

# **PAK : Balochistan Road Development Sector Project**

## **RESETTLEMENT PLAN** (Draft)

**Communication and Works Department**  
**Government of Balochistan Province**  
and  
National Highway Authority

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

**June 2003**

THIS IS NOT AN ADB BOARD APPROVED DOCUMENT.

## Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP/s	Affected Person/s
CAS	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (@ 15% of land value/compensation)
CBO	Community-Based Organization
COI	Corridor of Impact (or, total Right-of-Way/ROW of a road)
CWD	Communications & Works Department, Government of Balochistan
DCO	District Coordination Officer (Formerly "Deputy Commissioner")
DD	Deputy Director
EA	Executing Agency (CWD & NHA)
BPG	Balochistan Provincial Government
GRC	Grievances Redress Committee
LAA	Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended to-date by Provinces)
LAC	(District) Land Acquisition Collector (Revenue Department)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
PD	Project Director/Directorate (CWD or NHA)
PSC	Project Supervision Consultants
RAC	Resettlement Advisory Committee
ROW	Right-of-Way (Roads)
RP	Resettlement Plan
RSESAC	Road Safety, Environment and Social Assessment Cell (CWD & NHA)
SBEs	(Small) Shops and Business Enterprises
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TA	Technical Assistance (ADB Grant for Project Preparation)
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

## Terminology

<i>Katcha</i>	Earthen/wooden structure (temporary/semi-permanent construction)
<i>Naib Nazim</i>	Elected "Deputy Administrator" (at Tahsil/sub-District level)
<i>Naib Tehsildar</i>	Assistant Land Records Officer, next to <i>Tehsildar</i> (Revenue Department)
<i>Nazim</i>	Elected "Administrator" (at District or Union Council level)
<i>Girdawar</i>	Land Records Inspector (Revenue Department, District Government)
<i>Patwari</i>	Land Records Clerk/Enumerator, under <i>Girdawar</i> (Revenue Department)
<i>Pucca</i>	Concrete structure (permanent construction) (opposite of <i>katcha</i> )
<i>Tehsil</i>	Sub-District (In Punjab, there are two to four Tehsils in a District)
<i>Tehsildar</i>	Land Records Officer, posted at Tehsil level (Revenue Department)
<i>Tharha</i>	A Wooden Table/Platform, a roadside stall (with or without a shelter)

### NOTES

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollar  
Currency Unit – Pakistani Rupees  
Exchange Rate: Rs. 57.50 to 1.00 US Dollar  
(June 2003)

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan is undertaking a nationwide Pakistan Road Network Development Programme (PRNP) with financial and technical assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The PRNP has been split into four sector projects, which are being prepared and implemented on a province-by-province basis. The Sindh and Punjab Provinces' Road Sector Development Projects have already been prepared during the years 2001 and 2002, respectively with a combined grant from ADB (TA No. 3679-PAK), for which the loans for implementation are being processed by ADB. Balochistan is the third province addressed under the programme (PPTA No. 3897-PAK undertaken in 2003).

This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the eight "core" project roads (2 NHA Highways, 3 CWD Provincial Roads and 3 CWD Rural Access Roads) in accordance with the applicable laws of the Government of Pakistan and ADB's resettlement policy and guidelines for involuntary resettlement<sup>1</sup>. This RP presents the project policies and objectives, scope of land acquisition and resettlement, strategies to avoid and/or minimize land acquisition resettlement impacts, implementation process, organization arrangements, disclosure, consultation and grievance redress, monitoring and evaluation activities and budget. It should be noted that the preparation of this RP was based only on preliminary estimates. During Project implementation, this RP will be revised upon completion of the detailed design and will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

A Resettlement Framework (RF) has also been prepared as a basis for preparing RPs for "non-core" project roads during the course of the Project which will be submitted to ADB for approval before the award of civil works contracts to ensure (i) that non-core subprojects do not proceed without an acceptable RP and budget and (ii) that people affected will not be displaced or dispossessed without compensation and relocation assistance.

The Project impacts are mostly limited to minimal land acquisition, relocation of houses and structures in residual land and temporary disruption of roadside shops and businesses (SBEs). For the core project roads (1,428 km), an estimated 42 hectares of land will be acquired for road widening (2-3m strips of land). A total of 274 landowners and 70 tenants will be affected by land acquisition. In addition, about 1750 fruit/wood trees and 143 structures and assets will also be affected. All Affected Persons (APs) will be compensated and provided with relocation assistance as set out in the Project entitlement matrix below. During Project implementation, efforts will be made to further minimize the land acquisition and resettlement impacts by adopting off-set/symmetrical widening and construction of bypass road/s in built-up areas in consultation with the affected persons (APs) and various stakeholders.

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<sup>1</sup> Asian Development Bank, *Involuntary Resettlement*, Manila, November 1995; *Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice*, Manila, 1998.

**Table EA1: Project Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Losses	Entitlement
Loss of agricultural land, crops and trees by owners (and sharecroppers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for land based on current market value to titleholders (including women), plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS), as provided in LAA.</li> <li>• Cash compensation for loss of crops at market value of mature crops. If sown or standing crops are damaged or uprooted, the eligible persons (tenants included) will be compensated in cash for the loss of un-harvested crops, at the mature crop value to be assessed on the basis of current market rates.</li> <li>• Compensation to sharecropper/tenants as per Land Acquisition Act.</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value.</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for the next 10 years to be computed at the current market value.</li> <li>• Encroachers/squatters are not eligible for compensation for land but will be entitled to compensation of crops and trees.</li> </ul>
Loss of residential/commercial land (titleholders), structures and immovable assets (by owners regardless of land ownership)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for land based on current market value to titleholders (including women), plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS), as provided in LAA.</li> <li>• Compensation for structures/assets at full replacement costs (including required construction material, transportation and labor).</li> <li>• Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse all the salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of the structure.</li> <li>• Transfer/Shifting allowance to cover the cost of moving structures (transport plus loading/unloading), including business premises.</li> <li>• Compensation for wells/handpumps/karez and other immovable assets at current replacement value, including installation charges.</li> <li>• The encroachers/squatters will not be eligible for land compensation but will be compensated for structures/assets, entitled to transfer/shifting allowance/s, and assisted during relocation.</li> <li>• Tubewells, handpumps and other immovable assets of the affected land will be compensated for at current replacement value, including installation charges, with salvageable material/equipment allowed for reuse by the affected person/s.</li> <li>• Encroachers/squatters are eligible for compensation for the loss of or damage to the structures/assets, and resettlement assistance for loss of income/livelihood, but are not eligible for compensation for loss of land on the ROW.</li> </ul>
Loss of housing/business premise by renters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-time cash assistance equivalent to 2-3 month rent to the renters for moving to alternative premise for re-establishing houses/businesses. (This will be in addition to the compensation/assistance paid to the owner/possessor for the affected structure)</li> </ul>
Loss of Income from business by shops/SBE owners and employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-time lump sum grant; based on the nature of business and type of losses; normally, the following range (based on average income) will apply: (i) small business – Rs. 1,000 to 2,000; (ii) medium business – Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000; and large business/manufacturing – Rs. 8,000 to 10,000.</li> <li>• One-time financial assistance to hired laborers equivalent to 30-60 days wages to be computed at local wage rates for various cadres</li> <li>• Family workers in small business enterprises are not eligible, as they have already been covered by income assistance for loss of business by shops/SBE owners.</li> <li>• APs who are eligible for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, will be given preference in employment opportunities in the Project's implementation works.</li> </ul>
Loss of income by agricultural tenants/laborers/sharecroppers/leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For sharecroppers/tenants/leaseholders: One-time lump sum grant of Rs.1,000 (in addition to their share in crop compensation).</li> <li>• For regular/long-term agricultural laborers: One-time lump sum grant of Rs.600 to (only those who are associated specifically to the affected land).</li> <li>• APs who are eligible for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, will be given preference in employment opportunities in the Project's implementation works.</li> </ul>
Special assistance to Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special assistance of Rs1,000 to vulnerable groups, such as women-headed household, disabled or elderly persons and the poor, for re-establishing and/or enhancing livelihood</li> <li>• Project will assist vulnerable APs during relocation in cases where family or</li> </ul>

