LLA and rules, but the payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be made minimum three months in advance before start of civil works through cross cheques for which a schedule will be issued separately for each category of APs. No land will be possessed by LWASA or handed over to the contractor for commencement of construction works without full payment of due compensations/R&R assistance to the APs except the extraordinary cases. However, in case of delays from the APs side, the assessed/allocated amount of compensation will be pledged in the names of the concerned APs, in the LAC account for land related compensation and in the Project account for R&R assistance. In such cases, LWASA will document detail of each case and may possess land before payment of compensation and R&R assistance, and will follow the decision of GRC, in consultation with APs' representatives as per defined procedures in the RP.

10.4.3 Vacation of Site

251. The AHs (title/non-titleholders) of agriculture land and residents of farm housing units will be provided 3 months advance notices in writing, dissemination of information in village information centers and face-to-face meetings with APs before handing over possession of land to contractor, to facilitate the relocation of residents of farm houses to alternative sites after receiving compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. If an AP will not vacate the land or structure after getting payment of compensation/R&R assistance after a period of one month, the SRS of PMU will submit an application to the GRC. GRC will decide action on case-to-case basis in coordination with APs' representatives. However, LWASA reserves the right of directly removing such structures or clearing of land, only if an AP will not do this by the agreed deadline, in consultation with APs' representatives.

10.4.4 In Case of Disputes/Grievances Regarding Payments

252. In case of a dispute, the allocated amount of compensation and resettlement assistance will be pledged in the names of the concerned APs, pending until a final decision by GRC. In such exceptional cases, the LWASA may possess the land without payment of compensation and resettlement assistance. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per procedures laid down in the grievance redress mechanism and Land Acquisition Act and Rules (1983), as applicable. However, LWASA reserves the right for removal of crops, trees and structures in case of disputes, in consultation with APs representatives and district government representatives.

10.4.5 Absentee Affected Persons

253. If any APs will identify during the detailed design stage, the PMU will make all possible efforts to contact him/her, if not possible then LWASA will issue 3 consecutive official notices at local level in the all four villages and a public notices in local newspaper informing the APs to contact the PMU for payment. Non-resident APs may receive the compensation after the notified schedules of payments by providing a proof of his/her absence. They will be eligible to receive R&R assistance before completion of the project and compensation of land and situated assets as per procedures laid down in the LAA and rules. PMU has to deposit the money in the LAC account for land related compensation and in the account of the Project for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, as applicable.

10.4.6 Release of Funds for Compensation Payments and R&R Assistance

254. The LWASA is responsible for timely provision of finances for RP implementation, for the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and PMU will responsible for administration. Allocations will be reviewed on monthly and quarterly basis based on the budgetary requirements to be indicated in the updated RP. The compensation funds will go from the LWASA to designated account of the LAC and will be disbursed by the LAC on behalf of District Collector/Deputy Commissioner Office to the APs. But the funds of R&R assistance will go from LWASA to PMU for direct disbursement to APs.

10.4.7 Facilitation to Women in Payments

255. The PMU through SRS and female staff of PMC will organize women specific meetings to ensure that women are equally consulted and participated in the implementation of the RP and have timely access to payments of compensation and R&R assistance. If women will face any problems in getting compensation and resettlement assistance, male and female APCs will facilitate the PMU to resolve the problems.

10.5 RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

256. The Project works on Package 3 will be implemented over a period of 03 years/36 months (2020-23). The detailed engineering design works will start from in Q 1, 2020 and the civil works scheduled to start from Q 2, 2020 that is why it is important to implement the RP in a shortest possible period. The pre-construction period is expected to be 06 months for preparing **concept design**, cost estimates, BOQs, drawings specifications and bidding documents for EPC Contract Awards. The EPC/DBO contractor to carry out construction work and as per their 'work schedule'. The work will be executed / completed under the project PMC.

257. In case of any changes to the scope, technical design, construction or operations of SWTP and associated infrastructure at the stage of Project implementation or operations, which would result in additional environment and social impacts, LWASA will carry out ES assessments and stakeholder engagement to prepare ES documents to enhance positive and mitigate adverse impacts in accordance with ¹⁷ESP and ESSs of AIIB. The ES documents will be endorsed by LWASA/GoPb and will be submitted to AIIB for review and approval, and will be disclosed in the manner mentioned in paragraph 57 of ESP. During the course of Project implementation and operations, the information about ES updates will be regularly disclosed to the affected persons and other key stakeholders.

