Hagler Bailly Pakistan

Balakot Hydropower Development Project

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Final Report

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
APs	Affected Persons
BAHPP	Balakot Hydropower Project
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DRD	District Revenue Department
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HBP	Hagler Bailly Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd
BHDP	Balakot Hydropower Development Project
HH	Household
HPP	Hydropower Project
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NTDC	National Transmission and Dispatch Company
PEDO	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization
PMU	Project Management Unit
RCC	Roller Compacted Concrete
RFS	Resettlement Field Survey
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement

Units

1 kanal	505.857 m^2 or 19.77 hectares
km	kilometer
km^2	square kilometer
m^2	square meter
m^3	cubic meter

m^3/s	cubic meter per second (cumec)
MW	megawatt

Currency

PKR	Pakistani Rupees
USD	United States Dollar

Glossary of Terms

Affected Person	any person, household, firm or private institution who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or Residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
Affected Household	All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit and are adversely affected by the Project, or any of its components. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Assistance	support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Cut-off-date	The date that establishes DPs' eligibility to receive compensation for affected assets and to receive rehabilitation assistance. Any person who enters in the area after the announced cut of date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation
Encroachers	Encroachers extend their structures or occupy land beyond their titled land into adjacent land owned by the state or private neighbors.
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.
Entitlement	the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Grievance Procedure	the processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other 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 can be considered as one household.
Household Survey	a complete and accurate survey of the project-affected population. 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.

Involuntary Resettlement	any resettlement, which does not involve willingness of the persons being adversely affected but is forced through an instrument of law.
Income Restoration	Includes re-establishing income sources and livelihood of the DPs according to their status..
Katcha	a structure with both the walls and roof made of materials that include grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood.
Land	includes benefits arising out of land and things attached to earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth and land under water, well, footpath, road, tunnel, culvert, nala, bridge and street
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.
Non-titled	those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land 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 (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Pucca	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.
Population Census	a complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation.
Relocation	displacement or physical moving of the APs 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.
Rehabilitation	assistance 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.
Replacement cost	the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or Its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.
Replacement land	the land affected by the project that is compensated through the provision of alternative land, rather than cash, of the same size and/or productive capacity as the land lost and is accepTable to the AP.
Resettlement	mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation due to land acquisition.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	the planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with the involuntary taking of land.
Resettlement Entitlements	the sum of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Semi Pucca	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.
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.
Structures	all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.
Vulnerable Households	The marginalized or those distinct households or people who might face the risk of marginalization and suffer disproportionately from resettlement affects. These may include households with income below the poverty line, the landless, households headed by an elderly, female headed households, women and children, indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land.

Executive Summary

Introduction

1. The Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) intends to construct a 300 megawatt (MW) run-of-river hydropower plant Balakot Hydropower Development Project (the "Project") with related infrastructure at Balakot, Mansehra District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan. The Project site is located on the Kunhar River about 18.6 km upstream of the town of Balakot. The Project is a run-of-river type, located on the Kunhar River in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province of Pakistan, in the 12 km stretch from Paras to Sangar Village. The hydel power potential available in this stretch of the river will be utilized for the Project.

2. All parts of the Project are located on the left bank of the Kunhar River. The dam site is about 18.6 km upstream of the town of Balakot. The powerhouse is located 8 km upstream of Balakot, near Kapi Gali Village.

3. This land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) aims to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate adverse social impacts resulting from loss of assets due to construction of the several Project facilities such as the reservoir, powerhouse, construction camp, staff colony, access roads etc. The LARP complies with the requirements of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894—the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Pakistan and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Project is categorized as A for involuntary resettlement.

Legal Instruments and Policy Framework

4. The relevant legislation for land acquisition and compensation is included in the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (amended). It sets out the procedure and rules for land acquisition and compensating the owners, as well as for compensating owners for damage caused to their properties, crops and trees affected by projects.

5. The law comprises of 55 sections dealing with area notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, appointment awards, disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. Under section 23 of LAA 1894 and its amendments, in addition to the market–value of the land, a sum of fifteen percent of the market value as compulsory acquisition surcharge is to be paid to the affected person (AP), if the acquisition is for a public purpose and a sum of twenty–five percent on such market–value if the acquisition is made for a Company. The APs, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). Similarly, ADB's SPS 2009 requirements like compensation at replacement cost, consultation, monitoring and grievance redress were followed in the development of the LARP. The main objectives of the (SPS 2009) are to avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs and to improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons.

LARP Preparation Methodology

6. Generally, official updated land records are a prerequisite to prepare a LARP. However, due to unavailability of updated land records of revenue department and time

constraints, the resettlement field survey (RFS) team started survey work in the Project area without land records. After the official initiation of the land acquisition (notification of Section 4), a more comprehensive and valid LAR assessment will be made and included in the updated LARP. The affected structures and lands were identified using Google Earth TM satellite imagery dated December 16, 2016. Each identified structure and plot of land was marked on map and was given a unique identification number. Using these maps, a comprehensive resettlement field survey (RFS) comprising of census of APs inventory of affected structures and lands and survey of affected businesses was conducted in the affected area to identify project impacts.

Project Impacts

7. **Table 1** shows the AHs and APs and Table 2 shows types of losses due to the Project.

Table 1: Affected Households and Persons

Category	AHs and APs for every category of Loss		Without Double Counting of AHs and APs	
	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Loss of cultivated lands	87	440	87	440
Loss of uncultivated lands	36	226	24	144
Loss of residence	129	712	54	303
Loss of fruit trees	109	604	-	-
Loss of wood trees	93	535	-	-
Loss of commercial structures	5	26	-	-
Loss of livelihood (crop production)	87	440	-	-
Loss of livelihood (Business)	1	6	-	-
Severely affected	133	730	-	-
Vulnerable households	29	152	-	-
Total*	165	887	165	887

* Most of the AHs and APs are affected by multiple losses therefore total AHs and APs do not match with the sum of the columns

Table 2: Type of Losses by the Project

Type of Loss	Unit	Quantity	No. of AHs	No. of APs	significantly affected (losing 10%+ productive asset and/or physically displaced from housing)	
					No. of AHs	No. of APs
Loss of Land						
Cultivated land	kanal	298.75	87	440	71	371

Type of Loss	Unit	Quantity	No. of AHs	No. of APs	significantly affected (losing 10%+ productive asset and/or physically displaced from housing)	
					No. of AHs	No. of APs
Uncultivated land	kanal	266.45	36	226	-	-
Land under houses and other structures	kanal	72.41	129	772	129	772
Communal land	kanal	10.43	–	–	–	–
Total		**648.04**				
Loss of Structure						
Residential structure	number	129	129	772	129	772
Loss of commercial structures	number	7	5	26	-	-
Loss of trees						
Loss of fruit trees	number	3,915	109	604	-	-
Loss of non-fruit trees	number	4,391	96	554	-	-
Loss of livelihood						
Loss of crops	kanal	298.75	87	440	71	371
Loss of commercial structures	number	7	5	26	1	5
Loss of Public and Community Infrastructure Assets						
Suspension bridge	number	2				
School	number	4				
BHU/ dispensaries	number	2				
Forest Department office	Number	1				
Madrasa	number	1				
Electric poles	number	77				
Mosque	number	2				
Unpaved road	m^2	600				
Paved road	m^2	120				
Water channel	m^2	1,140				
Retaining Wall	m^3	290				
Water Pipe Line	m	396				

Source: Resettlement field surveys March–April 2017, June–July 2018

Socioeconomic Conditions

8. A total of 165 households are affected by land acquisition and resettlement were surveyed. Of which 74 households belong to Bela Balsehri village, 21 households belong to Nihan village, 5 households belong to Dhab village, 31 households belong to Rehtar village, 16 households belong to Sangar village and 18 households belong to Kappi Gali village. Total population of surveyed households is 887 of which 53.2% are male and 46.8 % are female and on average, each household comprises 5.38 members. The female to male ratio of the AHs is 1:0.87. The major castes of the AHs are Syed (69 %), Akhund Khel (11 %), Gujjar (7 %), Qureshi (5 %), Awan (3%) and Mughal (1 %). Project area has 100% Muslim population with a majority of Sunni Muslims. Languages spoken in the area are Hidko and Urdu. Mother tongue of almost all the surveyed population is Hindko. Interestingly groups belonging to Pathan tribes also speak Hindko and most of them do not understand Pashto. Literacy rate among the surveyed population above the age of fifteen years is 72%. The literacy rate for male is 83%, higher than that for females (59%).

9. Private and public sector (salaried jobs) jobs are the main source of income ang the AHs which accounts for 53% of the entire income. There are followed by labor (18%) and business (17%). Agriculture sector is producing 8% income of the AHs which also includes self–consumed crops and fruits. While 4% income is coming from rent. Minimum cultivated land of a household is 0.2 kanal and maximum is 4.25 kanals with an average of 1.75 kanals per household. Minimum uncultivated land of a household is 0.25 kanal and maximum is 5 kanal with an average of 1.33 kanals per household.

10. Out of total 165 affected households, 10 AHs are female–headed households and 19 AHs are below national poverty line. These will be considered as vulnerable AHs. No minorities (cultural, religious, or ethnic) and indigenous people are being affected by the Project.

11. Majority of the houses are made of bricks with tin roof (semi–pucca) (87%) and 21 (13%) are made of bricks with concrete roof (pucca). Only one house is made of wood with mud walls (katcha). On average, one house has four rooms, one kitchen and one bathroom.

Stakeholder Consultation

12. Stakeholder consultation was undertaken as part of the ESIA of the Balakot HPP where general opinion about the Project including resettlement was sought. In these consultations, communities' opinions and preference regarding relocation was collected. Questions regarding land acquisition, entitlement matrix, and determination of fair replacement cost, resettlement planning and expectations from the Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) were asked. Consultations were also conducted with the institutional stakeholders.

13. Door to door individual household consultations were carried out with all the affected households in March-April 2017 and in June-July 2018. Group discussions were carried out in last week of March and May 2017 and in June-July 2018. During the consultations, concerns raised by the affected communities were recorded such as i) fair compensation rates, ii) income restoration, iii) impacts to public and community assets iv) cultural issues due to outsiders, v) link between right and left bank of the river and vi) social issues due to labor camp. Measures adopted to resolve these issues include:

- Market value of affected assets.
- Priority will be given to the locals in Project-created jobs and labor.
- Affected public and community infrastructure will be provided in the project area.
- A clause will be added to the contractor's contract documents that they will be confined to the Project working boundary.

14. The Project management will continue community engagement activities throughout the life of the Project including consultations at the time of LARP disclosure.

Eligibility and Entitlements

15. **Table 3** summarizes various entitlements against losses.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	*Specification*	*Eligibility*	*Entitlements*
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	• Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or • Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC)[1] assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% CAS.
		Leaseholder	• Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. .
		Agriculture laborers	• The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroacher, squatter, non-titled user	• No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets
Residential/ commercial land	All land losses	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	• Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% CAS all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Lessee, tenant	• Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/ leaseholder	• Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with APs.

[1] Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

Type of Loss	***Specification***	***Eligibility***	***Entitlements***
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters, encroachers)	• No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	• Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; • Restoration of land to original state; and • Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	• Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) • Restoration of land to original state; and • Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	• Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	• Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. • Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	• Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs. • The AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	• Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; • Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.

Type of Loss	*Specification*	*Eligibility*	*Entitlements*
3. CROPS	Affected crops	Cultivator	• Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the Agricultural Department.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	• Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. TREES	Affected crops	Landowner/ cultivator	• Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of yield forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. • Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	• Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Impact	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure	All APs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	• One-time shifting allowance of PKR 25,000 per affected household • One-time structure relocation allowance of PKR 25,000 per affected structure • One-time business moving assistance of PKR 50,000 for every AHs having to relocate their business
House rent requirement during transition	Relocating APs requiring temporary accommodati on while new structures are being built on alternative site	All APs including tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	• Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed based on prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting house or commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs including tenants required to relocate	• On a case to case basis, the residential structure owner APs will be provided with transitional allowance during the transition period (initially calculated at 6 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of arable productive land	All landowner/ land user APs with land-based livelihood.	• Severe impact allowance equal to PKR 50,000 per HH.

Type of Loss	*Specification*	*Eligibility*	*Entitlements*
	Complete loss of commercial structure	All structure owners/ occupier APs facing business loss.	• severe impact allowance equal to PKR 50,000 per HH.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	Temporary / permanent loss of arable land??	All APs with arable land-based livelihoods affected	• Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land-based compensation is not possible non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the APs: • **Partial loss of arable land:** APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. • **Full Loss of arable land:** Project-based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood. A livelihood restoration program will be developed.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	• Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	• Cash compensation equal to lost income duration of interruption or at least 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	• Cash compensation equal to lost income for 12 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate and • Provision of project-based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program will be developed.

Type of Loss	*Specification*	*Eligibility*	*Entitlements*
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	• Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 6 months (if temporary) and for 12 months (if permanent) or PKR 500 x 180 days (PKR 90,000) whichever is higher. • In addition, AP will be considered for project-based employment based on his/her qualification or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program will be developed
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	• Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable Households	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable households including those below the poverty line, the landless, AHs headed by an elderly, disabled or women with dependents and no other income source, and indigenous peoples.	In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section,1 to 6 the vulnerable APs will be provided with: • A special assistance of one-time payment of PKR 50,000/- (fifty thousand). • Preference for provision of project-based employment. • Assistance to access legal and affordable adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable. • Training support for livelihood restoration.

Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Plan

16. During the AH consultations and group discussions, it was noted that majority of the AHs prefer to relocate by themselves. Less than 4% of the AHs are in favor of project-managed relocation. Based on community preference, AHs will be provided compensation amount and resettlement allowances and will be supported to construct their houses on their own at a location of their choice. All AHs requiring relocation will be given sufficient time (6 months) after the payment of compensation and allowance to arrange their housing before relocation.

17. Out of 165 AHs, 105 will lose part of their livelihood in terms of loss of cultivated land and/or commercial structures. They will be compensated for their lands, crops and structures. Out of these 105 AHs, 71 AHs will lose more than 10% of their cultivated land and 1 AH will lose his business. All these 72 AHs will be eligible for severe impact

allowance. Every household losing his livelihood resources or places of income generation due to the Project interventions will be supported with income and livelihood restoration assistance. Monetary measures include i) payment to compensate losses, ii) cash compensation for loss of business, employment and daily wages, iii) provision of vulnerability allowance, and iv) provision of severe impact allowance. Non-monetary livelihood restoration measures include i) promotion of local employment, ii) training and provision of loans.

Institutional Framework

18. PEDO has already established a PMU for the Project. A Social and Environment Unit (SEU) and a Purchase of Land Unit (PLU) will be established within the PMU. The SEU and PLU will be responsible for the implementation of the LARP of the project. PMU will require support of a project implementation consultant (PIC).

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

19. A two-tier village level and project level grievance redressal mechanism will be developed for the Project consisting on members from PEDO, Revenue Department and AHs The village–level GRC will engage village–level community members/leaders to participate in the decision–making processes and to have “voices” of the aggrieved person/communities in the grievance redress procedures. This will also enhance local ownership of the Project. Having members based in the village, the village–level GRC will help resolve grievances quickly often without going into lengthy documentation. Cases which are not satisfactorily resolved or those in which APs remain aggrieved will be forwarded to the Project–level GRC as the primary forum for resolution of the grievances. If any dispute remains unresolved, the disputant can seek redress from a court of law. AHs will register their complaints to the GRC verbally or on specific forms. GRC will investigate, resolve and implement the decisions within a specific time. GRC will also maintain a database of the progress of the GRM.

Monitoring and evaluation

20. Monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process of collecting, collating and analyzing information about the progress of LARP implementation and a tool to identify strengths and weaknesses of the process. Periodic evaluation of the process and the outcomes will enable PEDO to identify deficiencies and implement corrective measures to achieve the desired goals and objectives of the LARP. The Project will be monitored internally as well as externally.

21. Monitoring and reporting mechanism of resettlement-related operations involves a two–pronged approach. Monitoring will be done both internally and externally, to provide feedback to PMU and to assess the effectiveness of the LARP and its implementation. Monitoring will be carried at all three stages of LARP implementation: preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. Monitoring and reporting activities help in:

- Assessment of implementation progress,
- Rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines,
- Early identification of issues,

- Resolving problems faced by the APs, and
- Developing solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives.

Cost and Budget

22. Land acquisition, preparation of land records including categorization of land based on the value of land, price assessments of land for different categories and other affected assets is the responsibility of the District LAC according to the LAA 1894. At the time of RFS, prices of affected assets including different categories of land had not been finalized therefore, estimated prices were used in the draft LARP budget. LARP will be updated to ascertain the actual compensation rates and the final budget after the detailed design and full LAR assessment by the revenue department is finalized.

23. The total estimated cost of this LARP including compensation for the affected lands, houses, crops, trees, cost of replacement of affected public structures, relocation allowances and technical assistance, administration charge 15% of compensations and 20% contingency has been estimated at PKR 1,865 million (US$ 13.51 million). Payments under LAA 1894 will be paid by the LAC and other entitlements under SPS 2009 will be paid by the Allowance Disbursement Committee of the PMU.

Contents

1. Introduction 1-1

1.1 Project Background 1-1

1.2 Objectives and Scope of the LARP 1-1

1.3 Limitations of the Draft LARP Preparation 1-1

1.4 Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)-Related Conditionalities 1-2

1.5 Alternatives Considered to Avoid or Minimize Resettlement 1-3

2. Project Description 2-1

2.1 Power Generation Capacity 2-1

2.2 Main Components of the Project 2-1

2.2.1 Dam and Reservoir 2-1

2.2.2 Powerhouse 2-1

2.2.3 Other Components of the Project 2-2

2.3 Project Operation 2-2

2.4 Project Requirements 2-2

2.4.1 Materials 2-2

2.4.2 Water 2-3

2.4.3 Spoil Disposal 2-3

2.4.4 Access 2-3

3. Legal Framework 3-1

3.1 Land Acquisition Act 1894 3-1

3.2 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles 3-3

3.3 Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards-SPS 2009 Principles 3-5

3.4 LAR Policy for the Project 3-6

3.5 Specific Provisions for disadvantaged or vulnerable households 3-8

4. LARP Preparation Methodology 4-1

4.1 Preparatory Work 4-1

4.1.1 Affected Land Identification 4-1

4.1.2 Affected Structure Identification 4-1

4.1.3 Affected Agricultural Land Identification 4-1

4.2 Field Surveys 4-2

4.3 RFS for the Preparation of implementation ready LARP 4-4

5. Project Impacts 5-1

5.1 Project Impacts 5-1

5.2 Affected Households 5-1

5.3 Type of Losses 5-2

5.3.1 Covered Area of Affected Structures 5-3
5.3.2 Loss of Cultivated Land and Crops 5-5
5.3.3 Loss of Uncultivated/Barren Land 5-5
5.3.4 Loss of Fruit Trees 5-6
5.3.5 Loss of Timber/Firewood Trees 5-6
5.3.6 Loss of Commercial Structure 5-7
5.3.7 Loss of Livelihood 5-7
5.3.8 Loss of Public and Community Infrastructures 5-8
5.3.9 Graveyards on Acquired Lands 5-9
5.3.10 Impacts of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas 5-9

6. Socioeconomic Conditions 6-1

6.1 Regional Socioeconomic Conditions 6-1

6.2 Profile of the Affected Villages 6-2

6.3 Profile of Affected Households 6-3

6.3.1 Distribution and Demography of Affected Households 6-3
6.3.2 Social Profile of the Affected Households 6-3
6.3.3 Land Ownership and Land Holding Size 6-7
6.3.4 Occupation and Production System 6-7
6.3.5 Source of Household Income 6-8
6.3.6 Average Income and Expenditure 6-8
6.3.7 Vulnerability 6-8
6.3.8 Housing 6-9
6.3.9 Household Assets 6-10
6.3.10 Water and Sanitation 6-11
6.3.11 Fuel Sources 6-12
6.3.12 Family Health 6-12

7. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation 7-1

7.1 Identification of Stakeholders 7-1

7.2 Information Disclosure 7-1

7.3 Disclosure of the Draft LARP and Consultation and Information Disclosure During LARP Updating and Implementation 7-1

7.4 Purpose of Consultation and Participation 7-1

7.5 Consultation Process 7-2

7.6 Concerns Raised by the Affected Communities 7-3
7.6.1 Relocation Options Discussed 7-4
7.6.2 Mechanism of Addressing the Views Emerging from Consultation ... 7-5
7.7 Future Consultations 7-6

8. Policy Framework 8-1
8.1 Eligibility and Entitlement to Compensation and Assistance 8-1
8.1.1 Compensation Eligibility 8-1
8.1.2 Compensation for Lost Assets 8-2
8.1.3 Compensation for Transitional Impacts 8-5
8.1.4 Income Restoration Measures for significant loss of productive assets and livelihood sources 8-6
8.1.5 Special provisions for vulnerable APs 8-7
8.1.6 Impact on Public Services and Facilities 8-7
8.1.7 Change of Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts 8-7
8.1.8 Entitlement Matrix 8-7
8.1.9 Measures to Deal with Legal and Administrative Impediments to Compensation 8-12

9. Relocation and Livelihood Restoration 9-1
9.1 Relocation of Households 9-1
9.2 Livelihood Restoration 9-1
9.3 Relocation of Public and Community Infrastructure 9-3

10. Institutional Framework 10-1
10.1 Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) 10-1
10.2 Project Management Unit (PMU) 10-1
10.3 Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) 10-2
10.4 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) 10-4
10.5 Allowance Disbursement Committee (ADC) 10-4
10.6 External Monitoring Agency 10-4
10.7 Board of Revenue 10-4

11. Grievance Redress Mechanism 11-1
11.1 Grievance Redress Committees 11-1
11.2 GRC's Scope of Work 11-2
11.3 Approval and Orientation of GRC Members 11-2
11.4 Dissemination of GRCs 11-3

11.5 Grievance Redress Procedure 11-3
11.5.1 Filing of Grievances to Village GRC 11-4
11.5.2 Hearing and Resolution of the Cases by Village GRC 11-4
11.5.3 Hearing and Resolution of the Cases by Project GRC 11-5
11.5.4 GRM related information and documentation 11-5

12. Monitoring and Evaluation 12-1
12.1 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation 12-1
12.2 Internal Monitoring 12-1
12.3 External Monitoring 12-3
12.3.1 Resettlement Audit 12-4
12.3.2 Monitoring 12-4
12.4 Reporting Requirements 12-5

13. Implementation Schedule 13-1

14. Cost and Budget 14-1
14.1 Unit Rates 14-1
14.1.1 Lands 14-1
14.1.2 Houses and Other Structures 14-1
14.1.3 Crops 14-2
14.1.4 Fruit Trees 14-2
14.1.5 Timber/firewood Trees 14-3
14.1.6 Public and Community Infrastructure 14-3
14.2 Estimated Budgets 14-3
14.2.1 Land 14-3
14.2.2 Houses and Other Structures 14-4
14.2.3 Crops 14-4
14.2.4 Fruit Trees 14-5
14.2.5 Non–Fruit Trees 14-5
14.2.6 Cost of Compensation for Business loss 14-8
14.2.7 Cost for trainings 14-8
14.2.8 Resettlement Allowances 14-8
14.2.9 Graves Management 14-8
14.2.10 Technical Assistance 14-8
14.2.11 Cost of land of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas 14-9
14.3 Overall Resettlement Budget 14-9

Appendices

Appendix A: **Background Information Document**

Appendix B: **Maps Showing Affected Assets**

Appendix C: **Questionnaires used for field Survey**

Appendix D: **Community Consultation Logs**

Appendix E: **Photographic Documentation of Affected Structures**

Appendix F: **Census of Affected Households and Inventory of Affected Assets**

Appendix G: **Terms of Reference for ERM**

Appendix H: **Template of Complaints Registration Form**

Appendix I: **Template of Grievance Log of Village Level GRC**

Appendix J: **Template of Grievance Log of Project Level GRC**

Appendix K: **Template of Grievance Log of Project Level GRC ToR for implementing community support/development Program-Consultant-NGO**

Appendix L: **Coordinates of Land Acquisition Area**

Appendix M: **Draft LARP Endorsement letter from PEDO**

Table

Table 3-1: Salient Features of Pakistan's LAA 1894 3-2
Table 3-2: Measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) differences or gaps. 3-5

Table 4-1: Description of Field Surveys 4-2
Table 4-2: Flowchart to Identify All Affected Persons (APs) 4-3

Table 5-1: Affected Households and Persons 5-1
Table 5-2: Type of Losses Due to the Project 5-2
Table 5-3: Covered Area of Affected Structures 5-4
Table 5-4: Covered Area of Affected Other Structures 5-4
Table 5-5: Location of Affected Structures and Number of AHs 5-4
Table 5-6: Loss of Cultivated Land 5-5
Table 5-7: Loss of Uncultivated Land 5-5
Table 5-8: Loss of Fruit Trees 5-6
Table 5-9: Loss of Timber/Firewood Trees 5-7
Table 5-10: Livelihood Impacts 5-8
Table 5-11: Affected Schools 5-8
Table 5-12: Affected Health facilities 5-9

Table 6-1: District and KP–wise Area, Population, Density, Growth Rate and Household–Size 6-1
Table 6-2: Available Infrastructure in the Affected Villages 6-2
Table 6-3: Village–wise Distribution of Affected Households 6-3
Table 6-4: Settlement–wise Distribution of Surveyed Households and Sex Ratio 6-3
Table 6-5: Castes of Affected Households 6-4
Table 6-6: Out of Clan Marriages 6-4
Table 6-7: First Cousin Marriages 6-5
Table 6-8: Decision Making 6-5
Table 6-9: Literacy Rate of Affected Population 6-6
Table 6-10: Education Level of Affected Population 6-6
Table 6-11: Land Holding Size of Affected Households 6-7

Table 6-12: Number of households with different sizes of agricultural lands 6-7
Table 6-13: Occupational Profiles of Affected Population 6-7
Table 6-14: Annual Income of Affected Households 6-8
Table 6-15: Income and Expenditures of Affected Households 6-8
Table 6-16: Income Level and Percentage of Affected Households Above and Below Poverty Line 6-9
Table 6-17: Construction Type of Houses 6-9
Table 6-18: Covered Area of Houses 6-10
Table 6-19: Appliances Owned by Affected Households 6-10
Table 6-20: Livestock Owned by Affected Households 6-11
Table 6-21: Vehicles Owned by Affected Households 6-11
Table 6-22: Fuel Sources used by Affected Households 6-12
Table 6-23: Serious Illness and Outcome 6-12
Table 6-24: Accidents and Outcome 6-13
Table 6-25: Common Illness 6-13

Table 7-1: Primary and Secondary Stakeholders 7-1
Table 7-2: List of Stakeholders and their Relevance for the Project 7-2
Table 7-3: Participants in Consultations 7-2
Table 7-4: Relocation Options 7-5

Table 8-1: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix 8-8

Table 10-1: Responsibilities of Concerned Institutions 10-6

Table 11-1: Members of GRC 11-2
Table 11-2: Members of GRC 11-3
Table 11-2: Database of GRC 11-1

Table 12-1: Monitoring Indicators 12-2
Table 12-2: Indicators for Verification by External Monitor 12-4

Table 13-1: Implementation Schedule 13-2

Table 14-1: Rates used in Valuation of land by Type 14-1
Table 14-2: Unit Price for Affected Structures 14-2
Table 14-3: Unit Price for Fruit Trees (PKR) 14-2
Table 14-4: Unit price for non–fruit trees (PKR) 14-3
Table 14-5: Cost Estimate for Land Acquisition 14-4
Table 14-6: Cost Estimate for Compensation of Affected Structures 14-4
Table 14-7: Cost Estimate for Crops 14-4
Table 14-8: Cost Estimate for Fruit Trees (PKR) 14-6
Table 14-9: Cost Estimate for Non– Fruit Trees 14-7
Table 14-10: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Allowances 14-8
Table 14-11: Estimated Resettlement Cost of Balakot Hydropower Development Project 14-9

Figure

Figure 7-1: Photographic Documentation of Consultations 7-3

Figure 10-1: Organizational Chart of PEDO 10-3

Figure 10-2: Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of Resettlement Action Plans..... 10-6

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

24. A feasibility study (FS) of the Balakot Hydropower Development Project (BHDP) or Balakot Hydropower Project (BAHPP) (referred to as Project in this report) was prepared in 2013. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is evaluating the Project for financing. As part of the evaluation of the Project, ADB has acquired the services of two consultants—Aqualogus - Engenharia e Ambiente, Lda (Aqualogus) to review and update the FS, and Hagler Bailly Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd. (HBP) as safeguard consultants to prepare the documents required to meet the environmental and social safeguards requirements of the ADB and conform to LAA 1894 KP amendments. This draft land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) is prepared for the Project based on preliminary design as one of the requirements for ADB appraisal. Project is categorized as A for involuntary resettlement.

1.2 Objectives and Scope of the LARP

25. The draft LARP complies with the requirements of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894—the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Pakistan- and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). It will be updated following the notification of Sections 4 and 5 of the LAA.

26. The main objective of the draft LARP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate adverse social impacts resulting from loss of assets due to construction of the several project facilities as reservoir, powerhouse, construction camp, staff colony, access roads etc. It is based on the findings of the census survey of affected/displaced persons, field visits, meetings and consultations with various Project–affected persons in the project area (area where land is required for the Project). The LARP presents (a) type and extent of loss of assets, including land and structures; (b) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigating these losses; (c) the entitlement matrix; (d) relocation strategies and plan, including provisions for livelihoods; (e) resettlement budget; and (v) institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation.

27. To evacuate power from the proposed Project, a transmission line (TL) will be constructed by National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC). The scope of the present LARP does not include the design, construction, and operation of the TL for evacuation of the power produced by the Project.

1.3 Limitations of the Draft LARP Preparation

28. According to the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894, land for a public purpose is acquired by the Revenue Department (RD). The actual land acquisition is undertaken by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the concerned district, who for the purposes of the land acquisition is referred to as Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). All the land records are prepared and updated by the RD. When an agency applies to the LAC for land acquisition, after completing necessary requirements, LAC notifies the application of section 4 under the LAA that land in the locality is needed for public purpose and that the required land can be surveyed. Following receipt of the request for land acquisition, the RD starts updating land records.

29. Generally official updated land records are a prerequisite to prepare a LARP. However, due to time constraints, the resettlement field survey (RFS) team started survey work in the Project area without land records with the permission of concerned DCs. Due to lack of revenue records it was difficult to find the registered owners of the lands affected by the proposed Project as the lands are not being cultivated nor in any use by any person. It is difficult to differentiate between individual, communal and government lands without referring to the land records. An inventory of affected assets (total area of affected lands, affected trees etc.) has been completed with the help of available data and use of field work and geographic information system (GIS), for budgeting purposes. The RFS identified 165 households (HHs) that will be directly affected by the Project in six surveyed villages (within the dam, reservoir, labor camp, access road and staff colony area).

30. Due to lack of time and lack of land records, the impacts identification process could not be completed and needs to be updated. These gaps are as under:

- Inventory of lands is based on knowledge of affected households and observation of the survey team.
- The Project cannot force the owners of the land not to make any transactions and stop new construction unless section 4 of LAA 1894 is announced.
- LARP is based on the design proposed in the feasibility study updated by Aqualogus. However, Aqualogus is still reviewing the project design and design may be changed.

31. After the project design is finalized and Sections 4 and 5 of the LAA 1894 have been notified, land records will be reviewed and a new RFS will be conducted to update the LARP by the Project Implementation Consultant (PIC). The updated LARP will be subject to the approval by the ADB and PEDO. After approval updated LARP will be disclosed on ADB and PEDO websites for disclosure before implementation. Civil works cannot commence on affected land until completion of land acquisition under LAA 1894 and SPS 2009. To finalize the draft LARP in the future following measures will be required:

- The LARP will be updated with revised census data/compensation rates and proper livelihood impact assessment after the EPC contract award. The implementation-ready LARP with such updates will be submitted to SDSS for follow-up review.
- The updated LARP will include additional consultations and the update of resettlement options (in case there is a change in dynamics) as well as the types of livelihood restoration activities that will adequately meet affected person's needs.
- Additional analysis will be provided on local traditional grievance redress mechanisms, community dynamics and decision-making system that may affect implementation of the LARP.
- Additional gender analysis will be provided to adequately assess the needs of affected female population in the resettlement process.

1.4 Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)-Related Conditionalities

32. ADB's appraisal of the Project is conditional on the preparation of this draft LARP. Since the Project will be implemented through Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract, the installation and construction phase (and commencement thereof) will be conditional to: (i) the submission to and clearance by ADB of a final LARP

for the Project based detailed design; and (ii) PEDO's notification to the contractor and ADB in writing that due consultation, compensation payments and other entitlements have been provided to affected people (APs) fully in accordance with the approved final LARP as verified by an external resettlement monitor.

1.5 Alternatives Considered to Avoid or Minimize Resettlement

33. During the review of the project design both design consultant and environment and social safeguard consultants worked together and discussed different options of dam location and powerhouse. During review of the design dam location was shifted upstream. This resulted in avoiding relocation of one settlement (Takool) comprising of 5 households.

2. Project Description

34. The Project is a run-of-river hydropower Project on the Kunhar River in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province of Pakistan, 12 km stretch from Paras to Sangar Village. The hydel power potential available in 12 km of the river from Paras to Sangar tributary will be utilized for the Project.

35. All parts of the Project are located on the left bank of the Kunhar River. The dam site (34° 39' 36.510" N, 73° 27' 1.340" E) is about 18.6 km upstream of the town of Balakot. The powerhouse (34° 36' 15.143" N, 73° 22' 49.943" E) is located 8 km upstream of Balakot, near Kapi Gali Village.

2.1 Power Generation Capacity

36. The dam will create a reservoir that will operate between the maximum operating level of 1,288 m and the minimum operating water level of 1,283 m. The corresponding reservoir volumes are 3.6 million cubic meter (m^3) and 2.4 million m^3. At these conditions, the capacity of the hydropower station will be 300 MW. The average annual energy generation of the main power station will be 1,143 gigawatt-hour (GWh).

2.2 Main Components of the Project

2.2.1 Dam and Reservoir

37. The main dam will be a concrete gravity dam, with a height of 35 m from the riverbed, comprising low-level/flushing outlets and a gated spillway. It has been designed to pass floods of 3,500 cubic meter per second (m^3/s or comics), with an upper-gated ogee crest spillway and a low-level gated spillway. This layout consists of three radial upper spillway gates having an opening of 11-meter (m) height and 10 m width as and two low level spillway sluice gates of 8 m height and 6 m width. The gates are hydraulically operated for flood discharge and are set at the crest level of 1,258m above sea level (masl). The reservoir will encompass an area of approximately 0.28 km^2 and extend 2.2 km upstream of the dam.

38. **Lateral power intake structure:** This will be located on the left bank of Kunhar river and will comprise 4 bays split by three vertical piers to provide a design discharge of 154 m^3/s. It will include trash racks for passing the design discharge. Two rectangular 4 m wide by 8 m high control gate equipped with upstream sealing will be provided.

39. **Low pressure headrace tunnel:** This will be a length of about 9.1 km and a diameter of 8 m.

2.2.2 Powerhouse

40. The transformer hall cavern will be 88 m long, 14 m wide and 20 m high. It will consist of 10 single-phase generator transformers (3 per unit, plus one spare) which will be placed in a separate fire-protected enclosure. It will also consist of a transformer transfer facility through rails starting from the unloading bay to the powerhouse. Geographic information systems (GIS) equipment and the facility for transfer of the power cable to the cable tunnel will be provided.

41. An underground powerhouse comprising of: (i) underground powerhouse cavern,

(ii) transformer/substation cavern, (iii) single headrace tunnel; (iv) surge shaft, pressure shaft; (v) manifolds and (vi) tailrace structure has been proposed.

42. **Powerhouse cavern:** 71 m long, 20 m wide and 33m high from the main inlet valve floor to the arch roof crown.

43. **Tailrace tunnel:** 1565 m circular concrete lined tunnel with a diameter of 8 m.

44. **Surge Tank:** A 14.5 m diameter circular surge tank at the end of the low-pressure headrace tunnel with a surge height of 122m.

45. **Access Tunnel:** The main point of entry to the underground powerhouse complex. It can accommodate two-way dump truck traffic during construction and provide space to transport heavy equipment on low bay loaders or multi-wheeled transformers into the cavern.

2.2.3 Other Components of the Project

46. The Project includes a staff colony, two labor camps, and access roads. Staff colony will be at Sangar settlement. Two labor camps (one at Sangar settlement and one at Dhab settlement) will be established. New access roads will be constructed at powerhouse location in Kappi Gali settlement and at the dam location in Rehtar settlement. To avoid or minimize social and cultural issues, the location of labor camp will be shifted from Dhab village to the Rahter village close to the main road.

2.3 Project Operation

47. The maximum and minimum reservoir operating levels will be 1,288 masl and 1,283 masl, respectively. The installed capacity will be 300 MW with mean annual energy output (average 55 years) of 1,143 GWh. Sediment flushing will be carried out when required with the discharge of about 100 cubic meter per second. During the low flow periods, the live storage will be used to store water during off peak hours to improve the flows for power generation in peak hours. It is estimated that 1.2 million m^3 net storage would provide additional flows in four peak hours.

2.4 Project Requirements

2.4.1 Materials

48. Materials required to carry out the construction of civil works for the Project include concrete aggregate, cement, pozzolans, various types of fill materials, construction chemicals, steel products etc.

49. Borrow material is expected to be insignificant. The quantity of quarry material is estimated at approximately 250,000 m^3. Sources of quarry material will be defined at a later stage, however, areas near Paras (for gravel), Naran, Kaghan and Garhi Habibullah (for sand) have been identified.

50. Land requirements are not finalized yet for these materials. Based on the available information estimated impacts and cost to mitigate these impacts added in LARP budget (**Section 4.3.11** and **13.2.11)**. Specific impacts and mitigation measures will be added in final LARP once required lands are identified, data will be updated in the final LARP.

2.4.2 Water

51. A considerable quantity of water will be required during the construction for mixing/curing of concrete and for washing of aggregate, etc. The Kunhar River at the dam site and powerhouse site will be the main sources of water. The water shall be readily available throughout the year. Other sources of water in the Project area are the perennial tributaries/nullahs and natural springs, which are mainly used for drinking and irrigation purposes.

2.4.3 Spoil Disposal

52. Due to steep topography, exceeding excavation material will have to be placed in smaller kathas and high mountain areas. This will be a significant challenge, as the potential suitable zones are minimal. Approximately 1.1 x 106 m^3 of spoil material will be generated. Based on current assessment this material cannot be used for construction.

53. Design of spoil areas will be done at a later stage as part of site-specific conditions including geology, permeability, hydrology etc. Based on the available information estimated impacts and cost to mitigate these impacts added in LARP budget (**Section 4.3.11** and **13.2.11**). Specific impacts and mitigation measures will be added in final LARP once required lands are identified for spoil disposal, data will be updated in the final LARP.

2.4.4 Access

54. The main access to the Kaghan Valley from south of Balakot is through Abbottabad and Mansehra. Dam and powerhouse sites are accessible from Balakot town from the Balakot-Jalkhad Road. The road is constructed at a gentle gradient and is metaled up to Jalkhad. Detailed discussion on project access roads and impact assessment is available in **Section 7.10** of the **EIA**.[2]

[2] Hagler Bailly Pakistan, Environmental Impact Assessment of Balakot Hydropower Development Project, November 2018.

3. Legal Framework

55. This section provides legal framework for the Project.

3.1 Land Acquisition Act 1894

56. The national law governing land acquisition is the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) and successive amendments to it. The LAA 1894 regulates the land acquisition process and enables the government to acquire private land for public purposes. It sets out the procedure and rules for land acquisition and compensating the owners, as well as for compensating owners for damage caused to their properties, crops and trees affected by projects. Land acquisition is a provincial subject and every province has its own amendment to the LAA.

57. The law comprises of 55 sections dealing with area notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, appointment awards, disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. Under section 11 a (2) the head of the department concerned of government or the Ministry concerned of the federal government, as the case may be, may, where expedient, request the collector of the district concerned in writing to acquire land through private negotiation. Under section 23 of LAA 1894 and its amendments, the following factors are to be considered in determining the compensation amount for acquired land: i) market value of the land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immoveable) or earnings, v) expenses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business, and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession. A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.in addition to the market value of the land. The APs, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the LAC.

58. The LAA and its implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash to the titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition/or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purpose. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions.

59. The start of the land acquisition process for public purposes is triggered with the notification of need for land acquisition under Section 4 of the LAA which allows the conduct of surveys and measurements on the potentially required land. The DC formally notifies that a particular land is needed for public purpose and inquires for objections or concerns from persons interested (Section 5a). Once the specific plot/s have been identified as required for public purpose and the period provided for accepting concerns from persons interested have been met, a declaration to that effect is notified under Section 6 of the LAA. Land will be marked and measured and notices to persons interested will be issued.

60. Inquiry on the measurements and valuations made on the acquired property and final award is done under Section 11. Once award is notified under Section 12 of the LAA and compensation payments can start. However, the law only recognizes "legal" owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record title, registered sale deeds, or agreements. The LAA also allows for emergency acquisition that allows the government to take possession of the land after 15 days from publication of the notice under Section 9 of the LAA even if compensation has not been received by the displaced person (DP). LAA 1894 is saved on web Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Code http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/315 while, salient features of major sections of the LAA 1894 are provided in **Table** 3-1 below:

Table 3-1: Salient Features of Pakistan's LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894 (KP Amendment)
Section 4	The District Collector (DC) publishes a notification that land in a locality is needed or is likely to be needed for public purpose.
Section 5	The DC formally notifies that a particular land is needed for public purpose and inquires for objections or concerns from persons interested (Section 5a)
Section 6	The DC formally declares government's intention to acquire a particular land for public purpose (The date of the publication of this declaration may be considered as the cut-off date).
Section 7	The Land Commissioner directs the DC to take order the acquisition of the specific land.
Section 8	DC physically marks out, measures and plans the land to be acquired
Section 9	DC gives notice to all persons interested that the Government intends to take possession of the land and requests that they approach him for any claims for compensation
Section 10	DC requires interested persons to provide records and statements on the land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	DC makes enquiries into the measurements, value and claims and then to issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation. Requires that the land acquisition process should be completed within a period of 6 months.
Section 12	DC gives notice of final award to persons interested in the acquired land.
Section 16	Upon issuance of award under Section 11, the DC may take possession of the land which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	Emergency clause that allows acquisition of land after 15 days from notification under Section 9 prior to compensation of persons interested. (Note that this clause will not be applied in any subproject financed under the MFF).
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, persons interested may request the DC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.

Section 23	The following factors are to be considered in determining the compensation amount for acquired land: i) market value of the land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immoveable) or earnings, v) expanses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business, and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession. A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48A	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

3.2 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles

61. ADB has adopted SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguard policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. Following are the basic policy principles of ADB's SPS on involuntary resettlement:

i. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based

where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

iv. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

vi. 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.

vii. Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

ix. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to APs and other stakeholders.

x. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout subproject implementation.

xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions, and the results of resettlement monitoring, and disclose monitoring reports.

3.3 Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards-SPS 2009 Principles

62. There are differences between Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) The LAA, in contrast to ADB SPS, provides mechanisms for notifying interested persons and hearing objections to the land acquisition and compensation but does not require conducting adequate consultation with affected parties. It simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. The Act also does not require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with APs. Other gaps include requirement to compensate and assist APs without legal rights to land, attention to vulnerable groups, indigenous people and severely affected APs, importance given to gender issues, monitoring of resettlement implementation, and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports. LAR. **Table** 3-2 summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures to ensure that project implementation is fully consistent with the ADB's SPS requirements.

Table 3-2: Measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) differences or gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) supplement the assessed compensation.	APs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	The valuation for the acquired land, structures and other assets will be based on full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values based on current and previous year's transactions, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required, without deducting for depreciation of structures. A 15% CAS will be added to the compensation.
No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, with particular focus on those with severe losses, poor and vulnerable groups.	Additional assistance will be provided to cover resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), 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).
Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/ rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/ leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops).	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All APs, including non-titled APs, are eligible to be compensated for all non-land assets provided these have been constructed prior to the cut-off date.	Squatters, encroachers, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures (if constructed prior to the cut-off date) and livelihood and for relocation.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
Has no specific requirement for the preparation of a LARP	Requires the preparation of a LARP based on social impact assessment and consultation with APs elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Draft LARP based on preliminary design, and final LARP based on detailed design and after the notification of Section 4 of the LAA will be prepared for the Project.
There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can allow civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Requires that APs are compensated and provided other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Civil works may only proceed after the LARP is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances are fully paid as verified by an external resettlement monitor.
No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation	PEDO will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within the project area and among the APs.
There is no requirement for monitoring resettlement implementation and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports	Requires that LARP implementation is monitored and LARP and monitoring reports are disclosed in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to APs and other stakeholders.	LARP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The draft and final LARP, and monitoring reports will be disclosed to APs, posted in the PEDO website and ADB website for public disclosure.

3.4 LAR Policy for the Project

63. Based on identified gaps between ADB's SPS 2009 requirements and LAA practice and procedures following LAR policy is formulated for the Project:

a. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all APs (titled and without title), and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a sample based socio-economic survey of APs, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets including lost incomes sources will be carried out and accordingly this draft LARP will be updated following the detailed design.

b. Potential stakeholders will be identified and meaningful consultations will be carried out at each stage of the project planning and design and shall be continued throughout project LAR planning, implementation and monitoring periods. The APs and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in LAR planning and implementation

activities. All consultations will be documented and the consultation records will be maintained throughout project implementation.

c. An effective grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders will be established at PEDO and at the project site level at the time of project inception and will be kept intact and functional throughout implementation period to address the social issues related to project design, resettlement planning and implementation, restriction of access to resources and basic amenities during construction and any other social matter that arises during implementation of the project. While, in case of land acquisition, the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) provided under law (LAA 1894) will be followed to address concerns on land acquisition process, land title, land compensation assessment and apportionment issues/disputes etc. All cases/disputes being dealt through LAA based GRM will be recorded and an updated record of such cases will be maintained at PEDO and project site level.

d. Compensation eligibility will be limited to cut-off date announced as such by the government. In case of land acquisition under law, a formal declaration for acquisition of land notified and published under section-6 of LAA 1894 or any other date declared as such by the government will be a cut-off date, while for compensation entitlement not covered under law cut-off date will be established and declared as the day of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of APs. To streamline the cut-off date announced under LAA provisions and the for ADB IR requirements efforts will be ensured to coincide the dates for publication of notification under section-6 of LAA and completion of social impact assessment surveys and census of APs for the preparation of the updated and final LARP.

e. All APs with legal title or recognizable title/claim to acquired land and land-based assets on or before the cut-off date will be entitled for compensation of acquired assets including land and relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of nature and type of impacts (permanent or temporary, full or partial). APs occupying the public ROW or acquired land (on or before cut-off date), without legally recognizable claims to land will be entitled for compensation of affected assets other than land, as well as relocation and rehabilitation support under LARP provisions and entitlements.

f. Compensation of land and structures will be at full replacement value, either through the replacement of land or structures[3] of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost[4]. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age and APs will be allowed to use salvaged materials (material of the affected structures) for construction of new structures.

g. It will be ensured that APs are not displaced physically or economically before payment of compensation and other entitlements for their lost assets and income and livelihood restoration program is in place.

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[3] For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the APs.

[4] Full replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation.

h. Incomes and livelihood sources lost due to acquisition of land or interruption of business activities and employment due to lost productive assets or business structures will be fully compensated either on actual loss if the lost income potential is supported with tax records or on the bases of minimum earning levels prevalent in the project corridor for a period required to re-establish and restore the income levels as assessed during census and socio-economic assessment surveys. In addition, the APs who will permanently lose income and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable APs will be assisted to locate/access alternate business sites/locations on secure tenure basis, credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.

i. All lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored at site or established at replacement land and the APs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible.

j. The APs will be compensated for lost housing at full replacement cost, relocation assistance and transitional support for establishing their residential structures at places of their choice.

k. The draft LARP that elaborates on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget with financing plan, and time-bound implementation schedule will be shared with ADB for review and clearance before appraisal of the Project. The LARP will be disclosed on the ADB's and PEDO's websites while hard copies translated into language understandable to local community will be placed at accessible place in the project area. The LARP provisions, particularly those on impact assessment and valuation, eligibility and entitlements, compensation delivery and grievance redress mechanisms will be disclosed to the APs by the PEDO through dissemination of information brochures, placing information boards/banners at conspicuous places in affected villages around the project site. All required notifications under the LAA will be conducted. Additional notifications and advertisements in local newspapers will also be made as required to widely disseminate information to all APs.

l. A monitoring mechanism for regular monitoring (internal and/or external) of LARP implementation progress will be established before start of implementation of government endorsed and ADB cleared final LARP for the Project. The LARP implementation progress and livelihood restoration measure in place for the Project will be monitored and evaluated during LARP implementation and periodic social monitoring reports will be compiled and shared with ADB. Full implementation of the LARP will be a condition for commencing civil works in subprojects with LAR issues, as verified in both the internal and external monitoring reports. If M&E identifies gaps and non-compliance with the LARP requirements or a decline of the standard of living of the APs corrective action plans will be prepared and implemented.

3.5 Specific Provisions for disadvantaged or vulnerable households

64. One of the SPS requirements on involuntary resettlement is to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups who may experience adverse impacts disadvantageously from project because of their disadvantaged/ vulnerable status. Typically, those vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty

line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within a project's displaced population.

65. To identify households, the following vulnerability indicators have been established for the Project and households that exhibit one or a combination of the conditions below will be considered as vulnerable:

i. AHs with income equal to or below officially designated poverty line.

ii. Landless or those without legal or legalizable title to the acquired land from which their livelihood depends on.

iii. AHs with or without Income earning or generating, children that are headed by a disabled person, elderly or woman who are the household's primary income earner.

66. Vulnerable households with specific LAR impacts on their livelihood will be identified during the census and socio-economic survey for each subproject and will be indicated in the updated LARP. Such households will be consulted on measures to safeguard against impoverishment and accordingly livelihood and income restoration measures for rehabilitation and enhancement of their livelihood will be provided in the LARP and ensured during execution of the Project.

67. **Provisions for Displaced Women:** Acquisition of household assets can impact the women disproportionately due to their fragile socio-economic status and it could be difficult for them to re-establish their socio-economic activities because of restricted mobility or illiteracy. Although the women household heads or women with title to the acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar to men, they may need special attention because of lack of resources, educational qualifications, skills, and work experience. To safeguards women needs and interests, following measures will be considered during impact assessment, census of APs, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and updating of this draft LARP.

i. Gender-segregated socio-economic baseline and impact inventory linked to the entitled APs will be developed and women shall be compensated for assets in their name. Women-headed households will be considered as vulnerable and are entitled for additional assistance for vulnerable households (see **Section 6.3.7**).

ii. During census and socio-economic assessment, meaningful consultations will be conducted with displaced women through focus group discussion and individual meetings to identify the concerns and mitigation required in resettlement planning and accordingly the updated LARP will detail the scope of LAR impact on women and wherever required a separate gender action plan will be developed. and

iii. Gender-sensitive grievance redress system with women participation will be ensured to facilitate the aggrieved women (if any) to lodge complaints and get their concerns resolved. In this regard male and female community lesion officers will be appointed under PMU.

4. LARP Preparation Methodology

68. The draft LARP of the Project has been prepared based on preliminary design following the specific requirements of the ADB SPS 2009. This chapter outlines the process that has been followed for the preparation of the draft LARP. This LARP will be updated following the detailed design and after the notification of Sections 4 and 5 of the LAA.

4.1 Preparatory Work

69. Ideally, the LARP should be prepared following, or simultaneously with, the cadastral survey conducted by the Revenue Department (RD) after the notification of Section 4 of the LAA. The cadastral record generated by the RD forms the basis of census of the affected household. For the Project, the Consultants contacted the Mansehra District RD. However, the RD is unable to initiate the cadastral survey without finalizing the land requirement and demarcating on the ground. To complete the draft LARP preparation, surveys were conducted independent of the RD's cadastral surveys. The process that was followed is described below. Maps showing footprints of the land acquisition area with coordinates and coordinates of benchmarks of the survey of Pakistan are provided in **Appendix L**.

4.1.1 Affected Land Identification

70. The land required for the survey was identified based on the updated preliminary design of the project. The Consultants identified the affected land (AL) using ***Google Earth™*** satellite imagery of 16 December 2014. Geographically, the required land is in three areas, namely (i) the dam, reservoir, labor camp and access road, (ii) the power house and labor colony and (iii) the staff colony and labor camp. Land for these sites will be acquired permanently. Land required for the spoil disposal area and quarries area is not included in this LARP as land for these components is not identified yet. All the available AHs were consulted and information on the affected land was gathered and verified through satellite imagery. However, in the absence of official updated land records the impact assessment in this LARP is preliminary and will be updated once design is finalized, Sections 4 and 5 of the LAA have been notified and revenue records have been updated.

4.1.2 Affected Structure Identification

71. Based on the land requirement specified by feasibility report, the affected structures were identified using the satellite image. Each identified structure was given a unique identification number. Sample maps showing the structures are provided in **Appendix B**. A database of the structures was also created for survey use. An updated version of the database is available as **Appendix F**.

4.1.3 Affected Agricultural Land Identification

72. To the extent possible, HBP marked each plot of land on the map to determine its area. It is recognized that each plot thus identified does not necessarily marks the boundary between individual landowners. Due to hilly terrain, the agricultural fields are separated into terraces and a single owner's field may be located on several terraces. In

some areas, it was not possible to mark very small terraces separately. Each plot was separately marked and given unique identification number. Sample maps showing the agricultural fields are provided in **Appendix B**. The database of the fields was also created for later use. An updated version of the database is available as **Appendix F.**

73. The resettlement team surveyed the cultivated and uncultivated lands with the help of these maps. The data provided in the draft LARP is based on field survey.

4.2 Field Surveys

74. Field surveys for the LARP consists of five surveys. **Table** 4-1 provides the description and scope of the surveys. The forms used for each survey are given in **Appendix C**. For accuracy and efficiency, data was collected digitally on tablets.