Type of Losses	Entitlement
	<p>traditional support is not sufficient (.e.g. provide laborers to dismantle and rebuild houses, provide transportation, etc), depending on the need of each AP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide suitable advantageous sites to vulnerable APs whose livelihoods will be affected (SBEs) in order to re-establish their businesses.</li> </ul>
Restoration of cultural/community structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will provide complete restoration work or cash compensation for rehabilitation/re-building of affected common property resources and cultural/community structures/installations, such as mosques, tombs, irrigation channels, drains, and tribal common pastures and forests, to be paid in public to the formal or locally recognized patrons/users' group leaders.</li> <li>• Provision of safe access to market/business centers and safe spaces, like bus-bases and waiting-sheds on major road intersections.</li> <li>• Safety measures for pedestrians and non-motorized transport at major crossings, bus stops, markets, schools, hospitals, and animal herding and grazing areas.</li> </ul>

This Project will be the overall responsibility of the respective NHA and CWD. The Project Directorates and Road Safety, Environment and Social Assessment Cell (RSESAC) will be responsible for RP planning, implementation and monitoring and will work closely with various stakeholders such as the concerned government departments, APs, Project Supervision Consultants, NGOs, Resettlement Advisory Committees and Grievance Redress Committees. Each EA will hire a local NGO to assist in the implementation of the RP. The Resettlement Specialist from the PSC will provide necessary technical assistance to the EAs. A panel of experts will be responsible for external monitoring and evaluation. The respective EAs will submit regular progress reports to ADB.

The total RP implementation budget for all roads included in this Project is estimated at \$3.6 million. The respective EAs will set aside their respective shares for RP implementation.

# Project Description

The Balochistan Road Development Sector Project (BRDSP) aims at widening and improving a total of approximately 1,400 kilometers in the Balochistan Province of Pakistan. The Project will have two executing agencies (EAs), namely: (i) the National Highway Authority-Regional Office (NHA), and (ii) the Communications & Works Department of Government of Balochistan Province (CWD). The Project roads are of three types, namely: (i) National Highways, (ii) Provincial Highways, and (iii) Rural Access Roads. Table 1 shows the 23 roads included in the Project.

**Table 1: Complete List of Roads screened by PPTA**

No.	District/s Served	ID No.	Name of Road	Length (km)	
				Initial	Revised
<b>(a) National Highways (NHA-Quetta)</b>					
1	Quetta, Mastung, Kalat	N-25-A	Quetta - Mastung - Kalat Road	130	120
2	Quetta, Ziarat, Chaman	N-25-B	Quetta - Chaman Road	117	117
<b>(b) Provincial Highways (CWD-Balochistan)</b>					
3	Ziarat, Sibi	P-01	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	83	83
4	Zhob, Loralai	P-02	Zhob - Morghakibzi - Mekhtor Road	92	92
5	Kuch, Turbat	P-03	Mand – Bilingor - Mirani Road	70	70
6	Zhob	P-04	Zhob - Mir Ali Khel – Khajuri Road	101	101
7	Kharan, Panjgur	P-05	Nag - Panjgur Road	125	86
8	Panjgur, Kech	P-06	Panjgur-Hoshab	50	100
9	Bela, Khuzdar	P-07	Dureji - Shah Noorani Shrine Road	56	56
10	Chaghai, Kharan	P-08	Kharan - Dalbadin Road	91	91
11	Ziarat, Loralai	P-09	Sinjavi - Duki Road	44	44
<b>(c) Rural Access Roads (CWD-Balochistan)</b>					
12	Kila Abdullah	R-01	Gulistan - Sagi Bazar - Kandel Road	13	13
13	Jaffarabad	R-02	Usta Mohammad - Mirwah Road	30	30
14	Jaffarabad	R-03	Hairdin – Marguzar Road	55	55
15	Jhal Magsi	R-04	Gandawa - Kotri Pir Chhatta Road	28	28
16	Sibi	R-05	Lehri – Sangsila Road	55	55
17	Jaffarabad	R-06	Dera Allah Yar - Usta Mohammad Road	38	38
18	Kila Abdullah	R-07	Roghni - Gulistan - Kila Abdullah Road	60	60
19	Jaffarabad	R-08	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	40	40
20	Pishin	R-09	Killi Manzaki - Killi Sahib Khan - Surdab	20	20
21	Lasbela	R-10	Kutkhera - Kanraj Road	24	24
22	Sibi	R-11	Sibi - Harnai Road (Sultankot-Spintangi)	63	63
23	Kalat	R-12	Basima – Chad Sher Ali - Giwa Road	42	42
<b>Total Length (km):</b>				<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,428</b>

## “Core” Project Roads

Two national highways (NHA) and six roads (CWD) have been selected as the “core” project roads. For the CWD, the first three are provincial highways (PH: 270 km), and the other three are rural access roads (RAR: 77 km). The remaining roads will be designed and implemented as “non-core” project roads during the course of this Project. The “core” project roads are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: List of “Core” Project Roads (BRDSP)**