258. After the approval of updated RP from AIIB, the RP will be disclosed to the public and APs and implemented within a period of six months, depends on the process of land acquisition and civil works schedule. AIIB will issue no objection for the initiation of civil works after RP is fully disclosed to the APs and the compensation and R&R assistance is fully delivered to the APs. Public consultations, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken throughout the project duration.

259. A composite tentative implementation schedule has been prepared for tasks such as RP disclosure, pre-implementation, implementation and post implementation activities, in accordance with timeline matching with the tentative timeline of land acquisition and civil works schedule and presented in Table 10.1. The proposed schedule will be revised at the stage of updating the RP. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on progress of land acquisition process, the detailed design, the civil works schedule, and other project activities. The Livelihood Restoration activities will be implemented during the construction phase. The proposed activities in the RP are divided into two broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation (i) preparation phase (ii) RP implementation phase.

10.5.1 Preparatory / Pre-Implementation Stage

260. The major tasks during the preparatory stage are setting up relevant institutional arrangements for the resettlement activities, recruitment of SRS of PMU and PMC. The RP at this stage to be updated for endorsement by LWASA, approve by AIIB, and disclose to the APs through distribution of information brochure in Urdu and translation of full RP in Urdu. Upon the approval of RP, all the arrangements for disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance need to be done.

10.5.2 RP Implementation Stage

261. At this stage, the payment of compensation and R&R assistance will be made and relocation of APs of affected farm houses will be done; livelihood restoration activities will be initiated; and at the completion of RP implementation, delivering of proposed land to the Contractor for commencement of the civil works.

262. During the RP implementation, the RP implementation process, management of unforeseen social safeguard issues, consultation and participation, disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance and effectiveness of GRM will be the activities to be monitored at this stage. Internal monitoring will be the

¹⁷ Also reference to AIIB Operational Policy on Financing for the approval process for Project changes.

responsibility of LWASA PMU in general and SRS under PMC in particular starting from early stage of RP implementation and will continue till the completion of RP implementation and the Project, as per ESP requirements of AIIB. The SRS of PMC will assist LWASA in internal monitoring function and compiling the internal monitoring/progress reports.

Table 10.1: Proposed Timeline for Update, Approval and Implementation of RP

Steps	Tasks	Responsibility	Weeks															
● Pre-Implementation Stage																		
1	Recruitment of SRS	LWASA PMU	1															
2	Updating of RP after detailed engineering design, if required	PMC	1															
3	Preparation of detailed Livelihood Restoration activities as part of RP updating process	PMC	1	2	3	4												
4	Consultations (on-going)	SRS of PMU, PMC and Contractor																
5	Disclosure of draft of updated RP on LWASA and AIIB websites	PMU, LWASA																
● Disclosure and Community Consultation																		
8	Disclosure of final RP both in English and Urdu at the websites of LWASA and AIIB	PMU, LWASA								7								
9	Urdu translation of RP and disclosure to APs and other stakeholders through workshops and village specific face-to-face meetings with APs and other stakeholders	SRS of PMU and PMC								7								
10	Distribution of Information Brochure in Urdu to the APs and other stakeholders	PMU with the assistance of PMC								7								
11	Training of PMU and relevant staff of other implementing parties	SRS of PMC									8							
C.	RP Implementation Phase																	
12	Development of micro plan(s) for RP compensation and resettlement assistance disbursement	SRS of PMU										9						
13	Three-month advance notices to the titleholder and tenants of agriculture land, and APs of farm housing units before handing over of land for civil works	SRS of PMU and PMC							6									
D.	Income Restoration and Rehabilitation of APs																	
14	Notices for receiving assistance to all APs and through face-to-face meetings	SRS of PMU and PMC										9						