75. For the draft LARP preparation, only the geo–referenced map of the AL was available and the required land was not yet demarcated on the ground. HBP started the fieldwork in the Project area based on geo–referenced map of the AL. The starting point of the survey was the structures. The flowchart that was followed to identify APs is shown in **Table** 4-2. APs falling in any of the following category were identified:

- Persons losing their residences, whether they are the owner or renter of the property
- Persons living on or near the AL and owners or co–owner of the AL
- Persons not living on AL, but are co–owner of land with persons living on or close to the AL
- Persons not living on AL, but are owners of, or are employees in businesses located on the AL
- Persons not living on AL, but are working in government or private institutions located on the AL

76. Persons not living on the AL but are exclusive owners (not sharing with persons living on the AL) of the AL identified during the LARP updating with the assistance of cadastral survey of the District RD. It may be noted that the process outlined above will work only for identified land; cultivated and uncultivated lands; residential and commercial lands, and land within and close to the settlements, which comprise 90% of the AL. The updated LARP following detailed design and Notification of Section IV of the LAA will include the final and comprehensive assessment of impacts and APs.

Table 4-1: Description of Field Surveys

Survey	Objective	Scope	Form
Census of APs and Project Impacts	• Identify all persons and households that are likely to be affected by the land acquisition • Identify the type of impacts	• All owners of land, structures, businesses on the affected land • All person otherwise associated with the land and businesses such as tenants and employees in the businesses	Census of APs and Project Impacts

Survey	Objective	Scope	Form
Affected Structure	• Measure the dimension of the structure • Ascertain its use • Identify persons associated with the structure	• All structures on the affected land	Structure Survey Form
Affected Land	• Identify the owners of the agricultural and other land • Identify non–resident owners of the land	• All lands within land affected area	Census of APs and Project Impacts
Household Profile	• Collect information on the socioeconomic conditions of the AH	• All owners of land, structures, businesses on the affected land • All person otherwise associated with the land and businesses such as tenants and employees in the businesses	Household Profile
Affected Business	• Collect information on the nature and volume of the business • Identify persons whose livelihood is associated with the business	• All business within the Project footprint.	Business Survey Form

Table 4-2: Flowchart to Identify All Affected Persons (APs)

Step 1	Step 2	Subsequent Steps	
Conduct Structure Survey	**If the structure is residential** **Conduct:** Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	**If the AH owns land** **Conduct:** Land Survey for agricultural and non-agricultural land Identification of other land owners, share cropper, permanent laborer and informal land users[5] and Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	**If the ownership of land is shared by other persons living outside affected land** **For the other owners, conduct:** Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey

[5] Users of the river (including mining, hunting, and fishing) that may be affected by the Project are covered in EIA of the Project.

Step 1	Step 2	Subsequent Steps	
	If the structure is business **Conduct:** Business Survey	**If the business owner does not reside in the affected land** **For the business owner, conduct:** Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	**If there are persons working in the business who are not living in the affected land** **For each such employee, conduct:** Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey
	If the structure is owned by the government or private institution or is a communal asset **Conduct:** Enter into Institutional Structure Register	**If there are persons working in the institution who are not living in the affected land** For each such person, conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	

4.3 RFS for the Preparation of implementation ready LARP

77. For the preparation of implementation ready LARP an updated RFS will be required following the detailed design and notification of section 6 of LAA. For this purpose, all the surveys in **Table 3-1** will be conducted.

5. Project Impacts

78. This chapter presents social impacts of the Project based on a census of affected households (AHs) and inventory of affected assets. The resettlement field survey (RFS) was conducted from 24 March to 27 April 2017 and from 19 June to 3 July 2018. RFS included full census, Inventory of affected assets and socioeconomic survey of all the AHs as baseline for monitoring and evaluation. The population census provides the basic information to identify the magnitude of direct impacts and to determine eligibility for compensation. A record of number of APs, their names, and photos of evidence were made. As per LAA procedures, the notification under Section 6 declaring particular plots to be acquired is actually considered the cut-off date. Cut–off–date will be communicated to the APs through community consultations. After the announcement of the cut-off date additional surveys will be conducted to update the records in areas where surveys are conducted for this report and new surveys will be conducted in the areas where surveys could not be conducted due to unavailability of final design and LARP will be updated.

5.1 Project Impacts

79. The Project will result in loss of residential commercial and public structures, livelihood, fruit and non–fruit trees and crops. The Project will have further impacts on local communities through disturbance due to construction work, issues related to health, safety and well–being, pressure on local markets (businesses) and pressure on basic infrastructure. These non-LAR impacts are covered in the EIA of the Project.

80. The reservoir and dam, staff colony, construction camps and access roads require 81 acres or 648 kanals (32.8 hectare).[6] All the land acquisition for the Project will be considered permanent, as the law (LAA 1894) does not allow authorities to acquire land temporarily for more than three years. Of the total required land, 10 acres (80 kanal) will be required for staff colony, 10 acres (80 kanal) will be required for 2 construction camps, 3.28 acres (26.24 kanal) will be required for access roads and 57.72 acres (461.76) for the reservoir and dam.

5.2 Affected Households

81. A total of 165 households with 887 members will be affected. Details are provided in **Table** 5-1:

Table 5-1: Affected Households and Persons

Category	AHs and APs for every category of Loss		Without Double Counting of AHs and APs	
	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Loss of Cultivated Lands	87	440	87	440
Loss of Uncultivated Lands	36	226	24	144
Loss of Residence	129	712	54	303

[6] Some adjustment in the area is anticipated following the surveys

Category	AHs and APs for every category of Loss		Without Double Counting of AHs and APs	
	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Loss of Fruit Trees	109	604		
Loss of Wood Trees	93	535		
Loss of Commercial Structures	5	26		
Loss of Livelihood (crop production)	87	440		
Loss of Livelihood (Business)	1	6		
Severely Affected	133	730		
Vulnerable Households	29	152		
Total*	**165**	**887**	**165**	**887**

* Most of the AHs and APs are affected by multiple losses therefore total AHs and APs do not match with the sum of the columns

5.3 Type of Losses

82. The major impacts on the AHs and community are identified as loss of residence, loss of cultivated and uncultivated land, loss of structure and assets, loss of public and community infrastructure and loss of income and livelihoods (see **Table** 5-2). As claimed by the affected communities all the AHs are legal owners of the land and most of the households will be physically displaced due to the land acquisition.

Table 5-2: Type of Losses Due to the Project

Type of Loss	Unit	Quantity	No. of AHs	No. of APs	significantly affected (losing 10%+ productive asset and/or physically displaced from housing)	
					No. of AHs	No. of APs
Loss of Land						
Cultivated Land	Kanal	298.75	87	440	71	371
Uncultivated Land	Kanal	266.45	36	226	-	-
Land under Houses and other Structures	Kanal	72.41	129	772	129	772
Communal Lands	Kanal	10.43	–	–	–	–
Total	**Kanal**	**648.04**				
Loss of Structure						
Residential Structure	Number	129	129	772	129	772
Loss of Commercial Structures	Number	7	5	26	-	-

Type of Loss	Unit	Quantity	No. of AHs	No. of APs	significantly affected (losing 10%+ productive asset and/or physically displaced from housing)	
					No. of AHs	No. of APs
Loss of Trees						
Loss of Fruit Trees	Number	3,915	109	604	-	-
Loss of Non-Fruit Trees	Number	4,391	96	554	-	-
Loss of Livelihood						
Loss of Crops	Kanal	298.75	87	440	71	371
Loss of Commercial Structures	Number	7	5	26	1	5
Loss of Public and Community Infrastructure Assets						
Suspension Bridge	Number	2				
School	Number	4				
Forest Department office	Number	1				
BHU/ Dispensaries	Number	2				
Madrasa	Number	1				
Electric poles	Number	77				
Mosque	Number	2				
Unpaved Road	m^2	600				
Paved Road	m^2	120				
Water channel	m^2	1,140				
Retaining Wall	m^3	290				
Water Pipe Line	m	396				

Source: Resettlement Field Surveys March–April 2017, June–July 2018

5.3.1 Covered Area of Affected Structures

83. During the RFS, all the affected structures (houses, public, communal and commercial structures) were measured physically and the results are provided in this section. However, once land acquisition process is started government authorities will conduct surveys for the measurement of affected structures and based on updated measurement survey, LARP will be updated. Based on RFS all the affected structures cover an area of 36,625 m^2 (see **Table** 5-3). Moreover, 600 m^2 of unpaved road, 120 m^2 of paved road, 1,140 m^2 of water channel (for fish pond and water flour mill), 290 m^3 of retaining wall and 39 6 m water pipe line will be affected(see **Table** 5-4). All the affected structures are fully affected. Among the AHs that are losing structures, 4% can re-establish their structures on their remaining land (see **Section 7.5.1**). **Appendix F** provides photographic documentation of affected structures and **Appendix G** provides the census of AHs and inventory of assets.

Table 5-3: Covered Area of Affected Structures

Affected Structures	Construction Type and Covered Area (m^2)				
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Under Construction	Katcha	Total
Residential Structures	1,448.7	23,453.0	3,339.9	247.3	28,489.2
Public Structures	4,406.3	-	-	-	4,406.3
Mosques	-	995.0	-	-	995.0
Shops		238.2	-	-	238.2
Hotel	1,848.9	-	-	-	1,848.9
Poultry Shed	-	333.1	-	-	333.1
Other Structures	211.9	-	-	103.0	314.9
Total	**7,916.1**	**25,019.3**	**3,339.9**	**350.3**	**36,625.5**

Table 5-4: Covered Area of Affected Other Structures

Affected Structure	Unit	Quantity
Unpaved Road	m^2	600
Paved Road	m^2	120
Water channel	m^2	1,140
Retaining Wall	m^3	290
Water Pipe Line	m	396

84. A total of 129 houses with a combined area of 25,608 m^2 will be affected by the Project (see **Table** 5-5). Of the total 129 houses 6 are Pucca and 123 are semi Pucca moreover, part of 23 houses are also under construction and part of 36 houses is Katcha. All the houses are owned by individual HHs. All the houses are fully affected and none can be partially used during or after construction of the Project. However, 64 AHs (50%) of the AHs stated during the RFS that they either have land (42 AHs, 33%) or can purchase land (22 AHs, 17%) within the same village for relocation. By the execution of the Project, 111 AHs (86%) of the physically displaced HHs will be affected by the reservoir, 14 AHs (11 %) by the staff colony and 4 AHs (3%) by the labor camp.

Table 5-5: Location of Affected Structures and Number of AHs

Villages	Project Component	Residential Structures		Commercial Structures		Public Structures		Community Structures	
		No.	AHs	No.	AHs	No.	AHs	No.	AHs
Bela Balsehri	Reservoir	62	62	4	3	3		2	
Nihan	Reservoir	21	21	1	1	1			
Dhab	Contractor Camp	4	4	2	1	1			
Rehtar	Reservoir	28	28			1			
Sangar	Staff colony	14	14			1			
Kappi Gali	Access Road	0	0						
Total		**129**	**129**	**7**	**5**	**7**	**-**	**2**	**-**

5.3.2 Loss of Cultivated Land and Crops

85. Eighty-seven AHs will lose 299 kanals of cultivated land and their standing crops (see **Table** 5-6). Of these, 31 AHs will lose more than 10 % of their cultivated land, while 40 AHs will lose their entire cultivated land. All these 71 HHs will be considered as severely affected HHs and will be eligible for severe impact allowance. Mostly wheat is grown in winter and maize is grown in summer. A small part of the AL is also used to grow vegetables. Crops are used for household consumption only. Market value of these crops was calculated and added in the analysis of livelihood loss (**Section 5.3.7**). Out of 87 AHs, 24 AHs will lose more than 10% of their household income. All the affected cultivated land plots are owned by the individual owners. There are no sharecroppers and agricultural employees on these lands.

Table 5-6: Loss of Cultivated Land

Villages	Project Component	No. of AHs	No. of AHs losing equal or more than 10% of their land	% of AHs to total HHs of the Village	Area (kanal)	%	% of Affected land of total Land of the Village
Bela Balsehri	Reservoir	45	32	51	151.2	50.6	69
Nihan	Reservoir	9	8	39	53.5	17.9	54
Dhab	Contractor Camp	4	3	7	8.0	2.7	5
Rehtar	Reservoir	16	15	32	34.1	11.4	85
Sangar	Reservoir	12	12	20	47.0	15.7	16
Kappi Gali	Staff Colony	1	1	1	5.0	1.7	8
Total		**87**	**71**		**298.8**	**100.0**	

5.3.3 Loss of Uncultivated/Barren Land

86. Thirty-six households will lose 266 kanals of uncultivated land (see **Table** 5-7). All these lands are barren lands used for grazing of AHs' animals and to collect firewood. On these uncultivated lands people also have trees. However, dependence of these AHs on the affected lands is very low because there are vast communal lands available to the AHs for same purposes. As stated by the landowners. all the landowners are sole owners of the lands and there are no co-owners of the lands.

Table 5-7: Loss of Uncultivated Land

Villages	Project Component	No. of AHs	% of AHs to total HHs of the Village	Area (kanals)	% of affected area to the total affected land	% of Affected land of total Land of the Village
Bela Balsehri	Reservoir	6	7	38.8	14.5	65
Nihan	Reservoir	5	22	44.8	16.8	37
Dhab	Contractor Camp	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
Rehtar	Reservoir	3	6	73.8	27.7	61
Sangar	Staff colony	5	8	88.0	33.0	25
Kappi Gali	Roads	17	19	21.2	8.0	6
Total		**36**		**266.5**	**100.0**	

5.3.4 Loss of Fruit Trees

87. The implementation of the Project will affect 3,915 fruit trees (see **Table** 5-8). Fruit trees are owned by 109 persons from six settlements and different Project components i.e. reservoir 38.6%, contractor camp 54.7%, staff colony 6.5% and roads 0.2%. Most fruits from these trees are used for home consumption. Only some AHs sell part of the walnut fruit in the market. Most of the AHs have some lands available where they have remaining trees and can plant trees if they intend to do so. People have insignificant dependence on these fruit trees. All the AHs will be compensated for the loss of fruit trees based on market value. Estimated cost of fruit trees is provided in **Section 14**.

Table 5-8: Loss of Fruit Trees

Tree	Young	Fruit bearing	Old	Total
Banana	3	4	6	**13**
Mulberry	-	11	-	**11**
Apple	115	158	4	**277**
Persimmon	10	134	-	**144**
Loquat	4	22	-	**26**
Walnut	2,206	424	2	**2,632**
Apricot	40	142	-	**182**
Peach	19	188	-	**207**
Orange	3	29	-	**32**
Plum	3	33	-	**36**
Amlok	25	107	1	**133**
Other*	118	104	-	**222**
Total	**2,546**	**1,356**	**13**	**3,915**

Note: Age of fruit trees is categorized for this LARP as follows: walnut: young (<9 years), fruit bearing (9-30 years), and old (>30 years); banana: young (<1 year), fruit bearing (1-2 years), and old (>2 years); others: young (<3 years), fruit bearing (3-10 years), and old (>10 years).

5.3.5 Loss of Timber/Firewood Trees

88. The Project will affect 4,391 timber/firewood trees owned by 109 persons (see **Table** 5-9), These timber/firewood trees are from six settlements and different project components i.e. reservoir (59.1%), contractor camp (5.4%), staff colony (29%) and roads (6.5%). The AHs use these trees partially for fuel. Loss of these trees will have minor impact on the AHs as there will be individually and communally-owned trees that will be not available for them after the land acquisition. All the AHs will be compensated for the loss of timber/firewood trees based on market value of wood. Estimated cost of non-fruit trees are provided in **Section 14**.

Table 5-9: Loss of Timber/Firewood Trees

Tree	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Deodar	74	100	135	**309**
Chirr	55	453	227	**735**
Kikar	148	494	139	**781**
Poplar	592	951	293	**1,836**
Wild Olive (Kao)	2	23	–	**25**
Eucalyptus	84	72	14	**170**
Shishum	1	1	-	**2**
Other	83	355	95	**533**
Total	**1,039**	**2,449**	**903**	**4,391**

5.3.6 Loss of Commercial Structure

89. Seven commercial structures will be affected. These include 1 hotel, 2 poultry sheds, 2 furniture workshops, 1 fishpond and 1 water flour mill owned by 5 households. Only one structure (furniture workshop) is currently operating. The other structures are not operational and AHs are not earning income from these. Moreover, there are no employees or workers attached with the business except the business owner. All the AHs will be compensated for the loss of affected structures. One AH losing livelihood will also be compensated for loss of livelihood and severe impact allowance. Area of affected commercial structures is described in **Section 5.3.1** while loss of livelihood from the furniture workshop is elaborated in **Section 5.3.7**.

5.3.7 Loss of Livelihood

90. During the RFS, information regarding source of livelihood/income and loss of income due to loss of land, loss of commercial structure and loss of other income earning assets was collected. In addition, crops used by the household themselves were quantified and considered as part of household income and loss of income due to loss of cultivated land. Livelihood losses are because of loss of cropped area, loss of commercial structure and loss of fruit trees.

91. Out of 165 AHs, 105 AHs will lose part of their livelihood due to loss of cultivated land, loss of commercial structure, loss of crops and loss of trees (see **Table** 5-10). Out of these 105 AHs, All the 71 AHs losing equal or more than 10% of their agricultural land will also be eligible to receive severe impact allowance. One member from these severely affected households will be prioritized for labor work or job in the project according to his or her skills and education. One household losing its furniture workshop business will also be eligible for business loss allowance equal to 90 days net income.

Table 5-10: Livelihood Impacts

Villages	Number of Households		Category of Livelihood Loss				Total without duplication
	Losing <10% Monthly Income	Losing >10% Monthly Income	Crops	Commercial Structure	Trees	Total	
Bela Balsehri	42	13	45	1	38	84	**55**
Nihan	11	2	9	-	7	16	**13**
Dhab	1	4	4	-	2	6	**5**
Rehtar	14	2	16	-	12	28	**16**
Sangar	11	4	12	-	6	18	**15**
Kappi Gali	1	0	1	-	1	2	**1**
Total	**80**	**25**	**87**	**1**	**56**	**144**	**105**
Percentage	**76%**	**24%**					

92. As most of the AHs will remain in the same vicinity and most of the grazing lands will remain available for them (**Table** 5-7 provides impacts on uncultivated lands), AHs can continue to raise their livestock. There will be no impact on livelihood of AHs from livestock raising due to land acquisition.

5.3.8 Loss of Public and Community Infrastructures

93. Four schools (3 government and 1 private) and two health facilities will be affected by the Project, details of these schools and health facilities are provided in **Table** 5-11 and **Table** 5-12 below.

Table 5-11: Affected Schools

School Name	Ownership	Settlement	Teachers	Other Staff	Number of Students	
					Male	Female
Government High School Nihan	Government	Nihan	18	**2**	**300**	**-**
Government Girls Primary School Bela	Government	Bela Balsehri	4	**2**	**30**	**65**
Government Higher Secondary Girls School Bela	Government	Bela Balsehri	4	**1**	**-**	**20**
Uswa Public School Paras	Private	Dhab	9	**2**	**65**	**75**

Table 5-12: Affected Health facilities

Facility	Ownership	Settlement	Doctors	Nursing Staff	Other Staff	Average weekly patients
Basic Health Unit Rehtar	Government	Rehtar	1	**2**	**1**	**75**
Clinic	Private	Sangar	1	**-**	**1**	**12**

94. One madrasa, two mosques and one office of the Forest Department will also be affected. Moreover, two suspension bridges and 77 electric poles will also be affected by the Project and would require relocation. Moreover, 120 m^2 of paved road, 600 m^2 of unpaved road, 1,140 m^2 of water channel, 396 m of water pipeline and 290 m^3 of retaining wall will also be affected by the project. Concerned departments will relocate the affected infrastructure with the financial assistance of the Project. Private land is available in nearby areas which can be purchased or acquired where these structures can be relocated.

95. This issue was discussed with communities and authorities (revenue department, education department, health department, see appendix D) during stakeholder consultations. After the start of land acquisition process, district officials of concerned departments will visit the location along with representatives of RD and will find suitable place in the same village for relocation of the affected structures. Then these sites will be either acquired or purchased by the owners to shift these structures. with financial support of the Project. For shifting of the communal structures, a committee will be formed to locate suitable place acceptable to the communities. This committee will be responsible for the purchase of land and construction of the community structures. However, the actual planning of relocation of public and community structures will be made after the notification of section 4 of the LAA 1894. Moreover, it will be ensured that original structures will not be demolished till new structures are constructed in the new location and services have been shifted.

5.3.9 Graveyards on Acquired Lands

96. There are 3 graveyards on the land to be acquired for the project. Two graveyards are in Bela Balsehri and one in Nehan. Issue of graves management was discussed with local communities and two options were considered. Most of the community members suggested that graves should be plastered and should leave them where these are. However, few community members also want to shift the graves. This issue needs more consultation. Both the options will be considered and budget will be allocated for both the options whatever the option is adopted during implementation. Process for future consultations is provided in **Section 7.7**.

5.3.10 Impacts of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas

97. Land requirements are not finalized yet for quarries areas and for spoil disposal areas. However, based on initial assessments it is estimated that a total of 20 acres (160 kanals of Barren/ Hilly Lands) will be affected by this component of the Project.

6. Socioeconomic Conditions

98. This chapter presents a regional socioeconomic condition and profile of the APs based on a household and socioeconomic survey of affected persons and households. It is important to document the socioeconomic conditions of the Project area as this will serve as a baseline for assessing the Project's success in restoring the livelihoods of the AHs in accordance with the ADB SPS 2009.

6.1 Regional Socioeconomic Conditions

99. As an overview of the socioeconomic conditions of Mansehra District, **Table** 6-1 presents official data on district and province demographics.[7,8]

Table 6-1: District and KP–wise Area, Population, Density, Growth Rate and Household–Size

	Land Area (Km^2)	Growth Rate (%)	Population ('000)		Population Density (persons per km^2)		Household Size (1998)
			1998	2015 (est)	1998	2015 (est)	
Mansehra District	4579	2.40	1152	1724	252	377	6.7
KP	74,521	2.82	17,743	28,327	238	380	8.0
Pakistan	**796,096**	**2.05**	**132,352**	**186,875**	**166**	**234**	**6.8**

100. Mansehra is located at 34° 14' and 35° 11' north latitude and 72° 49' and 74° 08' east longitude[9]. It is bounded in the north by Batagram and Kohistan districts, in the east by Muzafarabad district, in the south by Abbottabad and Haripur districts and in the west by Swat district.

101. The area has been blessed with the rich and harmonious combination of tall and stately fine trees, high mountains, plains, beautiful valleys and lakes which make it a haven of peace. The mountain ranges which enter Mansehra district from east are the offshoots of the great Himalayan system. In Kaghan valley the mountain system is the highest of the area including the Babusar top. This range flanks the right bank of the Kunhar, contains a peak (Malika–e–Parbat) of over 17,000 ft, the highest in the district.

102. There are many valleys in Mansehra among which the Kaghan valley, Konsh valley, Agror valley, Bhogarman valley and Pakhal valley are most popular. These large valleys have, taken together, produced holiday resorts such as the Kaghan valley. This particularly earned the reputation of having the most enchanting tourist resorts of Pakistan. Agror is a small valley lying at the foot of Black Mountain and is separated from Pakhli by the ridge of Tanglai. Konsh and Bhogarmang are also famous valleys.

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7 http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//tables/District%20at%20a%20glance%20Mansehra.pdf

8 http://www.pbscensus.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Files/KPK.pdf

9 http://www.mansehra.financekpp.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid =63

103. Siran and Kunhar (Nain Sukh) are well known rivers of the district. The Siran issues from Panjool and flows through the western plain of Pakhli. Two canals have been taken out from the Siran River, the upper Siran canal at Dharial and lower Siran canal at Shinkiari. From Pakhli the Siran runs into the Tanawal hills and joins the Indus at Tarbela in the North West. Its total course is between 70 to 80 miles, and it irrigates 6,273 acres of land. The Kunhar bursts out from the lake Lulusar at the head of Kaghan valley and after a turbulent course of 110 miles falls in the river Jhelum at Pattan. Since the land upon its bank is little level therefore, its water is not used for irrigation purposes. Some other notable bourn and nullahs which flow in district Mansehra are Pootkattha (Mansehra), Nadi Unhar (Shergarh), Butkus (joins the Siran near Icharian) and Ichar. There are three beautiful lakes in Mansehra district. These are encircled by snow clad peaks of the mountain range in the Kaghan valley. The names of these lakes are Lulusar, Dudupatsar and Saiful Maluk Sar.

104. Mansehra's economy depends on diverse alternatives such as poultry, mining, agriculture, tourism and reliance on natural resources. Its population growth rate is higher than the national rate, but its land fertility offers great opportunity for the people to earn and fulfill their daily needs. Mansehra is also important for tourism. It has famous hill stations, historical lakes, and gorgeous valleys. Tourism contributes much to the GDP of Pakistan.

6.2 Profile of the Affected Villages

105. The Project will affect six settlements (Bela Balseri, Nehan, Rahtar, Dhab, Sangar and Kappi Gali). All these settlements are in tehsil Balakot of district Mansehra. The socioeconomic profile is based on the survey carried out in six affected villages; four at dam site (Bela Balseri, Nehan, Rahtar and Dhab), one at staff colony site (Sanger) and one at access road (Kappi Gali). Socioeconomic survey could not be conducted in settlement Sendori as ownership status of this settlement is not clear. Land records will be updated in all these settlements before land acquisition and all the affected households will be compensated and resettled accordingly missing data will be reflected in updated LARP.Most of the affected settlements are along the national highway N–15 and linked through unsealed roads. Electricity and communication services are available. Schools and health facilities (BHUs) are available within or along the affected villages. Source of drinking water is water springs. Communities have installed pipes to bring water to their houses. Services like hospital, police stations and Market and Banks are available in tehsil headquarter Balakot. Available infrastructure in the affected villages is provided in following **Table** 6-2**.**

Table 6-2: Available Infrastructure in the Affected Villages

Settlement	*Electricity*	*Basic Health Facility within 5 Km*	*Hospital within 15 Km*	*Primary School with in 5 Km*	*High School within 15 Km*	*Unpaved Access Road*	*Paved Access Road*
Bela Balsehri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nihan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dhab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rehtar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sangar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kappi Gali	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

6.3 Profile of Affected Households

6.3.1 Distribution and Demography of Affected Households

106. Of the 165 surveyed AHs, 74 AHs are from Bela Balsehri village, 21 AHs are from Nihan village, 5 AHs are from Dhab village, 31 AHs are from Rehtar village, 16 AHs are from Sangar village and 18 AHs are from Kappi Gali village (see **Table** 6-3).

Table 6-3: Village–wise Distribution of Affected Households

Settlement	Affected Households	Parentage
Bela Balsehri	74	44.8
Nihan	21	12.7
Dhab	5	3.0
Rehtar	31	18.8
Sangar	16	9.7
Kappi Gali	18	10.9
Total	**165**	100.0

Source: Field Survey Mar–Apr 2017 and June–July 2018

107. The surveyed AHs have a total of 887 members. Of these, 53.2% are male and 46.8 % are female. On average, each household comprises 5.38 members (**Table** 6-4). The female to male ratio of the AHs is 1:0.87.

Table 6-4: Settlement–wise Distribution of Surveyed Households and Sex Ratio

Location	Affected Households	% of AHs to total HHs of the Village	Sex				Population	
			Male	%	Female	%	Total	Average
Bela Balsehri	74	44.8	201	53.9	172	46.1	373	5.04
Nihan	21	12.7	55	45.8	65	54.2	120	5.71
Dhab	5	3.0	12	41.4	17	58.6	29	5.80
Rehtar	31	18.8	90	54.9	74	45.1	164	5.29
Sangar	16	9.7	54	55.7	43	44.3	97	6.06
Kappi Gali	18	10.9	60	57.7	44	42.3	104	5.78
Total	**165**		**472**	53.2	**415**	46.8	**887**	**5.38**

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

6.3.2 Social Profile of the Affected Households

108. The major castes of the AHs are Syed (65%), Akhund Khel (15%), Gujjar (7%), Mughal (3%), Qureshi (2%) and Awan (2%) as presented in **Table** 6-5.

Table 6-5: Castes of Affected Households

Social Groups/Caste	No. of AH	Percentage
Syed	108	65.5
Akund khek	25	15.2
Gujjar	11	6.7
Mughal	5	3.0
Qureshi	4	2.4
Awan	3	1.8
Raja	1	0.6
Bhatti	1	0.6
Surmi Khel	1	0.6
Others	6	3.6
Total	**165**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

Religion and Languages

109. Project area has 100% Muslim population with a majority of Sunni Muslims. Languages spoken in the area are Hindko and Urdu. Mother tongue of almost all the surveyed population is Hindko. Groups belonging to Pathan tribes also speak Hindko and most of them do not understand Pashto.

Matrimonial Practices

110. It was observed that 32% of households marry out of clan (**Table** 6-6). Of the 192 married couples, 45% are married to their first cousins (**Table** 6-7).

Table 6-6: Out of Clan Marriages

Village	Total No of AHH	AH who marry out of clan	Percentage
Bela Balsehri	74	24	32.4
Nihan	21	4	19.0
Dhab	5	1	20.0
Rehtar	31	14	45.2
Sangar	16	5	31.3
Kappi Gali	18	4	22.2
Total	**165**	**52**	**31.5**

Source: Field Survey March-April 2017 and June-July 2018

Table 6-7: First Cousin Marriages

Village	Married couples to first cousins	Total Married Couples	Percentage
Bela Balsehri	27	75	36.0
Nihan	14	26	52.9
Dhab	1	5	22.2
Rehtar	20	37	52.7
Sangar	7	19	35.1
Kappi Gali	19	31	61.3
Total	**87**	**192**	**45.2**

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June-July 2018

Decision Making

111. As provided in **Table** 6-8 below, 93% of AHs take consultative decisions within the family regarding household budget management, 94% of AHs take consultative decisions regarding family conflicts, 94% take consultative decisions regarding matrimonial decisions and 93% take consultative decisions regarding property and asset management and inheritance. Moreover, when asked, “are the daughters consulted in their marriages,” 87% replied “yes”.

Table 6-8: Decision Making

Issue	Unilateral (only HH takes decision)		Consultative (elder members of the family)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Household budget management	11	6.8	151	93.2
Family conflicts	9	5.6	152	94.4
Matrimonial decisions	9	5.6	152	94.4
Property and asset management and inheritance	11	6.8	151	93.2

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

Educational Level and Literacy Rate

112. The socioeconomic survey conducted in the Project area revealed that the literacy rate among the surveyed population above the age of fifteen years is 72%, higher than the overall literacy rate of 50% and 59% of KP and Pakistan, respectively.[10] **Table** 6-9 further shows that the literacy rate for male is 83%, higher than that for females (59%).

[10] http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405883116300247

Table 6-9: Literacy Rate of Affected Population

Literacy level	Total Number of Persons		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Illiterate	77	160	**237**
Literate	369	234	**603**
Total	446	394	**840**
Literacy Ratio %	83%	59%	72%

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

113. As provided in **Table** 6-10, among literate people 1% have education from a Madrasa, 24% have less than primary education, 22% have up to primary level, 10% have to matric level, 7% have up to intermediate level, 7% have up to graduate level and 1% have higher education.

Table 6-10: Education Level of Affected Population

Education Level	Total Number of Persons			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Illiterate	77	160	**237**	**28.2**
Madrassah	1	7	**8**	**1.0**
No or Less than Primary	123	76	**199**	**23.7**
Primary (Class 5 to Class 9)	106	78	**184**	**21.9**
Matric (Class 10)	52	33	**85**	**10.1**
Intermediate (FA/FSc)	40	16	**56**	**6.7**
Graduate (BA/BSc)	41	20	**61**	**7.3**
Higher Education	6	4	**10**	**1.2**
Total	**446**	**394**	**840**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

Culture, Religion, Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Structures

114. None of the culture, religion, ethnic minority and indigenous people household will be affected by the project.

Gender

115. Ten women-headed households will be affected by the Project. Taking into account the socioeconomic vulnerabilities of women-headed households, these AHs will be provided with vulnerability allowance, livelihood restoration support, trainings to start work out of project and will be given priority in project-based employment to ensure that they are not marginalized in the process of land acquisition and project implementation.

6.3.3 Land Ownership and Land Holding Size

116. As provided in **Table** 6-11, minimum cultivated land of a household is 0.2 kanal and maximum is 4.25 kanals with an average of 1.75 kanals per household. While, minimum uncultivated land of a household is 0.25 kanal and maximum is 5 kanals with an average of 1.33 kanals per household. **Table** 6-12 provides number of households with different sizes of agricultural lands.

Table 6-11: Land Holding Size of Affected Households

Nature of Land	Minimum (Kanal)	Maximum (Kanal)	Average (Kanal)
Cultivated Land	0.2	4.25	1.75
Uncultivated Land	0.25	5	1.33

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

Table 6-12: Number of households with different sizes of agricultural lands

Range	HHs	%
Less than 0.5 knal	11	13%
0.51 Kanal to 1 Kanal	7	8%
1.01 kanal to 2.5 kanal	63	72%
2.51 kanal to 4.0 kanal	4	5%
4.01 kanal and above	2	2%

6.3.4 Occupation and Production System

117. Majority of the working–age population surveyed are without any gainful employment because of low level of education, and lack of industry in the area. As shown in **Table** 6-13 of the people with gainful employment, about 41% are employed in the private sector, 24% are working as skilled and unskilled labor, 18% are employed in public sector, 24% are doing trade or involved in their own business, 11% are generating their income from agriculture and 5% are working as artisans. Out of the total income earning population, about 9% are female and 91% are male. gender is one reason of being without gainful employment. Women are culturally restricted from the labor market or other sources of employment or from working in public and may not state involvement in farming.

Table 6-13: Occupational Profiles of Affected Population

Livelihood Sector	No. of Persons			
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total working Population
Salaried	37	8	45	20.4
laborer	81	9	90	40.7
Business	52	-	52	23.5
Farming	24	-	24	10.9
Other (Rent, Charity and Livestock)	6	4	10	4.5
Total	**200**	**21**	**221**	100.0
Gender %	**90.5**	**9.5**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

6.3.5 Source of Household Income

118. Most of the income (53%) earned by the AHs comes from employment in the private and public sector (salaried jobs), followed by labor (18%) and business (17%). Only 8% of the AH income is derived from agriculture including crops and fruits that are used for home consumption. Around 4% of the AH income comes from other sources like rent, charity and livestock. The annual income of AHs is presented in **Table** 6-14**.**

Table 6-14: Annual Income of Affected Households

Livelihood Sector	Average Annual Income (PKR)/ HH			%
	Minimum	**Maximum**	**Average**	
Salaried	864,000	18,720,000	649,289	52.6
Labor	288,000	6,048,000	111,478	18.1
Business	480,000	18,220,000	183,019	17.1
Farming	60,000	14,400,000	180,500	7.8
Other (Rent, Charity and Livestock)	84,000	3,600,000	244,240	4.4
Total	60,000	18,720,000	251,323	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

6.3.6 Average Income and Expenditure

119. The average household income is Pakistani Rupee (PKR) 372,397 per annum and average household expenditures is PKR 257,161 per annum (see **Table** 6-15). On average, household saving is PKR 115,237 per annum.

Table 6-15: Income and Expenditures of Affected Households

Income Level PKR/Person/Month	*Number of HH*	*Average income*	*Average E*xpenditures	*Average Saving*
less than 100000	3	72,000	52,400	19,600
100,001 to 250,000	52	196,634	170,080	26,554
250,001 to 500,000	77	342,094	258,273	83,821
500,001 to 1,00,000	26	648,483	390,227	258,255
1, 000,001 and above	7	1,291,143	610,829	680,314
Total	**165**	374,241	257,062	117,179

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

6.3.7 Vulnerability

120. Certain groups of the population, by virtue of their socioeconomic realities, are considered socially vulnerable and thus in need of special consideration so that they are not disproportionately affected by the Project. These groups include (a) poor households (HHs under national poverty line); (b) female–headed households (FHH); (c) headed by elderly people and (c) households headed by disabled persons. The RFS revealed that out of total 165 affected households, 10 AHs are female–headed households and 19 AHs

are below national poverty line. These will be considered as vulnerable AHs.

121. Poverty is usually measured as an index of income inequality. In Pakistan, poverty line is PKR 3,030[11] per person per month. Of the surveyed AHs, the proportion of households living under the estimated national poverty line is 12% (19 households) while, households earning more than PKR 10,000 per person per month is 14% (23 households), which can be considered as higher income level as given in **Table** 6-16.

Table 6-16: Income Level and Percentage of Affected Households Above and Below Poverty Line

Income Level PKR/Person/Month	Number of AH*	Percentage
Up to 3,030 (national poverty line)	19	11.5
3,030 to 5,000	68	41.2
5,001 to 10,000	55	33.3
10,001 and above	23	13.9
Total	**165**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

6.3.8 Housing

122. **Table** 6-17 shows that majority of the AHs (87%) live in brick houses with tin roof (semi–*pucca*). Twenty-one AHs (13%) live in a brick house with concrete roof (*pucca*) while one AH stays in a wooden house with mud walls (*katcha)*.

Table 6-17: Construction Type of Houses

Village	Construction Type (No. of Houses)			
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	*Total*
Bela Balsehri	12	62	0	**74**
Nihan	0	21	0	**21**
Dhab	0	5	0	**5**
Rehtar	1	29	1	**31**
Sangar	2	14	0	**16**
Kappi Gali	6	12	0	**18**
Total	**21**	**143**	**1**	**165**
Percentage	**12.7**	**86.7**	**0.6**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey March-April 2017 and June-July 2018

123. On average, one house has four rooms, one kitchen and one bathroom. As given in **Table** 6-18, 24% of the houses are small (less than 5 marla), 58% of the houses are medium (5–10 marla) and 30% of the houses are large (more than 10 marla).

[11] http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_16/Annexure_III_Poverty.pdf cited on January 8,2019

Table 6-18: Covered Area of Houses

Village	Covered Area (No. of Houses)			
	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Bela Balsehri	13	45	16	74
Nihan	2	13	6	21
Dhab	1	4	0	5
Rehtar	12	18	1	31
Sangar	1	9	6	16
Kappi Gali	11	6	1	18
Total	**40**	**95**	**30**	**165**
Percentage	**24.2**	**57.6**	**18.2**	**100**

Source: Field Survey March-April 2017 and June-July 2018

6.3.9 Household Assets

Appliances

124. **Table** 6-19 shows the number of households having different home appliances.

Table 6-19: Appliances Owned by Affected Households

Appliances	No. of Appliances	No. of AH
Electric Iron	133	122
Washing Machine	103	97
Television	84	72
Sewing Machine	74	68
Electric Fan	238	50
Electric Water Heater	47	43
Radio	34	32
Refrigerator	29	29
Electric Room Heater	22	20
Freezer	17	17
Computer	20	15
Generator	4	4

Livestock

125. Type of livestock owned by the AHs include buffaloes, cows, calves, goats, sheep, oxen and chicken (see **Table** 6-20). More than 99% of AHs keep livestock for self–consumption and less than 1% AHs keep livestock for both the purposes like commercial

and self–consumption. As most of the people will remain in the same area and most of grazing lands will remain available for them, AHs can keep their livestock. There will be no impact on livelihood of AHs related to livestock due to land acquisition.

Table 6-20: Livestock Owned by Affected Households

Livestock	No. of Livestock and Use				
	Self	Commercial	Both	Total	Percentage
Buffaloes	11	-	-	**11**	2.8
Cows	85	-	1	**86**	22.1
Oxen	2	-	2	**4**	1.0
Calf	10	-	-	**10**	2.6
Goats/Sheep	110	-	-	**110**	28.2
Chickens	169	–	–	**169**	43.3
Total	**387**	**-**	**3**	**390**	
Percentage	**99.2**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

Vehicles

126. Type of vehicles owned by AHs include motorcycles, cars, jeeps, buses, truck and pickup (see **Table** 6-21). Motorcycles are for personal use. Some AHs use cars and jeeps for personal use and some use cars and jeeps for commercial use. Bus, truck and pickups are for commercial use.

Table 6-21: Vehicles Owned by Affected Households

Type	Number of Vehicles			
	Personal	Commercial	Both	Total
Car	14	-	3	**17**
Motorcycle	6	-	-	**6**
Trucks	-	1	-	**1**
Pick–up	-	1	-	**1**
Other	2	-	-	**2**
Total	**22**	**2**	**3**	**27**

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

6.3.10 Water and Sanitation

127. The main source of drinking water for the AHs is the spring water. Most of the households have installed pipeline from water springs to bring water to their houses. However, all the landowners rely on rainwater to irrigate their lands.

128. There is no proper sanitation system in the Project area. Some people discharge their sewerage on the land to the agricultural fields or to the streams. In few cases, soak

pits are used for sewerage discharge. All the 165 surveyed AHs have a pit latrine.

6.3.11 Fuel Sources

129. The fuel sources commonly used by AHs are electricity, fuel wood, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as given in **Table** 6-22.

Table 6-22: Fuel Sources used by Affected Households

Fuel Sources	No. of AHs			
	Lighting	Space heating	Water heating	Cooking
Electricity	150	16	35	14
Fuel Wood (Gathered)	0	22	22	22
Fuel Wood (Market)	25	94	128	131
LPG	22	11	49	87

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

6.3.12 Family Health

Births and Deaths

130. During the last two years, the AHs had 45 live births and 4 still births. A total of 17 persons died including 4 infants under the age of 2 years, 1 person between the age of 2 to 15 years age, 7 persons between the age of 15 to 60 years and 5 persons above the age of 60 years.

Serious illnesses

131. Serious illnesses in the AHs in the last two years include asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, hepatitis, jaundice, paralysis and tuberculosis (**Table** 6-23). About 47% of the persons suffered from serious illness were treated while 53% are still under treatment from all APs.

Table 6-23: Serious Illness and Outcome

Illness	No. of Persons and Outcome					
	Treated	Persisting	Disability	Lost job or occupation	Death	Total
Tuberculosis	2	1	–	–	–	**3**
Hepatitis	–	-	–	–	–	**-**
Asthma	–	2	–	–	–	**2**
Jaundice	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
Tetanus	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Paralysis	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
Diabetes	1	1	–	–	–	**2**
Cancer	–	1	–	–	–	**1**
Heart disease	3	6	–	–	–	**9**

Illness	No. of Persons and Outcome					
	Treated	Persisting	Disability	Lost job or occupation	Death	Total
Typhoid	5	–	–	–	–	**5**
Other	7	9	–	–	–	**16**
Total	**19**	**21**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**40**
Percentage	**47.5%**	**52.5%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**

Accidents

132. **Table** 6-24 shows the type of accidents that occurred in last two years in the AHs.

Table 6-24: Accidents and Outcome

Type of Accident	No. of Persons and Outcome						Percentage
	Treated	Persisting	Disability	Lost job or occupation	Death	Total	
Road accident	2	–	–	–	–	**2**	50
Accident at work	2	–	–	–	–	**2**	50
Total	**4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4**	
Percentage	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

Common Illnesses

133. As provided in the **Table** 6-25 common illnesses reported by the surveyed households were cold and flu, stomach ache and joint aches.

Table 6-25: Common Illness

Common Illness	Age Group				Total	% of Common Illness
	Adult men (Above 15 years)	Adult Women (Above 15 years)	Children (6 to 14 years)	Infants (0 to 5 years)		
Cold and flu	110	117	90	72	389	64.2
Diarrhea	1	-	1	-	2	0.3
Diabetes	9	16	-	-	25	4.1
Stomach diseases	22	28	4	1	55	9.1
Skin diseases	2	3	2	1	8	1.3
Breathing problems	3	2	-	-	5	0.8
Joint aches	15	28	-	-	43	7.1
Heart Problem	7	6	-	1	14	2.3
Paralysis	1	1	-	-	2	0.3
Jaundice	3	2	-	-	5	0.8
Tuberculosis	-	2	-	-	2	0.3

Common Illness	Age Group				Total	% of Common Illness
	Adult men	Adult Women	Children	Infants		
	(Above 15 years)	(Above 15 years)	(6 to 14 years)	(0 to 5 years)		
Other	17	26	1	12	56	9.2
Total	**190**	**231**	**98**	**87**	**606**	
Percentage	**31.4**	**38.1**	**16.2**	**14.4**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Survey March–April 2017 and June–July 2018

7. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

134. Stakeholders are groups and individuals that are affected by or can affect the outcome of a project. This chapter describes the process of consultation with stakeholders, summarizes their concerns and discusses the mechanism of addressing the raised concerns. This section also elaborates the process that how consultations will be conducted and how information will be disclosed during the LARP updating and implementation.

7.1 Identification of Stakeholders

135. The Project will have direct and indirect impact on local communities. The person who will lose his land, assets and livelihood due to the Project will be classified as “directly affected person” whereas the person who will be affected by the noise, dust and traffic generated as a result of Project activities will be classified as “indirect affected person”.

136. Project stakeholders are all APs and Project beneficiaries.

137. **Table** 7-1 describes the primary and secondary stakeholders of the Project and **Table** 7-2 provides an overview of Stakeholder Engagement.

Table 7-1: Primary and Secondary Stakeholders

Type of Stakeholder	Stakeholder Profile	Role
Primary	All Project affected persons, households, communities, clans and sub–clans;	Affected persons are required to be consulted to identify project impacts and mitigation measures.
	Project owner	Project owners have to implement LAR activities.
	Project beneficiaries – for instance, residents of the project area	Residents of the area who may be benefitted by the project development.
	Host communities	Host communities are required to be consulted as host communities are going to share resources with affected communities.
	Financing institutions like ADB	Financing institutions have their safeguard polices
	Government Departments i.e. Revenue Department, Forest department, education Department	Some of the government departments are also affected by the Project.
Secondary	Government departments/agencies of the KP, District administration, and followers, supply and service providers	District administration and other government departments are responsible to keep law and order in the area
	Project contractors	Project contractor will be dealing with affected communities
	Construction workers	Construction workers will be dealing with affected communities
	mass media/civil society members	Mass media will be monitoring the project
	Consultants and project advisors	Consultants and Project advisers will be developing safeguard documents

Table 7-2: List of Stakeholders and their Relevance for the Project

Stakeholder Group	***Stakeholders***	***Engagement Method***	***Responsibility***	***Frequency***
Government Institutions	• Deputy Commissioner Office/ LAC, Mansehra • Revenue Department • Education Department • Health Department • Social Welfare Department • Forest Department,	• Face-to-face meetings. • Periodic reports	• Social and Environment Unit • Purchase of Land Unit of PMU	• Annually or earlier, if required
Communities being relocated	• Communities with river-dependent livelihoods and being relocated/resettled	• Meetings with the communities • Visit to homes • Group meetings • Sharing of documents in Urdu	• Social and Environment Unit • Purchase of Land Unit of PMU	• On an ongoing basis during resettlement process
Communities within a 500 m buffer of the river	• Communities with river-dependent livelihoods	• Meetings with the communities • Group meetings	• Social and Environment Unit of PMU	• At least once every year
Communities within 1 km of the Project infrastructure	• Communities that may be directly impacted by the Project	• Meetings with the communities • Group meetings • Sharing of documents in Urdu	• Social and Environment Unit of PMU	• At least once every six months

7.2 Information Disclosure

138. The main objective of the consultation and participation is the information disclosure. Information regarding the Project was disseminated to APs in particular and local communities in general from EIA scoping sessions in May 2017. For information disclosure, a background information document in Urdu (**Appendix A)** and maps showing affected structures (**Appendix B**) were shared with the communities. Consultation process included two methodologies - one is door to door individual household consultation carried out in March-April 2017, June-July 2018 and other is group discussions carried out in last week of March and May 2017 and in June-July 2018. the information provided to the 165 AHs and participants to the 27 FGDs with APs and non-APs. In these consultative meetings following points were discussed:

- Project details;
- Construction related impacts;
- Reduction in power outage and revival of the affected economies;
- Land acquisition;
- Relocation of houses and different relocation options; and
- Resettlement issues.

7.3 Disclosure of the Draft LARP and Consultation and Information Disclosure During LARP Updating and Implementation

139. Key features of this LARP have already been disclosed to the APs during RFS, and consultants in March-April 2017, June-July 2018. After finalization and approval of the draft LARP an information booklet having summary of APs and compensation will be prepared specifically for this purpose. This information booklet will be translated into Urdu and will be distributed to all the AHs. It will enable the AHs to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation/income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and relocation assistance, payment procedures available for various types of APs as given in the 'entitlement matrix', and grievance redress mechanism.

140. After finalization and approval of the draft LARP by the ADB, LARP will be disclosed on the websites of ADB and PEDO. Moreover, LARP will be made available at Project field offices for public review. Moreover, after start of land acquisition process more consultations will be conducted with the affected communities before finalization of the LARP.

7.4 Purpose of Consultation and Participation

141. The purpose of consultation and participation is to ensure meaningful and adequate consultation with all stakeholders, particularly the primary stakeholders in the Project area in Project planning processes. Thus, the resettlement planning processes have followed a participatory planning process with local inputs in decision–making, policy development and mitigation measures. Provisions for disclosures and mechanisms for information sharing among the stakeholders are also discussed.

7.5 Consultation Process

142. The consultations involved multiple methods including household level interviews, community meetings and focus group discussions. The consultative process undertaken for the preparation of the draft LARP has included not only AHs, but also the local communities of the area. Special attention was paid to identify the needs of vulnerable groups (such as the poor, women, and elderly), to ensure that their views have been considered in the formulation of the draft LARP. This section summarizes consultations undertaken with the directly affected communities while details of consultations with the communities in the entire study area and other stakeholders are provided in the Stakeholder Consultation Report.

143. Consultations with the AHs were conducted as part of inventory taking of affected lands and other assets. The communities' and especially the AHs' responses to the proposed Project were found to be positive.

144. The consultation team consisted of one Resettlement Expert, one Social Development Expert, one Gender Specialist, started its field work and consultation process in the Project area from 24 March to 19 May 2017 and in June-July 2018 to understand the concerns and grievances of the directly and indirectly affected households (see **Appendix D** for details). For this purpose, consultation team held meetings with men and women groups of Bela Balsehri, Nihan, Dhab, Rehtar, Sangar and Takool settlements. A total of 27 group discussions and consultation sessions were held with 17 groups of men and 11 groups of women, wherein a total 229 persons (134 men and 95 women) participated.

145. During the same consultation sessions APs were informed that after start of the land acquisition process RFS will be updated and communities will be consulted again. **Table** 7-3 provides number of participants in different consultations in different villages and **Figure** 7-1 provides photographic documentation of the consultations.

Table 7-3: Participants in Consultations

Village	Number of Groups			Number of Participants		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Bela Balsehri	6	2	**8**	48	30	78
Nihan	3	2	**5**	27	22	49
Dhab	1	1	**2**	12	9	21
Rehtar	2	2	**4**	16	14	30
Sangar	2		**1**	8	0	8
Takool	1	1	**2**	3	8	11
Rosacha	1	1	**2**	9	7	16
Thubi	1	1	**2**	11	5	16
Total	**17**	**10**	**27**	**134**	**95**	**229**

Source: Field Survey, March–May 2017

Consultation with men at Bela Balsehri

Consultation with men at Nihan

Consultation with men at Rosacha

Male Consultation with men at Rehtar

Note: Keeping in view the local norms photographs of female consultations were not captured

Figure 7-1: Photographic Documentation of Consultations

7.6 Concerns Raised by the Affected Communities

146. The overall attitude of the communities towards the Project was positive, supported the Project and provided substantial assistance to the RFS team for carrying out surveys. People think that the Project is necessary in the current situation of power supply and demand. They are willing to give their lands at a fair price and to work in the Project construction activities.

147. The AHs who will lose their residence mentioned that it is better if resettlement can be avoided with any change in the design of the project and if it is not possible, they are ready to sacrifice for the country. However, they raised their concerns regarding relocation and compensation of their assets. They were told that design team is working on the design of the project and if they found it feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement will be avoided otherwise they will have to cooperate. However, a fair compensation and other allowances such as relocation allowance, self–managed relocation allowance will be provided to them. They were told compensation is based on fair market value and that no depreciation will be deducted from the calculation of compensation for structures.

148. Problem of underreporting was not raised during the discussion. It should be noted that while sales records underreport actual value of the transaction, the calculation of compensation by the DPAC is not only based on official sales records, but also on other factors like the current and potential use, inputs from local land dealers and local knowledge by patwaris (field staff of revenue dept) of actual transactions. They were told that they will be given sufficient time after the payment of compensation to construct their

houses before taking physical possession of their assets. They were also told that if a reasonable number of AHs like, the project can develop relocation sites for them to construct their houses.

149. The concerns raised in the consultation meetings with the directly affected communities are summarized as follows:

- Majority of the APs expressed concern about receiving fair compensation rates and payments for lost assets such as houses, land and trees. They proposed that any land that might be affected due to the Project must be compensated at market prices or that Project authorities could provide communities with land in exchange for the acquired land;
- Incomes would not be restored to current levels and adequate employment opportunities in the Project would not be provided to the local community;
- Access to public and community assets such as mosques, schools and health clinics in post–Project period may not be restored to the current state;
- Outsiders employed in the Project area may breach the privacy of locals especially women;
- Link between right and left bank of the river will be broken due to the submergence of the suspension bridges;
- Proposed labor camp should be shifted to some other place as it is in the middle of the settlement Dab and may create social issues;
- Free electricity should be provided to the local communities;
- APs should be provided regular share in the project benefit;
- Women suggested if government wants to construct this dam government should select any other place without disturbing the residential settlements;
- They said as they came to know that labor camp was constructed in Dhub, they expressed their unhappiness regarding labor camp because it will create social issues due to migration of outsiders in their area;
- Water supply from the springs and streams may dry out as result of Dam construction; and
- Women expressed their fear that due to crushing of tunnel their houses can be affected, land slide will increase and there will be more earthquake in their area.

7.6.1 Relocation Options Discussed

150. As provided in **Table** 7-4 during the household consultations and group discussions it was observed that majority of the affected communities prefer to relocate by themselves. Four AHs are in favor of Project-managed relocation. Communities suggested some relocation sites i.e. Rosacha, Dhab and Thobi, where they can be relocated. Community also suggested that if they have to relocate to the project-developed sites, basic facilities like electricity, education facilities, health facilities and roads should be provided to them.

Table 7-4: Relocation Options

Relocation Options	Number	Percentage
On own land	6	4.7
Project developed site	4	3.1
Within the same village	58	45.0
Within the district	47	36.4
Not decided yet	5	3.9
Others (out of district or country)	9	7.0
Total	**129**	**100.0**

7.6.2 Mechanism of Addressing the Views Emerging from Consultation

151. All feedbacks and concerns from various consultation meetings and surveys have been considered in the design of the LARP. Internal and external monitoring will ensure the implementation of the plan. Following the feedback from consultations following steps will be taken by PEDO.