No.	District/s Served	ID No.	Name of Road	Length (km)	
				Initial	Revised
<b>(a) National Highways (NHA-Quetta)</b>					
1	Quetta, Mastung, Kalat	N-25-A	Quetta - Mastung - Kalat Road	130	120
2	Quetta, Ziarat, Chaman	N-25-B	Quetta - Chaman Road	117	117
<b>sub-total (a):</b>				<b>247</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>(b) Provincial Highways (CWD-Balochistan)</b>					
3	Ziarat, Sibi	P-01	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	83	83
6	Zhob	P-04	Zhob – Mir Ali Khel - Khajuri Road	101	101
7	Kharan, Panjgur	P-05	Nag - Panjgur Road	125	86
<b>sub-total (b):</b>				<b>309</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>(c) Rural Access Roads (CWD-Balochistan)</b>					
11	Kila Abdullah	R-01	Gulistan - Sagi Bazar - Kandel Road	13	13
18	Jaffarabad	R-08	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	40	40
20	Lasbela	R-10	Khurkhera - Kanraj Road	24	24
<b>sub-total (c):</b>				<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Total CWD Roads (b+c):</b>				<b>386</b>	<b>347</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL (a+b+c):</b>				<b>633</b>	<b>584</b>

## Road Selection Criteria

The selection criteria adopted for the “core” project roads were:

- (a) A proportionate geographical spread over different agro-ecological zones and major tribes (Pukhtun and Baloch) of the province;
- (b) Physical connectivity - intra-district (with markets/towns), inter-district, inter-provincial and international.
- (c) Economic viability;
- (d) Poverty reduction, and the likely positive socioeconomic impacts on the province’s population, particularly the poor and other vulnerable groups; and,
- (e) Minimal adverse resettlement impact on communities.

The same selection criteria will serve largely as guiding principles for the remaining “non-core” roads under this “sector” project. Using the RP for “core” project roads and RF for “non-core” project roads, the Project Directorates will submit required Resettlement Plans for review and approval by ADB prior to award of civil works contracts.

## Strategies to Minimize Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Right at the outset of this assignment, the PPTA Team held meetings with the concerned officials of NHA and CWD and APs to find ways and means to minimize potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the Project. The following strategies were devised/ adopted:

- (a) **ROW and “Formation-Widths” of Project Roads.** The legally assumed right-of-way (ROW) for National and Provincial Highways is 33.5 m (110 feet), while it is normally 20.1 m (66 feet) for the Rural Access Roads. But in fact, only the respective "formation widths" are actually possessed and utilized by NHA and CWD for their respective roads, while the remaining strips of lands are possessed and utilized by the original landowners. Hence, for the purposes of RP census and surveys, only the corridors of immediate impact, or more specifically the "formation widths" required for renovation, improvement and/or widening of the respective roads were adopted, as shown in the following table:

Table 3: Total ROW and Formation Widths for the RP Census/Surveys

Type of Project Road	Total ROW		"Formation Width" for RP/BRDSP			
			Open Areas		Built-up Areas	
	Metres	Feet	Metres	Feet	Metres	Feet
National Highways	33.5	110.0	20.0	65.6	15.0	49.2
Provincial Highways	33.5	110.0	18.0	59.0	13.5	44.3
Rural Access Roads	20.1	66.0	16.0	52.5	12.5	41.0

- (f) **Road Alignment.** As much as possible, the existing road alignments will largely be kept within the “formation width”. However, if necessitated by the findings of the topographic surveys and design preparation by the Engineers, re-alignment of some of the Project roads in certain reaches may be inevitable. In such cases, the Project will (i) attempt to make a maximum use of the non-productive lands, and refrain from affecting the productive agricultural and pasture lands and (ii) consider the construction of bypass road/s to avoid or minimize land acquisition/resettlement effects.
- (g) **Relocation of Small Shops Business Enterprises (SBEs).** The Project has drawn a plan to deal with roadside shops/SBEs. All affected SBEs will be relocated on the available ROW land, out of the specified "formation widths" of the respective roads, to re-establish their businesses with assistance as per the entitlement matrix set in Table 6. It may be mentioned here that the ROW boundaries along the Project roads are generally adequate to accommodate the affected SBEs except for the very congested road intersections, where the "formation width" or "active" ROW land is likely to be fully utilized for better traffic flow and improvements.

In such cases, the affected SBEs and other structures will be moved horizontally along the roadside so that they have access to their clients/customers. This relocation strategy will benefit the SBEs, as their

businesses will be restored quickly, and in turn promote local economic growth. In sum, this will reduce the over all impact on affected people, particularly the most vulnerable, and assist in the restoration of business and livelihoods.

The Project will assist the local business leaders and affected shop owners with better land use planning and organize the relocated business area, taking into consideration the traffic flow, as well as, the safety of the non-motorized traffic and road users.

## PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### Survey/Census Activities

A "field survey team" consisting of six members (4 men & 2 women) was hired on a 30-day term, and given a two-day orientation and training prior to fielding them for the data collection exercise in the Project area (8 roads). Two field-type vehicles were also hired, to provide adequate transport facility to the field team.

In addition to the socio-economic survey, the following Questionnaires were also used for carrying out the RP preparation:

- (b) **Census of Structures/Assets:** A two-page Census Questionnaire was prepared and used for collecting basic information on all the "affected" structures/assets, including residential houses and commercial shops/SBEs.
- (c) **Inventory of Land:** A two-page Survey Questionnaire was prepared and used for estimating size and value of the additional land-strips, including fruit/wood trees, to be acquired for the road-widening; and
- (d) **Group Interviews (Male & Female):** A two-page semi-structured Questionnaire for conducting "opinion surveys" of and "consultations" with adjacent affected-cum-beneficiary communities, in small groups of men and women, separately.

The total output of these census/surveys, in terms of number of individuals and groups contacted/interviewed, is summarized in the following table:

**Table 4: Total Output of Field Census/Surveys for Project RP**

Type of Field Survey (Questionnaire)	Overall %age	Number by Type of Road		
		Total	NHA (#2)	CWD (#6)
Census of Affected Structures/Assets*	100	143	46	97
Group Interviews - Male (Groups/Persons)	NA	61 / 480	18 / 133	43 / 347
Group Interviews - Female (Groups/Persons)	NA	24 / 169	03 / 013	21 / 156
Group Interviews - Total (Groups/Persons)	NA	85 / 649	21 / 146	64 / 503

Source: Field Census/Surveys, April-May 2003. (\* include 80 shops/SBEs: 22 NHA; 58 CWD).

During the census of affected structures, the following criteria were adopted:

- (e) **Affected Structures/Assets.** All the "fixed" structures/assets falling totally or partially within the respective "formation widths" of the Project roads, and showing some level of permanency that will involve monetary costs for relocation or restoration, were considered as "affected". These affected

structures/assets were marked and their census/surveys were conducted. These include:

- Shops, with extended verandas or fixed platforms as "encroachments";
- Fixed Cabins or Tharhas (wooden/concrete platforms) of "squatters";
- Push-carts, with fixed platform or pillars/sticks to support a shelter;
- Mosques, with extended parts (e.g., wash rooms, boundary walls, etc.);
- Houses/Livestock sheds, extended into "formation width" of the road; and,
- Community Handpumps and bus stands/waiting sheds.