Steps	Tasks	Responsibility	Weeks													
15	Award of cheques and distribution of final notices for relocation/shifting of concerned APs	SRS of PMU									9	10				
16	Implementation of Livelihood Restoration activities	SRS of PMU and NGO														
17	Reporting summary of complaints & grievances/disputes and objections in progress reports	SRS of PMU														
E. Relocation of APs																
19	Submission of RP compliance report to AIIB (Confirmatory letter about completion of all payments)	LWASA, PD-PMU														
20	Monthly Internal Monitoring (on-going) and six-monthly Monitoring Reports to AIIB	SRS of PMC											12			
F. Post Implementation Stage																
22	Notice to proceed for civil works	AIIB													13	
23	Third Party Monitoring: Quarterly reporting to LWASA and 6-monthly reporting to AIIB	TPM Consultant														
24	Evaluation of the RP implementation	TPM														16
25	Submission of RP evaluation report to AIIB and clearance by AIIB	LWASA														20

CHAPTER 11: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 GENERAL

263. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a mean to check, asses 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 the RP implementation is a tool to serve the interests of the project planners, executors, and financier, as they share the common concern for timely corrective measures. Specifically, the objectives of the monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation are: (i) administrative monitoring whether the time lines of RP implementation are being met, (ii) to assess whether compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures are implemented and are sufficient, (iii) to identify problems or potential problems and ensure that grievances are dealt on a timely basis and consistent with the process defined in the RP, (iv) to identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate hardships/issues, and most importantly, (v) socio-economic monitoring during and after the land acquisition and resettlement process to ensure that APs are settled and their standard of living is restored or improved. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of RP implementation will be taken up at all stages of the project. The M&E activities to ensure the effective implementation of RP are described as follows.

11.1.1 Internal Monitoring

264. The internal monitoring of RP implementation will be the responsibility of the LWASA with the support of SRS of PMC. It will be a continuous activity and will be managed by the Project Director of PMU. The SRS under EPC Contractor will also provide assistance by providing information and access to their relevant record.

265. The SRS staff of PMC SRS will develop a progress and performance monitoring system to collect and organize monitoring outputs on a regular basis. An information system containing the database on resettlement planning and implementation will be established and updated periodically for monitoring various activities of RP implementation by the SRS of PMU with the assistance of SRS of PMC. The RP database generated through the census, baseline socioeconomic survey, and the database of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation payments, and consultations/stakeholder engagement will become essential inputs of the management information system (MIS). Progress monitoring and evaluation of intended outcomes of RP implementation will be carried out.

11.1.2 Internal Monitoring Role and Responsibilities

266. The SRS under PMC will develop a set of gender disaggregated monitoring indicators for internal monitoring of RP and monitoring formats. The role and responsibilities under the monitoring and evaluation plan are described as under:

- (i) The Project Director of PMU shall responsible for monitoring the progress of land acquisition and resettlement activities with the support of SRS of PMU and PMC;
- (ii) The LWASA and PMU will review the efficacy of the monitoring arrangements six monthly, relating to social and resettlement issues, and refine the arrangements accordingly. In this respect, LWASA will also take into consideration the findings / suggestions made by the third party consultant engaged for external monitoring of RP implementation.

11.1.3 Internal Monitoring Arrangements

267. Primarily, monitoring will be the responsibility of LWASA with the support of SRS of PMU. The SRS will review the status of the RP implementation in the light of policy, principles, targets, budget and

duration as lay down in the updated RP and all resettlement activities are carried out efficiently and transparently by the persons responsible. Some of the key indicators at different stages of the RP are as follows:

- (i) Review effectiveness of land acquisition and resettlement planning process i.e. adequacy of enumeration of project land acquisition and resettlement impacts, timeframe, budgetary provision, institutional arrangements, GRM, mitigation of unforeseen resettlement impacts etc.);
- (ii) Consultations organized and dissemination campaign carried out with regard to RP and APs are aware of i.e. entitlement packages, payment procedures, grievance redress mechanism, etc.
- (iii) Verification whether land and assets situated to the land, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance payments made only to entitle APs recorded before cut-off date.
- (iv) A grievance redress committee is established during the stage of detailed engineering design to ensure fairness and transparency during the RP implementation process.
- (v) Provision of finances for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance provided on time.
- (vi) Three-month advance notices to residents of farm houses for relocation before demolition of the farm houses.
- (vii) Timely disbursement of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance amount to APs as per schedule in an efficient and transparent manner and is in conformity with the provisions in the Entitlement Matrix.
- (viii) Provision of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor opportunities and employment to affected households (AHs) with numbers including number of persons whose skills are upgraded.
- (ix) Verify recording and addressing the concerns/grievances of APs are dealt on timely basis during and after land acquisition and resettlement process and consistent with the RP.
- (x) Major issues of conflict between APs and contractors are addressed efficiently during implementation of resettlement activities.
- (xi) Effective monitoring of impacts on livelihoods to the Project Director for immediate actions based on the progress and lessons learned in the course of RP implementation and provision of additional funds to cover additional mitigation activities.
- (xii) Effective implementation of Gender Action Plan, collection of gender disaggregated data and gender specific consultations with women.
- (xiii) Degree of satisfaction of APs and AHs who received support for restoration of their income and livelihood.
- (xiv) Any changes in social and economic parameters related to living standards of AHs.
- (xv) Efficient restoration of public utilities and/or other affected services / infrastructure.
- (xvi) Lease agreements signed for the temporary use of land and full restoration of land after completing construction.

11.1.4 Reporting of Internal Monitoring

268. The LWASA shall prepare the internal monitoring reports with the support of PMC SRS and submit to AIIB on six monthly bases during the period of RP implementation. These reports shall cover the status of RP implementation in terms of required mitigation measures and necessary remedial actions to effectively address adverse land acquisition and resettlement impacts due to project implementation, status of implementation of GRM, status of capacity building activities as well as documentation of complaints and grievances received and corresponding action/resolution. The SRS of will maintain up-to-date records of RP implementation and other social safeguard activities. The SRS will provide findings of monitoring activities in Monthly Progress Reports regularly and compile them in six monthly monitoring reports under a separate sub-head "Internal Monitoring of RP Implementation", with details of the issues arise and the mitigation measures adopted including grievance received and redressed under the GRM. However, prior to mobilization of civil works in areas with LAR impacts, a completion report on payments of compensation and resettlement allowances and clearing of the site should be prepared by PMU which will be verified by a third-party monitoring expert/agency.

269. Implementation of appropriate measures during the design, construction, and operation phases of the LWWMP Project will minimize negative impacts to acceptable levels. To ensure that these mitigation measures are implemented and negative impacts avoided, the measures will be included in contract specifications. Contractors' conformity with contract procedures and specifications and implementation of the approved RP and ESMMP during construction will be carefully monitored. The contractor will be required to follow standard construction practices and comply with a series of contractual requirements which will be monitored and supervised by SRS of PMC. The Social and environmental monitoring of the project will be undertaken throughout construction and operations to ensure that the measures are being implemented efficiently.

11.2 THIRD PARTY MONITORING

270. As per requirements of AIIB ES Policy, the LWASA, with the support of PMU, will hire services of a qualified and experienced Social and Resettlement Specialist or a firm/NGO for third party monitoring with advice and concurrence of AIIB on the selection process, to verify monitoring information of project to undertake resettlement monitoring during the RP implementation and an evaluation after the implementation of RP. The key responsibilities of third-party monitor will be assessing the overall implementation approach, process, and outcome of the RP, and providing inputs to the PMU for taking corrective actions to resolve any outstanding issues/grievances. The expert will review the status of the RP implementation in the light of the policy, principles, targets, budget and duration that laid down in the RP. The key tasks during third party monitoring include:

- (i) Develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation including the participation, consultation and disclosure;
- (ii) Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking in the field to assess whether resettlement objectives have met. Involve the all categories of APs and their representatives in assessing the impacts of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- (iii) Review and verify the progress of RP implementation and prepare annual reports for the PMU and the AIIB including implementation of GRM.
- (iv) Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance given in the PP and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs after project-induced changes.
- (v) Evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultation process with APs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the APs and other affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- (vi) Verify the RP implementation completion report prepared by PMU on payments of compensation and resettlement assistance before clearing of the sites with resettlement impacts.
- (vii) Did resettlement and rehabilitation assistance being sufficient to cover loss of land, income and other assets.
- (viii) Did relocation of APs of housing units able to sustain their living standard;
- (ix) Did APs were able to restore their sources of income;
- (x) How many semi-skilled, skilled and unskilled labor, and employment opportunities were provided to AHs in the project related works;
- (xi) Any changes in restoration of income levels;
- (xii) How do the AHs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored?
- (xiii) Communications and reactions from APs on entitlements, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance;
- (xiv) Grievance procedures; recording of complaints, reporting and processing time, and their redressal.