- Replacement value of affected assets will be paid before taking physical possession of the affected assets and lands.
- All the households who are being affected by the Project will be served a prior notice by the district management on behalf of DC to evacuate their lands and assets after providing the compensation and all the allowances to them. If any household rejects to do so, the household will be approached by the Project authorities. Forced evacuation will be the last resort.
- Priority will be given to the locals in Project-created jobs and labor works during the construction and execution phase. Moreover, severely affected HHs will receive severe impact allowance to restore income levels.
- Community/public assets like school and health facilities already available in the affected villages and will be provided in relocated villages.
- A clause will be added in the contractor's contract documents that they will be confined to their camps and will not breach privacy of local communities.
- Access will be provided wherever it is disturbed.
- Houses affected by the tunneling will be compensated.
- Design of the project is also being reviewed and if it is found possible, design will be changed to avoid/ minimize resettlement and labor camp may be shifted from settlement Dhab.
- Provision of free electricity and benefit sharing is a federal government level decision, Project cannot provide free electricity to anyone.
- The Project is designed after different considerations and minimization of resettlement is one of the considerations and it is not possible at this stage to change Project Design.Project will provide water supply wherever springs are dried.

- If the houses are affected, they will be compensated by the project
- If the houses are affected by the tunneling, AHs will be compensated by the project.
- Workers from inside and outside the Project area will have to respect the local norms as this condition will be made a part of contract of workers.

7.7 Future Consultations

152. The Project management will continue community engagement activities throughout the life of the Project. Community liaison officer (CLO) will be in regular contact with local communities and will visit communities at least twice a month. Moreover, senior staff from the PEDO Social and Environment Unit (SEU) will visit all the communities every three months, depending on the number of concerns raised under each consultation. Ongoing community engagement activities include:

- inform stakeholders of the future developments and their consequences,
- aid in the identification of key impacts associated with the development,
- seek input from key stakeholders on planned activities to increase its positive outcomes and avoid or mitigate negative impacts,
- involve stakeholders in the decision-making of the ESIA and development activities,
- identify appropriate grievance mechanisms. Detailed GRM is provided in **Section 11**,
- determine how stakeholders can be involved in the monitoring of environmental and social impacts of the Project should it proceed. Details on monitoring and evaluations are provided in **Section 12**,
- Ongoing reporting on implementation of LARP activities,
- Ongoing operation of the grievance redress mechanism.

153. The consultations will be undertaken in good faith while remaining impartial. Following good practice principles will be adopted to ensure meaningful and effective engagement/ participation of the stakeholders;

- Cultural sensitivity – this requires respect, understanding, and appreciation for the customs, institutions, values, and norms of the communities.
- Interactive approach – stakeholder engagement should not be limited to the one-way dissemination of information by the project proponent but should include stakeholder input into decision-making processes for the proposed Plan.
- Open, transparent and informative – Stakeholders should have access to relevant information, in a simple and understandable format.
- Inclusive and equitable – ensure all stakeholder groups are represented, including less represented groups such as women, children, elderly and the poor.
- Capacity building – capacity building should be a part of the interaction with stakeholders, wherever appropriate and practicable.

8. Policy Framework

154. This section discusses the principles of the Project Policy and the entitlements of the APs based on the type and degree of their losses. Where there are gaps between the Pakistan Laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), a practical approach has been designed which is consistent with Government practices as well as ADB Policy.

8.1 Eligibility and Entitlement to Compensation and Assistance

8.1.1 Compensation Eligibility

155. Cut-off date: For the acquisition of land and land-based assets under LAA provisions, the cut-off date will be the day when formal declaration of land acquisition under Section-6 of LAA is notified and published in the official gazette. Following this cut-off date, RFS will be updated and include the areas where survey could not be conducted for this draft LARP. During updating of RFS, communities will be informed about the cut-off date and this cut-off date will be announced and publicized by PEDO. Efforts will be ensured that the land acquisition process and impact assessment and census survey for LARP preparation is streamlined to coincide with the cut-off date under LAA provisions and for LARP preparation. However, cut-off date for non-titled landowners will be the last day of RFS for this draft LARP of July 3, 2018

156. Each AP will be documented and issued identification as to confirm his/her presence in the project prior to the final cut-off date and to avoid false and frivolous claims at the time of LARP implementation. The final cut-off date will be disclosed to the APs through consultative meetings, focus group discussions, field surveys and other means of communication including face-to-face communication with communities in close coordination with the heads of the villages. The disclosure of the final cut-off date will be formalized through documentation of consultation meetings and disclosure reports.

157. Persons holding or occupying the land/assets at the Project site on or before the cut-off date and who face physical or economical displacement due to permanent or temporary loss of their assets including land, structures and other assets appended to the land or their livelihood whether full or partial as a consequence of land acquisition or eviction from the Project site will be entitled for compensation and rehabilitation/income restoration provisions under the provisions of this LARP.

158. APs may include (i) persons or legal entities with formal legal rights to acquired land and/or structures in entirety or in part, (ii) persons who have no formal legal rights to land and/or structures lost wholly or in part but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national law, and (iii) persons who lost the land or structure they occupy in entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The eligible DPs entitled for compensation under this LARP may include but not limited to the categories defined below:

i. Owners of land and assets i.e. structures (residential/commercial or of any other use) with formal legal title to land and the recorded occupiers/users of land/assets as provided in the land record registers and cadasters etc.;

ii. APs whose rights are not formal or legal but whose claims are recognized or recognizable under national laws or customs will be eligible for compensation against their affected land/assets. Such APs may include people who have

customary usufruct right to the land that is held either by the community (collectively) or the state or people who have inherited, occupied, and utilized the land for generations but lack title simply because the state has not formalized the land records and issued title to them.

iii. APs without formal legal rights or recognizable claims under national law and customs and may include all squatters, encroachers, tenants, sharecroppers, and wage laborer. Although such APs lack legal or recognizable rights to the land/asset but because of lost assets or impacted livelihoods they will be considered APs eligible to receive compensation for assets other than land and resettlement assistance.

iv. Cultivators or those whose livelihood is dependent on acquired land, business operators of affected commercial structures and their employees whether registered under law or informal and the identified vulnerable groups.

8.1.2 Compensation for Lost Assets

159. APs losing land, structures (residential or commercial), assets, income, crops, trees are entitled for compensation and rehabilitation subsidies, including a relocation subsidy, and a business loss allowance. The compensation for acquired assets will be based on replacement cost. Moreover, following guiding principles will be observed.

Agricultural land

160. Titleholders (recorded land owners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom will be compensated for acquired land either through replacement land parcel of similar type and size (if available) or through cash compensation at full replacement costs including fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued and other applicable payments for acquired land parcel. A 15% CAS will be added to the market value as per LAA provision. APs, with land-based livelihood losing 10% or more of their productive agricultural land will also be entitled to severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year.

161. Informal land users without traditional/recognizable rights and encroachers losing land, will be entitled to land compensation but will be provided compensation for their assets other than land or improvements (if any) made to land. In case of arable land, they will be provided an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost; and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on project situation and AP consultation.

162. Leaseholders or tenants on government land who are registered as per land records/cadasters (if any) will be entitled to either renewal of the lease/tenancy agreement in other plots/parcels of similar type and size or cash refund equivalent to paid lease amount for remaining lease period or mutually agreed period up to a maximum of two (02) years in addition to the standard crop compensation allowed as per entitlement for crop losses. They will also be entitled for compensation on replacement cost basis for improvements (if any) made to the acquired land.

163. Leaseholders/renters on privately owned arable land will receive a cash refund at

the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the affected plot and the duration of the remaining lease period but maximum up to three years and will also be entitled to crop compensation for lost crop and an additional crop. The sharecroppers on privately owned land will be entitled to crop compensation as per their respective share with the land owner based on their sharecropping contract and the compensation in cash will be equivalent to the market value of the gross yield of lost harvest and one (01) additional crop compensation. They will also be entitled for compensation on replacement cost basis for improvements (if any) made to the acquired land.

164. Agricultural laborers, with contracts to be interrupted, will be provided with compensation equal to their salary/daily wage or minimum wage rate.

Residential, Commercial, Public and Community Land

165. Owners - defined as titleholders or legalizable users - will receive cash compensation at replacement cost according to the quantity and quality of the land lost, including all transaction costs. Lessees or rental tenants of residential land will receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the affected plot and the duration of the remaining lease period. Non-titled land users/squatters or encroachers on affected land will not be entitled for compensation for partial loss of acquired/affected land but will be provided with compensation to the extent of improvements (if any) made to the land and rehabilitation/resettlement assistance to offset adverse impacts if any or provision of access to remaining land parcel on secured tenure basis.

166. For the temporary occupation of land, temporary lease arrangement through negotiated settlement following the provision of LAA 1894 will be made. In case of temporary requisition of land, the owners, lessees and tenants will receive a rental fee commensurate with current local land rents for the period of occupation of the land. APs will have guaranteed access to their land and structures located on their remaining land and their land will be restored to its original state. For land temporarily required by the civil works contractor for construction campsite, equipment and stockyards, the terms and conditions of such requisition will be agreed between the contractor and land owners and accordingly private lease agreement will be signed between the Parties. However, PEDO will ensure that the compensation provisions in such private lease agreements are fully consistent with the LARP provisions.

Structures (Residential/Commercial and Other)

167. <u>For the partial loss of structure</u>: The partial structure loss will be determined based on functional/economic viability of remaining structure or possibility for its restoration and to put it into the same use as was before the project. The owners, including non-titled land users/squatters, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost and for the repair of the remaining structure at the market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure. As agreed with PEDO they have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. Lessees and rental tenants receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the lost part of the structure and the duration of the remaining lease period.

168. <u>For the full loss of structure:</u> In case of complete loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/economically unviable for use and its restoration and putting into earlier use is not possible, the owners legal and

legalizable, may choose either (i) the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable value, quantity and quality, including payment for all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), at a relocation site or another location agreeable to the DP, or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. If the market value of a replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, the owner will be paid cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation for age. If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions will be made. Owners have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. Non-titled land users/squatters will be compensated through cash compensation for structure at full replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation/resettlement assistance only. Lessees and rental tenants will receive a cash refund for the rental fee equivalent to the paid advances (if any) and the period for which rent is paid or the remaining lease period but maximum up to 12 months.

Crops

169. All affected landowners/users will be entitled to one-year crop (2 cropping season) compensation to offset any adverse impacts to their income/livelihood due to accrued crop losses because of acquisition of land. The entitlement for crop losses will link to the cultivators including landowners (self-cultivators), leaseholders/sharecroppers and encroachers/squatters etc. Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop proportionate to the arable/cultivated area of lost plot based on current market rate assessed on gross product value of the grown crops or as assessed and provided by the competent government agricultural department. In case of share cropping arrangement between the parties, the compensation will be apportioned between the parties as per share cropping arrangement (either legally stipulated or the traditionally or informally agreed) they had.

Trees

170. Cultivators of affected fruit trees will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost fruit trees assessed at the current market rate of product value multiplied by a i) period required to grow a new tree to the age of production or ii) average years of crops forgone. The required number of years to grow a fruit plant to production age can be different for different tree species however, for compensation purpose 5 years period can be taken as standard and the compensation cost could be calculated by multiplying this standardized period with average production potential and current market rates of the product.. For timber trees, cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current volume. However, the rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. As agreed with the PEDO interested AHs will be allowed to use or sell the timber or firewood of the trees on acquired lands. However, only those trees will be cut by the owner which will be required during construction activities or being submerged by the reservoir and. Where owner will not be interested it will be the responsibility of the contractor to cut the trees and clear the area.

Businesses

171. For the loss of business income (temporary or permanent) due to LAR or

construction activities by the Project, the owner of a business will receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption for at least 3 months if loss is temporary and reversible and for 1 year if the loss is permanent, based on business turn over or tax records produced or in case of non-production of record, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type in same area with tax records available. If tax records are not available, the officially designated minimum wage rate or official poverty line (inflation adjusted), whichever is higher, will be decided by the PEDO based on recommendations by the PIC Resettlement team, will be used as base rate to compute compensation for affected households. Opportunities for project-based job or training to alternative livelihood sources with organizational and logistical support to help the AP secure an alternative income generation activity will be worked into and elaborated in the final LARP. Coordination with relevant governmental and non-governmental organization will be made for this purpose. A framework approach for livelihood restoration is included in the draft LARP and budget has been provided. A more detailed livelihood restoration program will be developed during LARP updating. Additional discussion on the livelihood restoration approach is made in the section on livelihood restoration.

Employment

172. The loss of employment due to LAR or construction activities among all laid-off employees of affected businesses will be compensated through cash compensation equal to the lost wages during the period of employment interruption but maximum up to six (06) months, based on registered wages or tax records if available or PKR 500 x 1800 days (PKR 90,000) whichever is higher. In addition, displaced workers will also be entitled to project-related jobs conditional to their qualifications or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to help establish the laid-off worker in alternative income generation activity. Workers losing their jobs will be documented and the income restoration provisions will be elaborated in the updated LARP.

8.1.3 Compensation for Transitional Impacts

Relocation and shifting

173. Where applicable, the APs will be provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as well as with all related administrative tasks. APs losing their residential or commercial structures and who would need to relocate will be entitled to a one-time relocation allowance of PKR 25,000, and a one-time shifting allowance of PKR 25,000. AHs losing their business and which need to relocate will be provided with a one-time moving assistance of PKR 50,000 for their affected business. All the HHs losing houses and commercial structures will also be eligible for transition allowance equal to 45,000(computed for minimum wage of 15,000 X 3 months).

Transitional support and Rental Assistance

174. APs facing interruption in their livelihood during the period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential/commercial structure will be entitled to transitional support during the transition period of six months. Such transitional support/allowance will be based on officially designated minimum wage/OPL rates and shall be paid to the household head. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation

entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or AP.

175. Rental assistance (residential and commercial) will also be provided as transitional support to facilitate the APs for the temporary relocation of their assets and continue their activities while the replacement assets are provided or the partially damaged structures are restored to their original use. If rented this rental support will be computed in consultation with APs based on prevailing rental value of the affected assets or market rental values of available asset in the relocation site and will be paid as such for a period as agreed. Compensation can be computed through actually paid rates demonstrated though leases or rental contracts. The period required to re-establish partially affected asset or construction of similar new will be determined during preparation of the updated LARP and the rental assistance will be elaborated based on consultations with the APs and other stakeholders.

8.1.4 Income Restoration Measures for significant loss of productive assets and livelihood sources

176. In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding relocation and resettlement costs, APs facing significant loss (loss of 10% or more than 10 % of productive arable land) of productive assets/livelihood source will be entitled to the income restoration measures as explained below:

Support for agriculture-based livelihood

177. In case partial but significant[12] loss of arable land without provision of alternate land but with remaining land functionally viable, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land and compensation of income losses as indicated above, the APs (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land will be provided with financial support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs like land levelling and erosion control, irrigation infrastructure, farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc. as feasible and applicable. Provision of additional financial support will be made by linking with existing micro-finance organizations in the area like NRSP and SRSP. Most of the support will be in the form of enterprise and value-chain development focus training under the community development program to be developed under the project.

178. In case of loss of entire arable land without provision of alternative land, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land as indicated above, the APs (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land will be provided with project-based job-placement or training on alternate employment opportunities as well as with organizational and logistical support to establish the AP in an alternative income generation activity. If possible, PEDO will coordinate and/or cooperate with governmental and non-governmental income generation and micro-enterprise development initiatives.

Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

179. PEDO will ensure that access of the displaced persons to their residences and livelihood sources like agricultural fields, business premises remain open and unrestricted during execution of the project works. To achieve the objective, either obstruction to any known access route will be avoided or alternate access will be provided in technical design as integral to project facilities. The final LARP will elaborate the specific anticipated

[12] More than 10 % of productive arable land.

impacts and outline measures to ensure access.

8.1.5 Special provisions for vulnerable APs

180. All vulnerable APs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, including relocation and income restoration as explained in above sections will be entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash and preference to project-based employment or training with additional financial support and micro-credit facilities as well as organizational and logistical support to help the AP establish an alternative income generation activity. To facilitate the process of training and establishment of a new income generation activity a one-time special assistance equivalent to PKR 50,000 per each vulnerable household will be provided in addition to any income loss compensation and transition allowance, as applicable. Apart from support of the government departments, other resources like support from NGOs will be sought to assist APs for additional financial support and micro-credit facility and accessing the organizational and logistic support to establish alternative means of livelihood. Provision related to preference for project related employment will be reflected in the civil works contracts as well as the agreements between PEDO and the ADB.

8.1.6 Impact on Public Services and Facilities

181. Public services and facilities interrupted and/or displaced due to LAR will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a relocation site. All compensation, relocation and rehabilitation provisions of this LARP are applicable to public services and facilities. These include but are not limited to schools, health centers, community centers, local government administration, water supply, suspension bridges, access road or graveyards. PEDO will ensure that community facilities have been re-established and operational on the alternative sites prior to removing of the old structures to ensure that services to the community are not disrupted.

8.1.7 Change of Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts

182. In case of change in scope of the Project or unanticipated impacts are identified during project implementation that are not covered in the final LARP, an addendum to the LARP following the same standards and entitlements under the final LARP will be prepared to cover these unidentified impacts and losses and the concerned APs will be consulted and LARP addendum provisions will be disclosed to them.

8.1.8 Entitlement Matrix

183. The entitlement matrix for different losses and categories of APs is summarized in **Table** 8-1.

Table 8-1: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	• Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or • Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC[13]) assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% CAS.
		Leaseholder	• Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. .
		Agriculture laborers	• The agricultural laborers facing employment/ wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroacher, Squatter, Non-titled user,	• No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets
Residential/ commercial land	All land losses	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	• Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% CAS all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Lessee, tenant	• Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/ leaseholder	• Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with APs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters, encroachers)	• No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	• Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; • Restoration of land to original state; and • Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	• Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies

[13] Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			for irrigation (if applicable) • Restoration of land to original state; and • Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	• Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	• Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. • Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	• Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation: computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs. • The AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	• Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; • Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
3. CROPS	Affected crops	Cultivator	• Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the Agricultural Department.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	• Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. TREES	Affected crops	Landowner/ cultivator	• Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of yield

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. • Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	• Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share. • AHs will be allowed to take timber and firewood of the after cutting them by the EA.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Impact	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure	All APs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	• One-time shifting allowance of PKR 25,000 per affected household • One-time structure relocation allowance of PKR 25,000 per affected structure • One-time business moving assistance of PKR 50,000 for every AHs having to relocate their business
House rent requirement during transition	Relocating APs requiring temporary accommodation while new structures are being built on alternative site	All APs including tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	• Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed based on prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting house or commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs including tenants required to relocate	• On a case to case basis, the residential structure owner APs will be provided with transitional allowance during the transition period (initially calculated at 6 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of arable productive land	All landowner/ land user APs with land-based livelihood.	• Severe impact allowance equal to PKR 50,000 per HH.
	Complete loss of commercial structure	All structure owners/ occupier APs facing business loss.	• severe impact allowance equal to PKR 50,000 per HH.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	Temporary / permanent loss of arable land??	All APs with Arable land-based livelihoods affected	• Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land-based compensation is not possible non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the APs: • **Partial loss of arable land:** APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. • **Full Loss of arable land:** Project-based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood. A livelihood restoration program will be developed.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	• Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	• Cash compensation equal to lost income duration of interruption or at least 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	• Cash compensation equal to lost income for 12 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate and • Provision of project-based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program will be developed.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	• Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 6 months (if temporary) and for 12 months (if permanent) or PKR 500 x 180 days (PKR 90,000) whichever is higher. • In addition, AP will be considered for project-based employment based on his/her qualification or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program will be developed

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	• Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable Households	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable households including those below the poverty line, the landless, AHs headed by an elderly, disabled or women with dependents and no other income source, and indigenous peoples.	In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section,1 to 6 the vulnerable APs will be provided with: • A special assistance of one-time payment of PKR 50,000/- (fifty thousand). • Preference for provision of project-based employment. • Assistance to access legal and affordable adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable. • Training support for livelihood restoration.
9. UN Anticipated IMPACT			
Concerned Affected Persons	Loss of assets and/or loss of livelihood.	The unforeseen impacts will be identified through a special survey by the PMU. The entitlements will be approved by the PMU	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework.

8.1.9 Measures to Deal with Legal and Administrative Impediments to Compensation

184. A condition for commencing civil works is the completion of compensation payments and provision of allowances to APs in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix. However, there are cases when compensation cannot be disbursed to certain APs due to legal and administrative impediments. APs who are unable to receive their compensation include:

i. APs who did not accept the award due to objection to (a) the measurement of the land or affected asset, (b) the amount of compensation, (c) the person to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested;

ii. Absentee land owners (APs living overseas or in other parts of the country), and without an authorized representative to collect compensation;

iii. APs with pending inheritance mutations;

iv. APs unenthusiastic to collect meager compensation amount;

v. APs unable to alienate the acquired asset like juveniles with no legally documented guardian or due to other issues.

185. Compensation for both land and non-land assets is deemed to have been paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to APs or deposited into their bank account, or in the district treasury ready to be withdrawn at any time the impediment is resolved.

186. Although compensation of these APs is beyond the control of PEDO and are mainly dependent of the actions of the APs or ruling/decision from a third-party i.e. the court or BOR, PEDO will exert good-faith efforts to (a) contact and notify APs through their last known address, village heads or kins; (b) inform APs who to contact or where to proceed to collect their compensation; and (c) explore possible actions that may help them receive their compensation.

187. PEDO, with support from PIC will undertake continued community consultations and outreach to locate, assist and guide APs with legal and administrative impediments. PEDO will conduct multiple visits[14] to villages with pending compensation payments, organizing village meetings, posting of notices in public places, serving notices at last known address of APs and publishing the names of unpaid APs in the print media is needed to demonstrate that due efforts were conducted in addressing cases with impediments.

[14] Repeated visits in three consecutive months scheduled for each village by the Land Acquisition Collector/PEDO to deliver compensation to unpaid APs and identify those with legal and administrative impediments. The repeated visits should be documented showing visit schedule, information disclosure reports, list of persons met and field visit reports duly endorsed by the local community and the village headman confirming number of identified APs with legal and administrative impediments.

9. Relocation and Livelihood Restoration

9.1 Relocation of Households

188. During the household consultations and group discussions, majority of the AHs indicated that they prefer to relocate by themselves within the village or district. Fifty-eight AHs (45%) want to resettle within same village where they can purchase land, 47 AHs (36%) want to purchase land within the district to resettle, 9 AHs (7%) want to relocate in other parts of the country while, 5 AHs (4%) are undecided. There are 4 AHs (3%) which are in favor of Project-managed relocation (**Table** 7-4).

189. Based on community preference, it is planned that AHs will be provided compensation amount and resettlement allowances and will be supported to construct their houses on their own. All AHs requiring relocation will be given sufficient time (6 months) after the payment of compensation and allowance to arrange their housing before vacating their current houses. Moreover, AHs losing their residential structures will be entitled to a one-time relocation allowance of PKR 25,000 per affected structure, and a one-time shifting allowance of PKR 25,000 per household on an average. AHs losing their commercial structures and requiring relocation will be provided with a one-time moving assistance of PKR 50,000 for their affected business. Rental assistance (residential and commercial) will also be provided as transitional support to facilitate the APs for the temporary relocation of their assets and continue their activities while the replacement assets are restored. One HH will be provided PKR 15,000/month for three months. But this amount and duration may be adjusted during implementation. Moreover, the APs will be provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as well as with all related administrative tasks. AHs usually have their contacts and can purchase plots from their relatives and friends within the same village. To supplement this, CLO will conduct a market survey in the affected villages to locate people willing to sell their plots and provide such information to the AHs.

9.2 Livelihood Restoration

190. As provided in **Section 5.3.7** *(Loss of Livelihood)*, out of 165 AHs, 105 will lose part of their livelihood in terms of cultivated land loss and loss of commercial structures. They will be compensated for their lands, crops and structures. Out of these 105 AHs, 71 will lose more than 10% of their productive land. Every household losing his livelihood resources or places of income generation due to Project interventions will be supported with income and livelihood restoration assistance. Livelihood restoration activities include monetary and non-monetary measures. Moreover, AHs losing equal or more than 10% of their productive land will also be eligible for severe impact allowance.

191. Project implementation will require human resources; both skilled and unskilled labor will be needed over a long period of time. Employment is a key element of the socio-economy and may have important positive impact in the short-term, as well as longer term. A proper employment policy will enhance positive impacts. Main components of the policy are local employments, trainings and credit. At least one male and one female from every affected HH will be eligible for employment/labor or training or loan based on their willingness, based on the project requirement. Later on this activity can also be extended to unaffected households of the area.

Promotion of local employment

192. Using labor from community members will be prioritized during construction work. contractors will be required to employ at least 50% of unskilled workers and 10% of skilled workers, including women, from the local community. A more detailed recruitment policy will be developed by the contractor to ensure that a minimum quota of employees, including women, are recruited from the local community, if skills are available. This policy must detail:

- Job announcement procedures
- Selection and recruitment process through positive discrimination process
- Criteria and selection procedure
- This policy must be applied by all contractors
- Monitoring must be undertaken by the PEDO.

Trainings

193. The construction works will require special skills. The APs as well as locals do not possess these skills, thus training will be needed for some works (welding, plumbing, driving etc.) for the locals. For this purpose, the Project will arrange training of local people to facilitate employment during Project implementation and for works outside the project. One person from every interested affected household will be eligible for the training. A training program for livelihood development/restoration under the community development subcomponent of the project will be prepared. SEU will receive applications from the interested AHs and after scrutiny of the applications will finalize the list of the APs who will receive these trainings in different disciplines. PMU will arrange trainings of the APs from one or more reputed vocational training institutions within Pakistan for this purpose a sufficient amount will be allocated in the budget of the LARP. This training process will start soon after the final LARP is approved. Further, the PMU will include necessary clauses in construction contracts to facilitate the employment of APs and their dependents when workers for construction activities are recruited. PMU will monitor the training activity internally. The external resettlement monitor (ERM) will monitor it externally based on the following indicators:

- Approved list of trainees,
- Schedule of trainings,
- Allocated budget,
- Enrolment of trainees in vocational training institutions, and
- Induction of trained APs in construction activities.

194. For the implementation of the community development program an NGO will be hired. Terms of reference of Consultant-NGO for implementing community support/development Program are provided as **Appendix K**.

Provision of loans

195. After receiving trainings, it is a possibility that all the trained APs may not be engaged in Project-related activities. SEU will establish linkages of the trained or untrained APs to the banks and micro-credit organizations and loans could be proposed to people

willing to improve, expand or launch their businesses. A detailed Livelihood restoration plan is developed under the project.

9.3 Relocation of Public and Community Infrastructure

196. As discussed with the relevant institutions and communities (appendix D) public and community structures will be relocated in the same villages on acquired lands for the same purpose by the financial support of the Project. Suitable land will be identified by the project and relevant authorities with participation from local communities. PEDO will ensure that the buildings on the alternative sites have been constructed and services have been shifted before allowing the demolition of the structures to ensure that there is no disruption in the services provided by these facilities. The updated LARP will provide a complete list of affected public and community infrastructure affected and suitable mitigation measures, including locations for rebuilding the infrastructure services and the associated costs.

10. Institutional Framework

10.1 Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO)

197. PEDO will be overall responsible for resettlement and land acquisition for the Project. PEDO is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) assisted by five General Managers and six Chief Engineers. GM hydel (PEDO) is responsible for oversight of the entire Hydropower Development Investment Program (MFF). Organizational chart of PEDO is provided in **Figure** 10-1. PEDO will ensure that both SPS and LAA requirements are met and that fund flows for both are defined, agreed and ensured to be functional. Responsibilities of PEDO will be to:

- Ensure availability of budget and staff for all activities
- Form PMU and other necessary committees;
- Monitor the effectiveness of programs; and
- Cross–agency coordination

10.2 Project Management Unit (PMU)

198. PEDO has already established a PMU for the Project. For the efficient implementation and management of resettlement activities a Social and Environment and Social Unit (ESU) and a Purchase of Land Unit (PLU) will be established within the PMU. The ESU and PLU will be accountable and responsible for the updating and disclosure of the LARP, consultation of key stakeholders, ensuring functional GRM and implementation of the LARP of the project while PLU will be in close contact with revenue department to update land records and for disbursement of payments due under LAA. The PMU will perform the following tasks:

i. Ensure that the required funds for land acquisition and resettlement for LAA and SPS related mitigation are approved and available;

ii. Synchronize resettlement activities with the Project construction schedule;

iii. Ensure that all eligible APs are identified, provided with their respective entitlements according to the resettlement policy and are relocated / compensated as per the implementation schedule;

iv. Work closely with the concerned district government's office to collect data for assessment of eligible persons and their entitlements as per LARP policy

v. Liaise with the RDs regarding timely acquisition of lands required for the Project and payment of compensation in a transparent way and ensure that these activities are completed as per schedule;

vi. Negotiate with contractors for arranging employment for APs in construction works;

vii. Ensure to comply the safeguard management of resettlement, gender and grievance redress;

viii. Disclose information and involve APs in the LARP process; and,

ix. Monitor and report on social/LAR/Environment issues compliance during implementation;

10.3 Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)

199. For updating and implementation of the LARP, PMU will also have support of a Project Implementation Consultant (PIC). PIC will include a full-time Resettlement Consultant and four Community Liaison Officers (CLO). As PIC will be supporting ESU and PLU of PMU most of its responsibilities overlap with them. PIC will be responsible for the following:

i. Orient and coordinate closely with the BOR and relevant departments to ensure that calculation of compensation and assistance follows the policy provisions in the draft LARP;

ii. Support the PMU in the conduct of regular consultations with AHs in preparing and implementing the LARP;

iii. Prepare the final LARP for ADB review, including any subsequent update or corrective actions in case of emerging or unforeseen impacts, as required;

iv. Disclose the final LARP to the AHs after translating the summary of LARP in local language (Urdu/ Pashtu) to make it more understandable.

v. Update, and maintain the database on the AHs and their assets needed the effective implementation and monitoring of LAR activities;

vi. Prepare an action plan to implement the LARP;

vii. Facilitate the formation and orientation of the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) for the community complaints resolution;

viii. Help resolve grievances of AHs, monitor and regularly report on the implementation of the grievance redress mechanism, and maintain a grievance log;

ix. Support the PMU in the effective implementation of the LARP, including the livelihood restoration activities;

x. Distribute the notices to the entitled AHs regarding their payment of compensation;

xi. Facilitate the AHs in completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments;

xii. Develop a close interaction with the AHs/community to address their possible concerns;

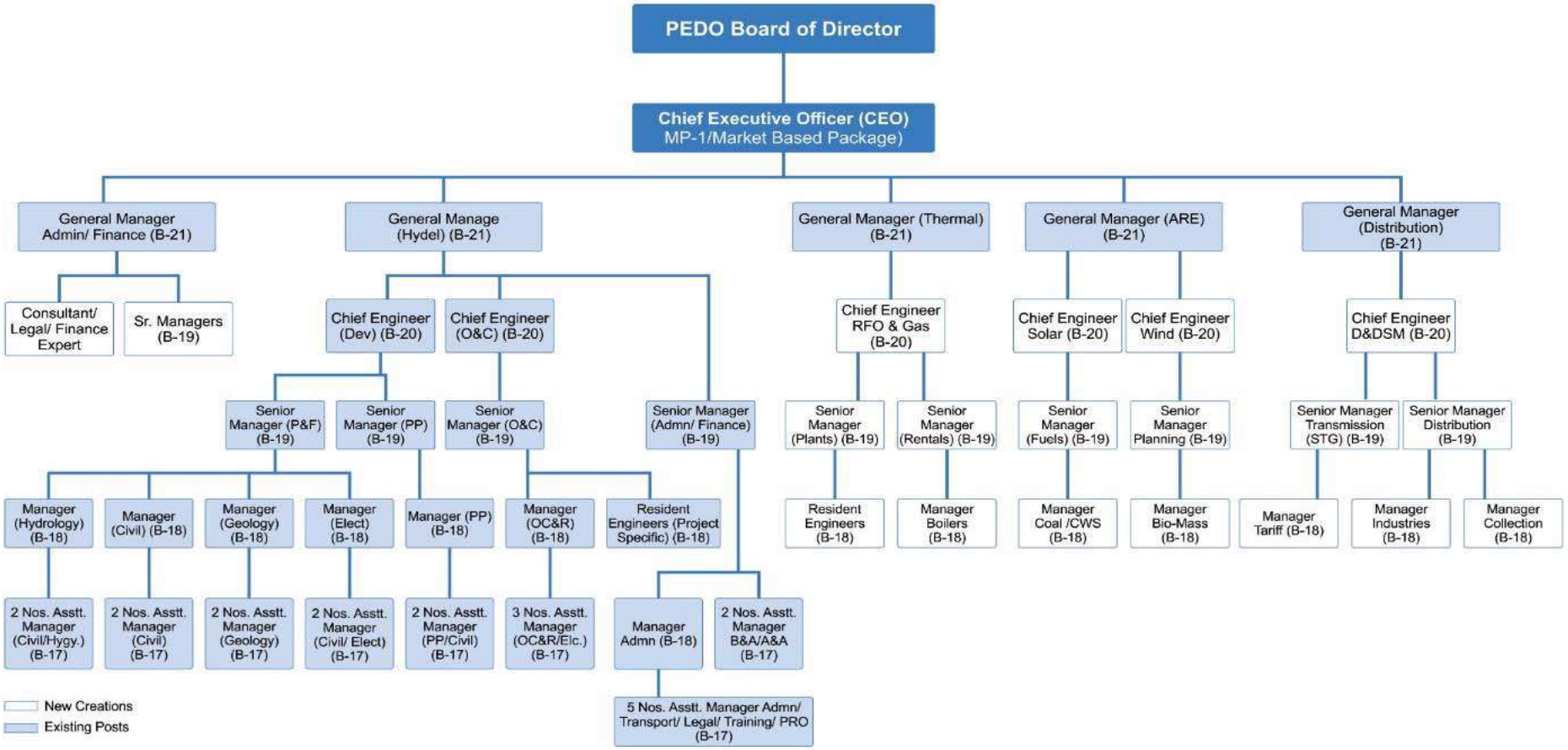
xiii. Provide proper guidance for the submission of AHs' claims for compensation;

xiv. Help the AHs to put their complaints (if any) in front of the GRC, if still issue not resolved consult the court of law;

xv. Explore the possibility and facilitate land swapping and land consolidation to assist AHs in improving the viability of their remaining plots;

xvi. Prepare monthly progress report on the LARP implementation for submission to the PMU, and a semi-annual internal monitoring report for submission to ADB; and,

xvii. Help AHs in other related activities.



Note: I. Organogram is showing posts up to Asstt. Managers only.
II. The PMUs/PDs under independent PC-I/PC-II will fall under respective General Managers.
III. The existing posts of Director Finance/Admn will continue as Sr. Manager Finance/Admn for the Hydel Wing of PEDO.
IV. The Existing Ministerial Staff of the Hydel Wing of PEDO will also continue with same nomenclature.
V. The grades has been prepared according to the hierarchy of Posts.
VI. Supporting staff with the new GMs is shown in the Budget Working Paper.

Figure 10-1: Organizational Chart of PEDO

10.4 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

200. Two-tier GRCs, one at village level and one at project level will be established for addressing conflicts and appeal procedures regarding eligibility and entitlements as well as the implementation of the resettlement activities. The GRCs will receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances from APs. Detailed grievance redress mechanism is provided in **Section 11**.

10.5 Allowance Disbursement Committee (ADC)

201. All the compensations assessed through land award will be paid to the AHs through RD however, PMU will pay the allowances assessed in final LARP to the eligible AHs directly. For disbursement of allowances an allowance disbursement committee will be formed within PMU. Allowance disbursement committee will be headed by the PD and at least one member from ESU and at least one member from PLU will be the members of this allowance disbursement committee. ADC will be responsible for the disbursement of resettlement allowances like Vulnerability Allowance, Structure Relocation Allowance, Shifting Allowance for Houses, Shifting Allowance for Commercial Structures. Transition Allowance, Business Moving Assistance, House Rent and Severe Impact Allowance.

10.6 External Monitoring Agency

202. PMU of PEDO will hire an independent External Resettlement Monitor (ERM) who will conduct independent monitoring and evaluation during LARP implementation. The ERM will:

- Review the implementation progress and prepare audit reports confirming if compensation activities have been completed and recommending if site can be handed over to the contractor for construction;
- Evaluate the level of achievement of objectives; and
- Identify the gaps (if any) and propose remedial measures to be taken.

203. Details on monitoring and evaluation are provided in **Section 12**

10.7 Board of Revenue

204. The KP Board of Revenue (BoR) has function of land acquisition and power to approve the allocating/granting land for projects of public interest with conditions.

205. Land acquisition functions rest with BOR but the land rights in the rural areas are administered by the district Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) on behalf of the BOR. The LAC has the power and responsibility to acquire land and to assess compensation of property. The actual land acquisition is undertaken by the deputy commissioner of the concerned district, who for the purposes of the land acquisition has the title of Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). The key responsibilities of the LAC include:

- Preliminary Notification of section 4, 5 and 6 that a land is required for public purpose and required land can be surveyed.
- After surveys LAC declares that the land is needed or not for public purpose.
- LAC give notice to all APs that the government intends to take possession of the land. If they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be

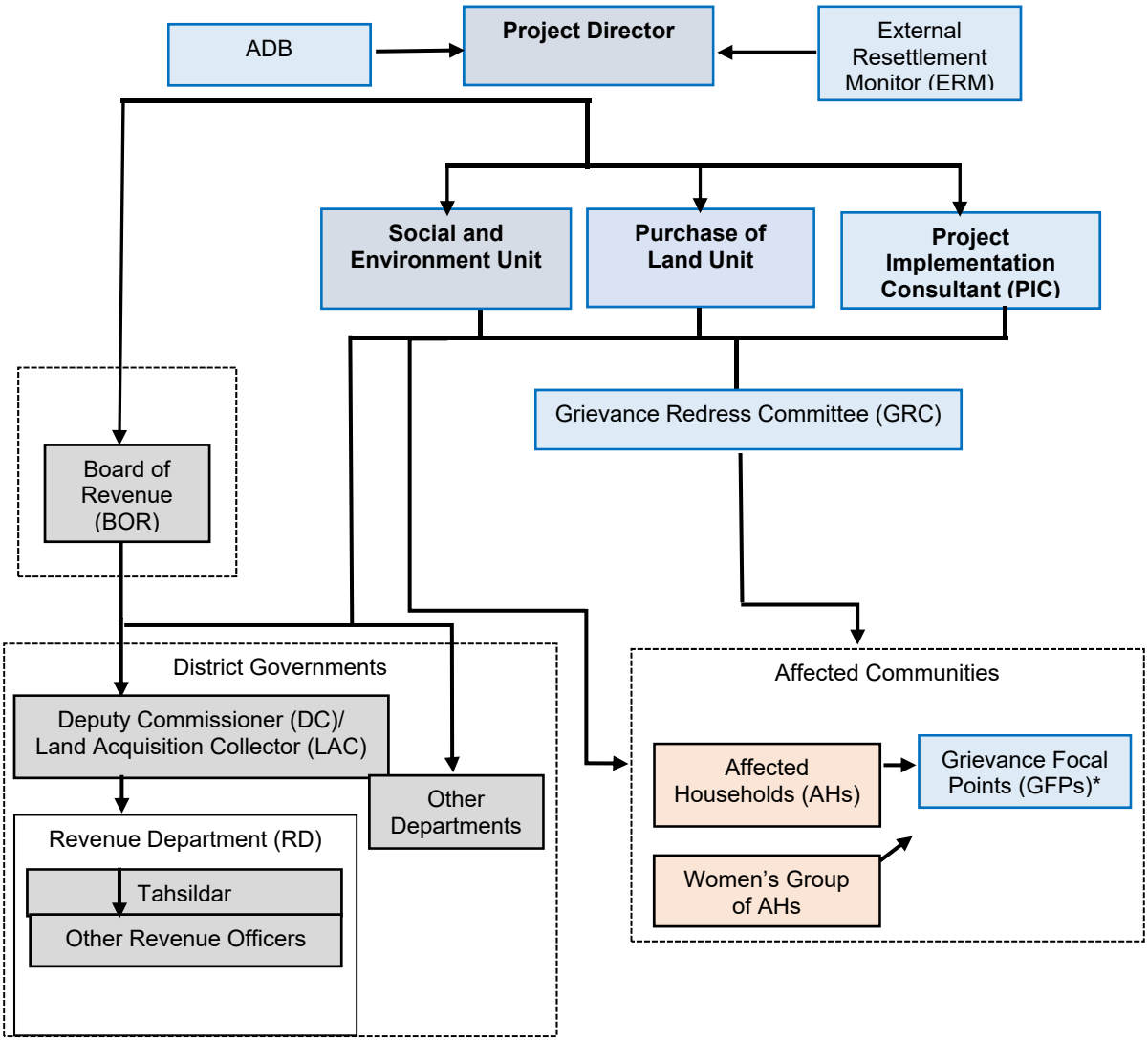
made to him at an appointed time.

- LAC records statements of APs in the land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee and tenant or otherwise.
- Land Acquisition Collector to make inquiries into the measurements, value and claim and issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
- LAC is responsible for the disbursement of compensation payments to the affected people with the finances provided by the relevant department or organization.
- LAC is responsible to transfer physical possession of the land to the concerned department or organization and transfer the mutation papers.

206. The DC Mansehra, who also acts as LAC under LAA 1894, will assign the concerned *Tehsildar* to manage the entire land acquisition. Other staff members of the DRD, called "*Quanogo"* (clerical Staff of DRD) and *Patwari* (field Staff of DRD) will carry out title identification and verification of the ownership.

207. LAC is also responsible to coordinate with other government departments like Forest department, Buildings and Works department and agriculture department.

208. An organogram of institutional arrangements is presented in **Figure** 10-2 and role and responsibilities of concerned institutions is provided in **Table** 10-1



*GFPs: One literate male and one literate female from each community

Figure 10-2: Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of Resettlement Action Plans

Table 10-1: Responsibilities of Concerned Institutions

No.	Institutions	Responsibilities
1	Project Management Unit (PMU)	• Ensure that the required funds for land acquisition and resettlement for LAA and SPS related mitigation are approved and available; • Synchronize resettlement activities with the Project construction schedule;
2	Environment and Social Unit (ESU)	• Ensure that all eligible APs are identified, provided with their respective entitlements according to the resettlement policy and are relocated / compensated as per the implementation schedule; • Work closely with the concerned district government's office to collect data for assessment of eligible persons and their entitlements

No.	Institutions	Responsibilities
		as per LARP policy • Negotiate with contractors for arranging employment for APs in construction works; • Ensure to comply the safeguard management of resettlement, gender and grievance redress; • Disclose information and involve APs in the LARP process; and, • Monitor and report on social/LAR/Environment issues compliance during implementation;
3	Purchase of Land Unit (PLU)	• Liaise with the RDs regarding timely acquisition of lands required for the Project and payment of compensation in a transparent way and ensure that these activities are completed as per schedule. • Support RD in updating land records
4	Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)	• Updated RFS • Support the PMU in the conduct of regular consultations with AHs in preparing and implementing the LARP; • Prepare the final LARP for ADB review, including any subsequent update or corrective actions in case of emerging or unforeseen impacts, as required; • Disclose the final LARP to the AHs after translating the summary of LARP in local language (Urdu/ Pashtu) to make it more understandable. • LARP implementation and internal monitoring; • Implementation of GRM
5	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	• GRC will ensure that all grievances related to social issues are registered, formally recorded, reviewed, resolved and the concerned person is informed in a timely manner. • The Project GRC will work as a forum to resolve complaints not resolved at village GRC.
6	External Resettlement Monitor (ERM)	• Assessment of implementation progress, • Rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines, • Early identification of issues, • Resolving problems faced by the APs
7	Board of Revenue (BoR)	• On request of Executing Agency notification of section 4, 5 and 6 that a land is required for public purpose and required land can be surveyed. • Inventory of affected assets. • Assessment of market Value of the affected assets. • Review of claims of the APs and decision. • Issuance of final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation. • Disbursement of awarded compensations. • Transfer of physical possession of the land to the concerned department or organization and transfer the mutation papers.

11. Grievance Redress Mechanism

209. Timely and effective redress of stakeholder grievances will contribute to bringing sustainability in the operations of a project. It will help advocate the process of forming and strengthening relationships between project management and the stakeholder community groups and bridge any gaps to create a common understanding, helping the project management to efficiently operate in the area.

210. To register and resolve the grievances of the APs in this process, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established. The proposed mechanism will be based on two–tear grievance redress committees—at village level and at Project level. The proposed GRM will help achieve the objectives of sustainability by dealing with the environmental and social issues of the Project in a timely manner.

211. The village–level GRC will be established to engage village–level community members/leaders to participate in the decision–making processes and to have “voices” of the aggrieved person/communities in the grievance redress procedures. This will also enhance local ownership of the Project. Having members based in the village, the village–level GRC will be helpful in resolving the grievances quickly often without going into lengthy documentation. The local participation will further build local capacity in dispute resolution and decision–making and provide leadership support in the implementation of the Project. Cases which are not satisfactorily resolved or affected persons remain aggrieved, the case will then be forwarded to the Project–level GRC as the prime floor for resolution of the grievances.

212. The purpose of the GRM is to facilitate the resolving of disputes without going into litigation. In this regard, the decision of the Project level GRC will be final within the GRM. However, if any disputant remains dissatisfied with the GRC activities and outcome, the disputant can seek redress from a court of law courts at any point in time irrespective of the involvement of the GRM.

213. Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) will be responsible for:

1. Establishing the GRM at each village level and at the project level. The GRM will be established as soon as PC–1 of a project is approved.
2. PMU must ensure that the community is informed of the mechanism to redress complaints.

11.1 Grievance Redress Committees

214. The Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) are to ensure accessibility, fairness and independence of the procedures. The GRCs will be established at two–levels:

1. Village GRC, with the scope limited within the village; and
2. Project GRC, covering all the project affected villages.

215. The composition of the two committees is shown in **Table** 11-1.

Table 11-1: Members of GRC

Organization	Village GRC	Project GRC
PEDO	Field staff of PMU (PEDO) Chairperson	Representative from PMU (PEDO) Chairperson
Revenue Department	Concerned Patwari	LAC or LAC's Representative
Community	One or two elders nominated by the community	One or two elders nominated by the community

some government agencies may be invited to the GRC on a need basis. For the village-level GRC, 2 GRCs are envisioned – one at the reservoir area which covers 4 settlements and one at the power house area which covers 2 settlements.

11.2 GRC's Scope of Work

216. The scope of work of the GRC shall include:

i. The village GRC will ensure that all grievances related to social and environmental issues are registered, formally recorded, reviewed, resolved and the concerned person is informed in a timely manner.

ii. The Project GRC will work as a forum to resolve complaints not resolved at village GRC.

iii. GRC will not consider complaints related to the procurements or with any matters pending in the court of law. The GRC will primarily address LAR related concerns.

iv. In resolving the disputes, the GRCs would take into consideration the following:

a. Merit of the complaints/case received for consideration;

b. Evidences to take a decision on the complaint;

c. Witness statements;

d. Plausibility of the case in the light of related project activity;

e. Applicable laws, to applicable laws, the LARP and ADB SPS 2009;

f. Observations made on the field; and

g. Available information on previous complaints of similar nature.

11.3 Approval and Orientation of GRC Members

217. The GRC members will be selected according to their responsibility and personal integrity. Community members of the village level GRCs will be selected after consultation with the communities. Community members of Project level GRCs will be nominated by the affected community. All GRCs' members will be approved and notified by the Project Director.

218. All GRC members will attend a training and orientation meeting prior to commencement of their work. The training will be provided by competent technical experts in social/resettlement and environmental management. The training will address the policy aspects, compliance requirements, expectations of the community, and need for rapport and communication with the affected communities, and finally need for independence and

transparent views in dealing with grievances.

11.4 Dissemination of GRCs

219. After notification of all the GRCs information regarding GRCs will be disseminated in all the concerned villages by the Environment and Social Unit of the PMU. Information dissemination will comprise the following;

- List of GRC members including address and contact numbers.
- GRC scope of work.
- Grievance redress procedure.

11.5 Grievance Redress Procedure

220. Following procedure will be adopted to resolve grievances received by the GRCs. The grievance mechanism will be made public through public consultations by the Environment and Social Unit of PMU and Consultant. Grievance redress procedure is summarized in **Table** 11-2.

Table 11-2: Members of GRC

Procedure	Responsibility	Time Frame
Filing of Grievances at village GRC	Complainant and village GRC member	
Registration of the complaint in complaint register of village GRC	Secretary of village GRC	On receipt of the complaint
Call a village GRC meeting	Secretary of village GRC	On receipt of the complaint
Preparation of relevant documents	Secretary of village GRC	Within 10 Days
Investigation and decision of village GRC	village GRC members	Within 10 Days from registration of the complaint
Conducting village GRC meeting	village GRC members	Within 15 Days
Follow–up action if required	chairperson of the village GRC	Case to case basis
Filing of Grievances at Project GRC	Complainant and secretary of village GRC	
Registration of the complaint in complaint register of Project GRC	Secretary of Project GRC	On receipt of the complaint
Call a Project GRC meeting	Secretary of Project GRC	On receipt of the complaint
Preparation of relevant documents	Secretary of Project GRC	Within 10 Days
Conducting Project GRC meeting	Project GRC members	Within 10 Days
Investigation and decision of Project GRC	Project GRC members	Within 10 Days from registration of the complaint
Follow–up action (if required)	chairperson of the Project GRC	Case to case basis

11.5.1 Filing of Grievances to Village GRC

221. For grievances related to social and environmental safeguards, the aggrieved person (or their authorized representatives) may file a grievance with the village–level GRC in one of the following ways:

i. Submit a written complaint to any member of the village GRC or oral complaints which will be recorded by the complaint receiving GRC member(s) in a grievance registration and action form.

ii. Given the local cultural context, any aggrieved women may submit complaints to GRCs directly or through the head of the household.

222. For complaints registration Complaint Registration Forms will be available with the secretary of the village level GRCs and complaints will be registered on Grievance Log. Templates of Complaints Registration Forms, Grievance Log of village level GRC and Grievance Log of Project level GRC are provided as **Appendix I, Appendix J** and **Appendix K**.

11.5.2 Hearing and Resolution of the Cases by Village GRC

223. The procedure for hearing and resolution of the complaint will be as follows:

i. On receipt of a complaint:

- Secretary of village GRC will log the complaint in a register called Complaint Register.
- Contact other members of the GRC to conduct a meeting within 10 calendar days of the logging of the complaint.
- If needed, request the complainant or his representative to meet the Village GRC on the appointed date to discuss his complaint.
- Prepare all the relevant information and document relevant to the complaint prior to the meeting and provide copies to all members.

ii. The GRC will meet on the appointed date during which it may:

- Deliberate on the nature and circumstances of the complaint;
- Investigate the complaint based on evidence provided by the complainant and other information available to the project and GRC members;
- Meet with the complainant and other persons;
- Visit the site; and
- Take a decision.

iii. If the GRC needs extra time to investigate or deliberate on the complaint, the secretary will inform the complainant of the time when a decision is expected. In any case, all complaints shall be resolved within 15 calendar days of logging.

iv. Once the complaint is resolved the secretary will document the decision and prepare full documentation on the process including minutes of meeting, photographs of visits, documents reviewed, and reasons of the decision.

v. The GRC will ensure that the complainant is fully informed of the decision and is also informed about his/her right to appeal to the Project GRC and to the court of law at any point.

vi. In case follow–up action is required, the chairperson of the village GRC will ensure that the actions are taken and are documented.

11.5.3 Hearing and Resolution of the Cases by Project GRC

224. The procedure for hearing and resolution of the complaint by the Project GRC will be as follows:

i. On receipt of a complaint from:

- Secretary of Project GRC will request all the concerned documentation from the secretary of the concerned village GRC.
- Contact other members of the Project GRC to conduct a meeting within 10 calendar days of the logging of the complaint to the Project GRC.
- If needed, request the complainant or his representative to meet the Project GRC on the appointed date and place to discuss his complaint.
- If needed, request the members of the village GRC to meet the Project GRC on the appointed date and place.
- Prepare all the relevant information and document relevant to the complaint prior to the meeting and provide copies to all members.

ii. The Project GRC will meet on the appointed date during which it may:

- Deliberate on the nature and circumstances of the complaint;
- Investigate the complaint;
- Meet with the complainant and other persons;
- Visit the site; and
- Take a decision.

iii. If the GRC needs extra time to investigate or deliberate on the complaint, the secretary will inform the complainant of the time when a decision is expected. In any case, efforts will be made to resolve the complaint is resolved as soon as possible.

iv. Once the complaint is resolved the secretary will document the decision and prepare full documentation on the process including minutes of meeting, photographs of visits, documents reviewed, and reasons of the decision.

v. The GRC will ensure that the complainant is fully informed of the decision and is also informed about his/her right to appeal to the court of law.

vi. In case follow–up action is required; the chairperson of the Project GRC will ensure that the actions are taken and are documented.

11.5.4 GRM related information and documentation

225. The Project Director (PD) PMU will ensure that it receives copies of all complaints, meeting notices, decisions, and documentations related to proceedings of the village and Project GRCs.

226. The PMU will maintain complete record of the complaints in a database or tabular form consisting of the fields provided in **Table** 11-3.

Table 11-3: Database of GRC

Project: Balakot Hydropower Development Project

Complaint Number	Village	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint*	Date of logging the complaint	Date of first meeting of village GRC	Summary of meeting	Summary of Field visit	Date of decision of village GRC	Follow–up actions by the village GRC	Date of logging of complaint with Project GRC	Date of first meeting of Project GRC	Summary of meeting	Date of decision of Project GRC	Follow–up actions by the Project GRC	Implementations on proposed actions
1															
2															
3															

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

227. This chapter presents the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system which is a continuous process of collecting, collating and analyzing information about the progress of LARP implementation and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses of the process. Periodic evaluation of the process and the outcomes will enable PEDO to assess whether the entitlements and actions required under the LARP were provided as stipulated and whether the livelihoods and standard of living of the APs were maintained or improved. In case of any gaps identify corrective measures to achieve the desired goals and objectives of the LARP.

12.1 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

228. The objective of the M&E system presented herein is not only to assist to mitigate impacts of the Project but also enhance the delivery capacity of PEDO with regard to resettlement implementation. Further, the system will serve as a tool to ensure prompt LARP implementation for the PMU and its ESU/PLU as well as the LAR consultants. M&E ensures review and accountability, as well as corrective actions as required.

229. The M&E will obtain feedback from target populations and the field operatives to facilitate formulation of remediation measures when required and as a result ensure achievement of targets within schedule. M&E will be carried out through collecting and analyzing information from the field and verifying the progress reporting on resettlement implementation progress and its effectiveness. It will ensure that inputs are provided, procedures are followed, and outputs are monitored and verified as per approved plan and schedule of action. A database with geographic information system (GIS) will be developed for the purpose of the ongoing monitoring and also for ex–post evaluation.