(h) **"Not Affected" Structures/Assets.** The mobile and movable stalls found on bare surface of land, which are not permanently installed or constructed and will not require any monetary costs for relocation/restoration, were considered as the "not-affected" structures/assets. These are:

- Push-Carts, without a fixed platform or pillars for supporting a shelter;
- Cobblers and street-hawkers sitting on-ground or a mat, without having constructed a platform or pillars/sticks for supporting a shelter;
- Shops, with extended spread of movable items (for sale or servicing);
- Livestock or vehicles kept temporarily on roadside.

## **Awareness and Information Dissemination**

Apart from collecting the required socioeconomic data for this RP, semi-structured group interviews were also carried out as a means of "information disclosure" to and holding "consultations" with the affected people (APs) and beneficiary communities, regarding the Project and ADB's resettlement policy and guidelines. The NHA and CWD officials at the headquarters in Quetta and field offices, Revenue department officials and the Union Council and/or Tehsil/District *Nazims* in various towns were also contacted and interviewed during the course of this assignment in April-May 2003.

## **Quality Control**

The Consultant himself accompanied the field survey team for first two weeks of the fieldwork to provide on-site guidance and supervision to ensure "quality control" in the data collection process. During the remaining two-week period of the fieldwork, a field team leader accompanied the field survey team for the same purposes. The field team moved from road to road and stayed in one place together for keeping close coordination. The data collected in field was entered on computer using SPSS database and analyzed for incorporation into this report.

# PROFILE OF BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

## Environment

Balochistan as a province of Pakistan presents a great variety of contradictions in its basic characteristics. This is the largest province by land area but smallest by population. The low population can be attributed mainly to its dominant arid to semi-arid ecology caused by overall low rainfall and rare groundwater resources. It presents a good case of a traditional tribal-cum-feudal socio-polity, while participating fairly actively in the modern democratic system of the country. Balochistan Province can be divided broadly into the following ecological regions:

**Mountain Region.** This is the smallest ecological zone of Balochistan Province, covering a maximum of five per cent of the total land area. It consists of the Sulaiman Mountain Range, which lies in the extreme north of the province. This region receives considerably high per year precipitation, in both monsoon and winter rainy seasons. The highest peaks are snow-covered, and the lower peaks and slopes are covered unevenly with pine and oak forests. Pastures are rich and are exploited by the transhumant herders in the summer season.

Permanent population in this region is very small concentrated mainly on lower slopes and valleys. The valleys are fairly rich in water resources, where fruit orchards and summer agricultural crops are grown extensively. Quetta being the largest and capital city of Balochistan is situated in one of the valleys of this region.

**Lower Hillside Region.** This region accounts for about 20 per cent of the province, and presents semi-arid ecological conditions. It is situated next to the Mountain region, forming an east-south-west arc from Zhobe through Loralai to Chaghai sub-ranges. It receives fairly good annual precipitation, normally in both monsoon and winter rainy seasons. But the soils are sandy which do not hold subsurface water for long enough to suffice for the water needs of the vegetation, and hence, the pastures are relatively poor and the agricultural production is marginal.

The human settlements are permanent and relatively larger, but mostly scattered in small cluster of houses. Sheep and goat flocks are common in this region which can found grazing all around on the available pastures. Subsistence crop farming, under both rain-fed and irrigated conditions, is the next common economic activity in this region. Scattered fruit orchards are also found in some areas of this region.

**The Valleys.** This is concentrated in north-eastern and mid-eastern parts of the province, inundated by the perennial Bolan and Zhobe rivers, with higher concentration in the Naseerabad-Sibi area. These altogether form about 10 per cent of the total area of the province, where about one-half of the total rural and semi-urban population is concentrated. This is the region where intensive irrigated crop-farming is practiced and large milch animals (cow and buffalo) and draft animals (oxen, donkey and camel) are kept by the local people.

**Arid Plains and Deserts.** This is the largest geographical-ecological region of the province, covering roughly 60 per cent of the total land area. This vast region receives little annual precipitation, and thus, is water scarce and often suffers from acute drought

conditions. However, wherever some subsurface water is available some vegetation is found to serve for the grazing and fuelwood needs of the local populations.

Sheep flocks are found wherever some pasture resources are available. Marginal crop-farming by using the traditional water-harvesting techniques during the monsoon flood seasons. The desert region transforms gradually into sea shore sub-region in the extreme south-west of the province. This seaside strip of land is covered partially with some tropical vegetation, and inhabited by scattered fishermen in small irregular settlements. But agriculturally this region is not much different from the main desert region.

## **The People and Land**

Balochistan province occupies about 60 per cent of the total land area of Pakistan, but it accounts for merely five per cent of the population. According to Population and Housing Census of Pakistan, 1998, Balochistan's total population is 6.5 million out of the country's total population of 130.6 million (5%).

Ethnically, the province can be divided into two major tribes, namely the *Pukhtun* and the *Baloch*. The *Pukhtun* account roughly for one-fourth (25%) of the province's total population and lives mostly in the north and north-western mountain and hilly regions, while the *Baloch* are in a clear majority (75%) and are spread mainly over the lowland-valleys, and the vast areas of the arid plain and deserts.

To date, almost all the people in the province have already been linked to the provincial mainstream (socio-cultural, economic and political networks) through various means of modern-day communication, including decades old largely motorable roads and tracks. Thus, they are not secluded indigenous people whose cultural values or resources may get affected adversely by project interventions.

## **Legal Status of Lands**

Historically, Balochistan Province is divided into two parts, namely the British Balochistan and the State Balochistan. British Balochistan comprised of most of the northern districts, while the State Balochistan comprised of all the independent states in south and southwest. After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, Balochistan was accessed to Pakistan by combining both the parts in 1948.

Land settlement and consolidation was carried out by the former British Government in most of the districts under its direct control, namely the British Balochistan. But in the remaining district grouped as the (former) State Balochistan, the ownership rights were given by the individual states under their respective tribal land distribution systems.

The Government of Pakistan did settle land rights in most of the northern districts (British Balochistan), while, no land settlement has so far been completed in the southern districts (State Balochistan), and land rights of the people are largely the same as under the historic tribal system.

## **ROW on Existing Roads**

In the past, most of roads were constructed by the British and state governments. After 1948, the governments of Pakistan and Balochistan province have largely been developing the same road networks, as well as, constructing new roads. Most of the latter roads are being developed and constructed on the existing historic tracks. Thus, in the past, no lands were properly acquired against payment of compensation; rather ROWs of the roads were assumed legal. However, land acquisition against payment of compensation has recently been carried out by the CWD-Balochistan for constructing a number of new roads under the ADB-assisted (ADB Loan No. 1185-PAK) "First Provincial Highways Project, e.g., Basima – Surab Road.