11.3 DISCLOSURE OF MONITORING REPORTS

271. The LWASA is required to submit RP third party/external monitoring reports to AIIB for review and posting on the Project, LWASA and AIIB web sites, and disclose to the APs and other key stakeholders through localized means of communication. It is also required that relevant information from the monitoring reports is disclosed to the APs promptly upon submission. The “relevant information” in this context refers to the implementation status of RP, such as information on financial progress/disbursement and progress (related to compensation of land and related assets, livelihood/income restoration, relocation or any information on compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation, grievances; and corrective actions). These issues are of direct relevance to the affected people persons, which also have the elements of participatory monitoring.

11.4 EVALUATION OF RP IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES

272. The third-party monitoring firm/NGO/expert will conduct evaluation of RP implementation after its completion. Evaluation is summing up of an assessment of whether planned LAR activities have actually achieved their intended objectives. An assessment of resettlement outcomes is measured against baseline conditions. The evaluation exercise assesses resettlement efficacy, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, drawing lessons to guide future resettlement planning. The evaluation will provide gender disaggregated information and concentrates on following parameters:

- (i) Efficacy of mechanisms and indicators for internal and third-party monitoring;
- (ii) Disclosure of monitoring reports as per procedures laid down in the RP;
- (iii) Mechanism used for consultation, participation and disclosure of information to APs;
- (iv) Effectiveness and efficiency of PMU and PMC in RP Implementation;
- (v) Evaluation and assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultations process with APs, particularly those vulnerable and severely affected, including the adequacy and effectiveness of livelihood restoration plan, grievance procedures and administrative and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- (vi) Assessment of the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability for drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.
- (vii) Evaluation of adequacy of compensation given to APs and livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs due to project-induced changes.
- (viii) The impact of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and livelihood restoration and improvement support on standards of living of AHs, to evaluate whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved and AHs regained their living standards or improved.
- (ix) Institutional arrangements; and
- (x) Level of satisfaction of APs in the post resettlement period.

11.5 EVALUATION REPORT

273. The firm/NGO/individual, engage for assessment and evaluation, will present the findings of the study in the form of a report to LWASA and AIIB.

11.6 BUDGET FOR THIRD PARTY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

274. A provision of PKR 35 million lump sum has been kept for this activity in the RP. Terms of reference for third party monitoring and evaluation will be drafted by the SRS of PMC and approved by AII

CHAPTER 12: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

12.1 BUDGET FOR LAND AND ASSET ACQUISITION

275. This chapter describes the methodology adopted to compute the unit rates for different types of resettlement impacts and provides an assessment of costs. The costs have been calculated based on the LAR related project impacts to be compensated as per entitlements of different categories of APs, as described in the Entitlement Matrix in **Table 6.2**. Being the project owner, the GoPb through its Executing Agency (LWASA) is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement the RP. Allocations will be reviewed on quarterly and monthly basis based on the budget requirements indicated by the RP. The PMU is responsible to disburse the compensation and resettlement amounts in an efficient and timely manner during the course of the RP implementation. This budget is limited to compensations to APs of this LW&WM Project only, as per Census Data, any persons who build asset after cut-off date (23 Aug 2019 for SWTP and 25 Sep for Intake Channel) will not be eligible for compensation under this RP.

276. The budget for land, crops, fruit and wood trees and structures will be disbursed to the APs by the District Revenue Department (Deputy Commission Lahore office) through the officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner, which would be the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) of LWASA/LDA. The compensation funds for other items of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and income restoration will be disbursed to the APs by the LWASA through Project Director of PMU at LWASA, through cross-cheques. The PMU SRS will disburse cheques of these amounts to APs on weekly basis at the APs in their villages, in the presence of SES of PMC and minimum 2 representatives of APs who will act as witness to avoid any grievances.

277. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for financing to implement the RP and payment of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance amounts to the APs in an efficient and timely manner. It will ensure that:

- a) necessary human and financial resources are provided in the implementation of this RP;
- b) Necessary arrangements are in place for active participation of all the concerned officials and field staff in the implementation of this RP in an effective and efficient manner.
- c) amount of compensation will be timely paid to the genuine APs well in advance before taking possession of the land and other assets as per procedure laid down in the RP;

278. The Project Director of the PMU will be responsible for ensuring the prompt provision and efficient flow of the budgeted funds for RP implementation. The PD will ensure that land acquisition and compensation are adequately funded and carried out in accordance with the mechanism given in the RP.

279. The RP includes the cost of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation, and livelihood restoration entitlements of the APs. The cost estimates have been based on the rates derived through consultation and surveys as described in Section 13.2. The rates for compensation and cash entitlements for rehabilitation as well as allowances payable to APs will be adjusted annually, based on the actual annual inflation rate. LWASA with the LAC will determine the annual inflation rates and adjust all cash entitlements as notified by the Government of Pakistan.

12.2 DETERMINING THE RATES FOR AFFECTED LAND FOR SWTP AND IN-TAKE CHANNEL

280. Based on the foregoing requirements and the LAR provisions, the methodology for assessing unit price of private land and compensation values of crops, trees and structures is described as follows:

- (i) The unit rates for private land for SWTP are based on the prevailing market rates. The unit rates are based on the valuation of through assessment of market value from real estate agent.
- (ii) Basic annual crop compensation is valued at net farm-gate market rates.
- (iii) Compensation for mature fruit-bearing trees are calculated based on the information provided by the Horticulture Department of GoPb, based on market rate of the yearly yield multiplied by the number of years required to grow such a tree to the same productive level it will be cut; and for immature trees that are yet to bear fruit compensation will be based on the gross expense needed to reproduce the tree to the same age it will be cut.
- (iv) Wood trees are valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation. Rates of wood trees are provided by the Forest Department, attached as Annex 10.
- (v) Rates of vegetables are based on average production and market rates of produce in whole sale market.
- (vi) Built up structures are valued at replacement cost by using Market Rate System as notified by Finance Department of GoPb. The pictures, drawings and detailed cost estimates of structures are provided as Annex-6.

12.3 ASSESSMENT OF REPLACEMENT COST FOR SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND INTAKE CHANNEL SITE

281. The ESP of AIIB requires the prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid for the assets that cannot be restored. And the replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent assessment of land rates survey and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. In compliance with ESP of AIIB, a market survey was conducted by the Social and Resettlement Specialists to assess the prevailing market rate of the land to be acquired. In this connection, the impartial real estate agents and other stakeholders were interviewed to determine replacement cost for compensation. Extensive consultations were also conducted with key informants of the affected persons as well as with non-affected people of the area and they requested to provide evidence to substantiate the rates.

282. The Specialists conducted a rapid independent assessment for market rate of agricultural, residential and commercial lands, in and around Ganja Sindhu and other three villages to make a comparison in rates.

12.3.1 Methodology

283. The assessment was made by visiting the area and meeting with and collecting evidences from the following:

- Local real estate agents (Mr. Mian Liaqat Ali, Taj Garh Road; Mr. Haroon Meo, Bhaini Road; and Mr. Aqeel Ahmed at Bhaini Road from Basti Islamabad).
- Mr. Manzur-Ul-Haq, an affected person whose family sold land to Pakistan Rangers (a paramilitary security agency) in the mid 2016
- Mr. Adil Waheed (Non-resident) recently purchased agricultural land along link road of Ganj Sindhu to Natt village.
- Meeting organized with key informants having good knowledge of agricultural, residential and commercial land rates (Mr. Zubair and Mr. Mohammad Tariq, General Councilor)
- Local Land Revenue Officials (Assistant Commissioner of Tehsil Shalimar, Girdawar and Patwari).
- Inspector of Punjab Ranger Mr. Nadim Sb, Rangers Complex (Ganja Sindhu).
- Consultations with the affected landholders for minimum acceptable unit rate for their lands.