230. Monitoring and reporting mechanism of resettlement related operations involves a two–pronged approach. Monitoring will be done both internally and externally, to provide feedback to PMU and to assess the effectiveness of the LARP and its implementation. Monitoring will be carried at all three stages of LARP implementation: preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. Monitoring and reporting activities help in:

- Assessment of implementation progress,
- Rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines,
- Early identification of issues,
- Resolving problems faced by the APs, and
- Developing solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives.

231. Land acquisition and resettlement activities will be monitored internally by PMU through PIC and externally by External Resettlement Monitor (ERM) as per mechanisms described in the following sections.

12.2 Internal Monitoring

232. Implementation of LARP activities will be internally monitored by PMUs on regular basis. The objectives of the internal monitoring will be to:

- Monitor the timely progress of key activities;

- Verify the compliance with safeguard measures;
- Document and disclose the monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports; and
- Follow up on the corrective and preventive actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes.

233. As soon as the LARP will be updated, a detailed internal monitoring plan will be developed by the PMU. PMU will modify monitoring indicators presented as below and a framework for monitoring the effectiveness of corrective actions. Monitoring indicators are Presented in **Table** 12-1**.**

Table 12-1: Monitoring Indicators

Delivery of Entitlements	• Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Disbursements against timelines. • allowances, according to schedule. • Restoration of social infrastructure and services. • Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, the number of the displaced persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted. Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net loss resulting from lost business.
Consultations and Grievances	• Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities? Has resettlement information been prepared and distributed? • How many displaced persons know their entitlements? How many are aware if their entitlements have been received? • Have any displaced persons used the grievance redress procedure? What were the outcomes? • Have grievances been resolved? • Was the social preparation phase implanted?
Participation	• Number of general meetings (for both men and women) • Percentage of women out of total participants • Number of meetings exclusively with women • Number of meeting exclusively with vulnerable groups • Number of meetings at new sites • Level of participation in meetings (of women, men and vulnerable groups)
Budget and Timeframe	• Have all land acquisition and resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work? • Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? • Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against the agreed implementation plan?

	• Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? • Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? • Have funds been disbursed according to the resettlement plan? • Has the social preparation phase taken place as scheduled? • Has all land been acquired and occupied in time for implementation?
Livelihood and Income Restoration	• No. of displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • No. of displaced persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • Types of training and number of participants in each • No. and % of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups) • No. of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men and vulnerable groups) • No. of new employment activities • Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs • Extent of participation in vocational training programs • Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs • % of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men and vulnerable groups) • % of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men and vulnerable groups) • % of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men and vulnerable groups) • No. of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men and vulnerable groups) • Quantity of land owned/contracted by displaced persons (women, men and vulnerable groups) • No. of households with agricultural equipment • No. of households with livestock

234. Information on the status and effectiveness of the key activities from the Project site will be collected by PMU through following instruments:

- Periodic surveys to compare the baseline against conditions during and after LARP implementation
- Consultation and informal interviews with APs;
- Interviews with key informants; and
- Community public meetings.

12.3 External Monitoring

235. LARP activities will be externally monitored by the social experts of an ERM over the life of LARP initiation and implementation. The PMU will develop a detailed Terms of

Reference for the ERM to be appointed by PEDO management after the finalization of the LARP. The basis of the TOR is provided in **Appendix H**.

236. There are two main objectives of the ERM. The specific objectives of external monitoring are as below:

12.3.1 Resettlement Audit

- Verification of compensation rates determined by DRD;
- Verification of project impacts identified in the LARP;
- verification of resettlement allowances whether it is sufficient to assist local communities to resettle;
- identification of gaps between LARP requirements and LAR implementation;
- preparation of corrective action plan.

12.3.2 Monitoring

237. Monitoring indicators for ERM are presented in **Table** 12-2**.**

Table 12-2: Indicators for Verification by External Monitor

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Basic information on displaced persons' households (Gender disaggregated data essential for all aspects)	• Location • Composition and structure, ages, education and skill levels • Gender of household head • Ethnic group • Access to health, education, utilities, and other social services • Housing type • Land and other resource-owning and -using patterns • Occupations and employment patterns • Income sources and levels • Agricultural production data (for rural households) • Participation in neighbourhood or community groups • Access to cultural sites and events • Valuation of all assets
Restoration of living standards	• Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Have displaced persons adopted the housing options developed? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have displaced persons achieved replacement of key social and cultural elements?

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for displace persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating displaced persons, displaced persons with enterprises affected)	• Were Compensation payments free of deductions for depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Was sufficient replacement land available of suitable standard? • Did income substitution allow for re-establishment of enterprise and production? • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?
Levels of displaced persons' satisfaction	• How much do the displaced persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? • Do the displaced persons know their entitlements? • Do they know if these have been met? • How do the displaced persons assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored? • How much do the displaced persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	• Were the displaced persons and their assets correctly enumerated? • Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? • Were entitlements too generous? • Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted? • How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?

238. The issues identified by the ERM will be discussed internally by the PMU of PEDO. Based on the recommendations made by ERM, the PMU will determine corrective actions.

239. Internal and external monitoring and reporting will start from the approval of the updated LARP up to completion of the Project however, Monitoring will be in two phases. First phase comprising on disbursement of compensations and allowances should be completed before the start of the construction while second phase dealing with the livelihood restoration will continue till the completion of the project. complete till the start of the primarily continue until completion of relocation. A second, and less intense, stage of monitoring will be undertaken during the livelihood restoration stage.

12.4 Reporting Requirements

240. The PMU through its PIC will prepare quarterly internal monitoring reports on resettlement implementation activities. The ERM will submit bi-annual monitoring and final monitoring reports to PEDO for onward submission to ADB (and any other funding agency)

to assist in ascertaining whether resettlement goals have been achieved, and, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced, as required. The reports will also include corrective action plans if required and recommendations for improvement. The monitoring documents will also be publicly available, including posting in project website.

13. Implementation Schedule

241. This chapter presents the implementation schedule of LARP. The Project will be implemented during a period of 78 months. The resettlement planning activities have already started by the start of RFS in March to April 2017 and in June, July 2018 based on revised feasibility design. As still design of few components of the design like quarries areas and land fill areas has not been finalized, RFS will be updated once detailed design is completed. A time–bound implementation schedule is presented in **Table** 13-1. The implementation schedule has been formulated to accommodate different phases of the Project and therefore there will be different resettlement and livelihood restoration activities as necessitated by the civil works. In any component of the project civil works will start after the compensation payments are made, other resettlement related measures are completed are made and physical possession is given to the project by the competent authorities. Moreover, throughout the construction till the completion project will be regularly monitored internally and externally. Preparation for LARP implementation, particularly information dissemination and maintaining a constant dialogue with the APs, will commence after the approval of the LARP and continue throughout the Project implementation.

242. Given the preliminary nature of the current state of project design and LAR planning, both the LARP assessment, data and specific entitlements and measures are still preliminary and require updating in a subsequent updated LARP

243. The implementation schedule also provides tentative time frame for the notification of main sections of the LAA 1894. Moreover, it is also proposed in the implementation schedule that the physical possession of the land and relocation of AHs could be phased based on the requirements of the Project. As land for labor camps, access roads, dam site and powerhouse will be required in first phase, land for staff colony will be required in second phase and land for reservoir will be required in last phase. The LARP implementation schedule is shown in **Table** 13-1.

Table 13-1: Implementation Schedule

	LARP Activity/Task	Responsibility		Year 0				Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
		Primary	Secondary	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Preparation (Draft LARP)	Feasibility Design																																		
	Resettlement Field Survey	Consultant	PEDO																																
	Draft LARP including Livelihood restoration plan	Consultant	PEDO																																
	Additional Surveys	Consultant	PEDO																																
	Draft LARP Revision	Consultant	PEDO																																
Land Acquisition	Design Finalization	Design Consultant	PEDO																																
	Site Demarcation of Affected Lands	PEDO																																	
	Notification of section 4 of LAA 1894	DRD																																	
	Updating of Land Records	DRD	PEDO																																
	Notification of section 5 of LAA 1894	DRD																																	
	Notification of section 6 of LAA 1894	DRD																																	
	Notification of section 9 of LAA 1894	DRD																																	
	Notification of section 11 of LAA 1894	DRD																																	
	Physical Position of the Land (Phase I)	DRD	–																																
	Physical Position of the Land (Phase II)	DRD																																	
	Physical Position of the Land (Phase III)	DRD																																	
Updating (LARP)	Completion of uncompleted surveys	PEDO	PIC																																
	Verification of census survey already completed	PEDO	PIC																																
	Consultations with affected communities	PEDO	PIC																																
	Updating and improvement of LARP	PEDO	PIC																																
	Preparation of internal Monitoring Plan	PEDO	PIC																																
	Disclosure of LARP on PEDO and ADB Website	ADB	PEDO																																
	LARP Disclosure – Brochure in Urdu	PEDO	–																																

	LARP Activity/Task	Responsibility		Year 0				Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
		Primary	Secondary	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Implementation (LARP)	Mobilize Project Implementation Consultant	PEDO	–																																
	LARP Updating/Revision	PEDO	–																																
	Submit revised LARP for approval to ADB	PEDO	–																																
	Mobilize External Monitoring Consultant	PEDO	–																																
	Payment of Compensations and Allowances	DRD	PEDO																																
	Livelihood Restoration activities	PEDO																																	
	Grievance Redress Process	PEDO	–																																
	Relocation of public and community structures	Community and concerned departments	PEDO																																
Construction	Internal Monitoring of LARP Implementation	PEDO	PIC																																
	External Monitoring of LARP implementation	PEDO	EMC																																
	Award of Contracts for Civil Works	PEDO	–																																
	Contractor mobilized to start work	PEDO	–																																
	Commencement of Civil Works	Contractor	PEDO																																

Note: I, II, III and IV means first, second, third and fourth quarter of the year i.e. January to March, April to June, July to September and October to December

14. Cost and Budget

244. This chapter presents unit rates for compensation cost and budget for the implementation of LARP. Rates used for different assets are based on the assessments during the RFS however, official rates may be different.

14.1 Unit Rates

245. Currently the unit rate for lands, houses, crops, fruit and non–fruit trees and public and community infrastructure have not been finalized yet and will be determined by the district LAC. The following sections will be updated once the rates are finalized by the competent authority. Rates used in this chapter are based on the assessments of replacement costs made by the consultant based on consultation with revenue department, rates of lands in previous year in same area, rates of Suki Kinari HPP, rates of Patrind, consultation with forest department and agriculture department. However, official rates of affected assets will be assessed by the LAC after the start of the land acquisition process and LARP will be updated based on finalized rates of the LAC however, updated rates will be subject to verification by the ERM.

14.1.1 Lands

246. Rates used in this section are based on based on recorded and actual land transactions in the area including price assessments made to acquire land for a nearby HPP (Suki Kinari) in 2018. The prices for “Chahi Zamin” (cultivated land), “Abadi deh” (residential/ commercial), “Banjar” (un-cultivated land) “Ghair Mumkin Pahar” (un–cultivated barren/ hilly) lands were classified and valued separately following the above procedure. **Table** 14-1 below provides the estimated prices of different categories of land according to the manner in which the land is valued in the area.

Table 14-1: Rates used in Valuation of land by Type

No.	Land Type	Unit Rate (PKR/ Kanal)
1.	Chahi Zamin (Cultivated Land)	1,200,000
2.	Abadi deh (Residential/ Commercial Land)	1,200,000
3.	Banjar (Uncultivated Land)	250,000
4.	Ghair Mumkin Pahar (Barren/ Hilly Lands)	100,000

Source: Consultation with Concerned field staff of RD dated July 4, 2017 and December 17, 2018

14.1.2 Houses and Other Structures

247. Rates for houses and other affected structures were calculated based on the construction cost in the area observed during RFS, discussion with revenue department and composite schedule rates (CSR) of KP[15]. Affected structures are categorized as; (i) pacca houses with concrete roof / corrugated sheet roofing, (ii) semi–pacca houses with blocks / stones / masonry, mud mortar and T–iron, Girder roof, (iii) Kacha structures /

[15] Market Rate System As on Jan-Mar (Qtr-1) 2017 Khyber Pakhtun https://cwd.gkp.pk/images/CSR/mrs2017.pdf

house with stone walls / mud mortar, wood batten roof. **Table** 14-2 below provides rates of different affected structures. However, these rates will be finalized by the LAC based on the updated information at the time of land acquisition.

Table 14-2: Unit Price for Affected Structures

Structure	Construction Type of Structures	Unit	Unit Price (PKR)
Houses and other Structures	Pucca	Square meter	21,530
	Semi Pucca	Square meter	8,052
	Kacha	Square meter	4,909
Poultry Shed	Semi Pucca	Square meter	9,150

Source: consultation with RD dated December 17, 2018 and CSR KP 2017

14.1.3 Crops

248. As discussed with agriculture department rates of crops are computed on the basis of average crop yield and market rates. Based on the RFS, income per kanal in Rabi (winter cropping season, wheat) is PKR 4020 and in Kharif (summer cropping season, Maize) is PKR 3680 while average of both the crops is PKR 3850/ kanal. However, these rates will be finalized by the LAC based on the updated information at the time of land acquisition.

14.1.4 Fruit Trees

249. The prices of trees are based on the consultations with the revenue department, local communities and rates provided for fruit trees for similar projects like Suki Kinar Hydropower Project and Patrind Hydropower Project. As a general procedure rates of young trees (not started or just started bearing fruit) and old trees (almost finished fruit bearing age) are low as compared to the fruit bearing trees. . However, these rates will be finalized by the LAC based on the updated information at the time of land acquisition. Details are provided in **Table** 14-3 below.

Table 14-3: Unit Price for Fruit Trees (PKR)

Trees	Young	Fruit bearing	Old
Banana	1,200	1,800	500
Mulberry	1500	3,000	3000
Apple	2500	5000	1000
Persimmon	2500	5000	1000
Loquat	2500	5000	1000
Walnut	35000	80,000	40000
Apricot	2500	5000	1000
Peach	2500	5000	1000
Orange	1000	2000	500
Plum	2500	5000	1000

Trees	Young	Fruit bearing	Old
Amlok	2500	5000	1000
Others*	1,500	2,200	1000

Source: consultation with RD and agricultural department dated December 17, 2018 and Jan 23, 2019

Note: Age of walnut is categorized for this LARP as young (<9 years), fruit bearing (9-30 years) and old (>30 years). For other fruit trees, young (<3 years), fruit bearing (3-10 years) and old (>10 years).

14.1.5 Timber/firewood Trees

250. **Table** 14-4 below Provides detail of compensation rates of Non–fruit trees. The prices of trees are based on the consultations with the local communities and rates provided for fruit trees for similar projects like Sukki Kinari Hydropower Project keeping in view the inflation rates. However, these rates will be finalized by the LAC based on the updated information at the time of land acquisition.

Table 14-4: Unit price for non–fruit trees (PKR)

Trees	Small	Medium	Large
Deodar	5,000	22,500	60,000
Chirr	2,000	7,500	12,000
Kiker	1,200	4,200	12,500
Poplar	1,200	30,000	8,500
Wild Olive (Kao)	1,200	3,800	9,500
Eucalyptus	1,000	2,500	5,650
Shishum	1,500	3,500	16,500
Others	750	1,500	2,500

Source: consultation with RD and Forest department dated December 17, 2018 and Jan 24, 2019

14.1.6 Public and Community Infrastructure

251. Affected public and communal structures like schools and BHU are covered in **Section 14.1.2**. in addition to cost of construction and land and amount of 2 million will also be allocated for schools and health facilities for furniture and equipment. By the execution of the project two suspension bridge and 77 electric poles will also be affected and would require relocation the concerned departments will relocate the affected infrastructure with the financial assistance of the Project. Cost of relocation of bridges, electric poles, Water supply and access roads is not included in this LARP As, cost for the relocation/rebuilding of these infrastructure cannot be estimated at this time. As per procedure, the concerned department (i.e. PESCO, W&S Dept) will bill PEDO on the cost of these infrastructure once the formal land acquisition has commenced.

14.2 Estimated Budgets

14.2.1 Land

252. As detailed in **Section 5**, a total of 1,180 kanal of land will be required for the construction of different components of the project. **Table** 14-5 provides a breakup of

estimated prices of land and total cost to acquire 648 kanals of land.

Table 14-5: Cost Estimate for Land Acquisition

Land Type	Quantity (Kanal)	Unit Rate (PKR/ Kanal)	Total Cost (PKR)	15% CAS	Total Composition
Cultivated Land	298.75	1,200,000	358,500,000	53,775,000	**412,275,000**
Land under Residential/ Commercial/ other structures *	72.41	1,200,000	86,892,394	13,033,859	**99,926,253**
Uncultivated Land	266.45	250,000	66,612,500	9,991,875	**76,604,375**
Barren/Hilly Lands	10.43	100,000	1,042,967	156,445	**1,199,412**
Total	**648.04**		**513,047,861**	**76,957,179**	**590,005,040**

* including land under public and community structures.

14.2.2 Houses and Other Structures

253. Cost estimates for affected structures, shops and other structures including government and communal structures are provided in following **Table** 14-6 below.

Table 14-6: Cost Estimate for Compensation of Affected Structures

Structure	Construction Type of Structures	Quantity (m^2)	Unit Price (PKR/Sft)	Total Amount (PKR)
Houses and other Structures	Pucca	11,256	21,530	242,331,846
	Semi Pucca	24,686	8,052	198,778,315
	Katcka	350	4,909	1,719,364
Poultry Shed	Semi Pucca	333	9,150	3,047,571
Total				**445,877,096**

14.2.3 Crops

254. Based on average rates of crops cost estimates of compensation of crops are provided in **Table** 14-7 below.

Table 14-7: Cost Estimate for Crops

Location	Cropped Area (Kanal)	Unit Price (PKR/Kanal)	Compensation (PKR)
Bela Balsehri	151	3,850	582,120
Nihan	54	3,850	205,975
Dhab	8	3,850	30,800
Rehtar	34	3,850	131,093
Sangar	47	3,850	180,950
Kappi Gali	5	3,850	19,250
Total	**299**	**3,850**	**1,150,188**

14.2.4 Fruit Trees

255. A total of PKR 132,331,645 is calculated for loss of 3.915 fruit trees. **Table** 14-8 below provides details of cost compensation of fruit trees.

14.2.5 Non–Fruit Trees

256. For the 4,391 affected non-fruit trees, compensation is calculated at PKR 53,942,450. **Table** 14-9 below provides details of cost compensation of Non–fruit trees.

Table 14-8: Cost Estimate for Fruit Trees (PKR)

Trees	Number of Trees			Rate PKR/ Tree			Amount			Total	
	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Trees	Cost
Banana	3	4	6	1,200	1,800	500	3600	7200	3000	13	13,800
Mulberry	0	11	0	1500	3,000	3000	0	33000	0	11	33,000
Apple	115	158	4	2500	5000	1000	287500	790000	4000	277	1,081,500
Persimmon	10	134	0	2500	5000	1000	25000	670000	0	144	695,000
Loquat	4	22	0	2500	5000	1000	10000	110000	0	26	120,000
Walnut	2,206	424	2	35000	80,000	40000	77210000	33920000	80000	2,632	111,210,000
Apricot	40	142	0	2500	5000	1000	100000	710000	0	182	810,000
Peach	19	188	0	2500	5000	1000	47500	940000	0	207	987,500
Orange	3	29	0	1000	2000	500	3000	58000	0	32	61,000
Plum	3	33	0	2500	5000	1000	7500	165000	0	36	172,500
Amlok	25	107	1	2500	5000	1000	62500	535000	1000	133	598,500
Others*	118	104	0	1,500	2,200	1000	177000	228800	0	222	405,800
Total	**2,546**	**1,356**	**13**							**3,915**	**116,188,600**

Table 14-9: Cost Estimate for Non– Fruit Trees

Trees	Number of Trees			Rate PKR/ Tree			Amount			Total	
	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Trees	Cost
Deodar	74	100	135	5,000	22,500	60,000	370000	2250000	8100000	309	**10,720,000**
Chirr	55	453	227	2,000	7,500	12,000	110000	3397500	2724000	735	**6,231,500**
Kiker	148	494	139	1,200	4,200	12,500	177600	2074800	1737500	781	**3,989,900**
Poplar	592	951	293	1,200	30,000	8,500	710400	28530000	2490500	1,836	**31,730,900**
Wild Olive (Kao)	2	23	-	1,200	3,800	9,500	2400	87400	-	25	**89,800**
Eucalyptus	84	72	14	1,000	2,500	5,650	84000	180000	79100	170	**343,100**
Shishum	1	1	-	1,500	3,500	16,500	1500	3500	-	2	**5,000**
Others*	83	355	95	750	1,500	2,500	62250	532500	237500	533	**832,250**
Total	**1,039**	**2,449**	**903**							**4,391**	**53,942,450**

14.2.6 Cost of Compensation for Business loss

257. During RFS it was observed that 1 household in addition to loss of houses and lands will also lose its business. Calculated average value of their income from their business is 50,000 per month. Therefore, total compensation for 12 months will be 600,000.

14.2.7 Cost for trainings

258. An amount of PKR 5,250,000 (50,000*105) will be allocated for training of one person from every AH losing livelihood.

14.2.8 Resettlement Allowances

259. The following **Table** 14-10 provides details of resettlement allowances. During the RFS, 19 households identified as poor with income below the national poverty line and 10 woman headed households were identified as vulnerable. These vulnerable AHs will be eligible for the vulnerable allowance. The households who are losing more than 10 percent of their monthly income earning as a result of land acquisition are eligible to the severe impact allowance and household need relocation will require relocation allowance, and self–managed relocation allowance. All the AHs losing residence will also be provided 4 months house rent at PKR 20,000 per month.

Table 14-10: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Allowances

Category	Eligible HH	Unit Price (PKR/HH)	Total Amount (PKR)
Vulnerability Allowance	29	50,000	1,450,000
Structure Relocation Allowance	129	25,000	3,225,000
Shifting Allowance for Houses	129	25,000	3,225,000
Shifting Allowance for Commercial Structures	5	25,000	125,000
Transition Allowance	134	45,000	6,030,000
Business Moving Assistance	1	50,000	50,000
House Rent	129	80,000	9,675,000
Severe Impact Allowance	72	50,000	3,550,000
		Total	**27,330,000**

14.2.9 Graves Management

260. A lump sum amount of PKR 2,500,000 has been allocated for the management of the graveyards based on the community consultations.

14.2.10 Technical Assistance

261. A provision of PKR 53.8 million has been made for 78 months (690,000 X 78) of time PIC who will assist the PMU for implementation of LARP. An External Monitoring expert will be engaged for independent review of implementation of LARP and identification of gaps and shortcomings for which a provision of PKR 10.4 million has been made for an intermittent input for 13 monitoring visits (800,000 X 13) of ERM. Moreover,

a lumpsum amount of PKR 5 million based on the past experience) has been allocated to update RFS and to conduct cadastral survey to support the RD.

14.2.11 Cost of land of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas

262. An amount of PKR 16 million has been allocated for acquisition of quarries area and spoil disposal areas based on initial assessments of 64 kanals at a rate of PKR 250,000 per kanal. However, this amount will be modified in final LARP based on updated information.

14.3 Overall Resettlement Budget

263. The total estimated cost of this LARP (**Table** 14-11), including compensations for the affected lands, houses, crops, trees, cost of replacement of affected public structures, relocation allowances and technical assistance, administration charge 15% of compensations and 20% contingency has been estimated at PKR 1,865 million (US$ 13.51 million). Endorsement letter from PEDO for this Draft LARP is available as **Appendix M**.

Table 14-11: Estimated Resettlement Cost of Balakot Hydropower Development Project

No.	Resettlement Activity	No.	Unit	PKR/Unit	Total PKR.
A.	**Asset Compensation:**				**-**
A.1	**Affected Structures:**	-	-	-	-
A.1.1	Houses and structures:	-	-	-	-
A.1.1.1	Pucca Houses	11,256	Square meter	21,530	242,331,846
A.1.1.2	Semi Pucca	24,686	Square meter	8,052	198,778,315
A.1.1.3	Katcka	350	Square meter	4,909	1,719,364
A.1.2	Poultry Shed	333	Square meter	9,150	3,047,571
A.1	**Total**	**36,625**			**445,877,096**
A.2	**Land:**				
A.2.1	Cultivated Land	299	Kanal	1,200,000	358,500,000
A.2.2	Residential/ Commercial Land	72	Kanal	1,200,000	86,892,394
A.2.3	Un–cultivated Land	266	Kanal	250,000	66,612,500
A.2.4	Baran/ Hilly Lands	10	Kanal	100,000	1,042,967
A.2.5	15% CAS	0.15			76,957,179
A.2	**Total**	**648**			**590,005,040**
A.3	**Fruit Trees:**	**3,915**	**Number**	**–**	**116,188,600**
A.4	**Non-Fruit Trees:**	**4,391**	**Number**	**–**	**53,942,450**
A.5	**Crops:**	**299**	**Kanal**	**3,850**	**1,150,188**
A.6	**Business:**	**12**	**Month**	**50,000**	**600,000**
A.7	**Trainings:**	**105**	**Number**	**50,000**	**5,250,000**

No.	Resettlement Activity	No.	Unit	PKR/Unit	Total PKR.
A.8	**Management of graves:**	**–**	**Lumpsum**	**600,000**	**600,000**
A.	**Total**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,213,613,374**
B.	**Cost of land for Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas**	**160**	**Kanal**	**100,000**	**16,000,000**
C	**Resettlement Allowances**				
C.1	Vulnerable Allowance	29	Number	50,000	1,450,000
C.2	Structure Relocation Allowance	129	Number	25,000	3,225,000
C.3	Shifting Allowance for Houses	129	Number	25,000	3,225,000
C.4	Business Moving Assistance	1	Number	50,000	50,000
C.5	Transition Allowance	134	Number	90,000	12,060,000
C.6	Shifting Allowance for Commercial Structures	5	Number	25,000	125,000
C.7	House Rent	129	Number	150,000	19,350,000
C.8	Severe Impact Allowance	72	Number	50,000	3,600,000
C	**Total**		**-**		**43,085,000**
D.	**Management of graves:**		**Lumpsum**	**2,500,000**	**2.500,000**
E.	**Technical Assistance:**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**-**
E.1	PIC	78	Person/month	690,000	53,820,000
E.2	ERM	13	Person/month	800,000	10,400,000
E.3	Support for Schools and Health Facilities	-	Lumpsum	2,000,000	2,000,000
E.4	Additional surveys	–	Lumpsum	10,000,000	10,000,000
E.	**Total**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**76,220,000**
F.	**Administration Costs (15% of A+B+C+D+E)**	**0.15**	**Lumpsum**	1,351,418,374	202,712,756
G.	**Subtotal (A+B+C+D+E+F)**	**–**	**–**	**-**	**1,554,131,130**
H.	**Contingency (20% of G)**	**0.2**	**Lumpsum**	**1,554,131,130**	**310,826,226**
Total Amount (Pak. Rupees):		**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,864,957,356**
Total Amount (US Dollars*):		**–**	**–**	**–**	**13,514,184**
*Exchange Rate US $ 1 = 138 PKR					

APPENDIX A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT IN URDU

بالا کوٹ ہائیڈرو پاور پراجیکٹ
ماحول پر اثرات کا جائزہ۔بنیادی معلومات

تعارف:

پختونخوان انرجی ڈویلپمنٹ آرگنائیزیشن (پی ای ڈی او)(Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization) (PEDO)، خیبر پختونخواہ، پاکستان کے ضلع مانسہرہ میں بالا کوٹ کے مقام پر ایک 300 میگاواٹ کا پن بجلی گھر (پروجیکٹ) کی تعمیر کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے. پروجیکٹ کنہار دریا پر بنے گا اس پروجیکٹ کی وجہ سے موجودہ شارٹ فال پورا کرنے میں اور بجلی کی بڑھتی ہوئی مانگ پورا کرنے میں مدد ملے گی اور خطے میں اقتصادی پائیداری بڑھے گی۔

پیڈو جس کا اُس وقت کا نام سرحد ہائیڈل ڈویلپمنٹ آرگنائزیشن (SHYDO) تھا جرمن ایجنسی (GTZ) کے تکنیکی تعاون سے 1995 میں ایک سٹڈی کی اور 190 میگاواٹ کے 5 وادی کاغان میں شناخت کیے۔

اس منصوبے کے ایک امکانات 5 سٹڈی اکتوبر 2013، میں کی گئی۔ جس میں ماحولیاتی اور سماجی اثرات ہیں۔اس پروجیکٹ کے لئے ایشیائی ترقیاتی بینک (ADB) کی طرف سے مالی مدد کی جارہی ہے۔ADB نے اس پراجیکٹ کی وجہ سے ماحول پر اثر کا جائزہ اور زمین کے حصول اور لوگوں کی منتقلی کا پلان بنانے کے لئے ہیگلر بیلی پاکستان–(Hagler Bailly Pakistan (HBP) کی خدمات حاصل کی ہیں۔HBP یہ کام ایشیائی ترقیاتی بینک (Asian Development Bank-ADB) کے اصولوں اور معیار کے مطابق اور خیبر پختونخوان (کے پی) کی ماحولیاتی قانون سازی کے مطابق کر رہا ہے

حیاتیاتی ماحول پر اثرات کے جائزے کا ایک جزو منصوبے سے ممکنہ طور پر متاثر ہونے والے اور منصوبے میں دلچسپی رکھنے والے افراد (یعنی سٹیک ہولڈرز) سے مشاورت کرنا، ان کے خدشات کو قلمبند کرنا اور ان کو حل کرنا ہے۔ یہ دستاویز مشاورت کے لئے سٹیک ہولڈرز کو معلومات دینے کے لئے تیار کی گئی ہے۔ پچھلے جائزے (EIA) میں اسٹیک ہولڈرز سے مشاورت بھی شامل تھی ۔تاہم پراجیکٹ کے ڈیزائن میں تبدیلی اور ADB کے اصولوں کو مد نظر رکھ کر دوبارہ تجزیہ کرنے کی ضرورت محسوس کی گئی ہے۔

اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ متعلقہ مشاورت کے لئے, یہ تفصیلی معلومات (Basic Information Document) بنیا دی معلو مات کی دستاویز تیار کی گئی ہے۔اس دستاویز میں پراجیکٹ کا ڈیزائن، ممکنہ ماحولیاتی اثرات اور ماحولیاتی جائزہ کا طریقہ کار واضح کیا گیا ہے۔ تجزیے کے عمل کے دوران پراجیکٹ کے کسی پہلو سے متعلق مزید معلومات حاصل ہونے یا تبدیلی کی صورت میں اس دستاویز میں تبدیلی بھی کی جاسکتی ہے۔

پروجیکٹ کا محل وقوع

یہ پراجیکٹ پاکستان کے صوبہ خیبر پختونخواہ میں دریائے کنہار پر. پارس اور سانگر گاؤں کے درمیان 12 کلو میٹر پر لگایا جارہا ہے۔

20 کلو میٹر طویل مین موجودہ نالے ممکنہ منصوبے کے لئے استعمال کئی جائیں گی۔

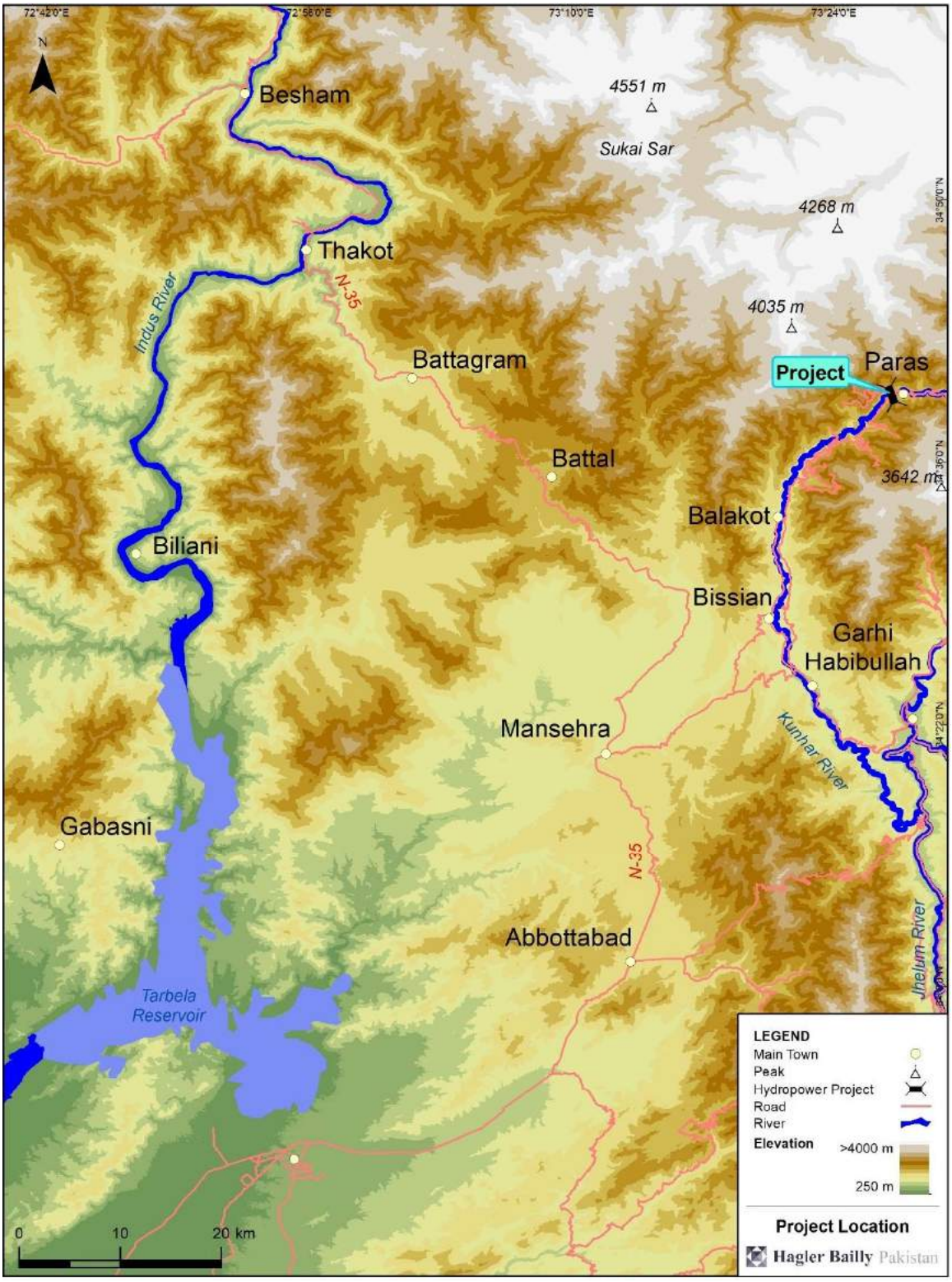
پراجیکٹ کا علاقہ **شکل نمبر 1** میں دکھایا گیا ہے۔۔

منصوبے کی تمام تعمیرات کنہار دریا کے بائیں کنارے پر واقع ہیں. ڈیم سائٹ (34° 38’ 59”N, 73° 26’ 19”E) بالا کوٹ شہر سے اوپر 17 کلو میٹر کے فاصلے پر اور پاور ہاؤس (34° 36’ 14”N, 73° 22’ 50”E) 10 کلو میٹر کے فاصلے پر کپی گلی گاؤں کے قریب واقع ہے

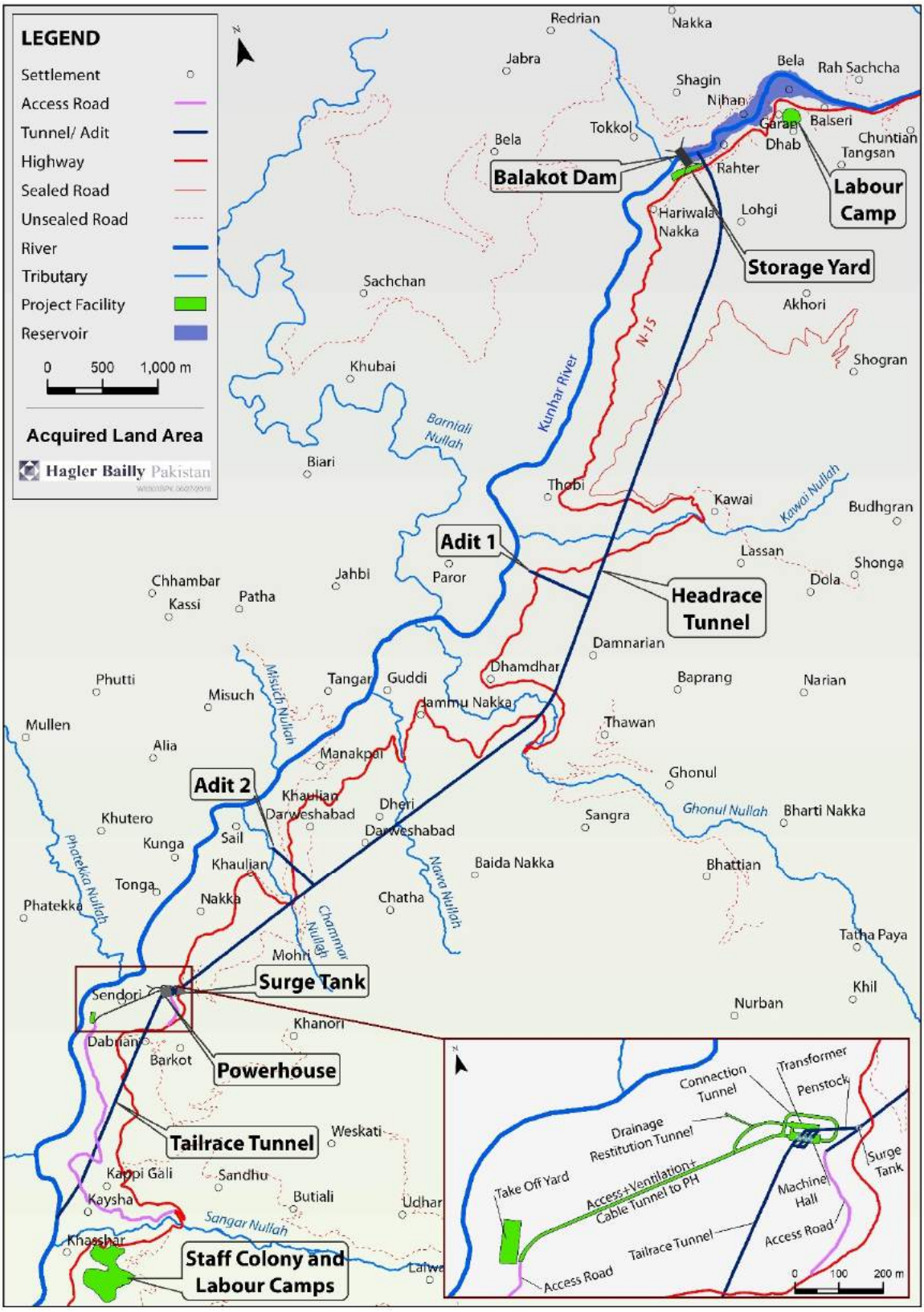
پراجیکٹ کا خاکہ

پراجیکٹ کی تنصیبات **شکل نمبر 2** میں دکھائی گئی ہیں اس پراجیکٹ کی تنصیبات کی تفصیل **شکل نمبر 3** میں دی گئی ہے۔

شکل نمبر1: منصوبے کا محل وقوع



شکل نمبر 2: بالاکوٹ ہائیڈروپاور پروجیکٹ کی تنصیبات کا خاکہ



شکل نمبر3: تنصیبات پر تفصیلی معلومات

ڈیم

یہ ڈیم کنکریٹ سے بنے گا جس کی اونچائی دریا کے بیڈ سے 78 میٹر ہو گی اس میں نیچلی طرف صفائی کی لیئے آؤٹ لیٹ ہونگے اور اوپر کی طرف اسپل وے ہونگے۔ سیلاب کے پانی کے اخراج کے لیے اس مین پانچ دروازے ہونگے جو کہ ہائیڈرولیکل طریقے سے کھلیں گے یہ دروازے سطح سمندر سے 1276 میٹر کی بلندی پر ہونگے۔ پانچ میٹر گولائی کے تین آؤٹ لیٹ دریا کے بیڈ کے پاس ریت کے اخراج کے لئے بنائے جائینگے۔

لٹرل پاور انٹیک اسٹکچر

یہ دریا کے بائیں کنارے پر بنایا جائے گا یہ تین انٹیکس پر مشتمل ہو گا جو کہ مطلوبہ مقدار میں پانی کو خارج کرے گا اس میں ایک 8 میٹر اونچائی اور چوڑائی کا گیٹ دیا جائے گا۔

کم دباؤ کی ہیڈریس سرنگ

یہ 8 میٹر گولائی کی سرنگ ہو گی جس کی لمبائے 8420 میٹر ہو گی یہ پانی کی مختلف مقدار کے اخراج کے لیئے بنائی جائے گی

پاور کمپلیکس

ایک زیر زمین پاور کمپلکس تجویز کیا گیا ہے جو کہ ایک پاور ہاؤس، ایک جی آئی ایس ٹرانسفارمر، ایک رسائی کے لئے سرنگ اور ایک سوئچ یارڈ پر مشتمل ہو گا۔ پاور ہاؤس کی لمبائی 83.2 میٹر ہو گی، چوڑائی 16.2 میٹر ہو گی اور یہ آرچ روف کرائون کی طرف مین انلیٹ والو کے فرش سے 25 میٹر اونچا ہو گا۔

کچھ خاص خصوصیات

جھیل میں پانی کی زیادہ سے زیادہ اُنچائی سطح سمندر سے 1288 میٹر ہو گی اور کم سے کم اُونچائی سطح سمندر 1283 ہو گی اس پراجیکٹ کے نصب کرنے کے بعد 300 میگاواٹ توانائی پیدا کرنے کی صلاحیت ہو گی۔ 51 سال میں اوسطاً 1187GWh سالانہ توانائی پیدا کی جائے گی۔ جھیل سے ریت کا اخراج موسم گرما کے مہینوں میں دوران ہر سال کیا جائے گا جب ڈسچارج فی سیکنڈ 154 کیوبک میٹر سے اوپر ہو گا۔ جب پانی کا کم بہاؤ ہو گا تو اس وقت جمع کیا ہوا پانی، بجلی کی پیداوار اور پانی کا بہاو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے استعمال کیا جائے گا اندازے کے مطابق چار گھنٹے میں اضافی بہاؤ فراہم
کرنے کے لئے 2.566 ملین کیوب جمع پانی درکار ہو گا۔

زمین کا حصول

اس پراجیکٹ کے لئے تقریباً 137.5 ایکڑ زمین کی ضرورت ہو گی۔ جس مین سے 127.5 ایکڑ پاور ہاؤس اور جھیل کے. لئے، 10 ایکڑ پروجیکٹ کے دیگر تعمیرات (اسٹاف کالونی سمیت) کے لئے اور 10 ایکڑ کیمپوں اور ٹھیکیدار کے دفاتر کے لئے عارضی طور پر حاصل کی جائے گی.

تعمیراتی، کام اور فضلہ

تعمیراتی کام کے لئے پانچ سال (60 ماہ) لگیں گے

تعمیراتی کام کے لئے کنکریٹ، ایگریگیٹ، سیمنٹ، پزولان، بھرائی کے مختلف مواد، کیمیائے مواد اور اسٹیل کی مصنوعات وغیرہ کی ضرورت ہو گی، کورس ایگریگیٹ کے زخائر ڈیم سائیٹ سے اوپر اور نیچی مھندری اور پارس گاؤں میں شناخت کئے گئے ہیں۔ فائن ایگریگیٹ کے زخائر پارس، چٹا کٹھا اور گڑھی حبیب اللہ میں قائم کئے جائینگے۔ ان جگھوں پر فائن ایگریگیٹ مقامی استعمال کہ لیئے نکالا جارہا ہے یہ اس قابل ہے کہ فائ ایگریگیٹ کا قابل عمل ذریعہ بن سکے۔

مجوزہ ڈیم سے ناران کے طرف سفر کرتے ہوئے ماربل اور چونے کا پتھر نظر آتا ہے، اسے راک کیوئری بنانے کے لئے سوچا جارہا ہے۔
جس سے کورس اگریگیٹ حاصل کیا جائیگا۔

ماحولیاتی تجزیئے کا طریقہ کار اور منتقلی کا منصوبہ

یہ منصوبہ متعلقہ ملکی ماحولیاتی قوانین اور ایشیائی ترقیاتی بینک کے معیار کے مطابق تیار کیا جائے گا۔اس منصوبے کے اہم جزو مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

- منصوبے کے ارد گرد موجودہ ماحول کا ایک جامع مطالعہ
- مشاورت کا عمل تاکہ لوگوں اور اداروں کو منصوبے کے بارے میں آگاہ کیا جاسکے اور ان کو اپنے تاثرات بیان کرنے کا موقعہ دیا جاسکے
- منصوبے کے منفی اور مثبت حیاتیاتی ماحول پر اثرات کا تجزیہ
- شناخت شدہ مضر اثرات سے نمٹنے کے لئے تجویز کردہ اقدامات

زمین مالکان اور گھرانوں کے مالکان کے ساتھ مشاورت کر کے سروے کیا جائے گا۔گھروں اور زمین کے مالکان کے لئے زمین کی نشاندہی کی جائے گی اور PEDO نئی ضروریات کے مطابق دوبارہ منتقلی کا منصوبہ بنائے گی۔

EIA کے پاکستانی اور بین الاقوامی معیار کے مطابق مطالعہ کے طریقہ کار کو **شکل نمبر 4** میں دکھایا گیا ہے۔ جبکہ حیاتیاتی اثرات کے تفصیلی طریقہ کار کو **شکل نمبر 5** میں دکھایا گیا ہے۔ مندرجہ ذیل فہرست ممکنہ سماجی، ماحولیاتی اور حیاتیاتی اثرات کی نشاندہی کرتی ہے۔

ممکنہ ماحولیاتی اور سماجی اثرات کی فہرست

- لوگوں کو ملازمت کی فراہمی
- تعمیراتی کام کے اثرات مثلاً شور اور دھول
- لوڈشیڈنگ میں کمی اور ملک کی متاثرہ معیشت کی بحالی
- پراجیکٹ سے متعلقہ نقل و حمل کی وجہ سے ٹریفک میں اضافہ
- بلاسٹنگ سے پیدا ہونے والا خلل، شور، دھول، vibration، سڑکوں پر بھیڑ اور زیادہ ٹریفک کی وجہ سے حادثات کا خطرہ
- بلاسٹنگ سے عمارات کو نقصان اور دھماکے، ڈرلنگ اور batching plant کی وجہ سے شور
- موجودہ ثقافتی اور سماجی طور طریقوں میں ردوبدل
- موجودہ سہولیات پر کام کرنے کے لئے علاقے میں آنے والوں کا بوجھ
- دریا سے ریت اور پتھر حاصل کرنے میں ممکنہ مشکلات
- گرد سے آلودگی
- دریا میں پانی کم ہونے سے قدرتی نظارے میں تبدیلی
- گھروں کی منتقلی سے معاشی اور سماجی نظام پر اثرات

حیاتیاتی اثرات کی فہرست

- ڈیم کے بعد دریا میں پانی کی مقدار میں کمی
- پانی میں موجود ریت میں کمی

- دریا کی شکل اور راستے میں ممکنہ تبدیلی
- دریا میں مچھلیوں پر منفی اثرات
- پانی کے قدرتی ماحول اور آبی حیات کو نقصان
- خطرے سے دوچار (Endangered) حیات اور دور سے آنے والے آبی پرندوں پر اثرات

HBP آبی حیات پر ممکنہ اثرات کے تجزیے کے لئے DRIFT طریقہ اپنائے گا۔ جس میں بین الاقوامی ماہرین کی ٹیم تمام ممکنہ اثرات کا جائزہ لے گی۔ اور یہ طریقہ کا ہمالیہ کے دریاؤں پر آزمایا جا چکا ہے۔ اس کا بنیادی مقصد دریا میں پانی کے بہاؤ میں تبدیلی کی وجہ سے آبی حیات اور دریا سے منسلک لوگوں کی گزر بسر پر ہونے والے اثرات کا جائزہ لینا ہو گا۔ DRIFT کا عمل **شکل نمبر 6** میں دکھایا گیا ہے۔

DRIFT کے چار اہم مقاصد درج ذیل ہیں۔

دریائی ماحول کی موجودہ معلومات فراہم کرنا

دریا کے موجودہ استعمال کی معلومات فراہم کرنا

دریا کی تبدیلیوں کے ساتھ دریائی ماحول کی تبدیلی کی پیشن گوئی کرنا

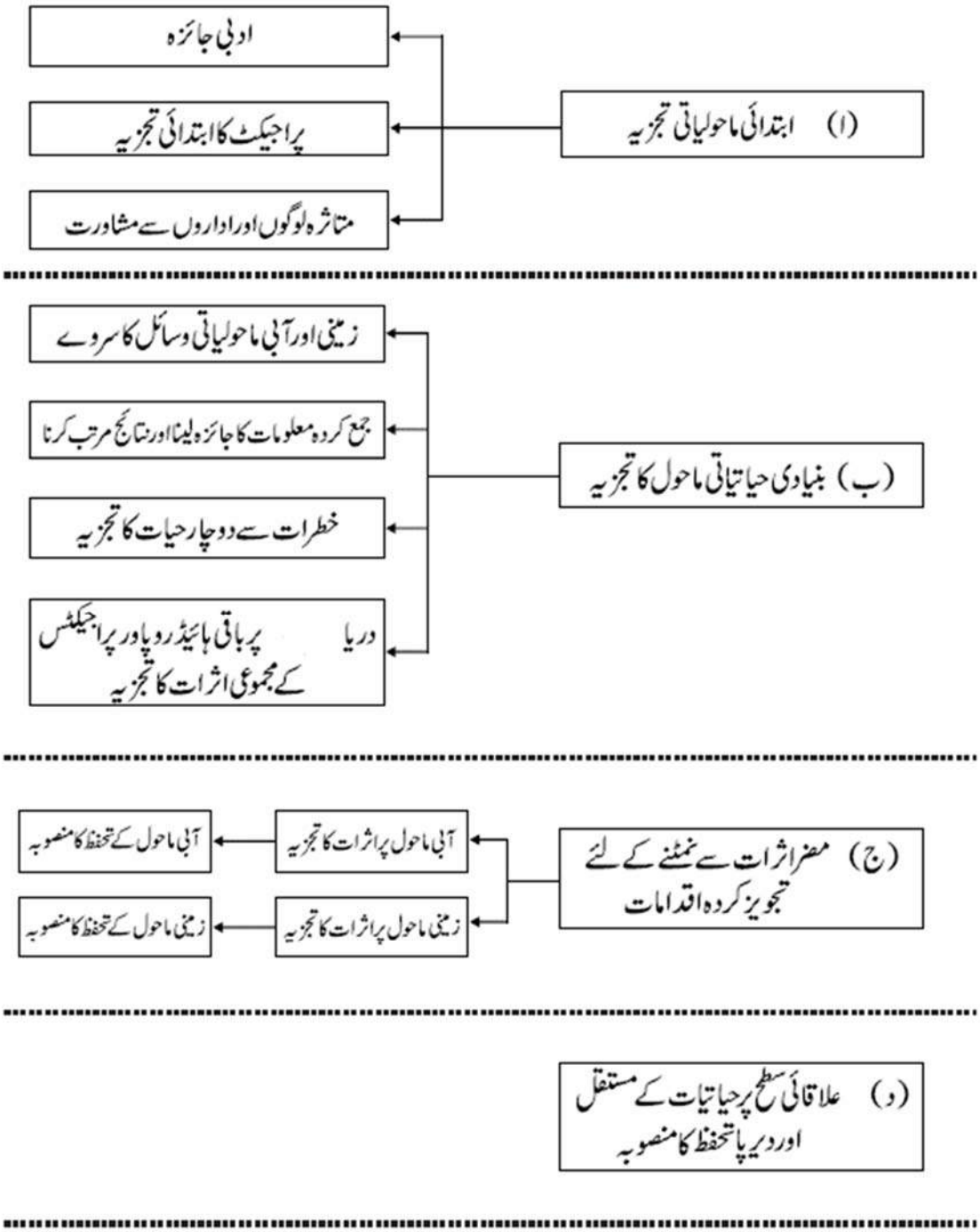
دریائی تبدیلیوں سے لوگوں اور معیشت پر اثرات کی پیشن گوئی کرنا