Under the Easements Act, 1892, it is legal for the government to continue possession and development of a land, which remained under its control and usage continuously for a minimum period of 30 years, without any interruption (In contrast, the minimum period of such a possession is 60 years for the private persons). Thus the lands-strips covered under the existing formation-widths of the roads are deemed legally as the formal ROWs of the roads.

The lands situated beyond the existing road-edges are in fact owned and possessed by the local people, and hence, they cannot be termed as the encroachers or squatters. Thus, the inclusion of additional land-strips on either side for widening of the roads under this Project will require proper land acquisition, especially in the productive and built-up areas, and payment of due compensation to the affected persons.

During the field surveys, the local communities on almost all the Project "core" roads expressed positive response towards the Project and are eagerly looking forward to and expecting large-scale socio-economic benefits from this road development sector project. However, the only case of the people's slight unwillingness to cooperate with the Project as on Gulistan – Sagi Bazar – Kandel road (RAR: 13 km). There are large fruit orchards in certain reaches of this road, and the owners have constructed 2 to 3 meters high mud-walls on either of the road within the ROW, apparently to protect the fruit trees. But in fact this is a poppy-growing area and walls are constructed more to hide their poppy crops than to protect their fruit trees.

The law enforcement agencies' poppy crop destruction operation was already on when the RP field team visited the area for carrying out the census/surveys. The people were somewhat reluctant to cooperate with the team and they mostly opposed the proposed removal of the mud-walls from the roadsides for widening the road under this Project. The mud-walls have partly been removed and may be totally removed by the Government for being able to keep a proper check on the poppy cultivation. So, the removal of the roadside mud-walls is related more to the law enforcement against the notorious poppy-cultivation than for the proposed road-widening under this Project. As a result, the local tribal community will be adversely affected because of law enforcement, and not because of the Project implementation.

# SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

## Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts on “Core” Roads Project

The proposed road improvements will be carried out largely within the existing right-of-way (ROW) of the project roads. But the proposed widening will require additional 2-3 meters wide strips of land on either side of most project roads. Over 90 percent of the lengths of the selected “core” roads project pass through nonproductive barren lands, which are tribal commons known as the state-lands. The only beneficial use of these lands will be to utilize them for collective benefit of the local and far-off communities without affecting anybody adversely.

However, for the remaining 5-10 percent lengths of the roads, the adjacent lands are owned individually by the people and utilized by them beneficially, i.e., in open areas, for agricultural purposes and in built-up areas, for residential and/or commercial purposes. These lands will be acquired as per the provisions and rules laid down in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended) in conjunction with the ADB’s resettlement policy and guidelines. “Land for land” option will not be applied for this Project considering that the Project will only require small amount of land and impacts on each landowners will only be minimal.

### Affected Land, Crops and Trees

The estimated total land area of 42 hectares will need to be acquired for the two national highways (24 has.) and the six “core” project roads (18 has.). The productive lands are mostly covered with fruit orchards and will affect an estimated total of 1,750 trees, of which 1,150 are fruit trees and 600 are wood trees (timber/firewood).

**As a result of additional land acquisition for the two national highways and six “core” project roads, an estimated number of 344 people are affected (APs), of whom 274 are landowners and 70 are tenants. As stated earlier, impacts on land will be minimal due to the 2-3m strips of land required for road widening. Table 5 shows the breakdown of APs, affected land by core road.**

**Table 5 Number of APs by Affected Land and Trees on "Core" Project Roads**

Id. No.	Name of Core Road	Land (ha)	Trees (No.)	Affected Persons (No.)		
				Landowners	Tenants	Total
N-25(a)	Quetta - Mastung - Kalat Road	16.8	865	123	18	141
N-25(b)	Quetta - Chaman Road	6.4	221	43	7	50
P-01	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	4.8	167	32	8	40
P-04	Zhob - Mir Ali Khel - Khajuri Road	3.6	128	19	5	24
P-05	Nag - Panjgur Road	0.0	0	0	0	0
R-01	Gulistan - Sagi Bazar - Kandel Road	5.2	154	32	16	48
R-08	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	3.7	123	18	9	27
R-10	Khurkhera - Kanraj Road	1.5	92	7	7	14
<b>Total:</b>		<b>42.0</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>344</b>

## **Affected Structure/Assets**

The census survey came up with a total of 143 structures and assets being affected by widening of the roads. Of these, 80 SBEs, 39 residential houses, five cultural/community structures (mosques, etc.), two structures are enclosed fruit orchards, and the remaining 17 are other structures/asset, which include ten abandoned structures that are found in dilapidated forms. A complete list of affected persons (APs) and structures/assets is provided in **Annex A**.

## **Socio-Economic Profile of APs**

A total of 129 respondents (644 population) were interviewed. The following are the results of the survey:

- Fifty five percent of the respondents have an income per capita of less than Rs650 per month which is the official poverty line of the Government of Pakistan.
- Of the 60% of the total population who have sources of income, about a third (30%) are derived from agriculture slightly followed by those engaged in trading/small businesses at 29%.
- Of the 407 population who provided data, 57% reached primary education. More than a quarter (26%) gained education up to secondary level while only about 16% reached college level. The survey also showed that there are more males who had formal education (79%) compared to women at 21%. Of the 21% women with formal education, majority (80%) of them only reached primary level.
- Fifty eight percent claimed that they have no land of their own while 31% own not more than 20 acres. A small percentage of landowners have between 21-40 acres (6%). Those who own more than 41 acres are at 5%.
- Majority of the population have access to common property resources such as access to water (83%), wood (71%) and grazing land (67%).
- In terms of food consumption, almost two thirds (62%) of the respondents claimed that they never faced food deficit while 18% responded that they sometimes experience food deficit. Only one (.08%) claimed that there is always food shortage. Four did not respond while the remaining 15% stated that they never experience food shortage.
- There is a very high percentage (98%) of respondents who claimed that their children have all been immunized.
- For vehicle ownership, 24% have motorbikes followed by those who have bicycles at 22%. Ten percent have tractors while those with 4-wheel drives are at 2%. About 5% have cars and pick-up owners at 5%. Buses/mini-buses are at 3%.
- Very few have household items such as TV (15%), fridge (15%) and telephone (8%).
- Majority (83%) of the respondents are not members of any development organization.

## **Opinion Survey - Community Awareness and Response to Project**

Besides carrying out field census/surveys, an extensive community awareness and consultation exercise was carried out through male and female group interviews. The

local community men and women whether potentially affected by or beneficiary of the Project were separately interviewed in the form of small groups. In total, 85 group interviews (649 participants) were held along the eight “core” project roads. There is a strong support and positive public response towards the Project. According to the communities interviewed, the Project will improve road transportation, bring new opportunities for business and, thereby benefit the local communities.