12.3.2 Narrative of Moza Ganj Sindhu and Moza Bhaseen

Table 12.1: Comparison between DC Rate and Market Rate

S #	Mouza Name	Category of Land	Year of Purchase	Rates as per Documents (registration and agreements) PKR			Replacement Cost of Land based on Market Rate (Assessed by the Consultants as of July 2019) including 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge PKR		District Price Assessment Committee PKR	
				Kanal	Acre (million)	Type of Document	Kanal (million)	Acre (million)	Kanal (million)	Acre (million)
1	Ganja Sindhu	Agriculture	June 2016			Registration				
2	Ganja Sindhu	Agriculture	March 2018			Agreement				
3	Ganja Sindhu	Commercial (on.-the-road Sindhua-Natt Road	January 2019			Agreement				
4	Ganja Sindhu	Residential	March 2019			Registration				
5	Natt	Agriculture								
6	Jandiala	Agriculture								
7	Bahseen	Agriculture								
B	Land Cost (50 ft. depth on-the-road) Replacement Cost of Land along the Roads						Cost Per Marla (million)	Cost per Kanal (million)	Remarks	
	1	Bhaini Road, Ganj Sindhu							The land will be affected in Marla or Kanals only	
	2	Natt Road								
	3	Syphon Road, Bhaseen								

12.3.3 Conclusion

284. The consultants concluded that the market rate of off-the-road affected agriculture land is ***** per acre plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and on-the-road rate varies between locations of villages, from PKR ***** million/kanal including 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge.

285. The comparison of rates determined by the District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) and replacement cost at market rate shows that the DPAC rates are ***** lower than the market rates. The consultant's assessment is that the rates of agriculture lands are more or less the same in every moza with small variations. The parities in unit rates may harm the social fabric of the communities and would not be justifiable on the grounds of fair and just replacement cost.

Table 12.2: Unit Rates of Land for SWTP and In-Take Channel¹⁸

A	Land Cost (off-the-road agriculture)	Total Affected Land	Unit	Market Rate	Total Cost of Compensation	Cost in USD
A1	Ganj Sindhu	278.25	Acre			
A2	Natt	28.6	Acre			
A3	Bhaseen	7.9	Acre			
A4	Jandiala	8	Acre			
	Sub-Total	322.75				
B	Land Cost (50 ft. depth on-the-road)					

¹⁸ Government of the Punjab is currently deliberating and reviewing the land rates. Once finalized, this table will be updated.

B1	Bhaini Road, Ganj Sindhu	80	Marla			
B2	Natt Road	551	Marla			
B3	Syphon Road, Bhaseen	13	Marla			
	Sub-Total	544 (3.4 acre)				
	Total (million)					

Table 12.3: Unit Rates of Wood Trees

Type of Wood Tree	Small	Volume in (Cft)	Rate	Amount	Medium	Volume in (Cft)	Rate	Amount	Big	Volume (Cft)	Rate	Amount	Total Compensation Amount PKR
Acacia (Kikar)	13	1'.11"											
Banyan (Bargad)	0	0											
Dalbergia (Sheesham)	26	1'.11"											
Bombax (Sumbal)	26	1'.11"											
Eucalyptus	6	1'.11"											
Alstonia	8	1'.11"											
Pipal	27	1'.11"											
Total	106	178.49											
Total in Million (PKR)													
Total in Million (USD)													0.04

Table 12.4: Unit Rate for Fruit Trees

Name of Fruit Plant	No of Fruit Bearing Plants	No of Years Require to Grow a Tree to Same Productive Level	Gross Expenses needed to Reproduce a Tree (2019/Year)	Yearly Yield (Kg) / Tree	Rate/ Kg	Market Rate of Yearly Yield (90x90)	No of Fruit Bearing Plants	No of Years Require to Grow a Tree to Same Productive Level	Gross Expenses needed to Reproduce a Tree (2019/Year)	Total cost of Plant	Cost of Plant and Gross Expenses	Amount of compensation
		Fruit Bearing Trees					Non-Fruit Bearing Trees					PKR
Guava	343	8										
Grape Fruit	4	10										
Pomegranate	20	11										
Shahtoot (White Berry)	24	15										
Jamman (Jamolain)	8	12										
Banana	0	0										
Date	0	0										
Leman	0	0										
Total												
Total in Million (PKR)												
Total in Million (USD)												