شکل نمبر 4: EIA کا عمل کے ممکنہ اجزاء

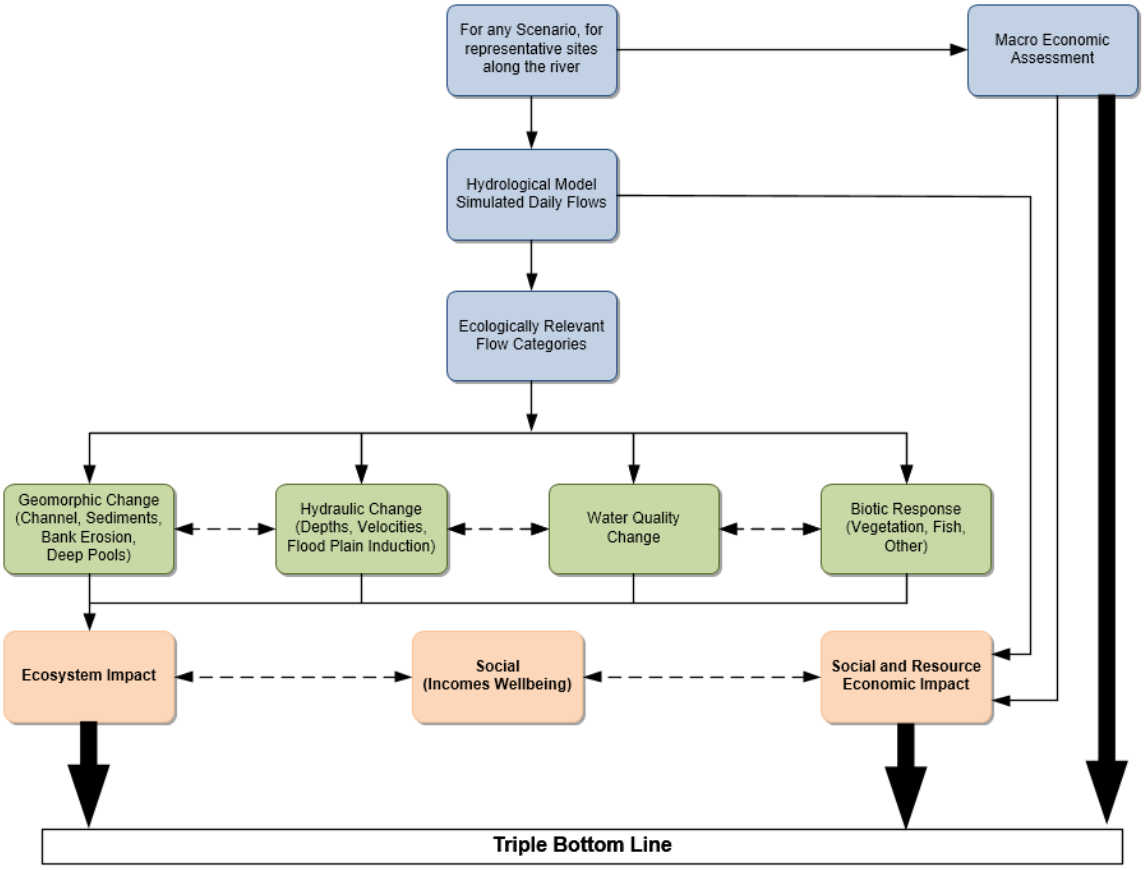
جزو	بنیادی مقصد	اسٹیک ہولڈرز سے مشاورت کی سرگرمیاں
	◄ ان مسائل کا تعین کرنا جن پر EIA میں خصوصی توجہ مرکوز کرنے کی ضرورت ہے ◄ پراجیکٹ کے متبادلات کا تعین جن کا جائزہ EIA کے عمل کے دوران لیا جائے گا۔	◄ پراجیکٹ سے متاثر ہونے والے افراد اور اداروں (سٹیک ہولڈرز) کا تعین ◄ سٹیک ہولڈرز سے رابطہ کرنا اور ان کی طرف سے اٹھائے گئے مسائل کا اندراج کرنا ◄ EIA ٹیم کو اس ردِ عمل سے آگاہ کرنا تاکہ بنیادی تحقیقی سرگرمیوں اور اثرات کے جائزے میں ان آراء کو شامل کیا جا سکے
سرگرمیاں	◄ پراجیکٹ کے ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی محلِ وقوع سے متعلق پس منظری معلومات کی جمع آوری	◄ بنیادی سروے کے دوران سامنے آنے والے مسائل کو شامل کیا جائے
مطالعات	◄ پراجیکٹ کے ممکنہ اثرات کا تعین جو کہ سٹیک ہولڈرز نے مشاورت کے دوران اٹھائے ◄ ممکنہ اثرات کی اہمیت کا تعین اور اثرات سے حل کے لیے اقدامات کی شناخت ◄ انتظامیہ کے ساتھ یا انتظامیہ کے بغیر ممکنہ اثرات کی اہمیت کا تعین کرنا	◄ سٹیک ہولڈرز کی طرف سے سامنے لائے گئے مسائل کا جائزہ

جزو	بنیادی مقصد	اسٹیک ہولڈرز سے مشاورت کی سرگرمیاں
	◄ پراجیکٹ کے (ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی لحاظ سے) مجموعی طور پر قابل قبول ہونے کا جائزہ لینا	
اثرات کو کم کرنے کے اقدامات اور ان کی منصوبہ بندی	◄ اثرات کے جائزے کے دوران ان کو کم کرنے کے اقدامات کا تعین اور ان پر عمل درآمد کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے مجوزہ اقدامات کی تفصیل ماحولیاتی اثرات سے نمٹنے اور ان کی نگرانی کے منصوبے میں دی جائے گی اور پلانٹ کو ایشیائی ترقیاتی بینک کے SPS 2009 اور قومی قوانین وضوابط کے مطابق لانا۔ مثال کے طور پر اس میں مخصوص ڈیزائنز اور منصوبے، تربیتی تقاضے، ذرائع کی فراہمی کے تقاضے، نگرانی کی تفصیلات (محلِ وقوع کی نمونہ بندی، طریقہ کار اور تعدّد وغیرہ)، جائزے اور رپورٹس کے تقاضے اور بجٹ	◄ مخصوص طریقہ کار یا تخفیف کے اقدامات پر بحث جو اثرات کے جائزے کے دوران ظاہر ہوتے ہیں
تیاری	◄ جائزے کے عمل کی تکمیل کے بعد EIA ٹیم اثرات اور تخفیف کے اقدامات کی تفصیلی تشخیص کرے گی۔ اس میں معلومات کی درست تشریح کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے مختلف ماہرین کے ساتھ رابطہ اور EIA کی رپورٹ مرتب کرنا ہے	◄ سٹیک ہولڈرز کو EIA کی طرف سے جواباً بتایا جائے کہ منصوبے کے تجویز کار کس طرح ان کی طرف سے سامنے لائے گئے مسائل کا حل تلاش کریں گے۔
اداروں کو پیش کیا جانا اور فیصلہ سازی	◄ EIA رپورٹ کا انتظامی اداروں، اور دیگر دلچسپی رکھنے والے افراد یا اداروں کو پیش کیا جانا۔ جائزہ لینے والے افراد اور ادارے بتائیں گے کہ ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی لحاظ سے پراجیکٹ کے قابل قبول ہونے سے متعلق ان کا فیصلہ کیا ہے اور منظوری کن شرائط پر دی جارہی ہے۔	◄ ادارہ ماحولیات تحفظ ایک عوامی اجتماع منعقد کرے گا جس میں دیکھا جائے گا کہ سٹیک ہولڈرز کے کوئی ایسے خدشات تو باقی نہیں رہ گئے جن کو فیصلہ لینے سے پہلے نہ پرکھا گیا ہو

شکل نمبر 5: حیاتیاتی ماحول پر اثرات کے جائزے کا تفصیلی عمل



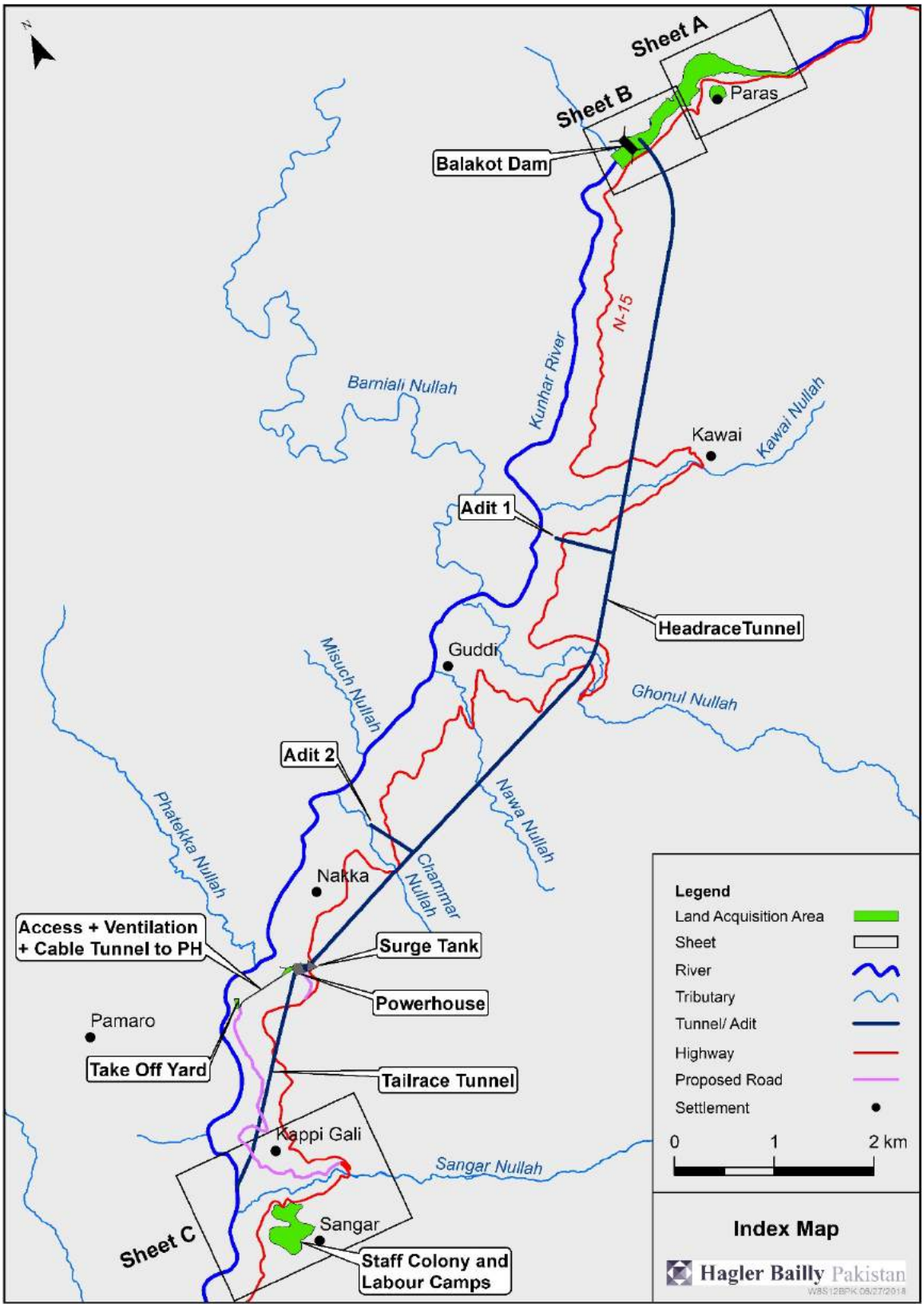
شکل نمبر6: آبی حیات پر اثرات کے تجزیے کے لئے DRIFT ماڈل کا طریقہ کار

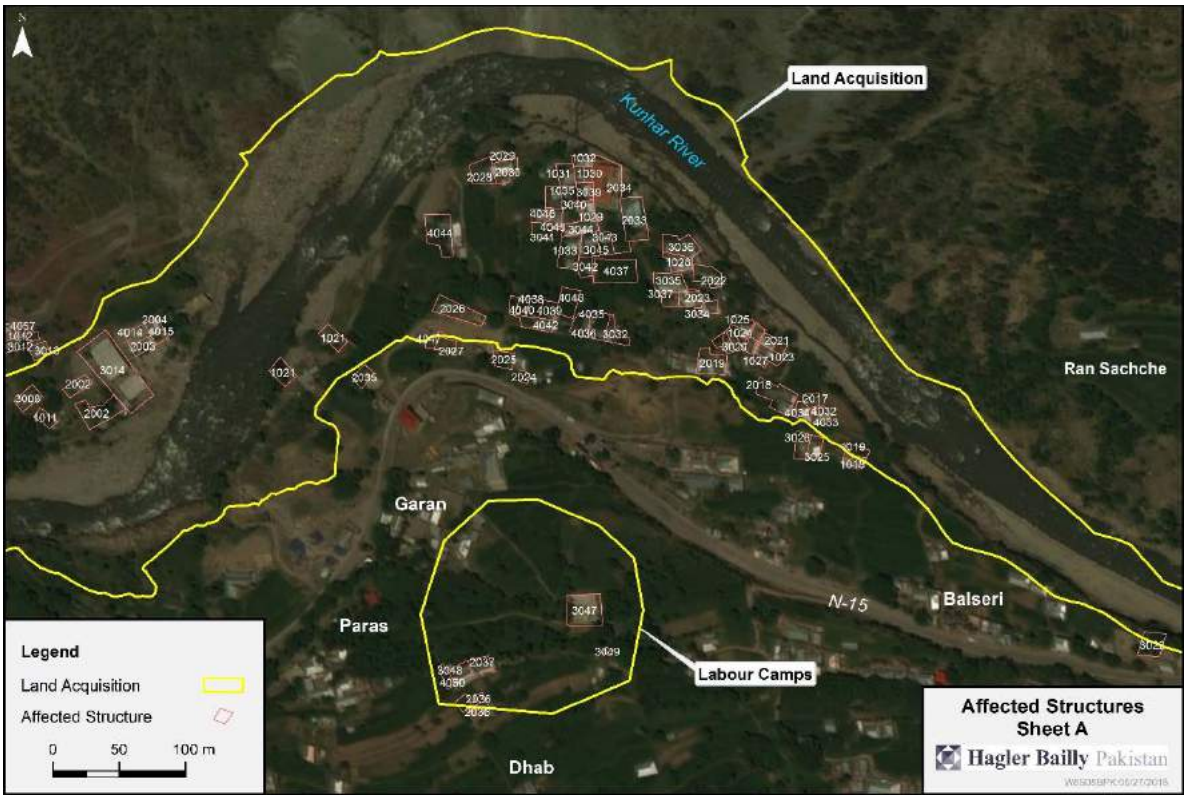


مزید معلومات کے لئے رابطہ :

وقار ذکریا، ہیگلر بیلی پاکستان	کامران مینائی، ہیگلر بیلی پاکستان
بلاک 1، کمرشل ایریا، گلی نمبر 21، F-8/2 ، اسلام آباد،	بلاک 1، کمرشل ایریا، گلی نمبر 21، F-8/2 ، اسلام آباد،
فون: 07-7200 285 (51) 92+	فون: 07-7200 285 (51) 92+
فیکس: 09-7208 285 (51) 92+	فیکس: 09-7208 285 (51) 92+
موبائل: 3013 855 (345) 92+	موبائل: 8319 298 (316) 92+
ای میل: vzakaria@haglerbailly.com.pk	ای میل: kminai@haglerbailly.com.pk

APPENDIX B: MAPS SHOWING AFFECTED ASSETS




Land Acquisition
Kunhar River
Ran Sachche
Garan
Paras
Dhab
N-15
Balseri
Labour Camps
Legend
Land Acquisition
Affected Structure
0 50 100 m
Affected Structures
Sheet A
Hagler Bailly Pakistan

Nihan
Land Acquisition
Kunhar River
Rahter
N-15
Legend
Land Acquisition
Affected Structure
0 40 80 m
Affected Structures
Sheet B
Hagler Bailly Pakistan

N
Land Acquisition
N-15
Sangar
Legend
Land Acquisition
Affected Structure
0
50
100 m
Affected Structures
Sheet C
Hagler Bailly Pakistan

APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRES USED FOR FIELD SURVEY

See following pages.

BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Questionnaire for Household Profile

A. Investigator Information

Name of Investigator(s): ____

Date: _ Start Time: __ End Time: ___

1. Note any pause in interview shall be noted in the Comments section on Page 10

B. Location Information

Primary Structure ID: _ Settlement: __ Mauza: _____

Other Structures (with explanation): _

UC: __ Tehsil: _____ District: _____

GPS Coordinate: ____º _____' _____" N, __º _____ '_____" E

1. Structure ID should be the same as that on the area map. If the family has more than one structures, list the remaining IDs in the second row with explanation in brackets.
2. GPS coordinate to be provided only where GPS is available
3. Settlement is the name by which the village is identified by the residents
4. Mauza is the revenue village

C. Respondent and Head of Household (HHH) Information

	Respondent	**Head of Household**
Name		
Father/Husband Name		
NIC Number		
Mobile Number		
Gender	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Age (Response)		
Year of Birth (as in NIC)		
Relation to HHH	☐ Self ☐ Father ☐ Brother ☐ Son ☐ Other _____	

	Respondent	**Head of Household**
Education	☐ Illiterate ☐ Madrassah ☐ No or less than Primary ☐ Primary (Class 5 to Class 9) ☐ Matric (Class 10) ☐ Intermediate (FA/FSc) ☐ Graduate (BA/BSc) ☐ Other _____	☐ Illiterate ☐ Madrassah ☐ No or less than Primary ☐ Primary (Class 5 to Class 9) ☐ Matric (Class 10) ☐ Intermediate (FA/FSc) ☐ Graduate (BA/BSc) ☐ Other _____
If respondent is the head of household, the third column should be left blank		

D. Demographic Profile

Total Number of Persons in the Family (including HHH) ___

No.	*Name (Including HHH)*	*Relation-ship with HHH*	*Name of Father /Husband*	*Age (Yrs)*	*Gender (M/F)*	*Marital Status*	*Education Level*	*Class (School going child)*	*Primary Occu-pation*	*Second-ary Occu-pation*	*Special Person (Give Detail)*
1.		Self									
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
6.											
7.											

Note: Go to Next Page if HH members are more than 8.

Occupational Codes (See Additional Notes for further explanation**):**

Income Generating **E-GOV** = Employed in government Sector **E-PVT** = Employed in private Sector **S-ART** = Self-employed, working as artisans **S-LAB** = Working as skilled or unskilled laborer **S-STB** = Self owned trade and business **I-FAR** = Income generating farming

Non-income generating **N-FAR** = non income generating subsistence farming **N-LIV** = non income generating livestock rearing

For those not working **UNE** = Unemployed and seeking jobs **NEM** = Not employed willingly **STU** = Student against those still studying and not working

Education Codes **Ill** = Illiterate **Mdr** = Madrassah **No** = No or less than Primary **Prim** = Primary (Class 5 to Class 9) **10** = Matric (Class 10) **Int** = Intermediate (FA/FSc) **Grad** = Graduate (BA/BSc) Other _____

Relationship	Self-Father Mother Husband Wife Brother Sister Son Daughter Grandson Granddaughter Daughter-in-law Other
Marital Status	Married Unmarried Widowed Divorced
Age	Enter whole number only. Round off, where needed; Enter Zero “0” for infants less than 6 months and “1” for infants between 6 months and a year.

No.	***Name (Including HHH)***	***Relation-ship with HHH***	***Name of Father /Husband***	***Age (Yrs)***	***Gender (M/F)***	***Marital Status***	***Education Level***	***Class (School going child)***	***Primary Occu-pation***	***Second-ary Occu-pation***	***Special Person (Give Detail)***
8.		Self									
9.											
10.											
11.											
12.											
13.											
14.											
15.											

Do you have servants, tenants, or other workers living with you? If yes please provide the details

No.	***Name***	***Job***	***Age (Yrs)***	***Gender (M/F)***	***Marital Status***	***Education Level***	***Is he/she paid in cash or in kind or both?***
1.							
2.							
3.							

If the respondent is not part of the household (as listed in Demographic Profile Table) what is his place of residence?
Settlement: __ Mauza: _____

E. Housing

Ownership Status? ☐ Owned ☐ Rented ☐ Free ☐ Others _____

Construction ☐ Pucca (Bricks/blocks/stones) ☐ Semi Pucca ☐ Katcha ☐ Others _____

Storeys _____ Number of rooms in the house (including bedrooms) _____

Number of bedrooms _____ Number of bathrooms/toilets _____

Number of kitchens _____ Number of rooms/sheds for animals? _____

Approximate plot size of the house (State units) _____

Approximate covered area (State units) _____

When was the house constructed? _____

Covered area is the area of all floors in the house. Plot size is the size of land on which the house is built and includes the court yard, out houses, driveway etc.

F. Available Facilities in the House

Do you have Telephone Connection (landline)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If "Yes", when connected (Year)? _____

Do you have electricity connection? ☐ Yes ☐ No If "Yes", when connected (Year)? _____

Do you have Sewerage System? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Sewerage system includes constructed septic tanks and soak pit

Drinking Water Source

☐ Spring ☐ Groundwater ☐ River/Stream ☐ Open Pond

Water Supply System from the source

☐ Pipe ☐ Electric Pump ☐ Hand pump ☐ Carried on Animals
☐ Carried by Family ☐ Tankers ☐ Open channel ☐ Other _____

G. Fuel Sources and Consumption

Type	***Y/N***	***Average Bill/expense (per month)***		***Units Consumed per Month (mention units)***		***Source (For LPG, Purchased wood, and Kerosene, the Location of Market; For Gathered Wood, Area where gathered)***	***Uses***			
		Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer		***L***	***SH***	***WH***	***C***
Electricity										
Fuel wood (Gathered)										
Fuel wood (Market)										
LPG										
Kerosene										
Other										

L: Lighting SH: Space heating WH: Water heating C: Cooking

H. Social Profile

Religion _____ Caste _____ Mother Tongue _____

Do you marry children outside your tribe/clan? ☐ Yes ☐ No

How many of the married members of the HH are married to their first cousins? _____

I. Decision Making

Who takes decision in the family on the following issues, and how?

Issue	How the decision is taken	If unilateral who takes the decision? (Indicate member i.e. HH, spouse, elder son etc.) If consultative, list the members consulted (i.e. HH, spouse, elder son etc.))
Household budget management	☐ Unilateral ☐ Consultative	
Family conflicts	☐ Unilateral ☐ Consultative	
Matrimonial decisions	☐ Unilateral ☐ Consultative	Are daughters consulted in their marriage? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Property and asset management and inheritance	☐ Unilateral ☐ Consultative	

J. Migration Patterns

Years since settled in settlement: _____

If less than 10 years, then previous location: _____

Purpose of relocation from previous place: _____

K. Family Health

Births and Deaths

Number of births in the family in last 2 years Live_____ Stillbirth_____

Deaths in the family in the last 2 years

No	Age	Cause
1		
2		
3		
4		

Serious illnesses

Did any of your family members suffered from any serious illnesses during the past 2 years?

Person	***Illness***	***Outcome***	***Treatment Type***	***Treatment Location***	***Estimated cost of treatment***	***Who paid for treatment?***

Illness:	Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Asthma, Jaundice, Tetanus, Paralysis, Diabetes, Cancer, Heart disease, Others (specify)
Outcome:	Treated, Persisting, Disability, Lost job or occupation, Death
Treatment type:	Hospitalization, OPD/Clinic, Herbal/Hakeem, Faith healer, Homeopath, Other (specify)

Accidents

Did any of your family members suffered met an accident during the past 2 years?

Person	***Accident***	***Outcome***	***Treatment Type***	***Treatment Location***	***Estimated cost of treatment***	***Who paid for treatment?***

Accidents:	Fall from height, Snake bite, Road accident, Burns, Electrocution, Accident at work, Other (specify)
Outcome:	Treated, Persisting, Disability, Lost job or occupation, Death
Treatment type:	Hospitalization, OPD/Clinic, Herbal/Hakeem, Faith healer, Homeopath, Other (specify)

Common illnesses

Are the following illnesses common in your family in the specified category (Yes/ No)

Common Diseases (عام بیماریاں)		Men (مرد)	Women (خواتین)	Adult-Children (6 to 14) (بالغ بچے)	Children (0 to 5) (بچے)
Tuberculosis	تپ دق				
Diarrhea	اسہال				
Breathing problems	دمہ				
Jaundice	پیلیا				
Skin diseases	جلد کے امراض				
Cold and flu	بخار اور فلو				
Stomach diseases	پیٹ کے امراض				
Joint aches	جوڑوں کا درد				
Tetanus	تشنج				
Paralysis	فالج				
Diabetes	ذیابیطس				
Cancer	کینسر				
Heart problems	دل کے مسائل				
Other (specify)	دیگر				

L. Family Assets

Appliances

If you own any of the following in your house, Please give the quantity.
(Write quantity in figures in front of each item)

Television _____ Radio _____ Elec Room Heater ___ Elec water heater___

Refrigerator _____ Freezer _____ Washing Machine ___ Elec Iron _____

Electric Fan _____ Sewing Machine ___ Generator _____ Computer _____

Vehicles

If you own any vehicles, please provide the details:

Type	*Make (Year)*	*Model*	*Year Purchased*	*Current Value*	*Use (Commercial/ Personal)*

Include cars, motorcycles, trucks, pick-up, etc.

Livestock

Number of Livestock heads of each type owned by you.

Type	***Buffalo***	***Cow***	Calf	***Goat/ Sheep***	***Lamb***	***Oxen***	***Donkey***	***Horse***	***Chicken***	***Others (specify)***
Number										
Use										
Purpose										
Value Rs./Unit										
Income (State monthly or annual)										

Number:	If the family does not own any animal, enter "Nil". Do not leave blank.
Use:	**S**: Self **C**: Commercial **B**: Both
Purpose:	**Egg** Production, **Milk** Production, Rearing for **Meat**, Carrying **Load**, **Riding**, etc.
Note:	Annual Income should be zero if the livestock is only for self-use.

Are the animals sent for grazing? ☐ Yes ☐ No. If yes, where _____

Are the animals given fodder? ☐ Yes ☐ No. If yes, what is the monthly cost? _____

Estimated monthly expenses on grazing, feed, fodder and medicine _____

Land holding

Serial	***Land Use***	***In this village (mention units)***	***Overall Land (mention units)***
1	Cultivated area		
2	Uncultivated area		
3	Banjar jadeed (بنجر جدید)		
4	Banjar qadeem (بنجر قدیم)		
5	Ghair mumkin (غیر ممکن)		
6	Fruit orchard area		
7	Other _____		
8	Other _____		
	Total		

Farming implements

Do you own any farming implements? ☐ Yes ☐ No. If yes,

☐ Plough for oxen ☐ Plough for tractor ☐ Spray machine

☐ Tractor ☐ Thresher ☐ Other _____

M. Farming

Agriculture

No.	*Crop*	*Season*	*Area under Cultivation (Specify units)*	*Yield / Units*	*Percent Sold in market*	*Percent Self consume d*
1	Wheat					
2	Maize					
4	Vegetables					
5	Fodder					
6	Other _____					
7	Other _____					

What is the annual expenditures to grow crops in your land? Rabi _____ Kharif _____

What is your average seasonal earning (PKR/Season)? Rabi _____ Kharif _____

Fruit Trees

No.	*Tree*	*Number of trees*	*Annual Production (Specify units)*	*Percent Sold in market*	*Percent Self consumed*
1	Banana (کیلا)				
2	Mulberry (شہتوت)				
3	Apple (سیب)				
4	Persimmon (املوک)				
5	Loquat (لوکاٹ)				
6	Walnut (اخروٹ)				
7	Apricot (خوبانی)				
8	Peach (آڑو)				
9	Orange (مالٹا)				
10	Plum (آلوچہ الوبخارا)				
11	Other _____				
12	Other _____				

What is annual expenditures to grow fruits? _____

What is your average annual earnings from fruits?_____

N. Comments and Notes

Additional Notes

Table D. Demographic Profile

Colum 9 — Class (In case of School going): For all children (15 years or less) either enter the class in which the child is studying or "Nil" in case the child is not going to school.

Special persons Persons with physical or mental disabilities

Occupational Codes: **For income generating occupations**

E-GOV = Employed in **government** Sector—Person employed for a salary by the government. Includes, for example, armed forces, school teachers, forest guards, and service in the municipal and tehsil administration

E-PVT = Employed in **private** Sector— Person employed for a salary by a non-governmental organization on any kind of job. Includes, for example, working for NGOs, private schools, and private clinics

S-ART = Self-employed, working as **artisans**. Earning depends on output of work. Includes, for example, carpet weaving, handicraft making,

S-LAB = Working as skilled or unskilled **laborer**. Includes, for example, farm labors, off-farm labors, electricians, plumbers, mechanics, mason, and bricklayers, well-diggers

S-STB = Self owned **trade and business**. Includes, for example, doctors, all shop owners, barbers, livestock traders, tailors, …

For non-income generating activities

N-FAR = non income generating subsistence farming

N-LIV = non income generating livestock rearing

For those not working

UNE = Unemployed and seeking jobs

NEM = Not employed willingly i.e., of their own choice (can include elderly)

STU = Student against those still studying and not working

This section should be filled for each household

Household Economics

Indebtedness

Do you owe any money to others or institutions? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes", provide details as below:

Source	***Year Borrowed***	***Amount Borrowed (PKR)***	***Purpose***	***Amount Yet to Return (PKR.)***
NGO/Bank (specify)				
Friends/relatives				
Moneylender				
Shopkeeper				
Others _____				

Household Income (Average over last year)

Source	***Average (Rs.)***	***Monthly/Annual***
Salaried Jobs including remittances and pensions		
1.		
2.		
3.		
Family Sources		
Farming		
Livestock		
Business		
Rent		
Arts and craft making		
Other (please specify)		

Expenditures (Average over last year)

Heads of Expenditure	***Average (Rs.)***	***Monthly/Annual***
Food		
Clothing		
Combustion fuel (gas, kerosene, fire wood, etc.)		
Rent or expenditure on dwelling		
Veterinary fees and medicines		
Electricity charges		
Medical		
Education		
Communication		
Transportation		
Social obligations (alms, charity, gifts, burials, weapons, litigations etc.)		
Farm related expenditures		
Other expenditures (Please specify heads below)		

Interviewer

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Census of Affected Persons and Project Impacts

Investigator Information

Name of Investigator(s): ____

Location Information

Settlement: __ Mauza: _____

UC: __ Tehsil: _____ District: _____

GPS Coordinate: ____º _____' _____" N, __º _____ '_____" E

Respondent and Head of Household (HHH) Information

	Respondent	Head of Household
Name		
Father/Husband Name		
NIC Number		
Mobile Number		
Gender	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Age (Response)		
Year of Birth (as in NIC)		
Relation to HHH	☐ Self ☐ Father ☐ Brother ☐ Son ☐ Other _____	

If respondent is the head of household, the third column should be left blank

Project Impacts Checklist

☐ I. Loss of Residence

☐ II. Loss of Other Infrastructure

☐ III. Loss of Cultivated land

☐ IV. Loss of Uncultivated land

☐ V. Loss of Fruit Trees

☐ VI. Loss of Other Trees

☐ VII. Loss of Livelihood

☐ VIII. Others

Inventory of Affected Structure

No.	*Structure ID*	*Structure Type*	*Use*
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Inventory of Other Infrastructure (Water mill, retaining wall, access road, etc.)

Description	*Approximate Size*	*Approximate value*

Inventory of Cultivated Land

No.	*Land Unit*	*Land Category*	*Crops Grown*	*Area as Stated by AP**
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

Note: Write the unit as stated by AP. Don't convert it into any unit.

Inventory of Uncultivated Land

No.	*Land Unit*	*Land Category*	*Use*	*Area as Stated by AP**
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Inventory of Fruit Trees

No	Name/Species	Number		
		Young	Fruit Bearing	Old
1	**Banana** (کیلا)			
2	Mulberry (شہتوت)			
3	Apple (سیب)			
4	Persimmon (املوک)			
5	Loquat (لوکاٹ)			
6	Walnut (اخروٹ)			
7	Apricot (خوبانی)			
8	Peach (آڑو)			
9	Orange (مالٹا)			
10	Plum (آلوچہ الوبخارا)			
11	Other _____			
12	Other _____			

Inventory of Other Trees

No	Name/Species		Number		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	Deodar				
2	Blue pine				
3	Chirr				
4	Kikar				
5	Poplar				
6	Wild Olive (Kao)				
7	Eucalyptus				
8	Shishum				
9	Other _____				
10	Other _____				

Inventory of Livelihood Impacts

Nature of Livelihood	Total Income (PKR/Month)	Loss of Income (PKR/Month)
Agriculture		
Livestock		
Business		
Job		

Nature of Livelihood	***Total Income (PKR/Month)***	***Loss of Income (PKR/Month)***
Labor		
Other (1) _____		
Other (2) _____		

Inventory of Other Impacts, Observations and Suggestions

If your agricultural land /commercial asset are to be acquired for Balakot Hydropower Plant. Do you have any other sources of income? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes" specify the source _____

In case of relocation, where will you prefer to resettle?

☐ On your own land ☐ Project developed site ☐ Within the Same village

☐ Within the District ☐ Don't know ☐ Other _____

What mode of compensation for land will be your choice?

☐ Cash ☐ Alternate Land ☐ Other _____

If cash payments are made, then expected utilization of the money**:**

☐ Business ☐ Property ☐ Agricultural Land ☐ Other _____

Respondent

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Interviewer

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Business Survey Form

Investigator Information

Name of Investigator(s): ____

Location Information

Structure No _ Settlement: __ Mauza: _____

UC: ___ Tehsil: _____ District: _____

GPS Coordinate: ____º _____' _____" N, __º _____ '_____" E

Respondent and Business Owner

	Respondent	Business Owner
Name		
Father's/Husband's Name		
NIC Number		
Mobile Number		
Gender	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Relation to Owner	☐ Self ☐ Son ☐ Brother ☐ Employee ☐ Other _____	

Detail of Business

Nature of business	☐ Service	☐ Goods	☐ Other_____

Brief description of business

Which year was the business established at this location?	
What is the estimated value of present stock in the shop?	PKR
What is the estimated value of movable assets in the shop?	PKR
What is the estimated average sale of goods/services?	☐ PKR/day ☐ PKR/month
What is the average profit?	☐ PKR/day ☐ PKR/month

Is the space rented or owned?	
If rented, rent of the shop	

Detail of Employs and daily workers

No.	Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Position	Job Status	Monthly earning (PKR)	Place of Stay	Is the residence effected? (Yes/No)	HH Survey Form No.
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Position	Property Owner Business Owner Joint Owner (In case of Family Business) Partner Manager Salesman Other (Specify)
Job Status	Permanent Daily wage Contractor

Inventory of Affected Public and Community Assets

Investigator Information

Name of Investigator(s): _____

Location Information

Settlement: _____ Mauza: _____

UC: _____ Tehsil: _____ District: _____

Respondent Information

	Respondent 1	Respondent 2	Respondent 3	Respondent 4
Name				
Father/Husband Name				
NIC Number				
Mobile Number				
Gender	☐ M ☐ F	☐ M ☐ F	☐ M ☐ F	☐ M ☐ F
Age (Response)				
Year of Birth (as in NIC)				
Occupation				

Area and Population of the Settlement

Total area of the settlement _____ Acre. Affected area of the settlement _____ Acre

Total houses of the settlement _____ Affected Houses of the settlement _____

Total households of the settlement ____ Affected households of the settlement _____

Total Population of the settlement ____ Affected Population of the settlement _____

Affected Public infrastructure in the Village

No	*Assets*	*Structure ID*	*Unit*	*Quantity*	*Construction Type*
1	Schools				
2	Roads and tracks				
3	Dispensary				
4	Offices				
5	Electric Line (Length)				
6	Electric poles				
7	Telecommunication Line (Length)				

No	*Assets*	*Structure ID*	*Unit*	*Quantity*	*Construction Type*
8	Telecommunication poles				
9	Access road				
10	Water Supply				
11	Any other (specify)				

Affected Community Infrastructure in the Village

No	*Assets*	*Unit*	*Quantity*	*Construction Type*
1	Mosques			
2	Rest houses			
3	Electric poles			
4	Water Course			
5	Access road			
6	Hand Pump			
7	Water Supply			
8	Any other (specify)			
9	Any other (specify)			

Other Affected Communal Assets

No	*Assets*	*Unit*	*Quantity*
1	Forest		
2	Play Grounds		
3	Communal Lands		
3	Grazing Lands		
4	Any other (specify)		
5	Any other (specify)		

Affected Graveyards

Graveyard No.	*Quadrants*	*Estimated Area (Kanal)*	*No. of Graves*	*Estimated Year of establishment of the Graveyard*
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Comments:

Affected Structures Survey

Investigator_____ Village_____ Latitude*_____ Longitude*_____ *Mandatory if no structure number Respondent Name_____ Father's Name_____ NIC_____ Cell No_____ Head of Household Name_____ Father's Name_____ Form No_____ CNIC_____ Cell No_____ Structure Use_____ Type_____ (Residential, Commercial, ……..) Ownership_____ (Private, Government) Construction Type_____ (Pukka, Semi-Pukka, Katcha) When Constructed?_____	Any Other Information

Under construction; New (<3yr), **R**ecent (After 2005), **O**ld (11-20 yrs), **V**ery Old (>20 yrs)

APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION LOGS

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Village council Paras	
Consultation		
Date:	June 29, 2018	
Time:	1530hrs	
Meeting Venue:	Paras Village Council Office	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Contact Number
	Tanvir Hussain Awan	0346-2343616
	Jaffar Shah	0346-9027700
	Azhar Shah	0300-5638861
	Abdul Sattar Shah	0346-9608304
	Javid Shah	0346-9672841
	Tanvir Shah	0346-2100087
	Abdul Latif Shah	0345-9476581
	Wali ur Rehman	0347-9903663
	Bilal Shah	0346-5238163
	Sajid Hussain Awan	0345-2042235
	Meer Afzal Shah	0344-9498542
Conducted by:	Yasar Asad	
Recorded by:	Yasar Asad	
Language:	Urdu	
Issues, Concerns and Suggestions:	▶ They said if land acquisition is unavoidable then must be compensate on market rates against their affected lands and houses. ▶ Labor and other job opportunities will be provided by the locals in the project. ▶ Paras is a commercial hub, project developers should compensate them according to commercial rates. ▶ Some of them also demand that project developers will pay them complete compensation amount before they leaving their houses. ▶ They said they were not clear about the construction of the project because change in design make them confused. ▶ Electricity should provide them as free of cost.	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Bela Balseri	
Consultation		
Date:	June 28, 2018	
Time:	0930hrs	
Meeting Venue:	Bela	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Contact Number
	Arshad Hussain Shah	0323-5035810
	Ishfaq Shah	0346-7514289
	Syed Yasir Shah	0345-6882001
	Muhammad Sharif	0340-9085008
	Muhammad Hanif	0344-9522603
	Amjad Shah	0345-9553933
	Abdul Quyyum Shah	0346-9644014
	Hamid Shah	0344-7068527
	Ahmed Shah	0344-5544583
	Tufail Shah	0347-8785739
Conducted by:	Yasar Asad	
Recorded by:	Yasar Asad	
Language:	Urdu	
Issues, Concerns and Suggestions:	▶ People said some of them have already affected due to Sukki Kinari project, so it tis requested to shift that project from their area. ▶ They said they have bad experience in Sukki Kinari project regarding land and house compensation so they were requested to treat them leniently in Balakot Hydro Power Project. ▶ They said if land acquisition is unavoidable then must be compensate on market rates against their affected lands and houses. ▶ Labor and other job opportunities will be provided by the locals in the project. ▶ Paras is a commercial hub, project developers should compensate them according to commercial rates. ▶ Some said project developers build a colony for them because they all belong to one clan.	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Nehan	
Consultation		
Date:	June 28, 2018	
Time:	1130hrs	
Meeting Venue:	Nehan	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Contact Number
	Syed Amjad Ali Shah	0346-9645749
	Syed Mehar Ali Shah	0344-4519755
	Syed Zeeshan Ali Shah	0346-5626145
	Syed Rashid Hussain Shah	0349-9624462
	Syed Jubran Ali Shah	0346-5622565
	Syed Abid Hussain Shah	0346-2088722
	Syed Mubarak Ali Shah	0345-9483209
	Syed Tahir Hussain Shah	0345-9621179
	Syed Ehsan Haider Shah	0345-1379181
	Syed Niaz Hussain Shah	0341-9155985
	Syed Abdul Rasheed Shah	0348-8395327
Conducted by:	Yasar Asad	
Recorded by:	Yasar Asad	
Language:	Urdu	
Issues, Concerns and Suggestions:	▶ In construction activities heavy traffic, noise and air pollution create difficulties for them. ▶ Some of them also demand that project developers will pay them complete compensation amount before they leaving their houses. ▶ They said they were not clear about the construction of the project because change in design make them confused. ▶ Villagers said they were the major affectees because their whole village destroyed due to Dam construction so project developers should give them some extra allowances for resettlement. ▶ Electricity should provide them as free of cost. ▶ Schools, Colleges and Mosques also construct by the Government / project developers for locals after dam construction. ▶ Eligible men and women residents of the area should also be employed in the Project.	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Rahtar	
Consultation		
Date:	June 28, 2018	
Time:	1430hrs	
Meeting Venue:	Rattar	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Contact Number
	Khalid Shah	0346-8291872
	Saleem Shah	0342-1959449
	Shadeer Shah	0346-9698421
	Abdul Qadir Shah	0346-8112338
	Syed Sultan Shah	0346-9659470
	Nooran Shah	0346-9654124
	Syed Shakir Shah	0346-8291872
	Mushtaq Shah	0346-9634940
	Husnain Shah	0345-5249505
	Asif Shah	0346-9609520
	Noor Hussain Shah	0347-9314810
Conducted by:	Yasar Asad	
Recorded by:	Yasar Asad	
Language:	Urdu	
Issues, Concerns and Suggestions:	▶ People of the area expressed happiness regarding project construction in their area. ▶ They have some issues regarding compensation rates and resettlement. ▶ Some of them also demanded same culture and environment before leaving their houses. ▶ During construction dust and noise will create problems for locals. ▶ Due to influx of outsiders free mobility of women in the settlements will be affected. ▶ Land record should be updated according to latest market rates and should be finalized with community consultations.	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Village Council Paras		
Consultation	Contact meeting with village council to start resettlement survey		
Date:	March 25, 2017		
Time:	11:30		
Meeting Venue:	Village council office Paras		
Meeting Coordinates:			
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Designation	Phone Number
	Tanvir Awan	Nazim V/C Paras	0346-2343616
	Abdul Sittar		0346-9608304
	Azhar Shah		0300-5638861
	Javaid Shah		0346-9672841
	Mubarik Shah		0346-9623654
	Mir Hussain		
	Irshad Ali		0341-3279197
	Abdul Hamid		
	Sajid Hussain		0345-9630376
	Jaffar Shah		
Conducted by:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad, Yasir Asad, Muhammad Arshad		
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad		
Language:	Urdu and Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication		
Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ We do not allow anyone to conduct survey because we have a very miserable Lesson from Sukki Kanair project about affectives of land. Usually it was found that after survey all construction activities would bane by enforcement of section 4 of land Acquisition act 1874 and many of our under construction house being left without compensation. **Tanvir Hussain Shah** ▶ Change the design of project to minimize the effects on land and houses. **Azhar Shah** ▶ As this village has very important economic position due to tourism so the rate of land and house should be reasonable with respect to other places. **Tanvir Awan** ▶ Name of Balakot Hydro power project should be change with Paras Hydro Power Project. **Jaffar Shah** ▶ Due to this project our culture will badly influenced due to coming of outsiders workers and foreigners. **Mir Hussain** ▶ We have very limited places for our houses and for subsistence agriculture with joint family structure so we don't want to left this place at any cost.**Javid Shah**		

- Administration could not resettle us as we have bad experience of 2005 earthquake affecties in Bakrayal city in Balakot. 12 years has passed and affecties are still homeless and leading very miserable life. Let us to survive here and do not shift or if possible do change the design to save our houses and land. **Mubarak Shah**
- We are all willing to take reasonable high market rate of our effected lands, houses and tree with respect to other places as this Paras is the heart of Kaghan Valley. **Tanvir Hussain Shah**
- We need high priority in Employment opportunities in the project activites and no outsider is allowed to work in the project unless local would not found. **Sajid Hussain**
- What would happened regarding community assets like school, health clinic, post office Masque, drinking water supply scheme, graveyard and Islamic institutes? **Mir Hussain**
- Due to outsiders/ workers privacy of locals especially women will be disturbed. **Tanvir Awan**
- Free electricity should be provided to the local communities including the some long term benefits in project like share in project income. **Tanvir Awan**

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Nehan Paras		
Consultation	Contact meeting with village council to start resettlement survey		
Date:	March 30, 2017		
Time:	11:00 am		
Meeting Venue:	Nehan Village		
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Designation	Phone Number
	Mubarik Shah		0345-9483209
	Rafiq Shah		0341-9354080
	Usman Shah		0343-3355593
	Waqar Shah		0345-9682409
	Jabran Shah		0346-5622565
	Arif Shah		0345-5614012
	Tahir Shah		0345-9621179
	Niaz Shah		0341-9155885
	Abid Shah		0346-2088722
	Zeshan Shah		0346-5626145
Conducted by:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad, Yasir Asad, Muhammad Arshad, Arslan Tariq		
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad		
Language:	Urdu and Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication		

Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ We will not be happy with resettlement. However, if resettlement is necessary then alternative village or houses should be built for them with in this village with same socio cultural environment. **Arif Shah** ▶ The dust from waste materials from tunnel boring would cause diseases and environmental problems to nearby communities/ villages. **Tahir Hussain Shah** ▶ Social security risk will increase due to increase of in–migration of labor for project construction. **Arif Shah** ▶ Project construction activities would deteriorate the natural beauty of the village. **Usman Shah** ▶ We do not want to move away from their ancestral graveyard, nearby the village. **Abid Shah** ▶ Increased inflow of outsiders in the village for project activities would affect the privacy and mobility of local women. **Arif Shah** ▶ We need high priority in Employment opportunities in the project activites and no outsider is allowed to work in the project unless local would not found. **Usman Shah** ▶ Free electricity should be provided to the local communities including the some long term benefits in project like share in project income. **Jabbran Shah**

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Bela Balseri Paras		
Consultation	Consultation meeting conducted to know the concerns of the community		
Date:	April 23, 2017		
Time:	10:30 am		
Meeting Venue:	Bela Balseri Paras		
Meeting Coordinates:			
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Designation	Phone Number
	Tanvir Awan		0346-2343616
	Irshad Ali		0341-3279197
	Abdul Sitar		0346-9608304
	Azhar Shah		0300-5638861
	Tahir Hussain		0345-9621179
	Sajid Hussain		0345-2042235
	Jafar Shah		
Conducted by:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad, Yasir Asad, Muhammad Arshad, Arslan Tariq		
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad		
Language:	Urdu and Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication		

Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ We have some alternate place situated near Paras village named as Rosacha, Dhab, Medan, and Tangsan for reallocation of involuntary resettlement. **Tanvir Awan** ▶ Basic all facilities like electricity, road, school, college, Masque and hospital should be provided to new place. **Azhar Shah** ▶ We will prefer to take compensation of houses and land in cash (for houses 3000 to 4000 per squire feet and land 400000 per kanal) **Tahir Shah** ▶ Change the design of project to minimize the effects on land and houses. **Azhar Shah** ▶ As this village has very important economic position due to tourism so the rate of land and house should be reasonable with respect to other places. **Tanvir Awan** ▶ Name of Balakot Hydro power project should be change with Paras Hydro Power Project. **Jaffar Shah** ▶ Due to this project our culture will badly influenced due to coming of outsiders workers and foreigners. **Mir Hussain** ▶ We have very limited places for our houses and for subsistence agriculture with joint family structure so we don't want to left this place at any cost.**Javid Shah** ▶ Administration could not resettle us as we have bad experience of 2005 earthquake affecties in Bakrayal city in Balakot. 12 years has passed and effecties are still homeless and leading very miserable life. Let us to survive here and do not shift or if possible do change the design to save our houses and land. **Mubarak Shah** ▶ We are all willing to take reasonable high market rate of our effected lands, houses and tree with respect to other places as this Paras is the heart of Kaghan Valley. **Tanvir Hussain Shah** ▶ We need high priority in Employment opportunities in the project activites and no outsider is allowed to work in the project unless local would not found.**Sajid Hussain** ▶ What would happened regarding community assets like school, health clinic, post office Masque, drinking water supply scheme, graveyard and Islamic institutes? **Mir Hussain** ▶ Due to outsiders/ workers privacy of locals especially women will be disturbed. **Tanvir Awan** ▶ Free electricity should be provided to the local communities including the some long term benefits in project like share in project income. **Tanvir Awan**

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Sangar		
Consultation	Consultation meeting conducted to know the concerns of the community		
Date:	April 18, 2017		
Time:	11:30 am		
Meeting Venue:	House of Abid Hussain		
Meeting Coordinates:			
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Designation	Phone Number
	Abid Hussain		0345-5379935
	Muhammad Irshad		0345-5388935
	Safdar Hussain		0344-4084363
	Taimoor Fida		0342-9555220
	Gul Muhammad		0346-5635072
Conducted by:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad, Yasir Asad, Muhammad Arshad, Arslan Tariq		
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad		
Language:	Urdu and Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication		
Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ We are willing to give lands for the project but our houses should be avoided ▶ Government should provide market price of our lands. ▶ Our trees are much valuable to us market price of the trees should be provided to us. ▶ After th3e construction of the staff colony our road should not be blocked. ▶ Labor and other jobs in project construction should be provided to the locals		

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Bal Seri	
Consultation	EIA consultation	
Date:	May 3, 2017	
Time:	14:20	
Meeting Venue:	Bela Balseri at the residence of Mubarak Ali Shah	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Abdul Rasheed	03449530480
	Nadeem	03469608322
	Saraj Ahmed	03479475074
	Mubarak Ali Shah	03459761251

Conducted by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad
Reviewed by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad
Language:	Urdu (Muhammad Arshad assisted in Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication)
Preamble:	Dr Jamil introduced the consultation team and stated the purpose of consultation. He provided a brief description of the Project. They were informed about the different sites and activities of the proposed project and there state of affairs in the proposed plan. The reservoir site, the tunnel range and other activities like labour colony were disseminated. Later, the participants were requested to share their views on the information shared as per the Basic Information Document or if they heard anything else prior to this visit.

No.	Issues, Concerns and Suggestions	Response by	*Response Provided*
1	Agricultural land will be affected due to an increase in the water level in reservoir which will affect incomes.	Abdul Rasheed	
2	Change the design of project to minimize the effects on land and houses.	Nadeem	
3	All the decisions which are related to community land ownership should be displayed in DC office accordingly. Although government is not considering our concerns in behalf of our land ownership.	Saraj Ahmed	
4	We never sell property but given it on dowry.	Abdul Rasheed	
5	We have very bad experience regarding Suki Kanari project regarding land and house compensation so we are requesting to treat us leniently in Balakot Hydro Power Project.	Abdul Rasheed	
6	Villagers will not be happy with resettlement. However, if resettlement is necessary then alternative village or houses should be built for them.	Abdul Rasheed	
7	Appropriate negotiation is required between affectied people and government to resettle the affecties of the project.	Abdul Rasheed	
8	Land record should be updated according to latest market rate as 50 years back land record was develop but it is not updated yet.	Abdul Rasheed	
9	As this village has very important economic position due to tourism so the rate of land and house should be reasonable with respect to other places.	Nadeem	
10	We have very limited land for subsistence agriculture so no one of us able to sale land.	Abdul Rasheed	
11	We need high priority in Employment opportunities in the project activites and no outsider is allowed to work in the project unless local would not found.	Saraj Ahmed	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Bela	
Consultation	EIA consultation	
Date:	May 2, 2017	
Time:	15:00	
Meeting Venue:	Bela at the residence of Tanveer	
Meeting Coordinates:		
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Tanvir Hussain Shah	03462100087
	Azhar Shah	03005638861
	Tanvir Awan	03462343616
	Jaffar Shah	04469027700
	Mir Hussain	03439256721
	Javid Shah	03469672841
Conducted by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad	
Reviewed by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Language:	Urdu (Muhammad Arshad assisted in Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication)	
Permeable:	Dr Jamil introduced the consultation team and stated the purpose of consultation. He provided a brief description of the Project. They were informed about the different sites and activities of the proposed project and there state of affairs in the proposed plan. The reservoir site, the tunnel range and other activities like labour colony were disseminated. Later, the participants were requested to share their views on the information shared as per the Basic Information Document or if they heard anything else prior to this visit.	

No.	*Issues, Concerns and Suggestions*	*Response by*	*Response Provided*
1.	Agricultural land will be affected due to an increase in the water level in reservoir which will affect incomes.	Jaffar Shah	
2.	Change the design of project to minimize the effects on land and houses.	Javid Shah	
3.	All the decisions which are related to community land ownership should be displayed in DC office accordingly. Although government is not considering our concerns in behalf of our land ownership.	Mir Hussain	
4.	We never sell property but given it on dowry.	Tanvir Hussain Shah	

No.	*Issues, Concerns and Suggestions*	*Response by*	*Response Provided*
5.	We have very bad experience regarding Suki Kanari project regarding land and house compensation so we are requesting to treat us leniently in Balakot Hydro Power Project.	Jaffar Shah	
6.	Villagers will not be happy with resettlement. However, if resettlement is necessary then alternative village or houses should be built for them.	Tanvir Awan	
7.	Appropriate negotiation is required between affectied people and government to resettle the affecties of the project.	Tanvir Hussain Shah	
8.	Land record should be updated according to latest market rate as 50 years back land record was develop but it is not updated yet.	Azhar Shah	
9.	As this village has very important economic position due to tourism so the rate of land and house should be reasonable with respect to other places.	Azhar Shah	
10.	We have very limited land for subsistence agriculture so no one of us able to sale land.	Tanvir Awan	
11.	We need high priority in Employment opportunities in the project activates and no outsider is allowed to work in the project unless local would not found.	Jaffar Shah	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Dhab	
Consultation	EIA consultation	
Date:	May 4, 2017	
Time:	13:15	
Meeting Venue:	Dhab	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Sayyed Ameen	03459628643
	Sayyed Muzaffar Hussain	03459487040
	Sayyed Mukhtiar Ahmed	03453874249
	Sayyed Akhtar Hussain	03429556733
	Sayyed Munir Hussain	04379474973
	Sayyed Saddiqat Ali	03469672379
	Dildar Hussain Shah	03439403271
	Abdu Wahab Shah	Nil
	Liaqat Hussain Shah	03469647104
	Faiz Hussain Shah	03459180162
	Noor Hussain Shah	03411920002
	Fida Hussain Shah	03449559326
Conducted by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad	

Reviewed by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad
Language:	Urdu (Muhammad Arshad assisted in Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication)
Permeable:	Dr Jamil introduced the consultation team and stated the purpose of consultation. He provided a brief description of the Project. They were informed about the different sites and activities of the proposed project and there state of affairs in the proposed plan. The reservoir site, the tunnel range and other activities like labour colony were disseminated. Later, the participants were requested to share their views on the information shared as per the Basic Information Document or if they heard anything else prior to this visit.

No.	*Issues, Concerns and Suggestions*	*Response by*	*Response Provided*
1.	We do not allow to construct labor camp inside the village as Increased inflow of outsiders in the village for project activities would affect the privacy and mobility of local women. No one of us will sale land for labor and it is requested to shift proposed labor camp out side village.	Sayyed Saddiqat Ali	
2.	We have very limited land for subsistence agriculture so no one of us able to sale land for labor camp or colony establishment for resettlement of project affecties.	Dildar Hussain Shah	
3.	Land record should be updated according to latest market rate as 50 years back land record was develop but it is not updated yet.	Abdu Wahab Shah	
4.	Up gradation of land record should be transparent and should be done with community consultation.	Sayyed Saddiqat Ali	
5.	Villagers will not be happy with resettlement. However, if resettlement is necessary then alternative village or houses should be built for them.	Dildar Hussain Shah	
6.	Appropriate negotiation is required between affecties people and government to resettle the affecties of the project.	Abdu Wahab Shah	
7.	Expressed need for basic amenities i.e. health, education, roads, safe drinking water etc	Faiz Hussain Shah	
8.	We are all socially connected to each other if community of Nahan , Rattar and Bela Balseri will shefted, we directly will influenced by the migration of these people. So it is suggested to resettle these community nearby our village so that our interaction would maintained.	Noor Hussain Shah	
9.	We are requesting for free Chinease and English Language Course for our children so that they may get new opportunities of job according to market demand	Fida Hussain Shah	
10.	The dust from waste materials from tunnel boring would cause diseases and environmental problems	Sayyed Ameen	
11.	Traffic will increase and cause safety problems on roads.	Sayyed Muzaffar Hussain	
12.	Government should provide free electricity to local communities.	Sayyed Ameen	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Nahan	
Consultation	EIA consultation	
Date:	May 2, 2017	
Time:	11:00	
Meeting Venue:	Nahan at the residence of Waqar Ahmed	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Waqar Ahmed Shah	03459682409
	Arif Shah Shah	03465384270
	Usman Shah	03474696132
	Jabbran Shah	03433355593
	Tahir Hussain Shah	03459621179
	Abid Shah	03476542091
Conducted by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad	
Reviewed by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Language:	Urdu (Muhammad Arshad assisted in Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication)	
Permeable:	Dr Jamil introduced the consultation team and stated the purpose of consultation. He provided a brief description of the Project. They were informed about the different sites and activities of the proposed project and there state of affairs in the proposed plan. The reservoir site, the tunnel range and other activities like labour colony were disseminated. Later, the participants were requested to share their views on the information shared as per the Basic Information Document or if they heard anything else prior to this visit.	