Most of the local communities' concerns and suggestions as presented in these tables will be incorporated into the Project design and implemented as an integral part of the Project activities. The major concern shown herein by the affected people is about adequacy and timeliness of compensation payment and safety measures to be taken on the Project roads. Thus, both the Project Directorates (NHA & CWD) will make sure that the compensation and assistance amounts are assessed justly and paid, at least, "one month" (30 days) prior to their actual eviction and possession of land by the Project for starting the civil works. Similarly, the road safety measures will be given due consideration in the Project design and implementation.

The local communities' responses (awareness, perceptions and preferences) to Project and its resettlement related matters are summarized as follows:

- **Project Awareness:** Majority (83%) are not aware of the Project. The field team explained the proposed Project and ADB's resettlement policy during the survey and group interviews.
- **Clearance of structure/assets from road side:** About one-third (32%) of them envisage that the roadside structures/assets will be affected while two-thirds of them (68%) do not think so.
- **Effects on business and living conditions:** Two-thirds (67%) of them think their businesses will be adversely affected, while only one-third think their businesses will benefit from this road improvement project.
- **This project is necessary under local conditions:** Almost all (91%) consider this project to be important and the felt-need of the local communities, while about 10 % of them feel that there is no need for this Project.
- **Project Impacts and Resettlement:** Majority of them (86%) are so far not very clear on what the Project impacts will be and how the Project authorities will compensate them. (However, the field team explained to them generally that the Project will certainly compensate them for their lost/affected lands, structures and other assets (e.g., trees), and assist them to restore their livelihoods, at least to the pre-Project levels).
- Resettlement Options:
  - **Relocation:** All of the 85 groups (61 male, 24 female) opted for resettling/relocating on their own on residual land or within the same village/town. No one opted for any resettlement/relocation arrangements at a far-off place by the Project authorities.
  - **Compensation:** Majority of them look forward to receive a “fair” and “timely” compensation for their lost/affected lands, structures and other assets. By “fair”, they meant “replacement value” of their assets, and by “timely”, they meant “prior” to acquisition/removal of their assets affected by the Project.

- **Assistance:** Almost all the shopkeepers/SBEs operators requested for a nominal financial support/grant for two to three months between their removal and re-establishing the business.
- **Job Opportunities:** The less-privileged poorer people requested for unskilled to semi-skilled jobs on priority basis, with the road construction contractors, at least during the Project implementation.

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT PRINCIPLES

### Land Acquisition Laws and Their Application in Pakistan

The core legal tool available with and used by the Government of Pakistan and the four Provincial Governments, including Balochistan, for acquiring private lands for a “public” purpose, is the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (the Act) which has been amended from time to time. The process is initiated by serving a preliminary notice under the Act’s Section 4 by the District Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) expressing the government’s desire to “enter upon” broadly identified private lands for surveying and soil-testing for the specified public purpose/s. The next activity is carried out under Section 5, which involves marking and measurement of the land and assessment of compensation. The final declaration for possession of the finally selected portions/strips of the lands is issued under Section 6 of the Act.

Under this Act, only legal owners and tenants officially registered with the Land Revenue Department or possess formal lease agreements are considered “eligible” for land compensation. As per the provisions of the Act, cash compensation is assessed (under Section 5) on the basis of five or three years average registered market rate, and is paid to the landowners for their lands being acquired.<sup>2</sup>

However, in the 1960-70s, in the case of some major projects in Pakistan, such as the Mangla and Tarbela Dams and the Capital City of Islamabad, the Government also made special provisions for the “land for land option” for the “persons interested”<sup>3</sup> by issuing specific “directives” in each case. The affected families were given house plots and agricultural land, and provided free transportation for moving household effects and salvaged construction materials. For this Project, cash compensation will be provided to landowners considering that their land will be partially affected and the impacts will be minimal.

### Project Resettlement Principles

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<sup>2</sup> According to LA Act of 1894, the owner(s) of acquired land is eligible for 15% “compulsory acquisition surcharge”, plus 8% compound interest per annum from the date of notification (under Section 6) in case of delay in payment of compensation.

<sup>3</sup> The LA Act of 1894 uses a legal term – “persons interested” for all persons currently using or benefiting from land being acquired. In resettlement terms, they are “affected persons.”

So far, there is no specific policy on resettlement in Pakistan<sup>4</sup>. The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (the Act) deals with all aspects of land acquisition, and resettlement issues are addressed on project-by-project basis under special provisions made by the concerned Government. In the absence of a formal policy to assist non-titled persons, a project-specific set of resettlement principles consistent with ADB Policy requirements, has been adopted in this Project.

The basic resettlement principles and guidelines include the following:

- (a) The affected persons (APs) are defined as those who stand to lose land, houses, structures, trees, crops, businesses, income and other assets as a consequence of the improvements of the project roads.
- (b) All APs are equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of land ownership status, to ensure that those affected by the Project shall be at least as well off, if not better off than they would have been without the Project.
- (c) The compensation packages shall reflect replacement costs for all losses (such as lands, crops, trees, structures, businesses, income, etc.).
- (d) Compensation and resettlement will be satisfactorily completed before a No-Objection from ADB will be provided for award of civil works contracts.
- (e) APs will be systematically informed and consulted about the project, and RPs will be made available in both English and Urdu languages to the affected persons and communities.
- (f) The consultative process shall include not only those affected, but also the adjacent communities, representatives of the local governments of the areas where the project is located, community leaders, and social development organizations, such as non-government organizations/community-based organizations (NGOs/CBOs).

## **Eligibility and Project Entitlements**

The ADB Resettlement Policy/Guidelines require compensation for the lost assets at replacement costs to both titled and non-titled landholders and resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods. In this Project, the absence of formal titles will not constitute a bar to resettlement assistance and rehabilitation. Further, the principles adopted herein contain special measures and assistance for vulnerable APs, such as female-headed households, disabled persons, small farmers and the poor.

Persons affected by land acquisition, and relocation and/or rehabilitation of structures/assets (SBEs, houses, etc.) are entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. In general terms, the affected persons in the Project will be entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods, at least, to the pre-Project standards. These are:

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<sup>4</sup> ADB is currently assisting the Government of Pakistan to develop a National Policy on Resettlement for project-affected people. A Draft Policy paper titled "Pakistan Resettlement Policy and Practice – Review and Recommendations" was prepared under the ADB RETA 5781 for the *Review of National Resettlement Policies and Experience with Involuntary Resettlement Projects* (March 1998). The draft Resettlement Policy and Ordinance have already been prepared under another ADB RETA (Grant) and is now awaiting Federal Cabinet's approval.

### **Compensation for loss of agricultural land, standing crops/trees**

- (a) Cash compensation for land based on current market value to titleholders (including women), plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS), as provided in LAA.
- (b) Cash compensation for loss of crops at market value of mature crops. If sown or standing crops are damaged or uprooted, the eligible persons (tenants included) will be compensated in cash for the loss of un-harvested crops, at the mature crop value to be assessed on the basis of current market rates.
- (c) Compensation to sharecropper/tenants as per Land Acquisition Act.
- (d) Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value.
- (e) Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for the next 10 years to be computed at the current market value.
- (f) Encroachers/squatters are not eligible for compensation for land but will be entitled to compensation of crops and trees.