Table 12.5: Cost of Permanent Structures and Irrigation Wells

Sr. No.	Structure	Amount
1	Factory - Mr. Shahid	
2	Farm House - Baba Asghar	
3	Dairy Farm - Mr. Liaqat Dogar	
4	Farm House - Mr. Arshad Maqbool	
5	Farm House - Mr. Farooq	
6	Farm House - Mr. Fawad Shafi	
7	Farm House - Mr. Fayaz	
8	Farm House - Mr. Ismail	
9	Farm House - Mr. Jawad Iqbal	
10	Farm House - Mr. Rifaqat	
11	Farm House - Mian Yousaf	
Grand Total		
Total in Million (PKR)		
Total in Million (USD)		

Table 12.6: Shifting Allowance for Transportation of Salvage Materials

S #	Category of Affected Persons	No of APs	Unit Rate		Total	
			PKR	USD	PKR	USD
1	Shifting Allowance to Structure Owners	11				
2	Shifting Allowance to Physically Displaced HHs	7				
3	Shifting Allowance to Physically Displaced HHs (live outside of village)	2				
Total						
Total in Million						

Table 12.7: Dislocation Allowance to Physically Displaced Households

Detail of Affected Persons	Amount/Month	Unit Rate		No of HHs	No of Months	Total Amount	
		PKR	USD			PKR	USD
Dislocation Allowance							
Sub-Total							
Lump sum Transitional allowance to HHs to be displaced with their village							
Lump sum Transitional allowance to HHs to be displaced and live outside of village							
Sub-Total							
Total							
Total in Million							

Table 12.8: Severe Impact Allowance

Detail of Affected Persons	Amount/Month	Unit Rate		No of HHs	No of Months	Total Amount	
		PKR	USD			PKR	USD
The severally affected tenants, permanent agriculture labor, labor contractor for a year (other than titleholders and seasonal labor)							
Severe Impact Allowance to Titleholders							
Total							
Total in Million							

Table 12.9: Total Budget Land Acquisition and Resettlement¹⁹

S #	Cost Item	No.	Unit	Cost per Unit (PKR)	Total in PKR (Million)	Total in 20USD (Million)
A	Land Cost (off-the-road agriculture)					
A1	Ganj Sindhu	278.25	Acre			
A2	Natt	28.6	Acre			
A3	Bhaseen	7.9	Acre			
A4	Jandiala	8	Acre			
	Sub-Total	322.75				
B	Land Cost (50 ft. depth on-the-road)					
B1	Bhaini Road, Ganj Sindhu	80	Marla			
B2	Natt Road	551	Marla			
B3	Syphon Road, Bhaseen	13	Marla			
	Sub-Total	544 (3.4 acre)				
C	Crops, Wood and Fruit Trees					
C1	Compensation for Crops	327	Acre			
C2	Compensation for Wood Trees	495	Tree			
C3	Compensation for Fruit Trees	212	Tree			
	Sub-Total					
D	Compensation of Permanent Structures					
D1	Cost of Permanent Structures and Irrigation Wells	27193	Sq.ft.			
D2	Boundary Walls	3992	RFT			
	Sub-Total					
F	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost					
F1	Transport allowance to structure owner	11	structure			
F2	Shifting Allowances to residents of farm houses	7	AHs			
F3	Dislocation Allowance	7	AHs			
F4	Transitional Allowance	7	AHs			
F5	Severe impact allowance to titleholders	69	AHs			
F6	Severe impact allowance to permanent agriculture workers, tenants, agriculture labor contractor	58	AHs			
	Sub-Total					
H	Livelihood Restoration Program					
H1	Livelihood restoration plan		AHs			
	Sub-Total					
I	Capacity Building Training cost	N.A.	N.A.			
J	Cost of Hiring Consultants for Third Party Monitoring of RP	N.A.	N.A.			
K	Cost of Hiring Consultants for RP Evaluation	N.A.	N.A.			
L	Provision to mitigate unanticipated impacts that may identify during detailed design stage	N.A.	N.A.			
	Sub-Total					
	Total (million)					
	Contingency (10%)					

¹⁹ Government of the Punjab is currently deliberating and reviewing the land rates. Once finalized, this table will be updated.

²⁰ 1 US\$ = 156.06 PKR (11 October 2019).