No.	*Issues, Concerns and Suggestions*	*Response by*	*Response Provided*
1.	Our communal forest and other social fabric get destroyed.	Arif Shah	
2.	As land record is not updated since 40 years so undistributed land is a major issue that has provides source of conflict among local community.	Tahir Hussain Shah	
3.	We will not be happy with resettlement. However, if resettlement is necessary then alternative village or houses should be built for them with in this village with same socio cultural environment.	Arif Shah	
4.	Standard and quality of education like Kaghan model public school is a great opportunity for our children in a little fees. We can't afford this level of education anywhere else.	Arif Shah	
5.	The dust from waste materials from tunnel boring would cause diseases and environmental problems to nearby communities/ villages.	Tahir Hussain Shah	
6.	Social security risk will increase due to increase of in–migration of labor for project construction.	Arif Shah	
7.	Project construction activities would deteriorate the natural beauty of the village.	Usman Shah	
8.	We do not want to move away from their ancestral graveyard, nearby the village.	Abid Shah	
9.	Increased inflow of outsiders in the village for project activities would affect the privacy and mobility of local women.	Arif Shah Shah	
10.	We need high priority in Employment opportunities in the project activities and no outsider is allowed to work in the project unless local would not found.	Usman Shah	
11.	Free electricity should be provided to the local communities including the some long term benefits in project like share in project income.	Jabbran Shah	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Rahtar	
Consultation	EIA consultation	
Date:	May 3, 2017	
Time:	11:00	
Meeting Venue:	Rattar at the residence of Muhammad Faiz	
Meeting Coordinates:		
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Sardar M Faiz	03469636657
	Gulam Qadar Shah	03408112338
	Mukhtar Shah	03420554960
	Yasir Shah	03429126586
	Imtiaz Hussain	03459483591
Conducted by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	

Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad
Reviewed by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad
Language:	Urdu (Muhammad Arshad assisted in Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication)
Permeable:	Dr Jamil introduced the consultation team and stated the purpose of consultation. He provided a brief description of the Project. They were informed about the different sites and activities of the proposed project and there state of affairs in the proposed plan. The reservoir site, the tunnel range and other activities like labour colony were disseminated. Later, the participants were requested to share their views on the information shared as per the Basic Information Document or if they heard anything else prior to this visit.

No.	*Issues, Concerns and Suggestions*	*Response by*	*Response Provided*
1.	Increased inflow of outsiders in the village for project activities would affect the privacy and mobility of local women.	Gulam Qadar Shah	
2.	We need high priority in Employment opportunities in the project activites and no outsider is allowed to work in the project unless local would not found.	Sardar M Faiz	
3.	Free electricity should be provided to the local communities including the some long term benefits in project like share in project income.	Yasir Shah	
4.	Land record is not updated sine 40 years, undistributed land is the major issue that has provided source to new conflicts. So land record should be updated before project started.	Mukhtar Shah	
5.	The dust from waste materials from tunnel boring would cause diseases and environmental problems to nearby communities/ villages.	Imtiaz Hussain	
6.	We do not want to move away from their ancestral graveyard, nearby the village.	Sardar M Faiz	
7.	Social security risk will increase due to increase of in–migration of labor for project construction.	Gulam Qadar Shah	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Thubi UC Kewai	
Consultation	EIA consultation	
Date:	May 5, 2017	
Time:	15:47	
Meeting Venue:	Rosha	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Waqar Ahmed	04331965890
	M.Naseem	03419520243

	Sayyed Ashfaq Shah	03488871134
	Muhammad Imtiaz	03453835856
	Usman	03429874305
	Aqeel Saqab	03489727482
	Saqab	03135552305
	Muhammad Rafiq	03475420473
	Mushtaq	03480017525
Conducted by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad	
Reviewed by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Language:	Urdu (Muhammad Arshad assisted in Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication)	
Permeable:	Dr Jamil introduced the consultation team and stated the purpose of consultation. He provided a brief description of the Project. They were informed about the different sites and activities of the proposed project and there state of affairs in the proposed plan. The reservoir site, the tunnel range and other activities like labour colony were disseminated. Later, the participants were requested to share their views on the information shared as per the Basic Information Document or if they heard anything else prior to this visit.	

No.	*Issues, Concerns and Suggestions*	*Response by*	*Response Provided*
1.	Population is increasing day by day, we don't have extra land for reallocation of involuntary resettlement. It is suggested that Government should provide plot to affectives at the rate of 4-5 lac in district Manshra.	Usman	Point noted
2.	Community of Nahian, Bela Balseri have some alternate personal or communal land nearby their village, it would be suiTable if Government could help them to reallocate in that place. And provide reasonable rate to affecties.	Muhammad Imtiaz	Point noted
3.	Its overall approach that our people do not prefer to live in a colony as there is a chance to produce some social issues. So it would be better to give the reasonable rate of houses according to their mode of construction and let them free to resettle.	Sayyed Ashfaq Shah	Point noted
4.	Government should provide free electricity to local communities.	Mushtaq	Point noted
5.	Expressed need for basic amenities i.e. health, education, road and safe drinking water etc	Muhammad Rafiq	Point noted

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Sangar	
Consultation	EIA consultation	
Date:	May 9, 2017	
Time:	12:10	
Meeting Venue:	Sangar	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Muhammad Asghar	03068142877
	Danish Amin	03115430953
	Liaqat Faried	03319303148
Conducted by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad	
Reviewed by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Language:	Urdu (Muhammad Arshad assisted in Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication)	
Permeable:	Dr Jamil introduced the consultation team and stated the purpose of consultation. He provided a brief description of the Project. They were informed about the different sites and activities of the proposed project and there state of affairs in the proposed plan. The reservoir site, the tunnel range and other activities like labour colony were disseminated. Later, the participants were requested to share their views on the information shared as per the Basic Information Document or if they heard anything else prior to this visit.	

No.	*Issues, Concerns and Suggestions*	*Response by*	*Response Provided*
1.	As we came to know that labor camp is proposed to construct nearby "Dhab", we don't allow to construct labor camp because it will creates social issues due to increase of in–migration of labor for project Construction. Labor camp should be outside from community settlement	Fattiha ud din Shah	
2.	We have very limited land for subsistence agriculture so no one of us able to sale land.	Mukhtiar Shah	
3.	Land record should be updated according to latest market rate as 50 years back land record was develop but it is not updated yet.	Sayyed Taj Hussain Shah	
4.	Up gradation of land record should be transparent and should be done with community consultation.	Sayyed Sajjid Shah	
5.	Government should provide free electricity to local communities.	Shazaman Shah	
6.	We are requesting for free Chinese and English Language Course for our children so that they may get new opportunities of job according to market demand	Muhammad Majid Shah	
7.	The dust from waste materials from tunnel boring would cause diseases and environmental problems	Raffqat Shah	
8.	Traffic will increase and cause safety problems on roads.	Saffi Ullah	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Takool	
Consultation	EIA consultation	
Date:	May 6, 2017	
Time:	16:00	
Meeting Venue:	Takool at the residence of Gulam Qasam	
Attended by and contact details:	*Name*	*Phone Number*
	Gulam Qadar	03469619263
	Abdul Shakoor	03457012838
	Abdul Jabran	03425259991
Conducted by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad	
Reviewed by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Language:	Urdu (Muhammad Arshad assisted in Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication)	
Permeable:	Dr Jamil introduced the consultation team and stated the purpose of consultation. He provided a brief description of the Project. They were informed about the different sites and activities of the proposed project and there state of affairs in the proposed plan. The reservoir site, the tunnel range and other activities like labour colony were disseminated. Later, the participants were requested to share their views on the information shared as per the Basic Information Document or if they heard anything else prior to this visit.	

No.	*Issues, Concerns and Suggestions*	*Response by*	*Response Provided*
1.	Agricultural land will be affected due to an increase in the water level in reservoir which will affect incomes.	Gulam Qadar	
2.	Change the design of project to minimize the effects on land and houses.	Abdul Shakoor	
3.	We have very bad experience regarding Suki Kanari project regarding land and house compensation so we are requesting to treat us leniently in Balakot Hydro Power Project.	Gulam Qadar	
4.	Villagers will not be happy with resettlement. However, if resettlement is necessary then alternative village or houses should be built for them.	Gulam Qadar	
5.	Appropriate negotiation is required between affectied people and government to resettle the affecties of the project.	Gulam Qadar	
6.	Land record should be updated according to latest market rate as 50 years back land record was develop but it is not updated yet.	Gulam Qadar	
7.	We have very limited land for subsistence agriculture so no one of us able to sale land.	Abdul Jabran	
8.	We need high priority in Employment opportunities in the project activites and no outsider is allowed to work in the project unless local would not found.	Gulam Qadar	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Thubi UC Kewai	
Consultation	EIA consultation	
Date:	May 5, 2017	
Time:	10:45	
Meeting Venue:	Thubi, at the residence of Muhammad Saeed	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	M.Saeed	03469608321
	M.Safdar	03227437290
	Multan Khan	03459623808
	M.Yousaf	03439522143
	M.Naeem	03498400470
	M.Zaman	03454438367
	Imdad Hussain	03469618650
	Muhammad Khursheed	03469601477
	Aizi Ur Rehman	03449564656
	Safdar	03463993872
	Muhammad Zakar	03469623569
Conducted by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Recorded by:	Muhammad Arshad	
Reviewed by:	Dr Jamil Ahmad	
Language:	Urdu (Muhammad Arshad assisted in Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication)	
Permeable:	Dr Jamil introduced the consultation team and stated the purpose of consultation. He provided a brief description of the Project. They were informed about the different sites and activities of the proposed project and there state of affairs in the proposed plan. The reservoir site, the tunnel range and other activities like labour colony were disseminated. Later, the participants were requested to share their views on the information shared as per the Basic Information Document or if they heard anything else prior to this visit.	

No.	Issues, Concerns and Suggestions	Response by	Response Provided
1.	This village has no relevance to the river but is fully dependent on spring water for drinking purpose. Both human and animals are fed through this natural resource. There is only one spring from where we have constructed our drinking water supply scheme. According to the information provided our vital spring is definitely to be abolished. What you will do for us?	M.Safdar	If the drinking resource is vanished, the concerned department will definitely provide for alternative and better resource but we have taken your Point and the same is noted for our report.
2.	Water supply from the springs and streams may dry out as result of project construction.	M.Zaman	Point noted, this is the same as raised by Muhammad Safdar.
3.	Government should provide free electricity to local communities. Our village is to be benefited from the state development like poor kids taken care by parents	M.Naeem	Point noted. This is a demand of your community as you all supported.
4.	Our primary occupation is driving. If required any vehicle or driver give us high priority in Employment opportunities in the project activities.	M.Yousaf	Point noted
5.	We need basic amenities like any other citizen of Pakistan i.e. health, education, safe drinking water etc	Aizi Ur Rehman	Point noted
6.	Land sliding may increase due to cutting and excavation in quarry areas. We are already suffered in last earthquake, why we are been put into trouble again, now by the state.	Muhammad Khursheed	Point noted but there are multiple surveys being conducted to safeguard any such issue. This is the responsibility of technical teams deployed.
7.	The vibrations created by blasting for tunnels will damage house walls and make land unstable.	Imdad Hussain	Point noted. You are raising almost the same point taken by Muhammad Khursheed
8.	As we are taking fish for refreshment but due to low flow of water fish would reduce that directly impact our livelihood. We have to purchase fish from market which will certainly increase our household expenditure. We don't have additional sources of income.	Muhammad Zakar	Point noted. This project will certainly generate job opportunities for locals.

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Bela	
Consultation		
Date:	June 28, 2018	
Time:	0930hrs	
Meeting Venue:	Bela	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Contact Number
	Zanib Bibi	0341-9860717
	Mussrat Bibi	0323-5035810
	Muhajra Bibi	0340-9240314
	Kaneez Fatima Bibi	0346-9644014
	Yasmeen Bibi	0347-3793574
	Bibi Jan	0343-9567120
	Rukhtaj Bibi	0342-9706620
Conducted by:	Syeda Nimra Shah	
Recorded by:	Syeda Nimra Shah	
Language:	Urdr, Hinko	
Issues, Concerns and Suggestions:	▶ Women said they also demand jobs for their educated youth and local labor used for the construction of the Dam. ▶ Women also feel fear about their children education and want batter schooling system in relocated site. ▶ Women also said they get many benefits from river like catching fish, washing clothes, and gathering woods but after the construction of Dam they will not avail these facilities. ▶ Women strongly condemned for the construction of BHPP because they were also affectees of earthquakes 2005 and floods 2010. These two major incidents destroyed their lives, houses and lands. They said that they were not happy to leave their houses, land, and fruit orchards. And if government force them to leave that place then they expects not only the good price of their property but on the other hand government will also provide them the same weather, cool breeze, fresh environment that they have.	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Nehan	
Consultation		
Date:	June 28, 2018	
Time:	1130hrs	
Meeting Venue:	Nehan	
	Name	Contact Number

Attended by and contact details:	Shafiya Bibi	0315-5469224
	Rehan Bibi	0341-9454080
	Gul Naseem Bibi	0343-9637040
	Mussrat Bibi	0345-5614012
	Nusrat Bibi	0346-5298883
	Abida Bibi	0344-5197550
Conducted by:	Syeda Nimra Shah	
Recorded by:	Syeda Nimra Shah	
Language:	Urdu, Hinko	
Issues, Concerns and Suggestions:	▶ Women of the affected area expressed their unhappiness regarding Dam construction they said that they were not willing to leave their houses and land for Dam construction. ▶ Most of the females, head of the households were involved in dry fruit business, agriculture and livestock rearing for livelihood. So due to Dam construction they failed to run their business and fulfill their basic needs. ▶ Women also requested to Government, not to push them to leave their places. ▶ Due to this project their culture will be badly influenced because of outsider workers and foreigner coming to their area.	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Rahtar	
Consultation		
Date:	June 28, 2018	
Time:	1430hrs	
Meeting Venue:	Rahtar	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Contact Number
	Queen	0346-9629717
	Asiya Bibi	0342-1959390
	Mussrat Bibi	0346-9604893
	Mehnaz Bibi	0345-3986390
	Sanam Bibi	0343-0954302
	Saima Bibi	0345-3986390
	Chand Bibi	0342-1959438
Conducted by:	Syeda Nimra Shah	
Recorded by:	Syeda Nimra Shah	
Language:	Urdu, Hinko	

Issues, Concerns and Suggestions:	▶ Women said that it was sad news for them to leave their houses. But if it is unavoidable than government should pay them handsome amount as compensation of their houses and land. So that they can relocate somewhere easily. ▶ They said they were rearing livestock, chickens and goats that not only fulfill their dietary needs but also earn money by selling it. ▶ They said agricultural land will be affected due to increase of water level in reservoir which will affect their income. ▶ Women said, water springs may become dry due to blasting and people should face problems for drinking water. ▶ During construction dust and noise will create problems for locals.

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Village Balseri Paras		
Consultation	Contact meeting with village council to start resettlement survey		
Date:	March 25, 2017		
Time:	11:30		
Meeting Venue:	Village council office Paras		
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Designation	Phone Number
	Iqra d/o Naseer U Din Qurashi	Teacher	
	Shagufta w/o Basheer Ul Haq Qurashi		
	Shahnaz d/o Saddiq		
	Saima w/o Sultan		
	Waseen w/o Shaukat		
	Nazia w/o Arif		
	Gulham w/o Hamid U din Qurashi		
	Shanza d/o Sarfraz Ahmed		
	Tahzeem d/o Abdul Rashid		
	Sumera w/o Tanweer		
	Shifa w/o Rashid		
	Saeeda w/o Abdul jabbar		
Conducted by:	**Rizwana Ehsan Waraich**		
Recorded by:	**Rizwana Ehsan Waraich**		
Language:	Urdu and Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication		
Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ Most of the women were not aware about the benefits of the Project. So, their first response regarding Dam construction was very poor and they did not agree to leave their houses and lands for it. Their immediate response was that first Earthquake 2005 and floods 2010 hit them badly and destroyed their lives, houses, lands and goods. People of the area are still trying to overcome the effects of these		

	disasters and on the other hand government is planning to construct this dam in their area. ▶ Women also added that government has no jobs for their educated and skilled youth, and now they want to destroy the business that they start by using their own resources or through taking loan. ▶ They said that Dam construction news in their area was disturbing for them and they feel fear about losing their houses, lands and goods for ever. They will not ready to leave their beautiful place and atmosphere. ▶ Women suggested if government wants to construct this dam government should select any other place without disturbing the residential settlements. ▶ Women also quoted the example of payment problem with the people of Sukkhi Kinari HPP that people are not satisfied with the payments that government offered as resettlement cost.

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Village Bella (part of Bella Balseri)Paras	
Consultation	Contact meeting with village council to start resettlement survey	
Date:	March 25, 2017	
Time:	11:30	
Meeting Venue:	Village council office Kavai	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Khadija Zaib w/o Ahmad Nawaz	
	Bibi Fatima w/o Nisar Shah	
	BiBI Khurshid w/o Syed Manzoor Shah	
	Sajida w/o Syed Nazir Shah	
	BiBi Noor Shabah w/o Syed Mohammad Hussain Shah	
	Bibi Saidoon Nisa w/o Syed Aurangzaib Shah	
	Bibi Khanfaw w/o Syed Noor Hussain Shah	
	Bibi Zeneet w/o Shauakat Shah	
	Bibi Mahraj w/o Late Syed Nazir Shah	
	Bibi Murtaza w/o late Nazir Hussain	
	Yasmin w/o Asad Mohammad	
	Nargess Bibi w/o Syed Mukhtar Shah (Polio Disabled)	
Conducted by:	**Rizwana Ehsan Waraich**	
Recorded by:	**Rizwana Ehsan Waraich**	
Language:	Urdu and Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication	

Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ Women strongly condemned for the construction of the Project because they are also affectees of earthquakes 2005 and floods 2010. These two major incidents destroyed their lives, houses and lands. They said that they were not happy to leave their houses, land, and fruit orchards. And if government force them to leave that place then they expect not only the good price of their property but on the other hand government will also provide them the same weather, cool breeze, fresh environment that they have. ▶ People of the area also demand jobs for their educated youth and local labor used for the construction of the Dam. ▶ Women also feel fear about their children education and want batter schooling system in relocated site. ▶ There was also a major fear factor among the community that government did not fulfil their promises in land acquisition case with the mess as they have seen in other projects like Sukki Kineri. ▶ Women also said they get many benefits from river like catching fish, washing clothes, and gathering woods but after the construction of Dam they will not avail these facilities.

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Village Dhub Paras	
Consultation	Contact meeting with village council to start resettlement survey	
Date:	March 25, 2017	
Time:	11:30	
Meeting Venue:	Village council office Paras	
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Sh Bibi Khursheed w/o Mukhtar Ahmad Shah	
	Naseem w/o Niamat Ullah	
	Zareena w/o Mohammad Saeed	
	Bibi Ghlum Dua	
	Bibi Mehr Niga w/o Late Ghlum Husain	
	Bibi Zahida w/o Ghlum Ahmad Shah	
	Tahira Bibi w/o Syed Awais Hussain Shah	
	Fakhira Bibi w/o Syed Sabu Hussain Shah	
	Bibi Tayyaba w/o Syed Munnavar Hussain Shah	
Conducted by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich	
Recorded by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich	
Language:	Urdu and Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication	
Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ Women of Dhub did not accept the idea of relocation cite in their settlement. They said there was no need of Dam construction, as	

	"Sukhi Kinari" Dam was under construction close to their settlement and most of their land already acquired for sukkhi Kinari Dam. ▶ They said that local residents of Paras were not ready to leave that place at any cost because paras is the most beautiful place in Kaghan Valley. ▶ If land acquisition is unavoidable then all basic facilities like electricity, road, school, college, Masque and hospital should be provided at resettled place. ▶ They said government should provide jobs to local people on priority basics. ▶ They said as they came to know that labor camp was constructed in Dhub, they expressed their unhappiness regarding labor camp because it will create social issues due to migration of outsiders in their area.

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Village Nihan Paras	
Consultation	Contact meeting with village council to start resettlement survey	
Date:	March 25, 2017	
Time:	11:30	
Meeting Venue:	Village council office Paras	
Meeting Coordinates:		
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Syeda Zaneet d/o Syed Sumandar Shah	
	Bibi Nasreen w/o Syed Mubark Ali Shah	
	Bibi Sadiqa w/o Syed Abbas Shah	
	Zainah w/o Syed Ummer Shah	
	Habib un Nisa w/o Abdul Qayum	
	Marahaba w/o Mohammad Yousaf	
	Zeenat w/o Shaukat	
	Shafia Bibi w/o Syed Niaz Hussain Shah	
	Tayyaba un Nisa w/o Syed Sakhi Shaha	
	Latif un Nisa w/o Shamas Ur Rehman	
	Nasreen w/o Abdul Salam	
	Zohra w/o Waqar Shah	
	Gull Naseem w/o Imdad Ali Shah	
	Bibi Safien w/o Syed Nazir Hussain Shah	
	Bibi Rehan w/o Mohammad Rafiq Shah	

	Shamila w/o Syed Bilal
Conducted by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich
Recorded by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich
Language:	Urdu and Hindko where required for Local understanding and better communication
Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ Women said that the construction of dam will not only disturbed and destroy their houses, agriculture and livestock system but also affect their family businesses. ▶ Women of the affected area expressed their unhappiness regarding Dam construction, and reluctant to reply. They said that they were not willing to leave their houses and land for any purpose or activity will be held under dam construction because river water is the main source of their livelihood like catching fishes, sand mining, wash clothes and getting woods. ▶ Most of the females, head of the households were involved in dry fruit business, agriculture and livestock rearing for livelihood. So due to Dam construction they failed to run their business and fulfill their basic needs. Some of them earn from sewing/stitching of clothes at village level. ▶ Women said that they were not interested in cash compensation against their houses and to resettle at any other place is also impossible for them. ▶ According to the women they were not interested in relocation and they were not interested to know the benefits of the project or dam construction. ▶ Women also requested to Government, not to push them to leave their places. ▶ Link between right and left bank of the river will be broken due to the submergence of the suspension bridges. ▶ If land acquisition is unavoidable they must be compensated at market price so that they can relocate somewhere easily. ▶ Due to this project their culture will be badly influenced because of outsider workers and foreigner coming to their area. So labor and other jobs should be provided to the locals during Dam construction. ▶ Environmental issues will be increased due to excavation, vehicles, and operation of other heavy machinery which will be used in the project.

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Village Rather Paras
Consultation	Contact meeting with village council to start resettlement survey
Date:	March 25, 2017
Time:	11:30
Meeting Venue:	Village council office Satbani

Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Komal w/o Farooq Ali	
	Farhat Bibi w/o Abrar Shah	
	Naheed Bano w/o Syed Liaquat Shah	
	Safia Bibi w/o Syed Mukhtar Shah	
	Musarat w/o Aurangzaib	
	Ayshia w/o Khalid Shah	
	Bibi Mah Nigar w/o Arslan Ahmed Shah	
Conducted by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich	
Recorded by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich	
Language:	Urdu and Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication	
Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ Women said that it was sad news for them to leave their houses. But if it is unavoidable than government should pay them handsome amount as compensation of their houses and land. So that they can relocate somewhere easily. ▶ They loved their river as they collect sand, fish, wood and cold water from it. Women replied after the construction of dam they will lose it. Water flow will be decreased after dam construction. ▶ Women added that while living there they fulfill their most of needs from agriculture fields with grow wheat, maize and vegetables for their whole year food. ▶ They said they were rearing livestock, chickens and goats that not only fulfill their dietary needs but also earn money by selling it. ▶ Women said they did not want to leave their places because government cannot provide them a suiTable place of their choice for living and it was also not easy for them to leave their homes and lands because they have been lived on their forefathers land. Women said they were poor people and cannot afford to live in cities.	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Village Rosaacha Paras	
Consultation	Contact meeting with village council to start resettlement survey	
Date:	March 25, 2017	
Time:	11:30	
Meeting Venue:	Village council office Paras	
Meeting Coordinates:		
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Sadia w/o Tauseef Shah	
	Rukhsana w/o Mohammed Basher	

	Najma w/o Majid Shah	
	Zeenat w/o Abid Saddiqi	
	Gilzar w/o Yousaf saddiq	
	Shakeela w/o Shafqat	
	Bibi Zahida w/o Ashfaq Shah	
Conducted by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich	
Recorded by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich	
Language:	Urdu and Hindko where required for Local understanding and better communication	
Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ Women strongly condemned the construction of the Project and establishment of colony to resettle affected people in their residential areas and land. Their immediate response was that first EQ 2005, later Sukhi Kinari dam and now this dam disturb their lives. ▶ Women said that people of Nehaan and Bella Balseri have also their lands on mountains so they can shift there and build their houses while people of Rosaach have no alternate land so they did not want to leave their land for Dam construction. ▶ If land acquisition is unavoidable they must be compensated at market price so that they can relocate somewhere easily. ▶ Women of the affected area expressed their unhappiness regarding Dam construction, and reluctant to reply. They said that they were not willing to leave their houses and land for any purpose or activity will be held under dam construction because river water is the main source of their livelihood like catching fishes, sand mining, wash clothes and getting woods. ▶ Women also requested to Government, not to push them to leave their places.	

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Village Takool	
Consultation	Contact meeting with village council to start resettlement survey	
Date:	March 25, 2017	
Time:	11:30	
Meeting Venue:	Village council office Kavai	
Attended by and contact details	Name	Phone Number
	Bibi Suryia	
	Shabana	
	Shafiqa Bibi	
	Nazia	
	Fouzia	
	Iqra Bibi	

	Sabin Nasa
	Riffat
Conducted by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich
Recorded by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich
Language:	Urdu and Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication
Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ Women expressed their unhappiness regarding Dam construction of the Project because they cannot lived without river water as their livelihood is associated with the river like catching of fish, sand mining and getting wood. ▶ They said agricultural land will be affected due to increase of water level in reservoir which will affect their income. ▶ They said they have very bad experience in Sukki Kanari Dam project regarding land and houses compensation so they were requesting to treat them leniently in the Project. ▶ Woman said land record of their area will be updated according the latest market rates. ▶ Woman said Dam construction is necessary than they expect job/labor for their men as per their qualification. ▶ Takool people have very limited land for subsistence and no one of them like to sale their land, but if land acquisition is unavoidable they must be compensated at market price so that they can relocate somewhere easily.

Stakeholder/s or Settlement	Village Thobi Nakka	
Consultation	Contact meeting with village council to start resettlement survey	
Date:	March 25, 2017	
Time:	11:30	
Meeting Venue:	Village council office Kavai	
Meeting Coordinates:		
Attended by and contact details:	Name	Phone Number
	Gulnaz w/o Mubarak Rehman	
	Samira w/o Akhter Rehman	
	Nasreen w/o Lal Hussain	
	Samina w/o Mohammad Yousaf	
	Shazia w/o Mohammad Safdar	
Conducted by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich	
Recorded by:	Rizwana Ehsan Waraich	

Language:	Urdu and Hinko where required for Local understanding and better communication
Issues Concerns and Suggestions	▶ Woman said this village has no relevance to the river but is fully dependent on spring water for drinking purpose. Both human and animals were fed through this natural resource. There was only one spring from where they have constructed there drinking water supply scheme. According to the information provided that their vital spring is definitely to be abolished. So they were unhappy about the Dam construction. ▶ Woman said that their houses were totally destroyed in EQ 2005, still not completed. They said that first EQ 2005 destroyed their lives, houses, lands and goods, still they are trying to overcome the effects of these disasters and now government is planning to construct this dam in their area. ▶ Water supply from the springs and streams may dry out as result of Dam construction. ▶ Women added that all the residents are relatives, belong to same family and living in close in knit also help each other in happiness and sorrows, quite helpful in grieves so they do not want to split out. ▶ Women expressed their fear that due to crushing of tunnel their houses can be affected, land slide will increase and there will be more earthquake. ▶ They said primary occupation of their men is driving. If project require any vehicle or driver give them high priority in employment opportunities in the project activities.

Institutional Stakeholders

Record of the Consultation Meetings

Stakeholder	District Management, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
Consultation	Stakeholder Consultation for the EIA of Balakot Hydropower Development Project	
Date:	July 4, 2017	
Time:	01:15 PM	
Meeting Venue:	Office of Deputy Commissioner, Mansehra	
Attended by and contact details:	Mr. Iqbal Hussain, Deputy Commissioner, Mansehra	099-7920 170
	Mr. Faraz Qureshi, Tehsildar Land Acquisition, Mansehra	0334-5620 600
	Salman Shahid Khan	0346-9465 123
	Anwar Fazal Ahmad (AN)	0312-9791 658
Conducted by:	Salman Shahid, Anwar Fazal Ahmad	
Recorded by:	AN	
Language:	Urdu	
Preamble	Mr Hussain and Mr Qureshi were briefed about the purpose of the meeting. He was up-to-date about the Project because a Background Information Document had been shared with him.	

Issues Identified

Process of land acquisition will be as under;

- Land records of the area to be affected by the Balakot Hydropower Development Project will be prepared after the on ground marking of the affected area.
- Revenue Department lacks staff so project should hire land acquisition staff to help revenue department prepare land records and to complete land acquisition process.
- After the preparation of land records following the request of land acquisition by PEDO, section 4 of LAA 1894 will be issued.

Stakeholder	Revenue Department, Mansehra District	
Consultation	Stakeholder Consultation for the EIA of Balakot Hydropower Development Project	
Date:	July 4, 2017	
Time:	3:45pm	
Meeting Venue:	Office of Tehsildar, Balakot	
Attended By	Anwar Fazal Ahmad (AN)	0312-9791 658
	Salman Shahid	0346-9465 123
	Mr. Asghar Shah	0342-5603 396

	Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Khan	0301-8121 522
Conducted by:	Salman Shahid (ADB Coordinator), Anwar Fazal Ahmad (AN)	
Recorded by:	AN	
Language:	Urdu	
Preamble	Mr Shah and Mr Khan were briefed about the purpose of the meeting. He was up-to-date about the Project because a Background Information Document had been shared with them.	

Issues Identified
Process of land acquisition will be as under; ▶ Land records of the area to be affected by the Balakot Hydropower Development Project will be prepared after the on-ground marking of the affected area. ▶ After the preparation of land records following the request of land acquisition by PEDO, section 4 of LAA 1894 will be issued.

Stakeholder/s:	Forest Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
Consultation	Stakeholder Consultation for the EIA of Balakot Hydropower Development Project	
Date:	April 27, 2017	
Time:	10am	
Meeting Venue:	Forest Department Office, Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
Attended By:	Sardar Tamor Ilyas, Divisional Forest Officer, Mansehra	+92 (997) 410 020, +92 (331) 800 2000
	Azhar Ali Khan, Conservator of Forests, Lower Hazara	+92 (091) 931 0232
	Kamran Minai (KM)	+92 (316) 298 8319
HBP Representatives:	KM	
Stakeholder Representatives:	Sardar Tamor Ilyas	
Conducted by:	KM	
Recorded by:	KM	
Language:	Urdu	
Preamble:	The stakeholder representatives were briefed about the Project and its impacts. They were familiar with the area and the trends of behavior of the locals.	

Concerns
Relocation of people: People will be relocated and are likely to want to move downward. This is expected based on past observations and trends in behavior of the locals; in this area people with the means to move, for example, due to improved economic status, generally choose to move to lower areas. From the perspective of the Department, this is positive as it leaves more forested area untouched at higher elevations.
Existing disturbance: The habitat in this area is already fragmented due to human activity. The locals have modified the forest area and there is a high level of disturbance.
Project footprint: The forested area in the Project footprint is not of concern because Project-related activities will not result in degradation of large forested areas.
Reserve Forests: There are no concerns with Reserve Forests as these will not be affected by the Project. Areas further away from the Project infrastructure have Reserve Forests but these will not be affected by the Project.
Size of the Project: The Department supports this development because it will generate much-needed electricity for the country. It is viewed as a positive development in addressing national needs.
Recommendation
Replantation: Compensatory replantation should be done for any loss of trees due to Project-related activities. The Department will use any funds provided for this purpose.
Ratio of replantation: The Forest Department does not have any specific ratio of replantation in mind. The Department has not yet decided whether replantation should be done in a 1:3, 1:5 or 1:10 ratio.

Stakeholder/s:	Social Welfare Department, KP	
Consultation	Stakeholder Consultation for the EIA of Balakot Hydropower Development Project	
Date:	May 19, 2017	
Time:	10:30am	
Meeting Venue:	Office of District Officer Social Welfare, Mansehra	
Attended By	Abdul Rasheed, Social Welfare Officer, Mansehra	0301-8137172
	Yasmeen Saeed, Social Welfare Officer	NA
	Anwar Fazal Ahmad (AN)	0312 979 1658
	Ms. Rizwana Waraich (RW)	0331-539-6334
HBP Representatives	AN, RW	
Stakeholder Representatives	Abdul Rasheed, Social Welfare Officer, Mansehra, and Yasmeen Saeed, Social Welfare Officer	
Conducted by:	AN, RW	
Recorded by:	AN	
Language:	Urdu	

Preamble:	The Background Information Document (BID) had been shared with the organization. They were also briefed about the Project before obtaining their views.

Concerns

Impacts on Communities: The Project will have significant impacts on local communities. A number of households will be displaced. The following will be submerged:

- Boys and girls schools.
- Basic Health Unit (BHU).
- Graves of the relatives of the affected households.

Recommendations

All the displaced households should be rehabilitated.

Public infrastructure like schools and BHUs should be relocated.

Graves should be managed with the consent of the communities

Project should provide special assistance to vulnerable households.

Households affected by livelihood should be provided with vocational trainings to get benefits from the project

Stakeholder:	District Agriculture Office, Mansehra	
Consultation:	Stakeholder Consultation for the EIA of Balakot Hydropower Development Project	
Date:	Jan 23, 2019	
Time:	01:15pm	
Meeting Venue:	Telephonic Conversation	
Attended By:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad	0312-9791 658
	Yasar Asad	0333-4704 700
	Dr. Sabar Gul (Assistant Director)	0997-510215
Conducted by:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad, Yasar Asad	
Recorded by:	Yasar Asad	
Language:	Urdu	

Issues Identified:

- They said forest department should issue the NOC before assessing the rate of the fruit trees.
- They examine the age, annual fruit production and current rate in the market of the tree.

Stakeholder:	District Education Office, Mansehra
Consultation:	Stakeholder Consultation for the EIA of Balakot Hydropower Development Project
Date:	Jan 9, 2019

Time:	12:40pm	
Meeting Venue:	Telephonic Conversation	
Attended By:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad	0312-9791 658
	Yasar Asad	0333-4704 700
	Zafar Abbasi (DEO)	0300-5132 003
	Muhammad Naeem	0346-9608 322
Conducted by:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad, Yasar Asad	
Recorded by:	Yasar Asad	
Language:	Urdu	

Issues Identified:

- There are one government boys' high school in Nehan with the strength of 300 students and 20 teachers and another government girls primary school in Bela having 100 students and 6 teachers. Both the schools are being affected due to the project.
- DEO said after start of land acquisition process revenue department estimeates the cost of land, building and shiftinf cost with the help of Education and Comunication and works departments.
- Education department will identify new location to shift the school and new land will be acquired with the financial assistance of the Project.
- New location should be with in the same area where the school was previously located.

Stakeholder:	Forest Department, Mansehra District	
Consultation:	Stakeholder Consultation for the EIA of Balakot Hydropower Development Project	
Date:	Jan 24, 2019	
Time:	02:10pm	
Meeting Venue:	Telephonic Conversation	
Attended By:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad	0312-9791 658
	Yasar Asad	0333-4704 700
	Sajjad Ahmed	0997-410020
Conducted by:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad, Yasar Asad	
Recorded by:	Yasar Asad	
Language:	Urdu	

Issues Identified:

- Forest department said they don't share any information regarding price assessment of forest trees without receiving any official letter from the revenue department.

Stakeholder:	District Health Office, Mansehra	
Consultation:	Stakeholder Consultation for the EIA of Balakot Hydropower Development Project	
Date:	Jan 10, 2019	
Time:	12:15pm	
Meeting Venue:	Telephonic Conversation	
Attended By:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad	0312-9791 658
	Yasar Asad	0333-4704 700
	Dr. Jaffar	0346-9629 681
	Dr. Shahzad Ali Khan (DHO)	0997-920169
	Abdul Sattar	0300-5624 186
Conducted by:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad, Yasar Asad	
Recorded by:	Yasar Asad	
Language:	Urdu	

Issues Identified:

- One BHU in Rathar is being affected due to the project. There is one doctor, one lady health worker and two other staff members are currently working. Approximately 15 patients visit the BHU daily.
- People said they have no alternative health facility in the area so the project developers should shift this BHU first before demolishing the BHU and starting any construction work for the project.
- After the start of land acquisition process District Health Officer (DHO) along with his team and concerned Patwari will visit the area and will identify alternative land to shift the BHU. Then DHO will send a proposal to the revenue department for the land acquisition for the BHU.
- BHU or any othe healh facility will be shifted in nearby areas most probably in same settlement.

Stakeholder:	Revenue Department, Mansehra District	
Consultation:	Stakeholder Consultation for the RAP of Balakot Hydropower Development Project	
Date:	Dec 17, 2018	
Time:	11:20am	
Meeting Venue:	Telephonic Conversation	
Attended By:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad	0312-9791 658
	Yasar Asad	0333-4704 700
	Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Khan (Patwari)	0301-8121 522
Conducted by:	Anwar Fazal Ahmad, Yasar Asad	

Recorded by:	Yasar Asad
Language:	Urdu

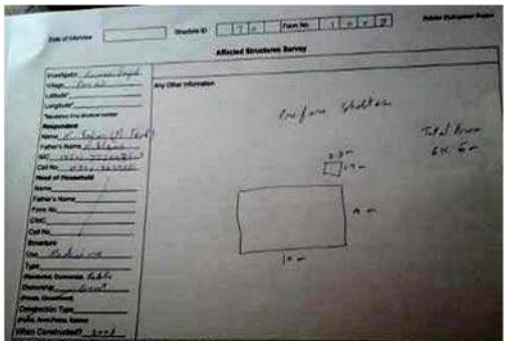
Issues Identified:

- Prices of the land and other affected assets will be assessed by the price assessment committee constituted by the LAC for the same purpose.
- Average prices of previous transection in the area is PKR 976,000/kanal in 2017, prices collected for sukikinari HPP.
- During the consultation land prices of the previous year transactions were also discussed.

APPENDIX E: PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

1002 BHU, Public

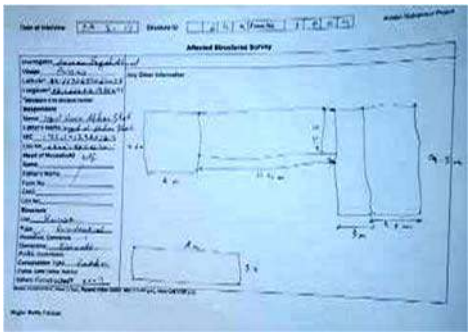
1002 BHU, Public



1002 BHU, Public

1009, House Private

1009



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1011 House Private

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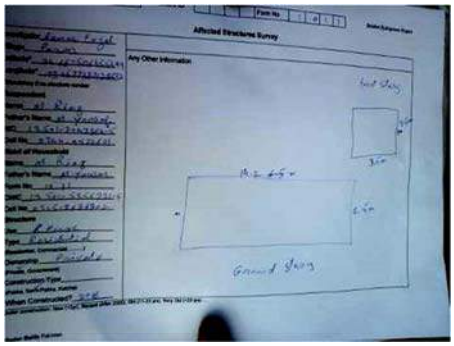

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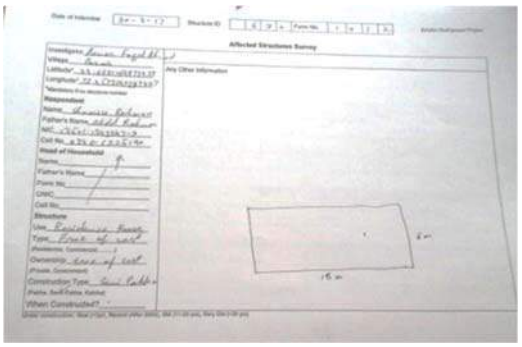

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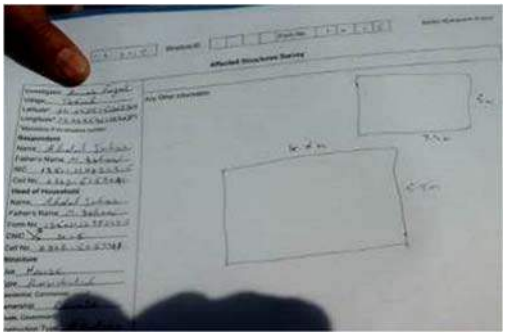

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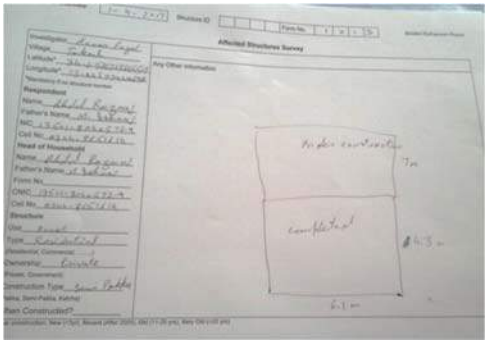

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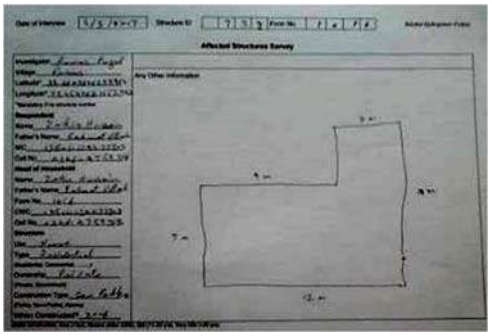

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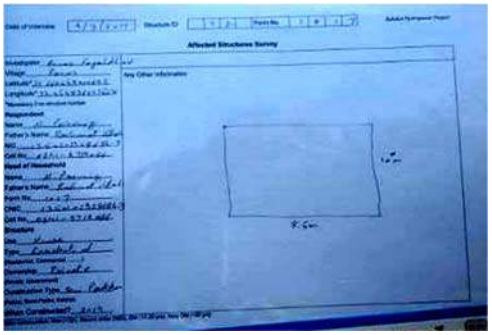

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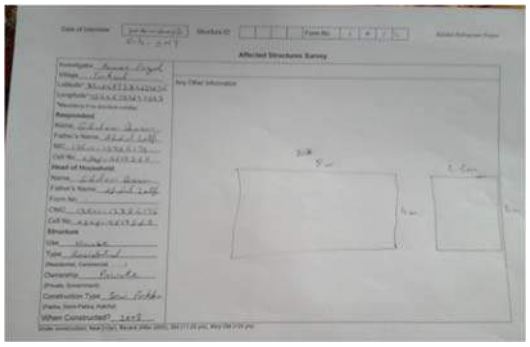

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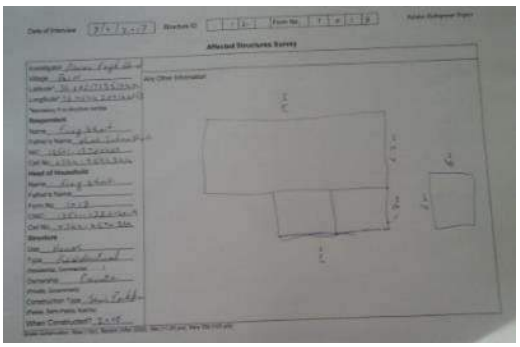

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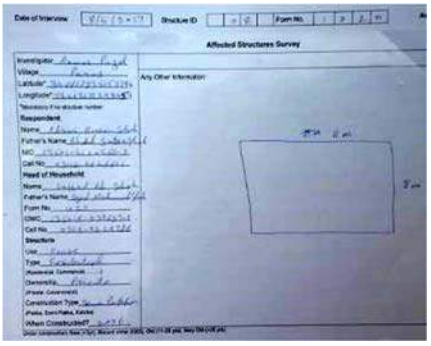

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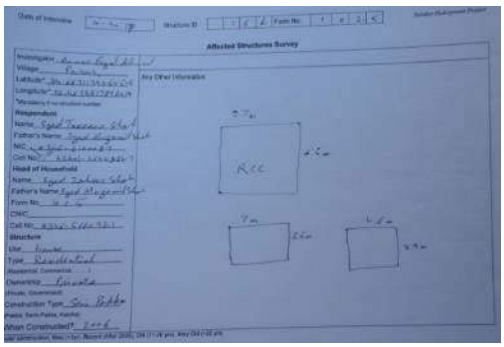

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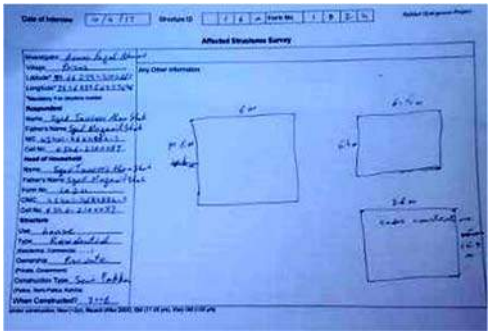

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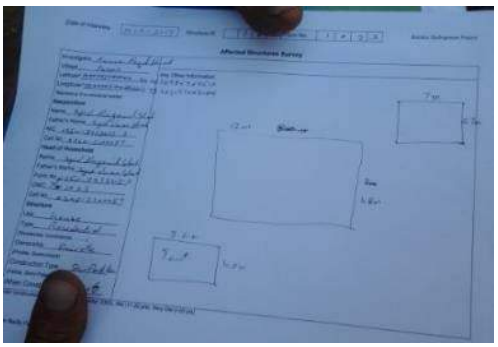

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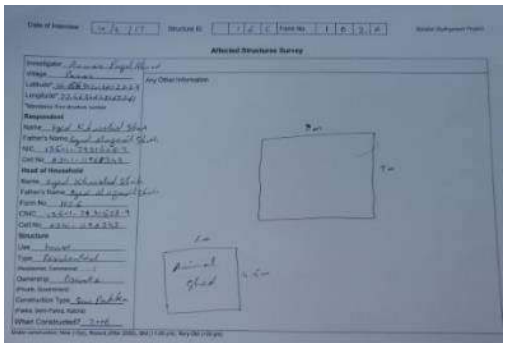

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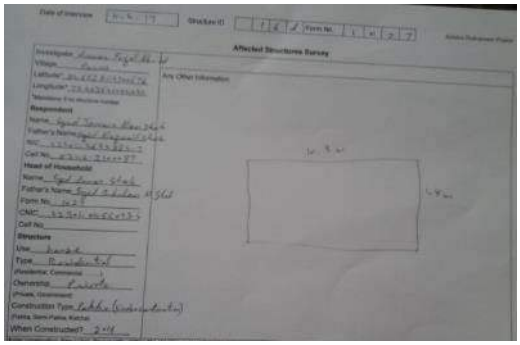

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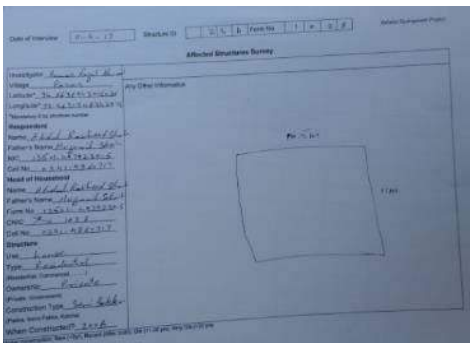

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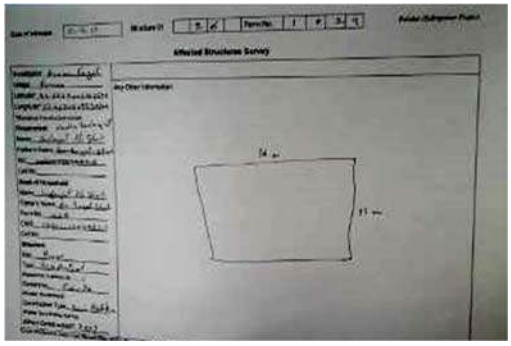

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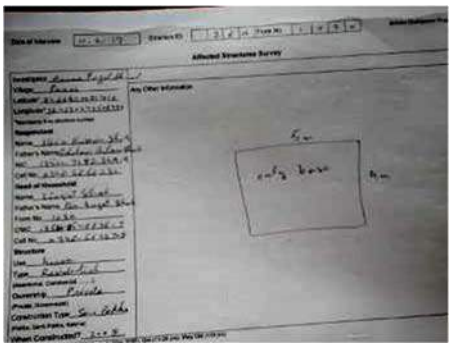

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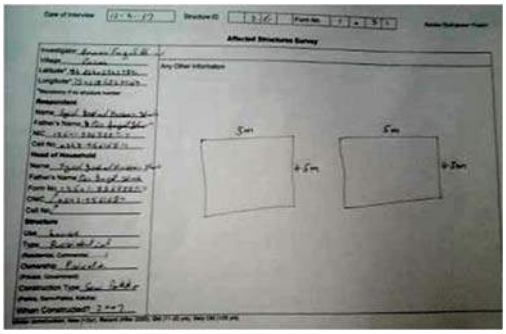

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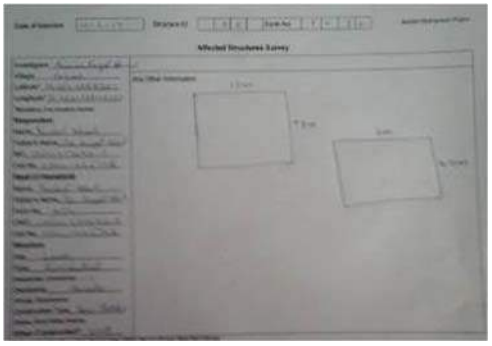

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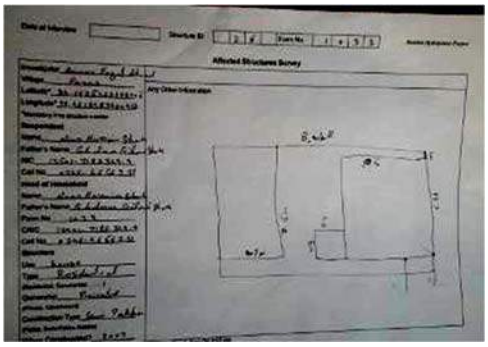
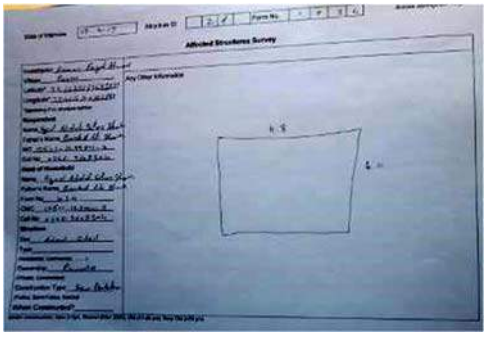


1033 House Private

1034 House Private



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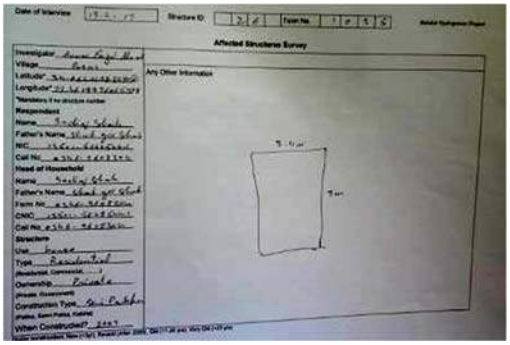

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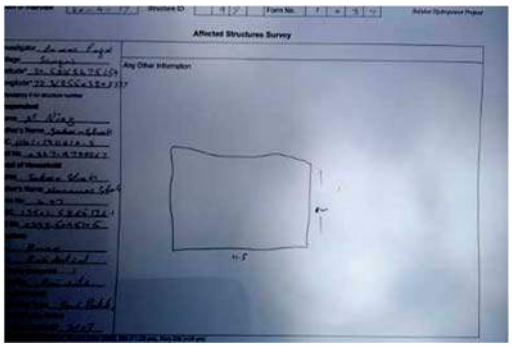
1037 House Private



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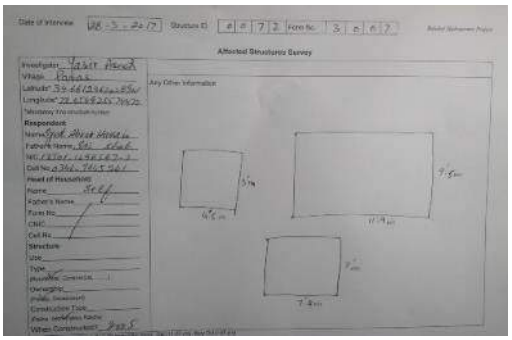

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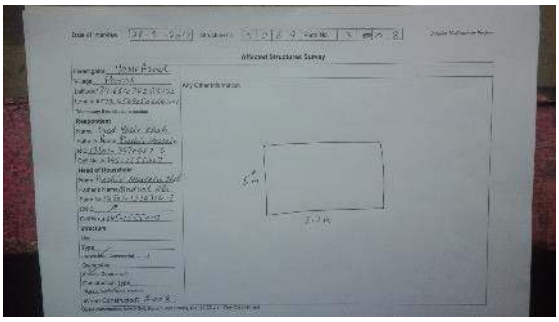