### **Compensation for loss of residential/commercial land, structures and immovable assets**

- (a) Cash compensation for land based on current market value to titleholders (including women), plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS), as provided in LAA.
- (b) Compensation for structures/assets at full replacement costs (including required construction material, transportation and labor).
- (c) Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse all the salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of the structure.
- (d) Transfer/Shifting allowance to cover the cost of moving structures (transport plus loading/unloading), including business premises.
- (e) Compensation for wells/handpumps/karez and other immovable assets at current replacement value, including installation charges.
- (f) The encroachers/squatters will not be eligible for land compensation but will be compensated for structures/assets, entitled to transfer/shifting allowance/s, and assisted during relocation.
- (g) Tubewells, handpumps and other immovable assets of the affected land will be compensated for at current replacement value, including installation charges, with salvageable material/equipment allowed for reuse by the affected person/s.
- (h) Encroachers/squatters are eligible for compensation for the loss of or damage to the structures/assets, and resettlement assistance for loss of income/livelihood, but are not eligible for compensation for loss of land on the ROW.

### **Assistance for housing/business renters**

- (f) One-time cash assistance equivalent to 2-3 month rent to the renters for moving to alternative premise for re-establishing houses/businesses. (This will be in addition to the compensation/assistance paid to the owner/possessor for the affected structure).

### **Assistance for livelihood restoration against loss of business/wage income**

- (a) One-time lump sum grant; based on the nature of business and type of losses; normally, the following range (based on average income) will apply: (i) small business – Rs. 1,000 to 2,000; (ii) medium business – Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000; and large business/manufacturing – Rs. 8,000 to 10,000.
- (b) One-time financial assistance to hired laborers equivalent to 30-60 days wages to be computed at local wage rates for various cadres
- (c) Family workers in small business enterprises are not eligible, as they have already been covered by income assistance for loss of business by shops/SBE owners.
- (d) APs who are eligible for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, will be given preference in employment opportunities in the Project's implementation works.

### **Loss of income by agricultural tenants / laborers / sharecroppers / leaseholders**

- (a) For sharecroppers/tenants/leaseholders: One-time lump sum grant of Rs.1,000 (in addition to their share in crop compensation).
- (b) For regular/long-term agricultural laborers: One-time lump sum grant of Rs.600 to (only those who are associated specifically to the affected land).
- (c) APs who are eligible for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, will be given preference in employment opportunities in the Project's implementation works.

### **Special provisions for the deserving APs**

- (a) Special assistance of Rs1,000 to vulnerable groups, such as women-headed household, disabled or elderly persons and the poor, for re-establishing and/or enhancing livelihood
- (b) Project will assist vulnerable APs during relocation in cases where family or community support is not sufficient (.e.g. provide laborers to dismantle and rebuild houses, provide transportation, provide replacement land, etc), depending on the need of each AP.
- (c) Provide suitable advantageous sites to vulnerable APs whose livelihoods will be affected (SBEs) in order to re-establish their businesses.

### **Restoration of community structures/installations/assets**

- (a) Project will provide complete restoration work or cash compensation for rehabilitation/re-building of affected common property resources and cultural/community structures/installations, such as mosques, tombs, irrigation channels, drains, and tribal common pastures and forests, to be paid in public to the formal or locally recognized patrons/users' group leaders.
- (b) Provision of safe access to market/business centers and safe spaces, like bus-bases and waiting-sheds on major road intersections.
- (c) Safety measures for pedestrians and non-motorized transport at major crossings, bus stops, markets, schools, hospitals, and animal herding and grazing areas.

**Table 6: Entitlement Matrix: Project Compensation Principles and Entitlements**

Type of Losses	Entitlement
Loss of agricultural land, crops and trees by owners (and sharecroppers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for land based on current market value to titleholders (including women), plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS), as provided in LAA.</li> <li>• Cash compensation for loss of crops at market value of mature crops. If sown or standing crops are damaged or uprooted, the eligible persons (tenants included) will be compensated in cash for the loss of un-harvested crops, at the mature crop value to be assessed on the basis of current market rates.</li> <li>• Compensation to sharecropper/tenants as per Land Acquisition Act.</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value.</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for the next 10 years to be computed at the current market value.</li> <li>• Encroachers/squatters are not eligible for compensation for land but will be entitled to compensation of crops and trees.</li> </ul>
Loss of residential/commercial land (titleholders), structures and immovable assets (by owners regardless of land ownership)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for land based on current market value to titleholders (including women), plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS), as provided in LAA.</li> <li>• Compensation for structures/assets at full replacement costs (including required construction material, transportation and labor).</li> <li>• Owners of affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse all the salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of the structure.</li> <li>• Transfer/Shifting allowance to cover the cost of moving structures (transport plus loading/unloading), including business premises.</li> <li>• Compensation for wells/handpumps/karez and other immovable assets at current replacement value, including installation charges.</li> <li>• The encroachers/squatters will not be eligible for land compensation but will be compensated for structures/assets, entitled to transfer/shifting allowance/s, and assisted during relocation.</li> <li>• Tubewells, handpumps and other immovable assets of the affected land will be compensated for at current replacement value, including installation charges, with salvageable material/equipment allowed for reuse by the affected person/s.</li> <li>• Encroachers/squatters are eligible for compensation for the loss of or damage to the structures/assets, and resettlement assistance for loss of income/livelihood, but are not eligible for compensation for loss of land on the ROW.</li> </ul>
Loss of housing/business premise by renters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-time cash assistance equivalent to 2-3 month rent to the renters for moving to alternative premise for re-establishing houses/businesses. (This will be in addition to the compensation/assistance paid to the owner/possessor for the affected structure)</li> </ul>
Loss of Income from business by shops/SBE owners and employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-time lump sum grant; based on the nature of business and type of losses; normally, the following range (based on average income) will apply: (i) small business – Rs. 1,000 to 2,000; (ii) medium business – Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000; and large business/manufacturing – Rs. 8,000 to 10,000.</li> <li>• One-time financial assistance to hired laborers equivalent to 30-60 days wages to be computed at local wage rates for various cadres</li> <li>• Family workers in small business enterprises are not eligible, as they have already been covered by income assistance for loss of business by shops/SBE owners.</li> <li>• APs who are eligible for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, will be given preference in employment opportunities in the Project's implementation works.</li> </ul>
Loss of income by agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For sharecroppers/tenants/leaseholders: One-time lump sum grant of Rs.1,000 (in addition to their share in crop compensation).</li> </ul>