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3008 House Private

3008 House Private

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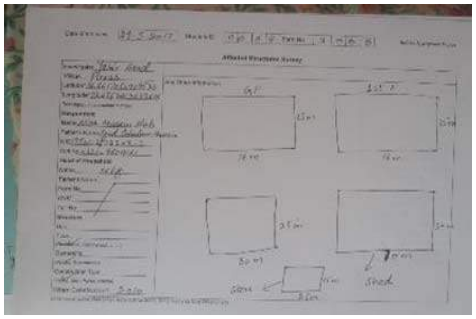

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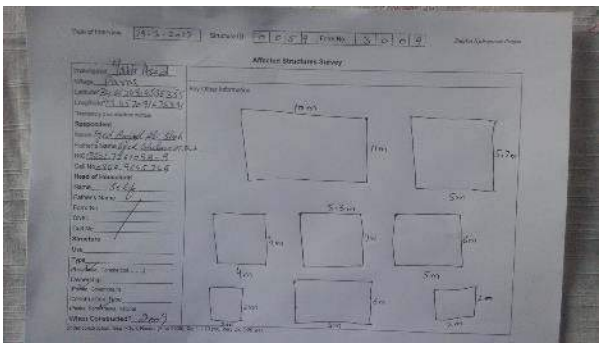

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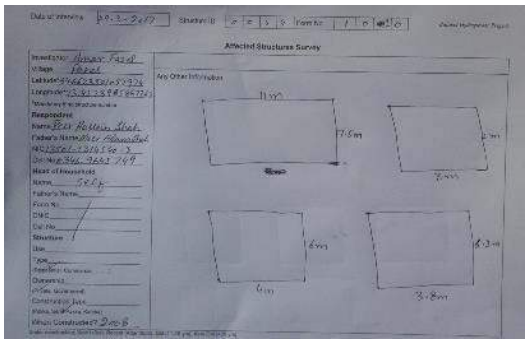

1010 House Private

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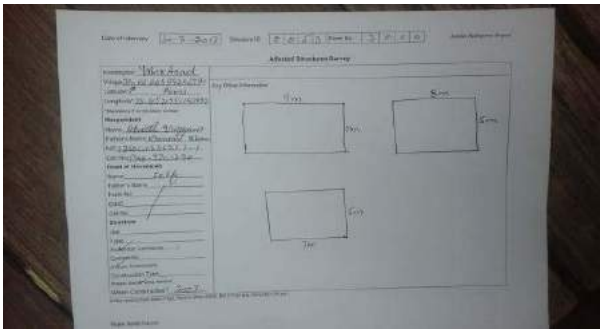

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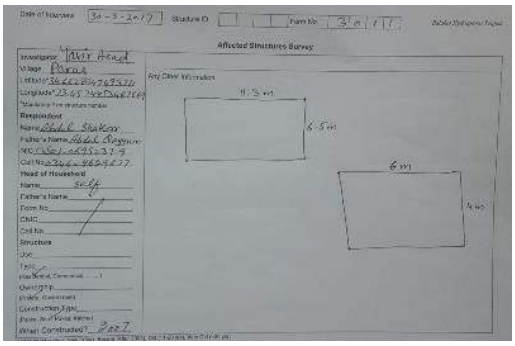

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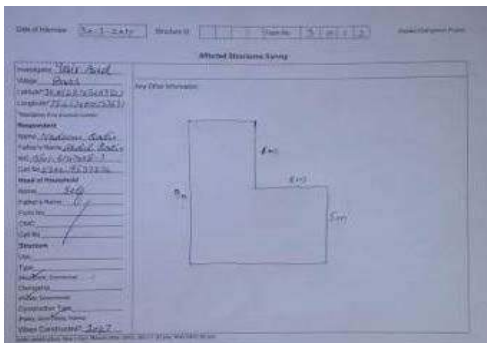

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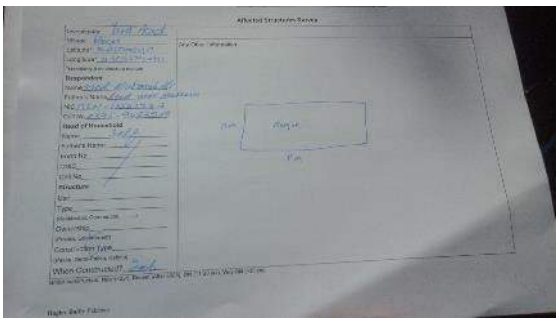

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3014 School Public

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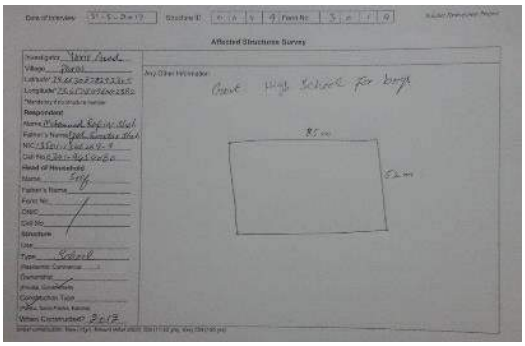

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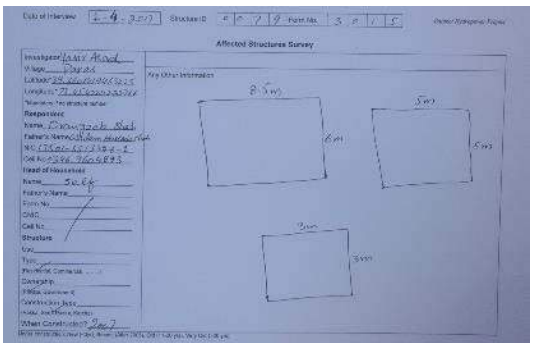

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2016 House Private

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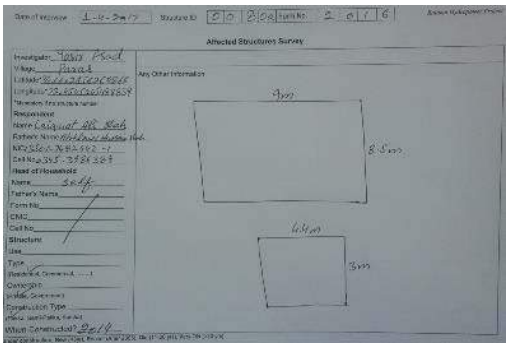

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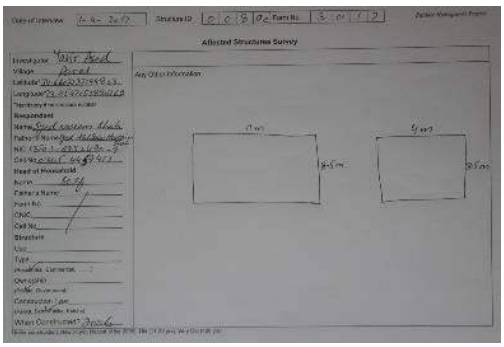

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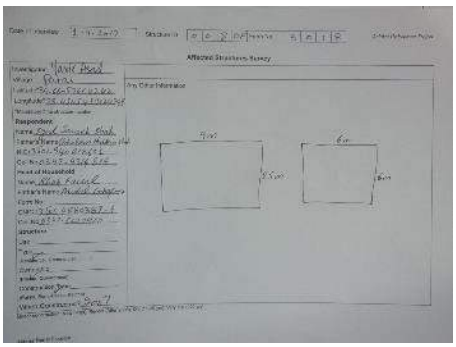

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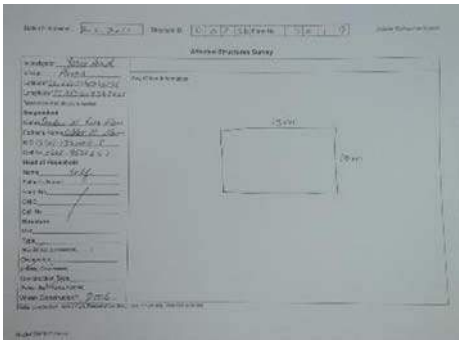

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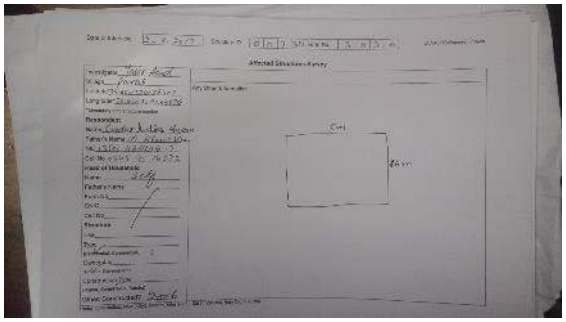

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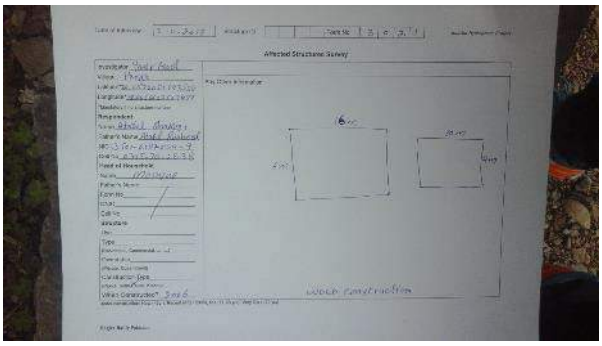

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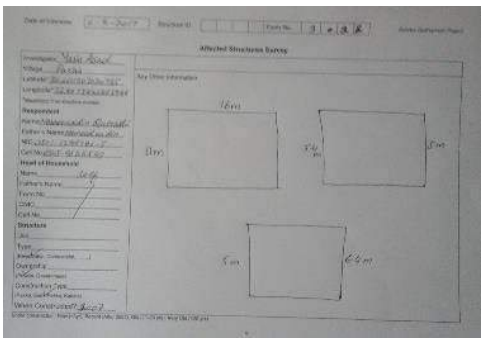

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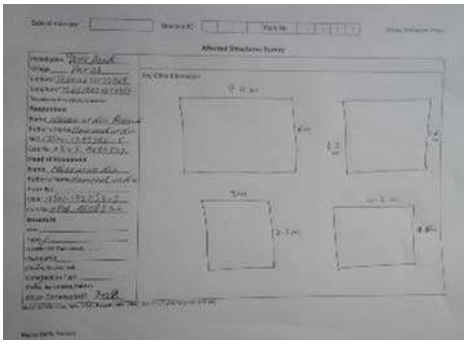

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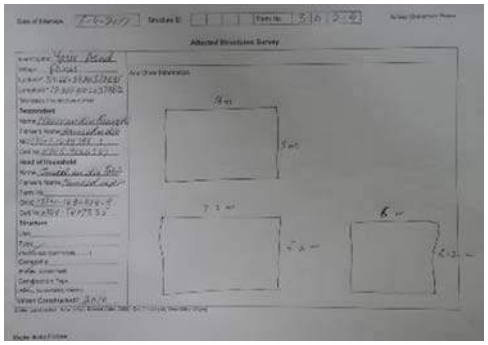

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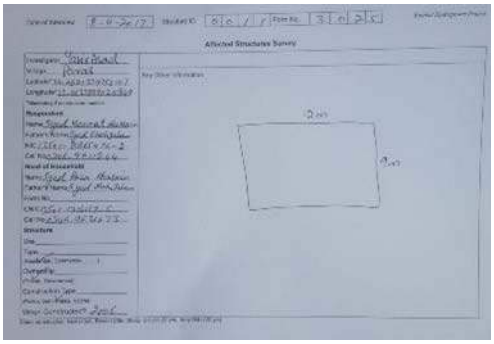

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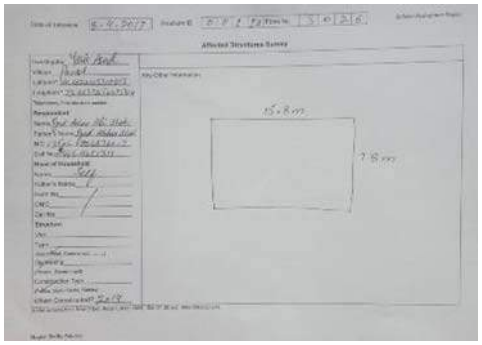

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3027 House Private

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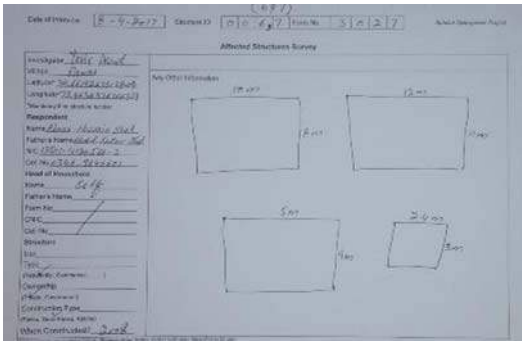

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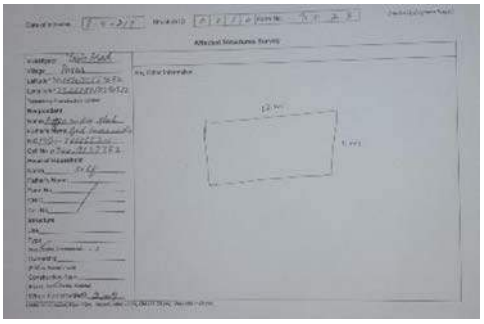

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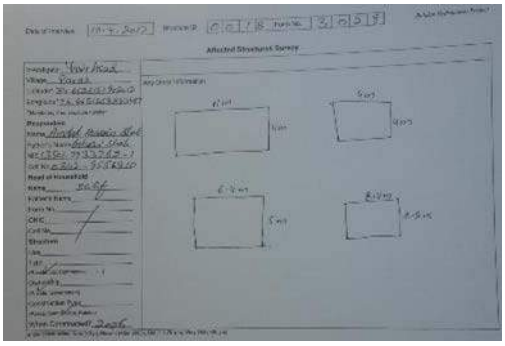

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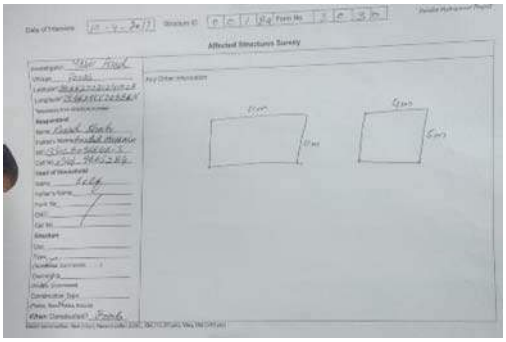

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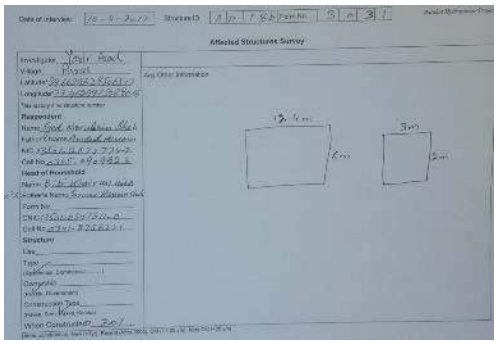

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3032 House Private

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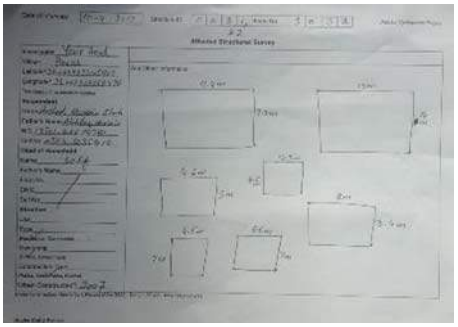

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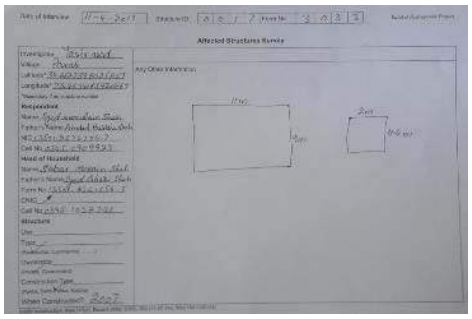

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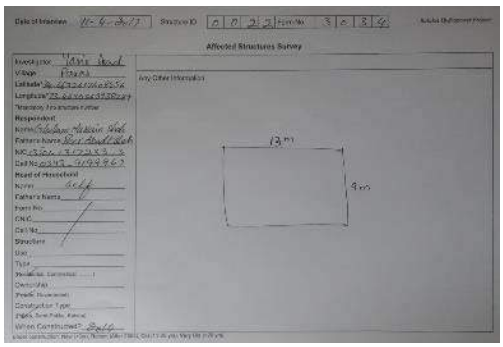

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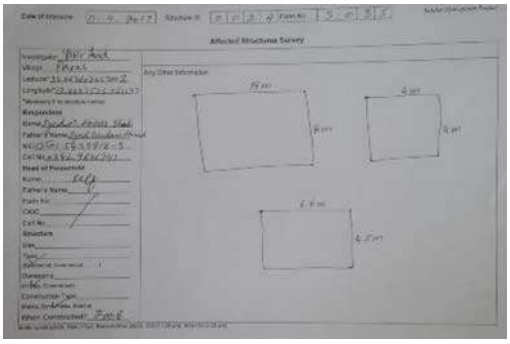

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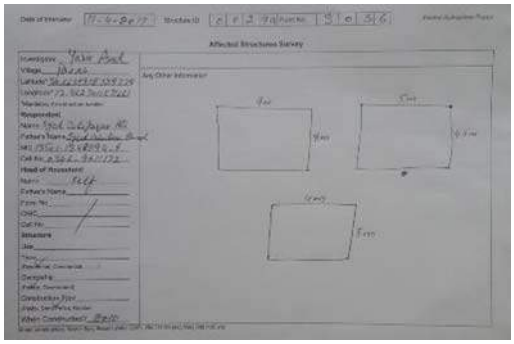

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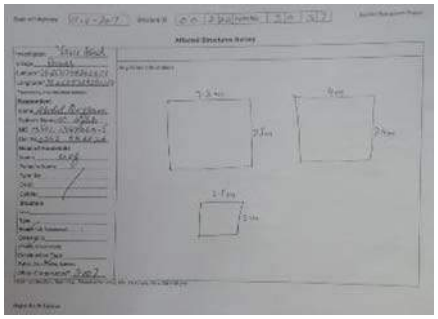

3027 House Private

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3038 House Private

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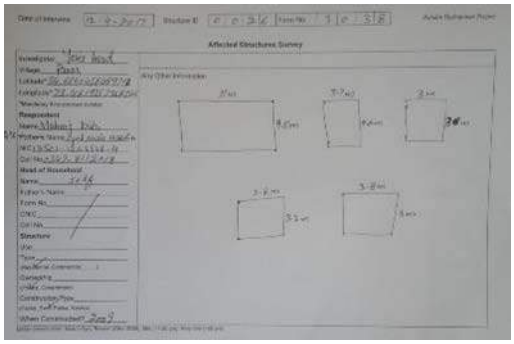

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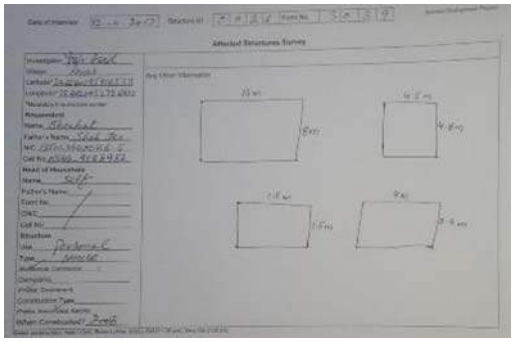

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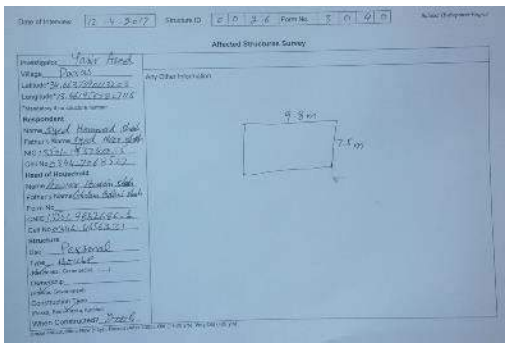

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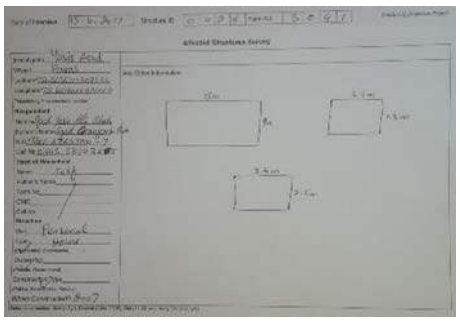

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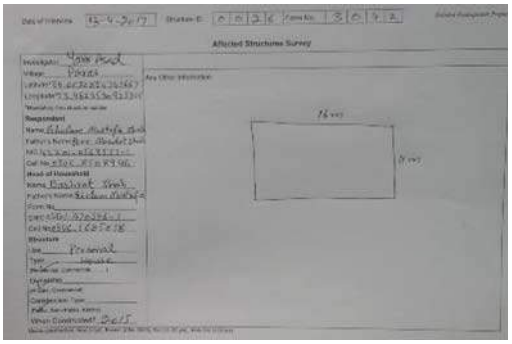

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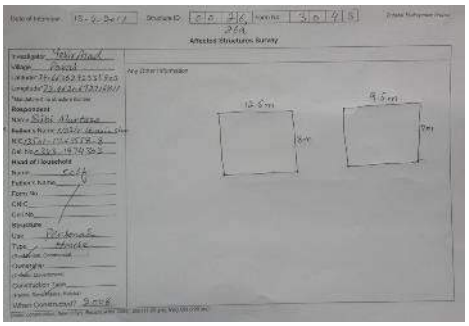

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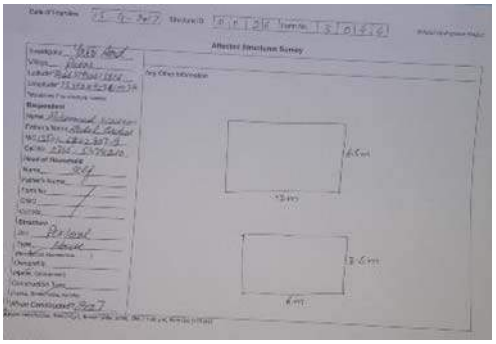

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3045 School Public

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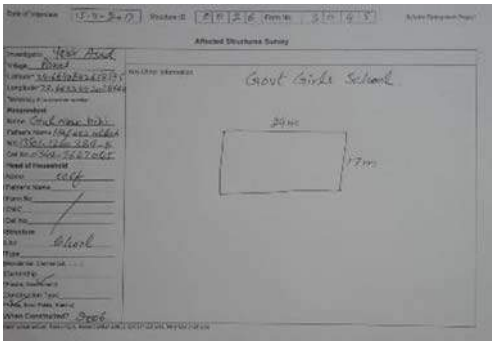

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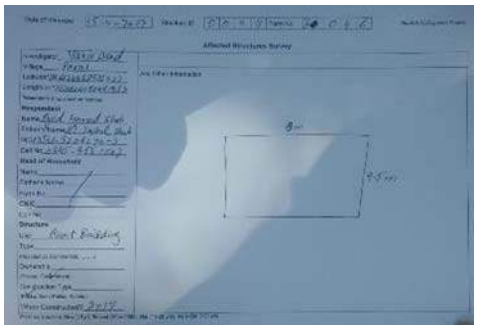

3046 House Private

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3047 School Public

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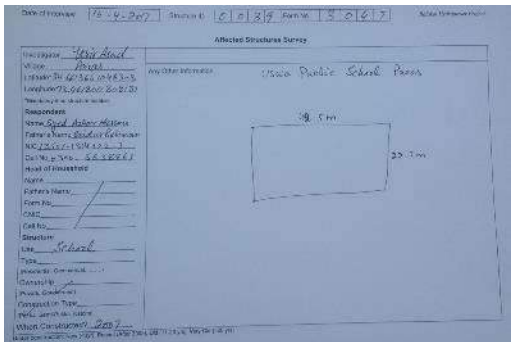

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3048 House Private

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0049 House Private

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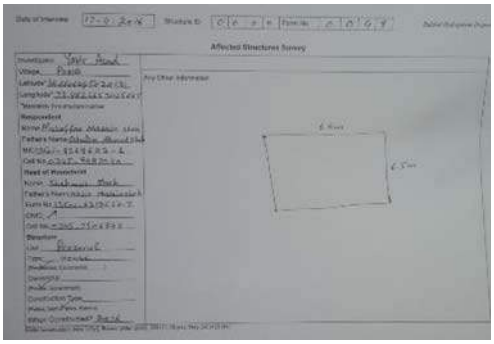

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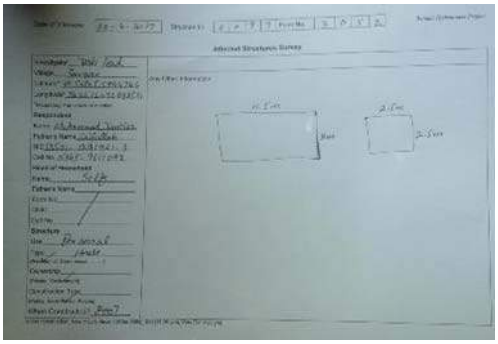

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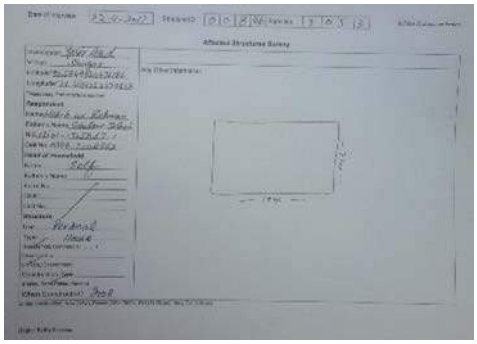

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3054 House Private

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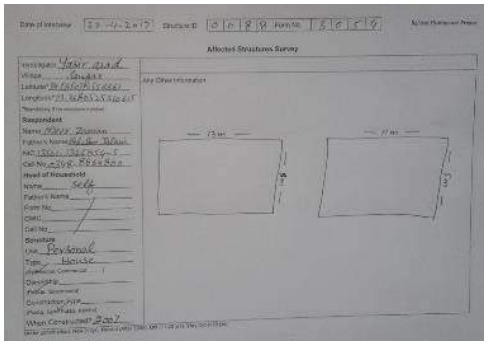

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2001 House Private

2001

2002 House Private

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2002 House Private

2002

2002 House Private

2002

2003 House Private

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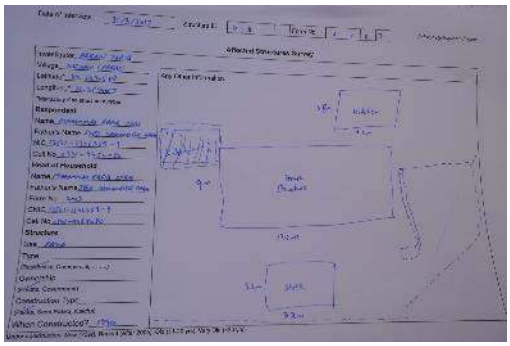

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2004 House Private

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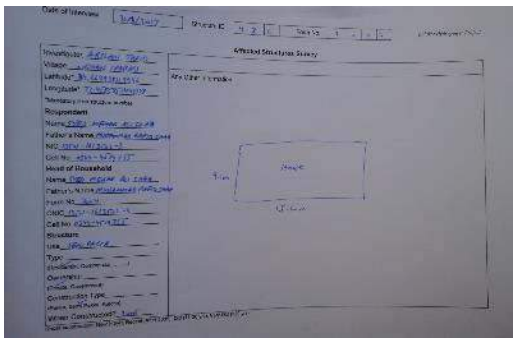

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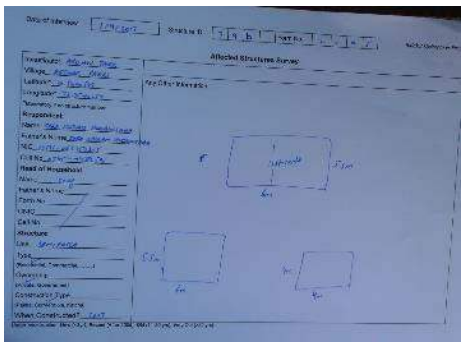
2005 House Private



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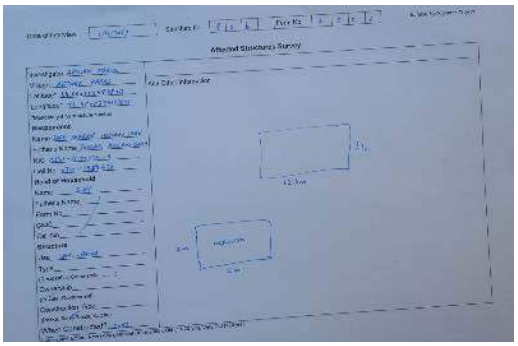
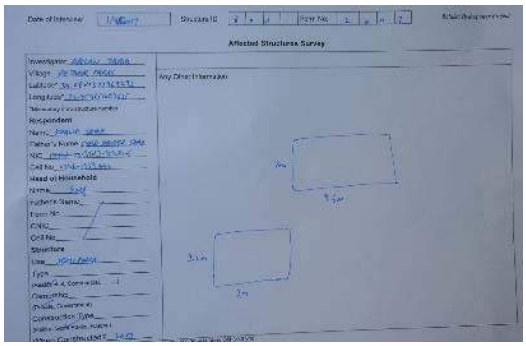


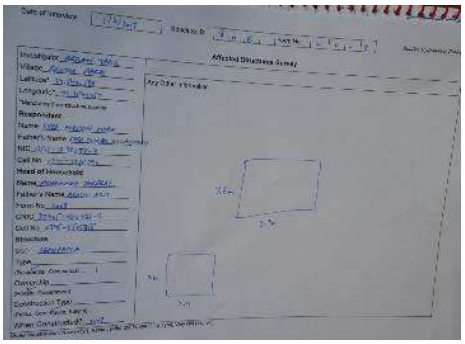
2006

2007 House Private



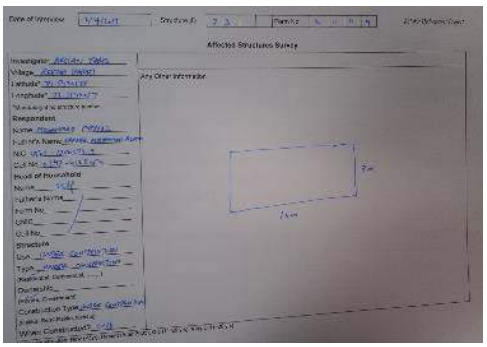
2007

2008 House Private



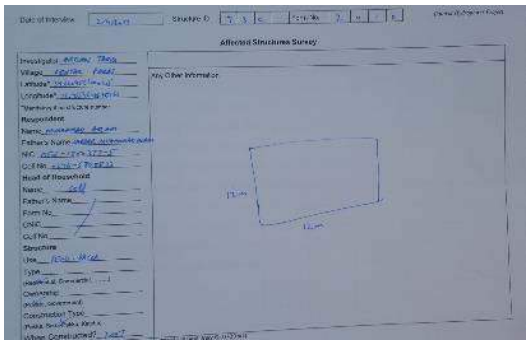
2008

2009 House Private



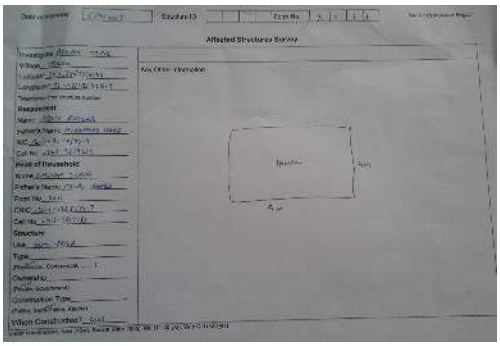
2009

2010 House Private



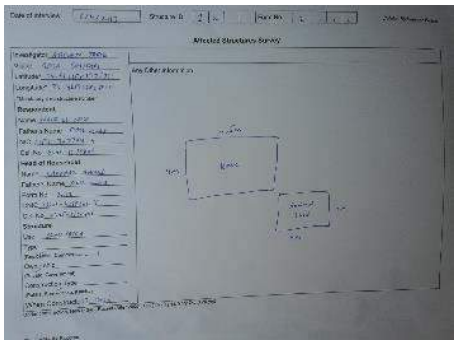
2010

2011 House Private



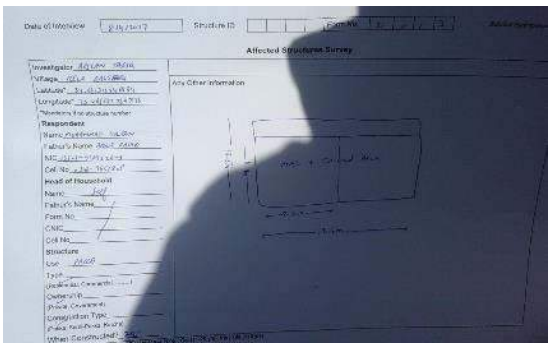
2011

2012 House Private



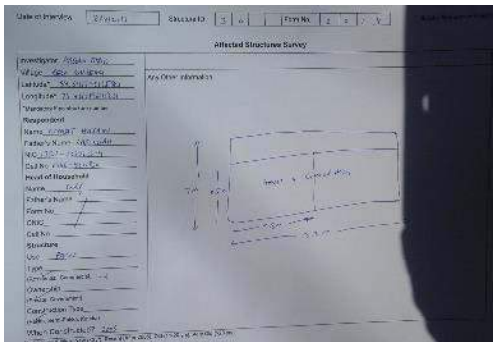
2012

2013 House Private



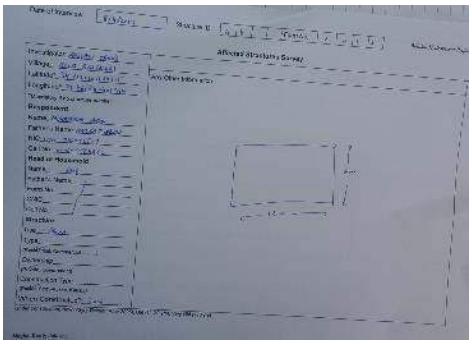
2013

2014 House Private



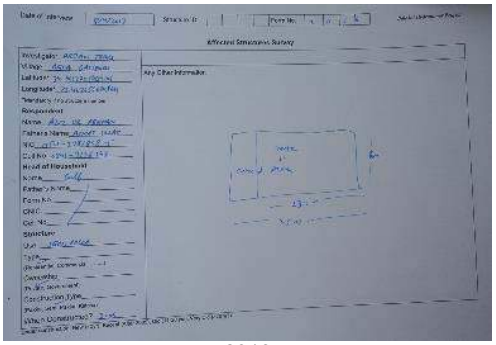
2014

2015 House Private



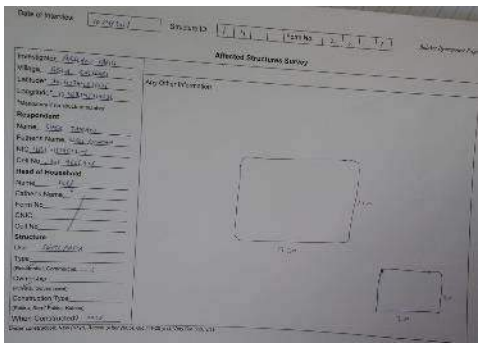
2015

2016 House Private



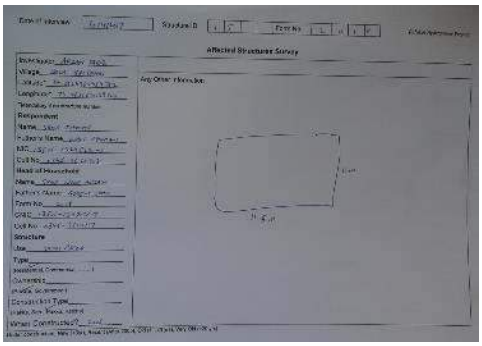
2016

2017 House Private



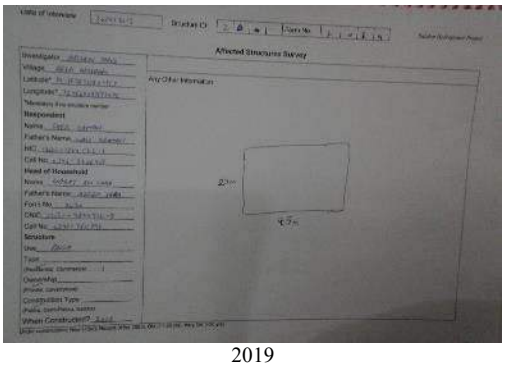
2017

2018 House Private



2018

2019 House Private

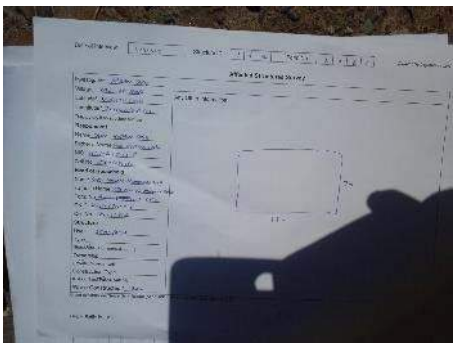


2019

2020 House Private

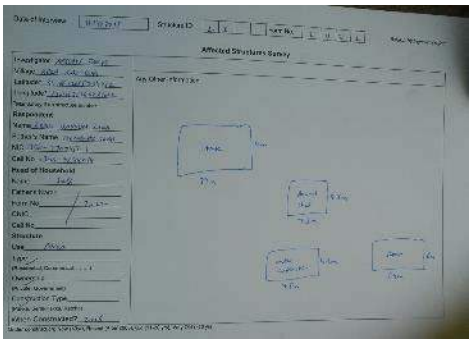
2020

2021 House Private



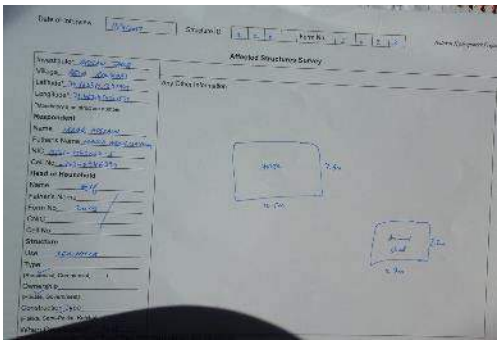
2021

2022 House Private



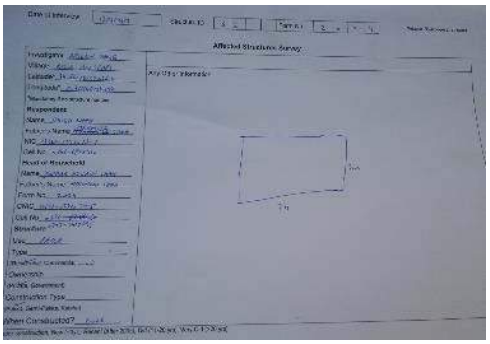
2022

2023 House Private



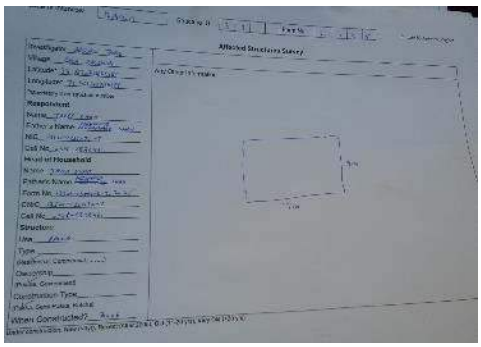
2023

2024 House Private



2024

2025 House Private



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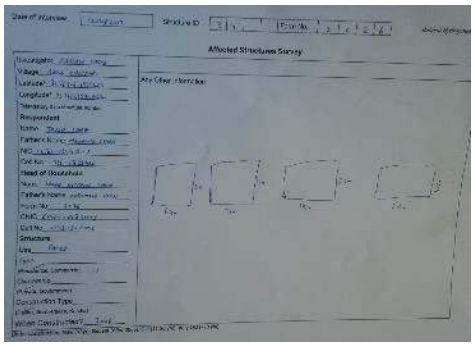
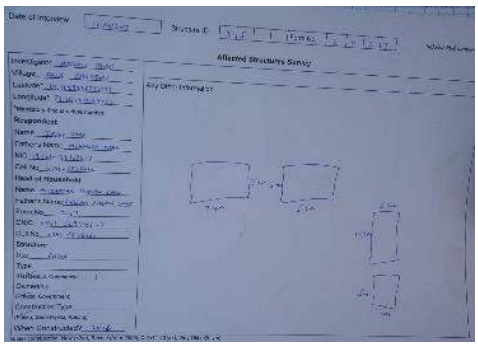
2026 House Private



2026

2027 House Private

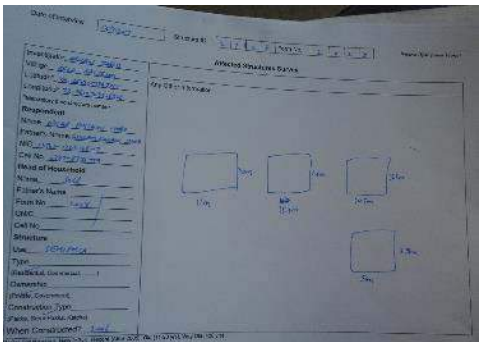
2027



2027

2028 House Private

2028



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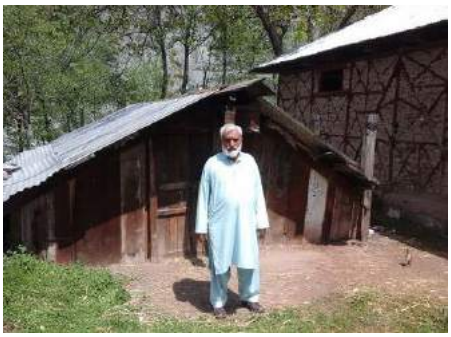
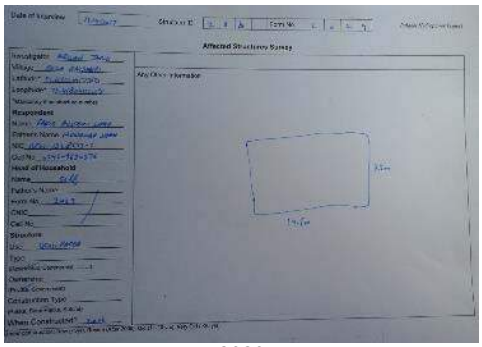


2029 House Private



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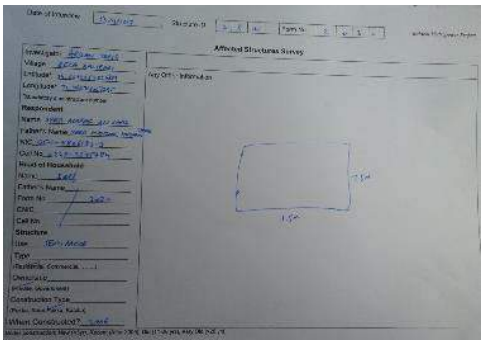
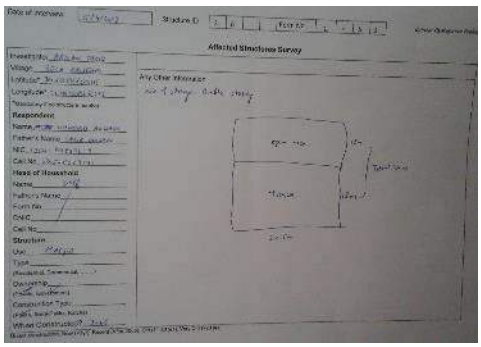
2030 House Private



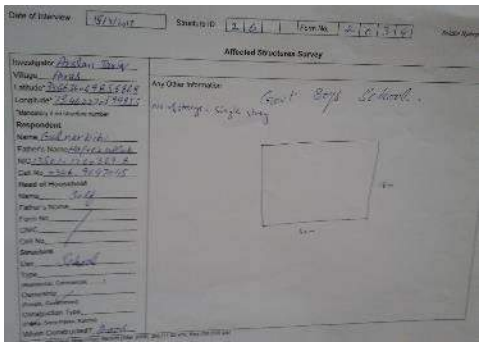
2030

2033 House Private



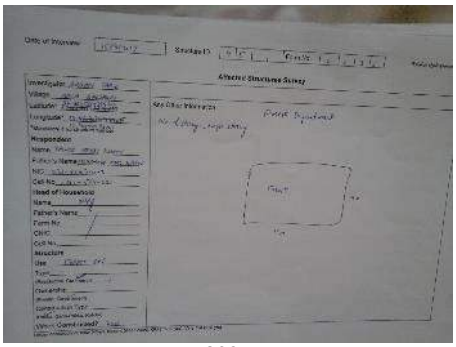
2033

2034 House Private



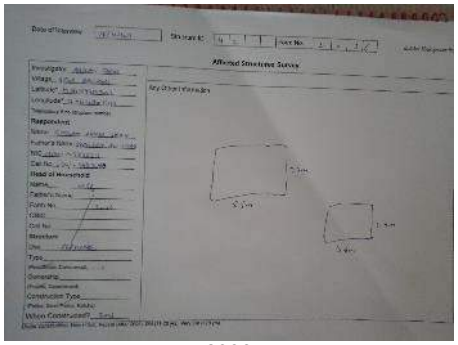
2034

2035 House Private



2035

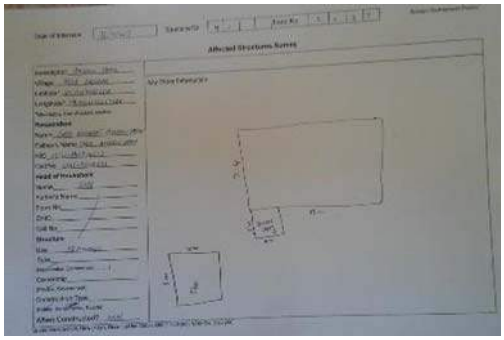
2036 House Private



2036

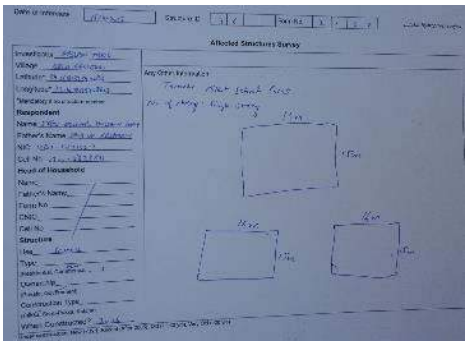
2037 House Private

2037



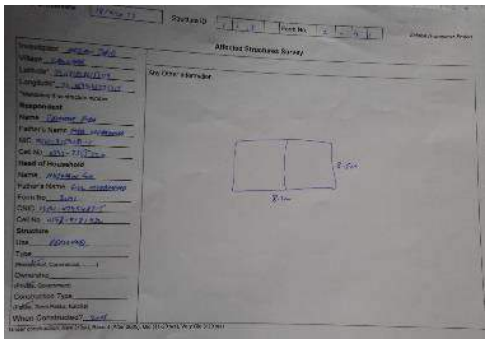
2037

2038 School private



2038

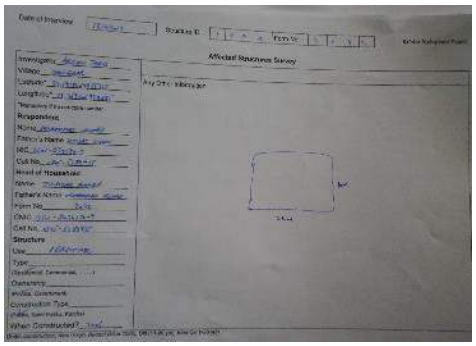
2041 House Private



2041

2042 House Private

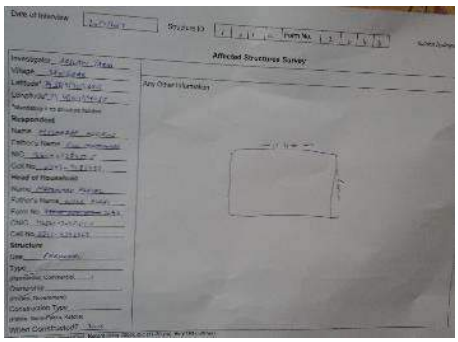
2042



2042

2043 House Private

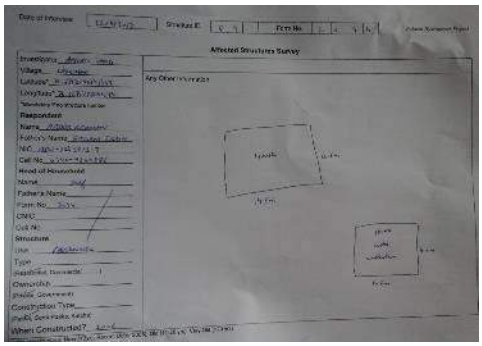
2043



2043

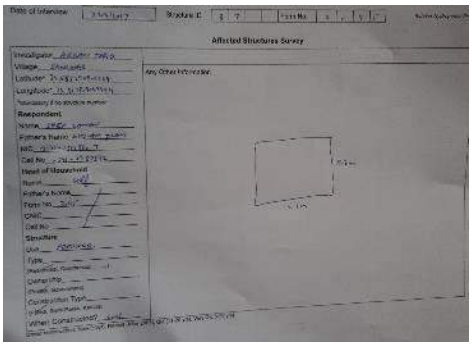
2044 House Private

2044



2044

2045 House Private



2045

APPENDIX F: CENSUS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND INVENTORY OF AFFECTED ASSETS

See following pages.

Q ID	Head of Household	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Settlement	Mauza	UC	Tehsil	District	Total no. of Persons	Income/month/ Person	Loss of Residence (Sq. meter)				Loss of Other Structure (Sq. meter)							Loss of Cultivated Land (Kanal)	Loss of Uncultivated Land (Kanal)	Loss of Fruit Trees	Loss of Other Trees	Loss of Livlihood (%)
											Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Under Construction	Poultry Shed	Hotel	Katcha Path	Retaining Wall	Water Tank	Animal Shed	Tent					
1001	syed khalid hasan shah	syed ghulam hussain shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	3,750	-	103.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	9	66	8%
1002	syed basharat hussain shah	syed ghulam hussain shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	6,400	-	62.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	10	3	10%
1003	syed adnan shah	fazle khalid shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	10,000	-	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	9	8	0%
1004	mushtaq hussain shah	abdul sitar shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	5,200	134.6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	-	8	-	10%
1005	fida hussain shah	muzamil shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	5,600	-											1.7	-	4	-	0%
1006	bibi tayeba	muhammad sadeq shah	Female	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	5,000	-											1.7	-	4	2	1%
1007	muhammad mukhtarshah	ghulam maqbool shah	Male	rehtar	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	9	5,222	-	183.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	6	6	0%
1009	syed umar abbas shah	syed muhammad abbas shah	Male	nihan	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	5,000	-	142.8	210.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
1010	per hussain shah	mer alam shah	Male	nihan	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	7,500	-	136.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	34	16	0%
1011	muhammad yousaf	afsar ali	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	7,400	-	104.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
1012	shams ur rahman	abdul rahman	Male	nihan	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	3,333	-	90.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
1018	syed fiaz hussain shah	syed shah jahan shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	3,143	-	221.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	0%
1019	syed arshad hussain shah	syed anwar hussain shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	37,833	-											0.2	-	7	-	0%
1023	syed muzamil shah	syed umar shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	3,750	-	104.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.4	7.0	-	135	15	3%
1024	syed tanveer alam shah	syed muzamil shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	6,667	-	98.7	397.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1%
1025	syed zaheer shah	syed muzamil shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	15,667	451.0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	2%
1026	syed khurrshid shah	syed muzamil shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	4,667	-	56.0	81.0	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	3%
1027	syed anwar shah	syed ghulam muhammad shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	4,000	-	49.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
1028	abdul rasheed shah	muzamil shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	5,833	-	115.5	62.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
1029	sadaqat ali shah	pir inayat shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	7,143	-	176.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
1030	liaqat shah	pir inyat shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	5,000	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
1031	syed irshad hussain shah	pir inyat shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	4,167	-	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	2%
1032	imdad shah	pir inyat shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	5,000	-	119.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	12	11	0%
1033	noor hussain shah	ghulam gilani shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	5,833	-	223.4	44.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	29	74	1%
1034	abdul sitar shah	barkat ali shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	10,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	25.0	24	145	3%

Q ID	Head of Household	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Settlement	Mauza	UC	Tehsil	District	Total no. of Persons	Income/month/ Person	Loss of Residence (Sq. meter)				Loss of Other Structure (Sq. meter)							Loss of Cultivated Land (Kanal)	Loss of Uncultivated Land (Kanal)	Loss of Fruit Trees	Loss of Other Trees	Loss of Livlihood (%)
											Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Under Construction	Poultry Shed	Hotel	Katcha Path	Retaining Wall	Water Tank	Animal Shed	Tent					
1035	sadiq shah	shah gee shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	1	5,000	78.8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	9%
1036	ghulam husain shah	noor hussain shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	10	3,900	-											3.8	-	10	1	3%
1037	sakeen shah	munawar shah	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	14	9,286	-	69.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	101	375	0%
2001	shafiq ur rehman	saeed rehman	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	6,875	-	246.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.5	3	5	4%
2002	syed arif hussain shah	syed abdul sattar shah	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	10	4,133	-	36.9	58.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	116	0%
2003	muhammad rafiq shah	syed samander shah	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	10,778	-	200.8	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	6	52	0%
2004	syed mehar ali shah	muhammad rafiq shah	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Paras	Mansehra	6	4,500	-	138.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	0%
2005	syed ishtiaq hussain shah	syed ghulam hussain shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	4,500	-	82.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0%
2007	khalid shah	syed haider shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	4,286	-	76.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2017	sher zaman	wali rehman	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	2,857	-	297.5	55.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	2	-	0%
2018	syed noor hussain	azeem shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	6,400	-	159.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	2	-	0%
2019	liaqat ali shah	azeem shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	5,000	-	1,080.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0%
2020	saqib hussain shah	fida hussain shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	4,167	-	243.5	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	38	-	0%
2021	syed ghulam muhammad shah	syed zain ul abideen shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	3,750	-	80.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0%
2022	abdul qayyum shah	munawar shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	13,000	-	1,052.4	18.9	64.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	18	-	0%
2023	ibrar hussain	maulvi abdul qayyum	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	3,333	-	95.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	7	-	0%
2024	jaffar hussain shah	mehmood shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	5,000	-	49.0	62.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	25	-	0%
2025	javed shah	mehmood shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	6,250	-	153.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	0%
2026	ibrar hussain shah	mehmood shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	10,000	-	148.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	24	-	0%
2027	muzaffar hussain shah	ghulam rabani shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	11,000	-	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	63	-	0%
2028	nisar hussain shah	ghulam rabani	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	6,250	-	340.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	14	-	0%
2029	farid hussain shah	munawar shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	6,250	-	118.9	96.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2030	syed ashraf ali shah	syed manzoor hussain shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	5,000	-	86.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	14	-	0%
2033	khurshid hussain	sabir hussain	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2034	gulnaar bibi	hafiz ullah	Female	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%

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											Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Under Construction	Poultry Shed	Hotel	Katcha Path	Retaining Wall	Water Tank	Animal Shed	Tent					
2036	ghulam ahmad shah	syed faiz ali shah	Male	dhab	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	4,286	-	70.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	2,047	-	16%
2037	syed bisharat hussain shah	syed ameen shah	Male	dhab	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	3,125	-	171.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	63	-	16%
2039	syed abdul rab shah	syed abdul waheed shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	5,000	-											9.0	-	30	10	36%
2040	bibi hanifa	syed masoom shah	Female	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	21,667	-											5.0	-	45	-	4%
2041	husnain gul	gul muhammad	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	3	5,333	-	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	16	-	24%
2042	zulfiqar ahmad	muhammad irshad	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	8	2,500	-	220.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	20%
2043	muhammad pervez	noor elahi	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	2	10,000	-	68.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	33	-	2%
2044	abdur rehman	ghulam jilani	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	10	6,000	-	197.2	63.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	10.0	-	-	1%
2045	sher zaman	ghulam jilani	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	8	2,500	-	88.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	12	-	3%
3001	noor hussain shah	muharram shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	5,000	-	296.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3002	ghulam qadir shah	muharram shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	3,857	-	46.5	92.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3003	muhammad yousif shah	ghulam qadir shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	4,500	-	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3004	syed waqar shah	syed fareed shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	4,000	-	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	13	28	0%
3005	bashir hussain	hayat ullah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	9,750	-	146.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	0%
3006	farhad	bashir hussain	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	5,000	-	146.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3007	syed abrar hussain shah	sai shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	5,500	-	126.6	51.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.8	2	25	0%
3008	niaz hussain shah	syed ghulam hussain shah	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	12	9,764	-	4,205.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	40.0	34	190	7%
3009	syed amjad ali shah	syed ghulam muhammad shah	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	5,361	-	253.6	126.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6	10%
3010	abdul qayyum	kamran khan	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	9	2,000	-	174.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9%
3011	abdul shakoor	abdul qayyum	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	5,714	-	97.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	0%
3012	nadeem qadir	abdul qadir	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	4,500	-	73.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	0%
3015	orangzab shah	gulam hussain shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	3,375	-	85.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	-	9	34	5%
3018	shah faisal	abdul ghafoor	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	16,667	-	112.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	0%
3020	sardar imtiaz hussain	muhammad alam khan	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	3,500	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0%
3022	naseer ur din querashi	hameed un din	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	11	2,909	-	147.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	0%

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											Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Under Construction	Poultry Shed	Hotel	Katcha Path	Retaining Wall	Water Tank	Animal Shed	Tent					
3025	syed raza hussain shah	syed shah jahan shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	3,750	-	108.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	0%
3026	syed azhar ali shah	syed akbar shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	5,283	-	123.2	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0%
3029	amdad hussain shah	ghazi shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	10	2,558	-	221.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	14	20	2%
3030	murad shah	amdad hussain shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	7,500	-	141.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3031	bibi khair un nisa	sarwar hussain shah	Female	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	1,700	-	68.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	0%
3032	arshad hussain shah	akhlaq hussain shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	1,563	-	490.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	54	30	24%
3033	sabar hussain shah	syed ghazi shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	2,857	-	107.8	220.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	0%
3034	ghulam hussain shah	peer abadt shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	4,167	-	117.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3035	syed muhammad abbas shah	syed ghulam ahmed shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	10	3,425	-	173.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	14	15	5%
3036	syed zulifaqar ali shah	syed ghulam ahmed shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	3,690	-	114.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	10	5	0%
3037	abdul quyyam	molvi muhammad ayub	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	2,143	-	91.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	0%
3038	mahraj bibi	syed abdul satar shah	Female	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	1,750	-	154.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	19	17	5%
3039	shoukat	shah jee	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	2,813	-	145.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	17	18	7%
3040	anwar hussain shah	ghulam galani shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	1	5,000	-	73.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	18	0%
3041	syed yasir ali shah	syed orangzeb shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	11,042	-	146.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	12	52	9%
3042	bashrat shah	ghulam mustafa shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	3,000	-	176.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0%
3043	bibi murtaza	mudssar shah	Female	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	10,500	-	166.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	23	6	5%
3044	muhammad waseem	abdul qadoos	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	18,000	-	105.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3045	gul nar bibi	hafeez ullah	Female	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3048	syed imtiaz ahmed shah	syed ameen shah	Male	dhab	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	8,083	-	117.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	16	94	23%
3049	shahmus shah	nazir hussain shah	Male	dhab	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	10,000	-											-	-	-	-	0%
3050	muhammad iqbal shah	syed masoom shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	8,333	-											3.0	-	15	-	10%
3051	ghulam muhammad	khawas khan	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	4	5,000	-											-	42.0	10	154	0%
3052	muhammad imtiaz	saifullah	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	7	1,714	-	98.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	0%
3053	habib ur rehman	ghulam jalani	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	7	2,143	-	77.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	6	30	5%

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											Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Under Construction	Poultry Shed	Hotel	Katcha Path	Retaining Wall	Water Tank	Animal Shed	Tent					
3054	meer zaman	ghulam jalani	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	6	1,500	-	159.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	11	85	9%
3055	muhammad waris khan	orangzeb	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	3	13,333	-											-	12.0	-	140	0%
4001	asif shah	noor hussain	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	3,000	-	750.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4002	Sayyed ashfaq sha	shoukat sha	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	7,667	-	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	2	-	0%
4003	iklaq hussain shah	muzammal shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	6,000	-	63.0	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	3	5	0%
4004	shoukat sha	gulam hussain	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	5,000	-	22.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	2	12	1%
4005	nooran shah	iklaq hussain shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	3,667	-	44.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	3	18	1%
4006	Abdul rehman shah	maqbool shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	5,400	-	81.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	78	0%
4007	jamil shah	Abdul rehman shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	3,250	-	82.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4008	sayyed naveed shah	shabir shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	10	4,600	-	127.2	-	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.0	7	12	0%
4009	sayyed waqar Ali shah	sayyed imdad Ali shah	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	9	6,667	-	457.8	76.0	-	-	-	-	54.2	-	-	-	14.0	4.0	52	550	18%
4010	sayyed mubarak Ali shah	sayyed noor hussain shah	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	4,000	-	119.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	2.0	0.3	7	100	5%
4011	sayyed khursheed ul haq shah	sayyed noor hussain shah	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	22,500	-	292.0	-	-	-	335.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	0.3	14	42	10%
4012	bibi zanit un nasa	sayyed sumander shah	Female	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	1	8,000	-	80.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	2	6	0%
4013	sayyed tahir hussain	sayyed noor hussain shah	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	8,500	-	352.0	35.0	-	333.1	-	600.0	99.0	-	-	-	-	0.3	32	180	0%
4014	sayyed bilal Ahmed shah	sayyed nazir hussain	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	3,125	-	146.9	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	3	70	4%
4015	sayyed jalal ud din shah	sayyed nazir hussain shah	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	15,667	-	129.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	1%
4016	sayyed jahanzab shah	gulam hassan shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	4,000	-	65.1	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	8	38	4%
4019	Muhammad akmal	Muhammad fareed	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	5,500	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	0%
4023	liaqat ali	rehmatullah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	5,000	-	45.6	85.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	5	1%
4032	Muhammad shah	dilawar shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	5,250	-	152.1	76.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	24%
4033	sadiq hussain	Muhammad shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	4,571	-	112.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	3	2	24%
4034	adil hussain shah	Muhammad shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	17,500	-	144.0	99.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4035	asad mahmood	hasan deen	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	2,250	-	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4036	hasan din	hadyat ullah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	4,167	-	137.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	2	3	0%

Q ID	Head of Household	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Settlement	Mauza	UC	Tehsil	District	Total no. of Persons	Income/month/ Person	Loss of Residence (Sq. meter)				Loss of Other Structure (Sq. meter)							Loss of Cultivated Land (Kanal)	Loss of Uncultivated Land (Kanal)	Loss of Fruit Trees	Loss of Other Trees	Loss of Livlihood (%)
											Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Under Construction	Poultry Shed	Hotel	Katcha Path	Retaining Wall	Water Tank	Animal Shed	Tent					
4037	sajid mahmood	hassan din	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	7,500	-	45.0	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0%
4038	Muhammad hussain shah	sahib haq shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	21,667	337.8		-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	29	76	31%
4039	abid hussain shah	Muhammad hussain shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	16,500	-	73.5	1,036.0	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	10	11	87%
4040	faiz hussain shah	Muhammad hussain shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	6	8,056	-	81.6	-	24.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	10	4	7%
4041	sayyed iftikhar hussain shah	Muhammad hussain	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	26,000	-	74.0	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	14	-	10%
4042	sayyed asif hussain shah	Muhammad hussain shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	2	9,000	-	99.0	-	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	10	7	24%
4043	sayyed imdad hussain shah	sayyed gulam gillani	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	5,542	-	221.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	19	43	9%
4044	sayyed Ahmed nawaz shah	sayyed aziz ur rahman shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	8	2,063	446.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	3.0	3	-	20%
4045	sayyed orangzab shah	shah ji shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	3,933	-	228.0	-	-	-	321.5	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	77	50	34%
4049	Riffat khursheed	khursheed Anwar	Female	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	3,400	-	118.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0%
4050	raiz hussain shah	sayyed ameen shah	Male	dhab	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	7	15,714	-	188.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	16	139	36%
4051	musrrat bibi	wahab shah	Female	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	5,333	-											3.0	-	10	21	47%
4052	gul Muhammad	noor ilahi	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	4	9,500	-	80.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	16	13	15%
4053	safdar hussain	Muhammad irshad	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	6	4,167	-	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	20	7	4%
4054	abid hussain	Muhammad irshad	Male	Sangar	sangar	Ghanool	Balakot	Mansehra	5	4,250	-	150.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	8	8	7%
4057	Muhammad shoukat	imran	Male	nihan	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	3	4,000	-	104.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4058	sulman	gulam jillani	Male	Sangar	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	4	4,063	-	292.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	6	310	12%
4059	said ur rehman	noorani	Male	Sangar	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	6	3,333	-	280.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	11	121	5%
4060	fareed shah	munawar shah	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	21,500	-											20.0	-	145	33	19%
4046	mukhtar Ahmed	shah ji	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	4,000	-	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	5	-	17%
3056	bashir hussain shah	qudrat ali shah	Male	rehtar	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	5	7,167	-	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.0	9	120	0%
2046	fur zaman	khan bahadur	Male	bela balsehri	paras	Kewai	Balakot	Mansehra	4	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	10.0	23	-	3%
2015	manzoor hussain	zaid ullah	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	6	8,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	14	0%
2031	rafit hussain shah	shah zaman	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	6	10,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	9	0%
2016	zia ul haq	hameed ullah	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	5	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	20	0%

Q ID	Head of Household	Father/Husband Name	Gender	Settlement	Mauza	UC	Tehsil	District	Total no. of Persons	Income/month/ Person	Loss of Residence (Sq. meter)				Loss of Other Structure (Sq. meter)							Loss of Cultivated Land (Kanal)	Loss of Uncultivated Land (Kanal)	Loss of Fruit Trees	Loss of Other Trees	Loss of Livlihood (%)
											Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Under Construction	Poultry Shed	Hotel	Katcha Path	Retaining Wall	Water Tank	Animal Shed	Tent					
2017	muhammad abbas	muhammad tamaz khan	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	4	13,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0		8	-	1%
2013	muhammad yousif	zaid ullah	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	13	3,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	14	0%
2010	muhammad zaman	muhammad irfan	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	9	3,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	18	0%
2020	muhammad tamast	tamaz khan	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	3	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	7	0%
2011	muhammad asif	muhammad irfan	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	7	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	10	0%
2024	mateeurrehman	abaid Ullah	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	4	8,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	16	0%
2030	jahanzeb	noor alam	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	6	13,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	41	0%
2021	shah jahan	tamaz khan	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	6	4,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	24	0%
2019	muhammad iqbal	tamaz khan	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	6	4,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	24	0%
2025	nazir ahmed	haji bashir ahmed	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	5	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	21	0%
2012	muhammad sultan	muhammad irfan	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	5	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	7	0%
2022	ajab gul	ghulam muhammad	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	3	6,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	14	0%
2014	muhammad tariq	anaullah	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	5	4,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	9	0%
2018	muhammad ferooz	temaz khan	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	7	4,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	19	0%
2022	abdul rasheed	abaid Ullah	Male	Kappi Gali	sangar	Sangar	Balakot	Mansehra	4	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	14	0%

Public and Community Effected Structure

Q ID	Structure Description	Area (Sq. meter)
1008	BHU	90.0
2035	Forest Office	99.0
2038	School	720.0
3013	Mosque	121.0
3014	School	1,488.0
3021	Mosque	136.0
3047	School	964.8
4055	Dispencary	71.5

APPENDIX G: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ERM

Terms of Reference
External Resettlement Monitor (ERM)
For the Implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) of Balakot Hydropower Development Project (BHDP)

1. Project Background

2. The Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) intends to construct a 300 megawatt (MW) run-of-river hydropower plant (the "Project") with related infrastructure at Balakot, Mansehra District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan. The Project site is located on the Kunhar River about 18.6 km upstream of the town of Balakot. The Project is a run-of-river type, located on the Kunhar River in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province of Pakistan, in the 12 km stretch from Paras to Sangar Village. All parts of the Project are located on the left bank of the Kunhar River. The dam site is about 18.6 km upstream of the town of Balakot while the powerhouse is located 8 km upstream of Balakot, near Kapi Gali Village.

3. The project has involuntary resettlement impacts. Initial assessment based on preliminary design shows that the Project will result in loss of residential commercial and public structures, livelihood, lands, fruit and timber/firewood trees and crops.

4. The reservoir and dam, staff colony, construction camps and access roads require 81 acres or 648 kanals (32.8 hectare). All the land acquisition for the Project will be considered permanent, as the law (LAA 1894) does not allow authorities to acquire land temporarily for more than three years. Of the total required land, 10 acres (80 kanal) will be required for staff colony, 10 acres (80 kanal) will be required for 2 construction camps, 3.28 acres (26.24 kanal) will be required for access roads and 57.72 acres (461.76) for the reservoir and dam. A total of 165 households (AHs) with 887 members (APs) will potentially be affected. Additional impacts may be expected from the soil disposal. Details of the known potential impacts are provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Affected Households and Persons

Category	AHs	APs	Without Double Counting	
			AHs	APs
Loss of Cultivated Lands	87	440	87	440
Loss of Uncultivated Lands	36	226	24	144
Loss of Residence	129	712	54	303
Loss of Fruit Trees	109	604		
Loss of Wood Trees	93	535		
Loss of Commercial Structures	5	26		
Loss of Livelihood (crop production)	87	440		
Loss of Livelihood (Business)	1	6		
Severely Affected	133	730		
Vulnerable Households	29	152		
Total	**165**	**887**	**165**	**887**

5. As per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009), a draft land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) was prepared based on preliminary design. Once the detailed design and final alignment is approved, the LARP will be finalized based on a census,

detailed measurement surveys, follow-up consultations, and valuation of the affected assets following the notification of Section 4 and 5 of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA, 1894).

6. LARP implementation is subject to both internal and external monitoring. PEDO is required to ensure that (a) no land shall be acquired for the purposes of the Project under the emergency acquisition provisions of the LAA; and (b) no physical or economic displacement takes place in connection with the Project until; (i) compensation and other entitlements have been provided to APs in accordance with the final LARP; and (ii) a comprehensive income and livelihood restoration program has been established in accordance with the final LARP.

7. Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO), the Project executing agency (EA), PEDO has already established a PMU for the Project. A Social and Environment Unit (SEU) and a Purchase of Land Unit (PLU) will be established within the PMU. The SEU and PLU will be responsible for the implementation of the LARP of the project with support from a project implementation consultant (PIC).

8. The Project will be implemented through an engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contract. Hence, the installation and construction phase (and commencement thereof) is conditional to: (i) the submission to and clearance by ADB of a final LARP for the Project based detailed design; and (ii) PEDO's notification to the contractor and ADB in writing that due consultation, compensation payments and other entitlements have been provided to APs fully in accordance with the approved final LARP as verified by an external resettlement monitor.

9. PEDO requires the services of an independent experienced individual consultant (external resettlement monitor-ERM) to carry out the periodic external monitoring of the final LARP, including the income and livelihood restoration program on an intermittent basis.

2. Purpose and objective of Assignment

10. The objective of External Resettlement monitoring is to review the LARP implementation, and assess the (i) achievement of resettlement objectives, (ii) restoration of the economic and social conditions of the displaced persons (DPs), (iii) the effectiveness and impacts of the proposed entitlements, (iv) the need for further mitigation measures if any and (v) institutional arrangements and capacity to implement resettlement plan. External monitoring should confirm if compensation payments have been completed in sections with LAR impacts which can be handed over for civil works and timely advise PEDO to make decisions on corrective measures, if required, to implement the LARP effectively.

3. Qualification and Experience

11. The consultant should possess the following qualifications: (i) well versed in operational research; latest tools and techniques; (ii) Master Degrees in Social Sciences; Anthropology, Social/Rural Development, Economics, Sociology, etc., or Bachelor Degree in Civil Engineering; (iii) proven track record of 10 years or more in the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects, with focus on resettlement monitoring; (iv) familiar with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and land acquisition related to Pakistani laws and regulations; and (v) good English writing skills.

12. The ERM can hire 2 social mobilizers/enumerators (one male and one female) to

support data collection and processing, consultations and reporting. Qualifications of the social mobilizers/enumerators include: (i) a degree in social/community development, sociology or related fields and (ii) at least 3 years' experience of data collection, surveying and public consultations.

4. Major Tasks

13. The major tasks for the ERM include the following:

a. Identify, through field verification and review of records, any gaps in the resettlement baseline information, including list of APs, vulnerable groups, affected assets and livelihood, and suggest steps to update the data;

b. Review and verify the effective implementation of the LARP (including the income and livelihood restoration program) according to requirements of the loan covenants and ADB involuntary resettlement safeguards;

c. Monitor and assess whether resettlement objectives of enhancing, or at least restoring the livelihoods of all APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels and improving the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups have been met;

d. Review and verify results of internal monitoring reports prepared by PMU through review of records and random field-visits involving APs and community groups;

e. Assess the adequacy of information disclosure and consultation activities in meeting the disclosure and meaningful consultation requirements as per ADB SPS (2009);

f. Assess if the required grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project is existing and functional, status and actions taken on grievances received and recommend measures for improvements, if required;

g. Verify completion of compensation payments in sections with LAR issues and confirm which sections can be handed over for civil works;

h. Identify problems/potential problems and emerging LAR issues during project implementation; and recommend to PEDO the required corrective actions and measures to mitigate problems;

i. Verify if the livelihoods and the standard of living of APs, including those of the non-titled DPs, are restored or improved; and,

j. Within six months prior to the project closing, conduct a post-evaluation of the implementation of the LARP (including the income and livelihood restoration program) and learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

5. Monitoring Indicators

14. The monitoring will assess the extent to which the provisions in the LARP are being followed and if objectives are being met. Some key indicators for external monitoring include the following:

Table 2: Indicators for Verification by External Monitor

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Basic information on APs' households (gender-disaggregated data essential for all aspects)	Location Composition and structure, ages, education and skill levels Gender of household head Ethnic group Access to health, education, utilities, and other social services Housing type Land and other resource-owning and -using patterns Occupations and employment patterns Income sources and levels Agricultural production data (for rural households) Participation in neighbourhood or community groups Access to cultural sites and events Valuation of all assets
Restoration of living standards	Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the APs? Have APs adopted the housing options developed? Have perceptions of community been restored? Have APs achieved replacement of key social and cultural elements?
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for APs moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating APs, APs with enterprises affected)	Were Compensation payments free of deductions for depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? Was sufficient replacement land available of suiTable standard? Did income substitution allow for re-establishment of enterprise and production? Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves? Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? Are these effective and sustainable? Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?
Levels of APs' satisfaction	How much do the APs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? Do the APs know their entitlements? Do they know if these have been met? How do the APs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored? How much do the APs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	Were the APs and their assets correctly enumerated? Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? Were entitlements too generous? Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted? How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?

6. Methodology

15. The methodology for the assignment includes the following:

a. The ERM will review the data and process of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), census and socio-economic surveys to establish the baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits. The review will include a review of records (including database, DMS records, questionnaires), a random sample interview using a structured questionnaire and focused group discussions (FGDs) with some APs. The sample size for the sample interviews will be proportionate to the number of APs in each section/package. The interviews and FGDs will check the DMS process from identification to agreement on DMS results and evaluate if DMS activities were carried out in a participatory and transparent manner;

b. The ERM will synchronize its AP and asset database with the PMU database to come up with a common baseline for internal and external monitoring. The database will include validated data on affected assets and categories of APs, including those who are severely affected, vulnerable, APs requiring relocation and APs with legal and administrative impediments i.e. out of the project area, with inheritance mutations, with disputes, APs with missing documentation, etc.

c. The result of the review will be presented in an inception report which will include the validated list of APs and affected assets, review of the LARP updating process, a monitoring work plan (including the preparation of audit reports and semi-annual monitoring reports), and recommendations for addressing gaps noted in the review. The inception report will be submitted to the PMU and ADB for review and approval;

d. Resettlement audit. For sections to be handed over for clearing and civil works, the ERM review the status of compensation award as per Section 11 of the LAA through review of records and random interviews of APs. The review will confirm disbursement of compensation payments and cash assistance (including applicable rehabilitation assistance/allowances: relocation assistance, livelihood restoration allowance, severe impact allowance, income loss compensation, etc.) and adequacy of notification and consultations. The review will also assess cases with legal and administrative impediments to compensation, including adequacy of actions taken by the project to address these impediments. Based on the review, the ERM will submit resettlement audit reports confirming the sections/sites that may be handed over for civil works;

e. Six months after mobilization and every six months during the implementation of the project, the ERM will undertake regular external resettlement monitoring to cover (i) the overall progress in compensation payments, (ii) status of income and livelihood restoration activities including employment of APs in project-related jobs, (iii) LAR issues and non-compliances arising during project implementation, (iv) grievance redress mechanism and status of complaints, (v) information disclosure, (vi) and consultation activities. These semi-annual reports will be submitted to PEDO and ADB for review and will be uploaded on the ADB website for disclosure. Input to these semi-annual external monitoring reports is the internal monitoring report to be prepared by the PIC;

f. A post-resettlement survey will be carried within 6 months before the closing of the project. Sampling for the will include 100% of severely affected and vulnerable households, as well as at least 30% of all other APs. The post-resettlement survey results will be compared with the baseline information collected by the ERM at the start of his/her assignment. FGDs will also be conducted with APs and relevant agencies to help compare pre and post-LARP condition of the APs. Results will be presented through a post-resettlement/final report which will also be submitted to PEDO and ADB for review and disclosure;

7. Reporting Requirements

a. An Inception Report, including baseline survey report, final list of APs and assets, draft formats (as appropriate for various outputs, such as questionnaires, guides, etc.) and draft outlines for various reports (including resettlement audit reports, semi-annual monitoring report and post-LARP implementation/final report within 1 month upon signing of the contract;

b. Section/package-specific resettlement audit reports within 2 weeks after receipt of request for handing over for civil works (supported by a compensation monitoring/progress report)

c. Semiannual monitoring reports within 6 months from mobilization and every after 6 months

d. Post-LARP implementation/final report within 6 months before closing of the project

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

8. Change of Scope

17. The ERM will adhere to any change in scope of work, after consultation with PMU and in true spirit of monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities during his period of engagement.

9. Selection Procedures

18. Selection of the External Monitoring will be done as per "Guidelines on the use of Consultants by Asian Development Bank (ADB) 2013" for Individual Consultants.

10. Type of Contract

19. The ERM assignment is on an intermittent basis. Payments shall be linked to the outputs and timely submission of deliverables as defined in section 6 of TORs. Milestones will be finalized during contract negotiations.

APPENDIX H: TEMPLATE OF COMPLAINTS REGISTRATION FORM

Name of Complainant _____

Father/ Husband Name _____

NIC Number: _____

Contact Address: _____

_____

Contact Number: _____

Nature of Grievance or Complaint:

Environmental: ☐ **Social:** ☐ **Gender:** ☐

Details:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Complainant	_____	Recipient Village GRC	_____	Recipient District GRC	_____
Signature:	_____	Signature:	_____	Signature:	_____
Name:	_____	Name:	_____	Name:	_____
Dated:	_____	Dated:	_____	Dated:	_____

APPENDIX I: TEMPLATE OF GRIEVANCE LOG OF VILLAGE LEVEL GRC

Complaint No.	*Registration Date*	*Name of The Complainant*	*Summary of Complaint*	*Summary of supporting Documents**	*Summary of 1st Hearing*	*Summary of Field visit*	*Summary of 2nd Hearing*	*Decision*

* Supporting documents include Land Records, witness statements, Photographic documentation etc.

APPENDIX J: TEMPLATE OF GRIEVANCE LOG OF PROJECT LEVEL GRC

*Complaint No.**	*Registration Date*	*Name of The Complainant*	*Summary of Complaint*	*Decision of Village level GRC*	*Summary of 1st Hearing*	*Summary of Field visit*	*Summary of 2nd Hearing*	*Decision*

*Complaint Number will be the same registered at Grievance Log of Village Level GRC

APPENDIX K: TOR FOR IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY SUPPORT/DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM- CONSULTANT-NGO

Terms of Reference (TOR) for Implementing Community Support/Development Program

Consultant-Non-Government Organization (NGO)

A. Project Background

The Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) intends to construct a 300 megawatt (MW) run-of-river hydropower plant (the "Project") with related infrastructure at Balakot, Mansehra District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan. The Project site is located on the Kunhar River about 18.6 km upstream of the town of Balakot. The Project is a run-of-river type, located on the Kunhar River in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province of Pakistan, in the 12 km stretch from Paras to Sangar Village. The hydel power potential available in this stretch of the river will be utilized for the Project. All parts of the Project are located on the left bank of the Kunhar River. The dam site is about 18.6 km upstream of the town of Balakot. The powerhouse is located 8 km upstream of Balakot, near Kapi Gali Village.

It is expected that the project will have direct and indirect impacts on the six settlements within and near the project site (Bela Balseri, Nehan, Rahtar, Dhab, Sangar and Kappi Gali). All these settlements are in tehsil Balakot of district Mansehra. Four settlements are at the dam site (Bela Balseri, Nehan, Rahtar and Dhab), one is at staff colony site (Sanger) and one at access road (Kappi Gali). Most of the affected settlements are along the national highway N–15 and linked through unsealed roads. Among the residents in the area, most affected are the 165 households in the villages of Bela Basehri, Nihan, Dhab, Rehtar, Sangar and Kappi Gali which will lose their lands, structures and other assets as a result of the project.

In addition to the hydel power infrastructure, a community support/development program therefore has been designed under the Project to cater to the socio-economic needs of the six affected and other surrounding communities in the project area. This will improve the livelihood opportunities for the displaced households and communities including women and vulnerable segments of the population; build their resilience towards economic downturn; and increase their awareness about risks such as; health, climate change, natural disasters and other contextually relevant issues.

Project will hire a full-time consultant firm (Non-Government Organization NGO) to implement the community support/development program as part of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) developed for the Project. The NGO will work under the supervision of PEDO and supported by Project Management Unit (PMU).

C. Scope of Work

4. The consultant-NGO under the close supervision of PEDO, the project management unit (PMU), the Project Implementation Consultants (PICs), and the heads of affected villages will be responsible for the following tasks:

i) Develop and Implement gender-responsive community mobilization strategy

- Conduct participatory consultations with men and women APs and groups on project related activities, project impacts, benefits of the project and information sharing, at different stages of project implementation.
- Organize village level committees to address the needs and concerns of APs and the local communities. Ensure that women have equiTable access to these committees established under the project.
- Ensure that the implementation of the resettlement plan include needs and concerns of both men and women (elderly, widowed, disabled, single and other vulnerable segments of the population)
- Ensure that affected women and disadvantage groups receive fair compensation against their respective entitlements and claims and ensure that grievances from women are collected and recorded separately by women social mobilizers.
- Collect baseline gender disaggregated data against the key targets and indicators of GAP and Community Support Program.

ii) Develop and Implement Livelihood Improvement Program

- Conduct assessment of the value chain of electricity driven enterprises (including backward and forward linkages, skill sets for men and women APs and residents in the affected villages, market analysis for employability etc.).
- Develop and implement skill development program based on the findings of the value chain assessment and market analysis for men and women of the affected and vulnerable households in the project.
- Develop and implement value-added business models to provide employment opportunities for women including affected and vulnerable households in the project.
- Build linkages of the women groups with micro-finance institutes, market, government supported livelihood and social protection programs and other support networks for increased access to livelihood opportunities.
- Support the PMU in linking AHs and residents in the affected villages to job opportunities in the project during project construction, including women.
- Facilitate the conduct of training for AHs and residents in the affected villages on skills required from the project (i.e. welding, plumbing, driving etc.).
- Assist SEU in receiving applications from the interested AHs and other residents in the affected villages in different disciplines and help arrange trainings of the APs from one or more reputed vocational training institutions within Pakistan.

iii) Develop and Implement small community physical infrastructure schemes

- Conduct assessment through consultations with the communities to identify small physical infrastructure needs (such as repair and maintenance of link road, foot bridges, walk ways, stair cases to accessing water, hand pumps etc.) to ease access to social infrastructure and mobility of both men and women.

- Ensure monitoring of the construction of schools and BHUs affected under the project
- Educate communities on social and gender issues such as importance of educating girls, reproductive health of women, pre and post-natal care, nutritional needs and growth monitoring of children etc.
- Conduct training and knowledge sessions for school staff on modern teaching techniques, use of information technology, and resilience towards natural disasters and climate change.

iv) <u>Develop and Implement Awareness Raising Programs on Climate Change and Natural Disasters</u>

- Conduct awareness raising sessions on issues related to climate change and environment (issues such as; de-forestation, water conservation, water pollution, energy conservation etc.)
- Organize and train youth groups in surrounding schools and committees as change agents and leaders for issues related to climate change
- Organize plantation campaigns in the project area involving youth groups, community organizations and local administration.

v) <u>Strengthen institutional capacity of PEDO in developing and implementing socially inclusive and gender-responsive energy sector projects</u>

- Develop and introduce internship/young professionals' programs for fresh graduates for PEDO (UET and other relevant institutes).
- Conduct knowledge sharing and learning events for PEDO and policy makers for creating conducive work environment and Human Resource Development HRD opportunities with a strong emphasis on encouraging the recruitment of women staff in energy sector to comply with the government policies.
- Develop toolkits and guidelines for developing gender inclusive energy sector projects.
- Institutionalize social and gender responsive HR policies and procedures
- Collect evidence and document good practices on social and gender impacts of the project.

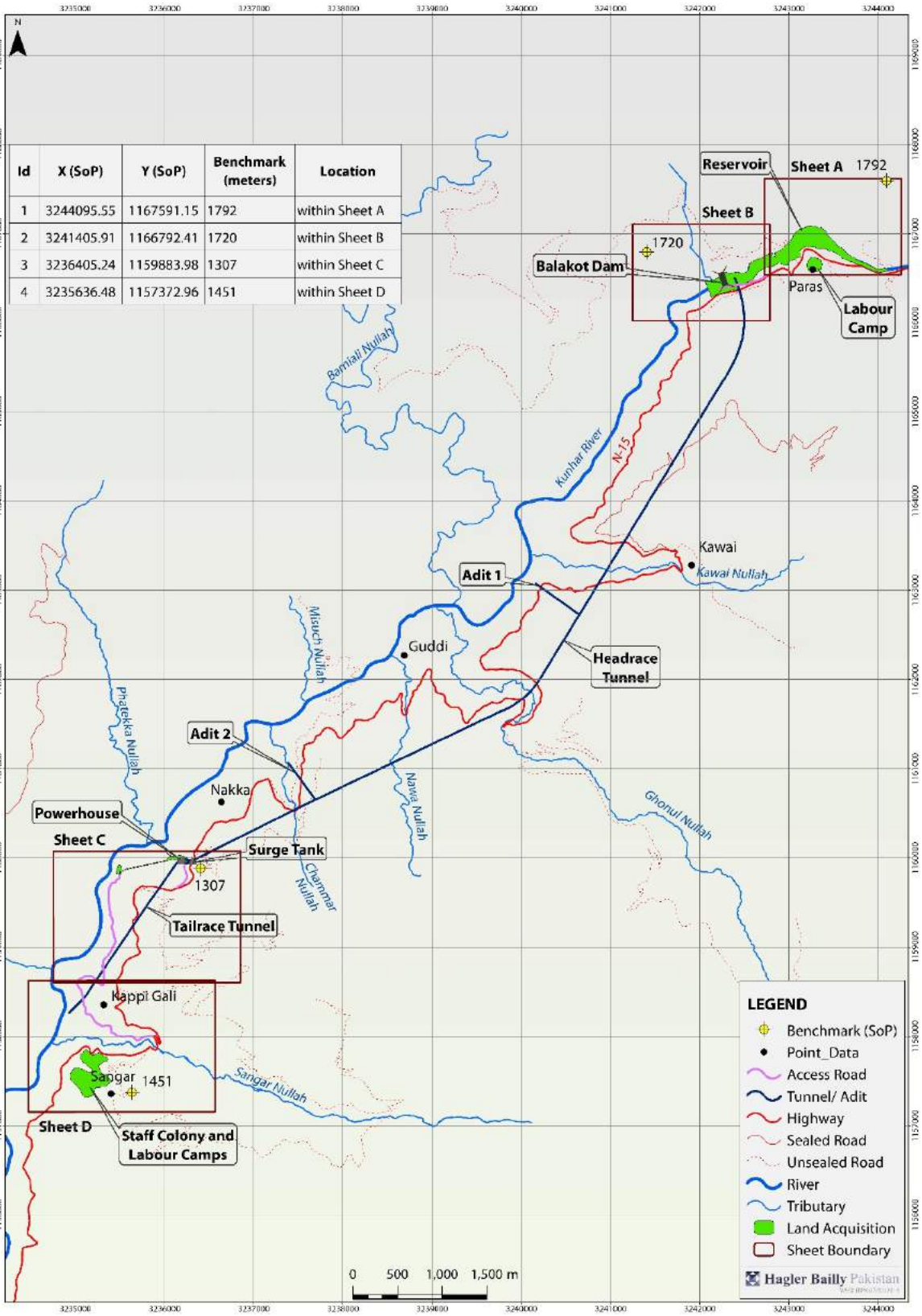
E. Deliverable Outputs

- Submit an inception report within 3 weeks of signing up of the contract including a technical proposal, budget, a workplan for the whole contract period, and staffing and personnel deployment plan.
- Submit quarterly and semi-annual progress report against the targets, indicators and deliverables agreed with the client.
- Submit a completion report at the end of completing the assignments.

F. Timeframe for Services

- The team will be engaged for X …….from the date of commencement

APPENDIX L: COORDINATES OF LAND ACQUISITION AREA



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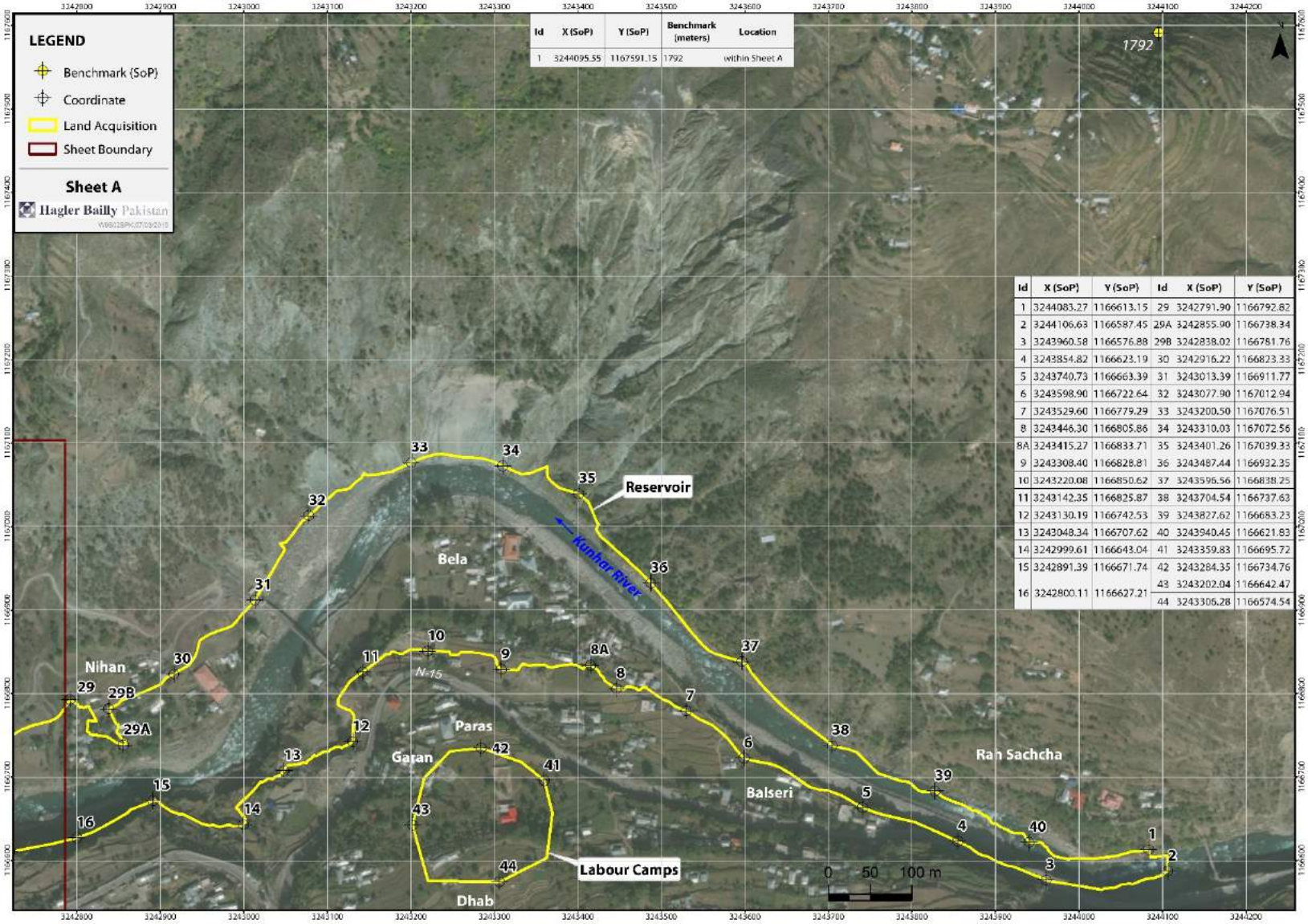
2	3241405.91	1166792.41	1720	within Sheet B
3	3236405.24	1159883.98	1307	within Sheet C
4	3235636.48	1157372.96	1451	within Sheet D



Id	X (SoP)	Y (SoP)	Benchmark (meters)	Location
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Id	X (SoP)	Y (SoP)	Id	X (SoP)	Y (SoP)
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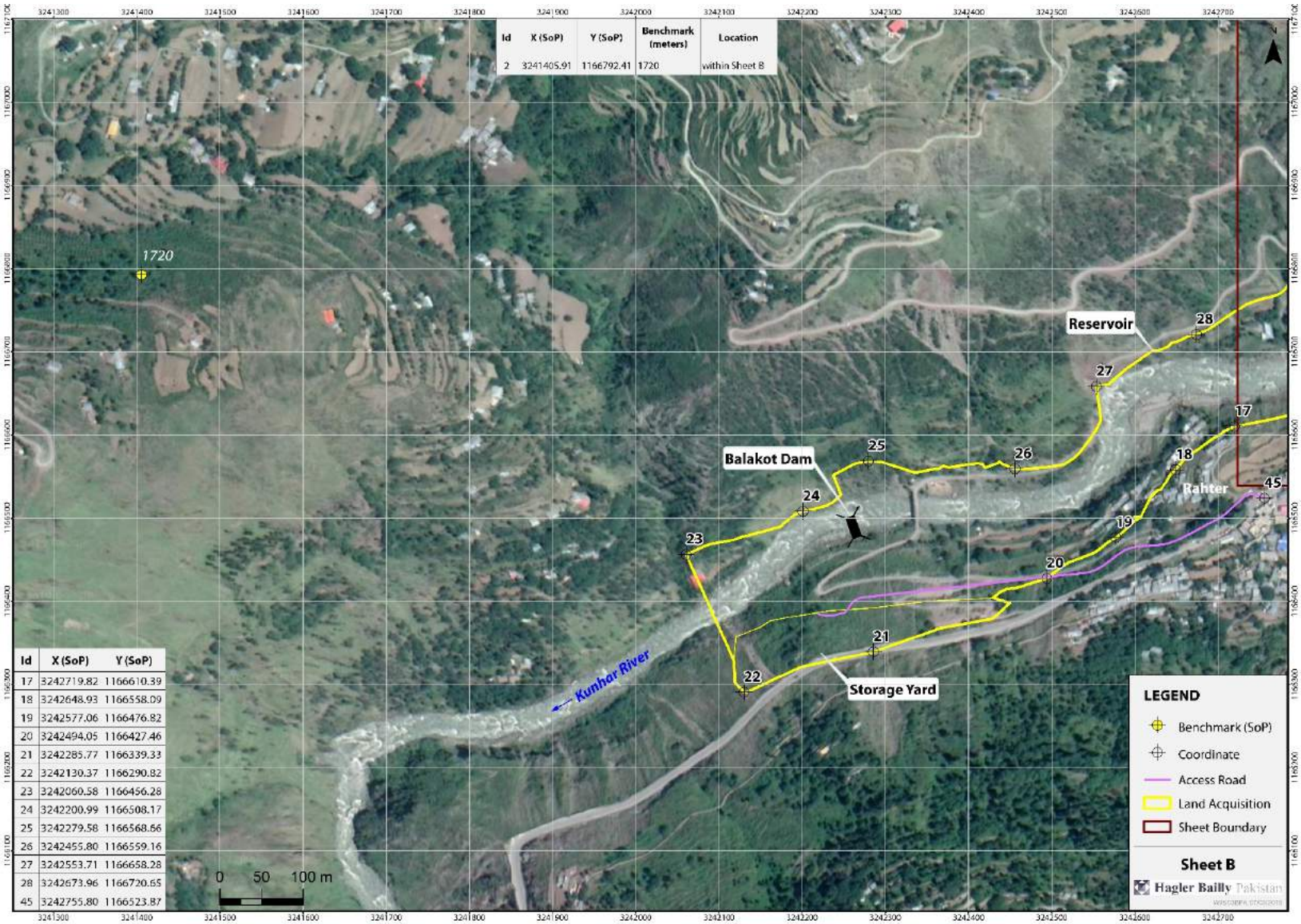
3	3243960.58	1166576.88	29B	3242838.02	1166781.76
4	3243854.82	1166623.19	30	3242916.22	1166823.33
5	3243740.73	1166663.39	31	3243013.39	1166911.77
6	3243598.90	1166722.64	32	3243077.90	1167012.94
7	3243529.60	1166779.29	33	3243200.50	1167076.51
8	3243446.30	1166805.86	34	3243310.03	1167072.56
8A	3243415.27	1166833.71	35	3243401.26	1167039.33
9	3243308.40	1166828.81	36	3243487.44	1166932.35
10	3243220.08	1166850.62	37	3243596.56	1166838.25
11	3243142.35	1166825.87	38	3243704.54	1166737.63
12	3243130.19	1166742.53	39	3243827.62	1166683.23
13	3243048.34	1166707.62	40	3243940.45	1166621.83
14	3242999.61	1166643.04	41	3243359.83	1166695.72
15	3242891.39	1166671.74	42	3243284.35	1166734.76
16	3242800.11	1166627.21	43	3243202.04	1166642.47
			44	3243306.28	1166574.54


Id X (SoP) Y (SoP) Benchmark (meters) Location
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1720
Reservoir
Balakot Dam
Rahter
Storage Yard
Kunhar River
28
27
17
18
45
25
26
24
19
23
20
21
22
Id X (SoP) Y (SoP)
17 3242719.82 1166610.39
18 3242648.93 1166558.09
19 3242577.06 1166476.82
20 3242494.05 1166427.46
21 3242285.77 1166339.33
22 3242130.37 1166290.82
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27 3242553.71 1166658.28
28 3242673.96 1166720.65
45 3242755.80 1166523.87
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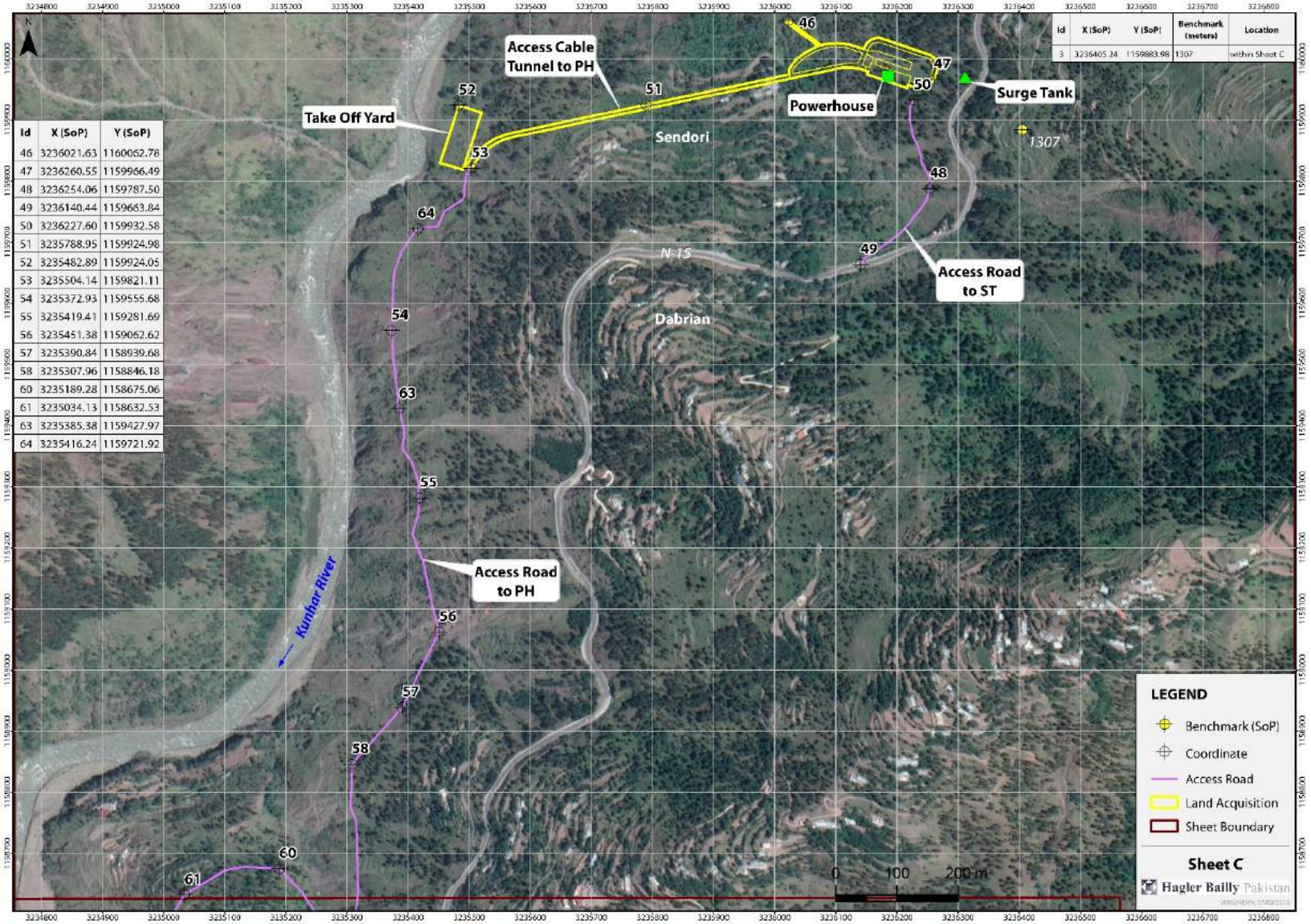
LEGEND
Benchmark (SoP)
Coordinate
Access Road
Land Acquisition
Sheet Boundary
Sheet B
Hagler Bailly Pakistan



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50	3236227.60	1159932.58
51	3235788.95	1159924.98
52	3235482.89	1159924.05
53	3235504.14	1159821.11
54	3235372.93	1159555.68
55	3235419.41	1159281.69
56	3235451.38	1159062.62
57	3235390.84	1158939.68
58	3235307.96	1158846.18
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Id	X (SoP)	Y (SoP)	Benchmark (meters)	Location
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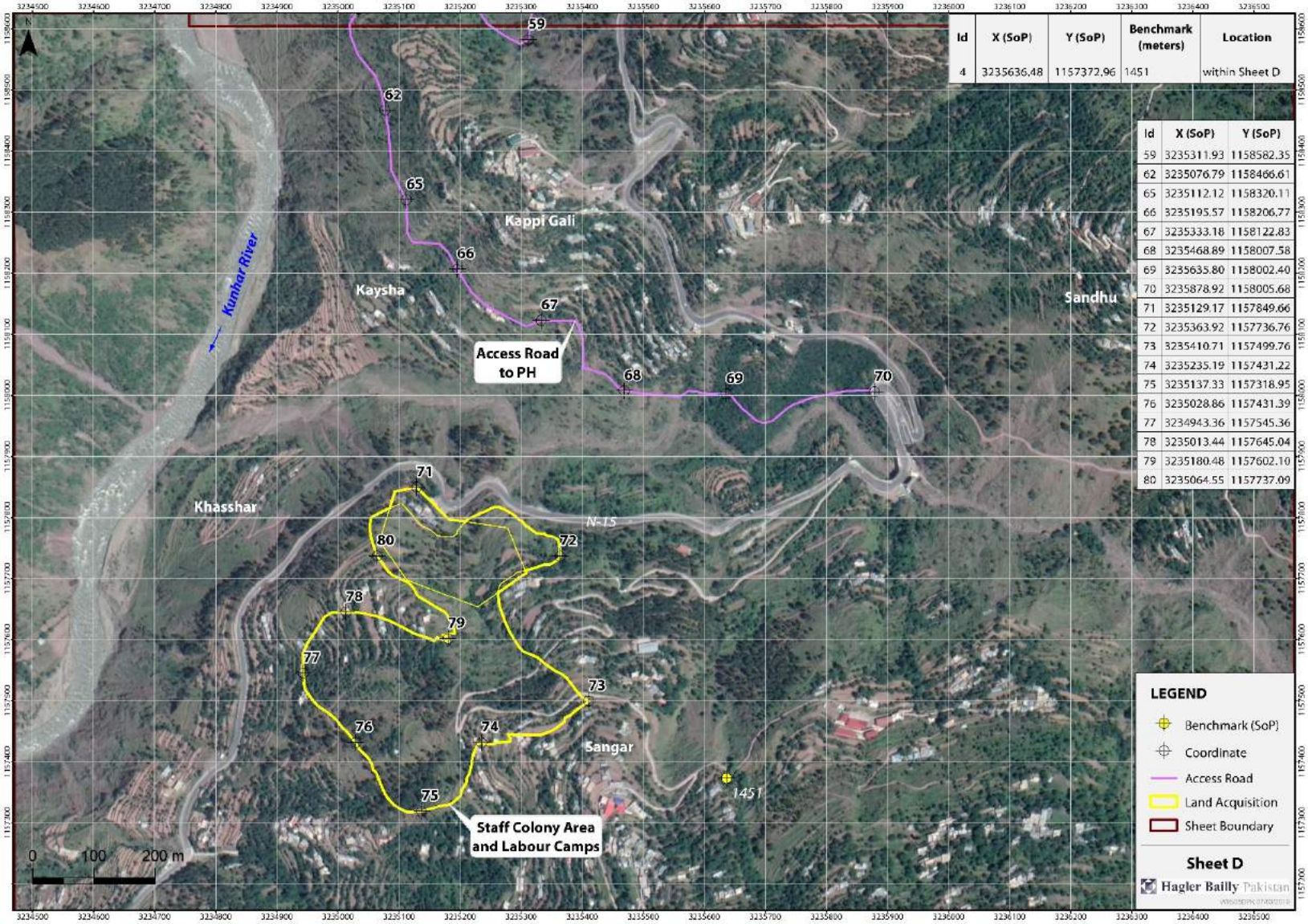

Id	X (SoP)	Y (SoP)	Benchmark (meters)	Location
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Id	X (SoP)	Y (SoP)
59	3235311.93	1158582.35
62	3235076.79	1158466.61
65	3235112.12	1158320.11
66	3235195.57	1158206.77
67	3235333.18	1158122.83
68	3235468.89	1158007.58
69	3235635.80	1158002.40
70	3235878.92	1158005.68
71	3235129.17	1157849.66
72	3235363.92	1157736.76
73	3235410.71	1157499.76
74	3235235.19	1157431.22
75	3235137.33	1157318.95
76	3235028.86	1157431.39
77	3234943.36	1157545.36
78	3235013.44	1157645.04
79	3235180.48	1157602.10
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APPENDIX M: ENDORSEMENT LETTER FROM PEDO OF DRAFT LARP

PEDO

PAKHTUNKHWA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

No. 736-39/PEDO/PD Balakot HPP
Dated Peshawar the 18 July, 2019

To

Mr. Jose Tiburcio Nicolas
Senior Social Development Specialist
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Subject: **DRAFT LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARP) FOR BALAKOT HPP.**

In continuation of our office letter No. 184-87/PEDO/PD Balakot HPP dated 26-02-2019 the competent authority has agreed with the subject LARP with the condition that the location for quarry sites, disposal site shall be identified and Labor Camp be shifted to alternate site and included in the final version of the report.

Project Director
Balakot HPP
PEDO, Peshawar

Cc:-

1. Chief Executive Officer PEDO, Peshawar.
2. GM (Hydel) PEDO, Peshawar.
3. Chief Engineer Development PEDO, Peshawar

Project Director
Balakot HPP
PEDO,Peshawar

38/B2, Phase-V, Hayatabad, Peshawar, Pakistan. Tel: 091- 9217463, Fax: 091- 9217464