Type of Losses	Entitlement
tenants/ laborers/ sharecroppers/ leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For regular/long-term agricultural laborers: One-time lump sum grant of Rs.600 to (only those who are associated specifically to the affected land).</li> <li>APs who are eligible for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, will be given preference in employment opportunities in the Project's implementation works.</li> </ul>
Special assistance to Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special assistance of Rs1,000 to vulnerable groups, such as women-headed household, disabled or elderly persons and the poor, for re-establishing and/or enhancing livelihood</li> <li>Project will assist vulnerable APs during relocation in cases where family or traditional support is not sufficient (.e.g. provide laborers to dismantle and rebuild houses, provide transportation, etc), depending on the need of each AP.</li> <li>Provide suitable advantageous sites to vulnerable APs whose livelihoods will be affected (SBEs) in order to re-establish their businesses.</li> </ul>
Restoration of cultural/community structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project will provide complete restoration work or cash compensation for rehabilitation/re-building of affected common property resources and cultural/community structures/installations, such as mosques, tombs, irrigation channels, drains, and tribal common pastures and forests, to be paid in public to the formal or locally recognized patrons/users' group leaders.</li> <li>Provision of safe access to market/business centers and safe spaces, like bus-bases and waiting-sheds on major road intersections.</li> <li>Safety measures for pedestrians and non-motorized transport at major crossings, bus stops, markets, schools, hospitals, and animal herding and grazing areas.</li> </ul>

<sup>a</sup> If the replacement cost gets higher than the amount of compensation, as assessed/determined by the District LAC, then the difference will be paid by the Project in the form of cash assistance.

## RP BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### Resettlement Budget and Cost Estimates

The total estimated cost for land acquisition and resettlement is expected to be in the amount of Rs. 207.1 million (\$ 3.6 million). The total RP implementation budget is estimated for 21 CWD roads included in the “sector” project at Rs. 159.1 million (\$ 2.77 million), and for the two NHA roads at Pak. Rs. 48.0 million (US \$ 0.83 million). The CWD will be spending an amount of Rs. 44.5 million (\$ 0.78 million) on RP implementation on the six “core” project roads, and the remaining amount of Rs. 114.3 million (\$ 2.0 million) on 14 “non-core” subprojects. Both CWD and NHA are committed to provide their respective shares to the RP implementation budget. The detailed cost estimates are provided in the following Table 7:

**Table 7 : Detailed Cost Estimates for RP Implementation (in million Pak. Rs. & US\$)**

No.	RP Item	CWD		NHA	Total Sector Project	
		Core	Sector	Sector	Rs. Million	\$ Million**
1	Compensation for Additional Land Acquisition*	10.08	38.00	13.00	51.00	0.89
2	Compensation for Affected Fruit/Wood Trees	9.00	36.00	12.00	48.00	0.83
3	Compensation for Affected Structures/Assets	10.60	33.25	6.75	40.00	0.70
4	Income Assistance to SBEs/Tenants	0.50	1.50	1.00	2.50	0.04
<b>sub-total (a):</b>		<b>30.18</b>	<b>108.75</b>	<b>32.75</b>	<b>141.50</b>	<b>2.46</b>
5	Hiring of NGO to Assist in RP Implementation	1.47	4.70	1.30	6.00	0.10
6	Computer, Equipment & RSESAC Staff Training	1.00	3.40	1.10	4.50	0.08
7	Office, Transport for Main Office/Field Offices	1.00	3.40	1.10	4.50	0.08

No.	RP Item	CWD		NHA	Total Sector Project	
		Core	Sector	Sector	Rs. Million	\$ Million**
8	Monitoring Panel of Experts	0.88	2.75	0.85	3.60	0.06
9	Short-Term Consultants (RP/Training/M&E)	0.88	2.75	0.85	3.60	0.06
<b>sub-total (b):</b>		<b>5.23</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>Total Program Cost (a+b):</b>		<b>35.41</b>	<b>125.75</b>	<b>37.95</b>	<b>163.70</b>	<b>2.85</b>
10	Administrative Costs (10% of a+b)	3.54	12.58	3.80	16.37	0.28
<b>Estimated Total Costs:</b>		<b>38.95</b>	<b>138.33</b>	<b>41.75</b>	<b>180.07</b>	<b>3.13</b>
11	Contingencies (15% of Total Costs)	5.84	20.75	6.26	27.01	0.47
<b>Grand Total (Pak. Rs. Million):</b>		<b>44.79</b>	<b>159.07</b>	<b>48.01</b>	<b>207.08</b>	<b>3.60</b>
<b>Grand Total (US \$ Million):</b>		<b>0.78</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>3.60</b>	

\* These amounts include 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS; as given in LAA, 1894)

\*\* Exchange rate: Pak. Rs. 57.50 = US \$ 1.00

Both the EAs, the NHA and CWD will set aside their respective shares in this total budgeted amount, Rs. 207.1 million (\$ 3.6 million) for implementation of this RP. In addition, it will play an active leading role in:

- (a) Assuring that the amounts of money assessed and finally approved for compensation and financial assistance are paid to the genuine APs, well in advance to:  
actual possession of land and/or clearing of ROW, and  
award of contracts for the civil works under this Project.
- (b) Hiring and managing NGO/Consultants for providing technical assistance in RP implementation.
- (c) Making necessary arrangements for and assuring active participation of all the concerned officials and field staff in the training courses on the Resettlement Policy and Practices and/or RP Implementation. The concerned official and field will include:
  - RSESACs of NHA and CWD;
  - Land Revenue Department in Quetta;
  - District Land Acquisition Collectors and their field staff; and
  - Project NGO/s.

## Process of RP Implementation

### Land Acquisition

The NHA and CWD will soon initiate the process of land acquisition for the proposed widening of their respective roads. Although land acquisition is a complex and lengthy process in Pakistan, it is expected to formalize the acquisition quickly due to a narrow strip of land required and priority given to the Project by BPG. Generally, the process of land acquisition in Pakistan takes about a year, as shown in the Table 8:

**Table 8: General Timeframe for Land Acquisition in Pakistan**

Step	LA Process	Agency Responsible	Timeline
1	LA Proposal to Revenue Department; Project description – scope of land acquisition, location.	EA (CWD)	Week 1-2
2	Publication of Notice expressing the intend to acquire the land under Section 4 of LAA	Revenue Department (Each District)	Week 3-4
3	Field survey, inventory of assets affected	Revenue Department	Week 5-20
4	Declaration under Section 6 notification	Revenue Department	Week 21-22
5	Compensation assessment & award preparation	Revenue Department	Week 23-24
6	Dispute/Objections (Grievance Redressal)	Aggrieved parties	Week 25-26
7	Possession of land, marking, clearance	Revenue Department	Week 23-52
8	Disbursement of compensation checques		Week 23-52
<b>Land acquisition to be completed in a total of 52 weeks (One Year)</b>			

The land-strips required for widening of the Project roads will be acquired under normal land acquisition procedures laid down in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended), specifically in its Sections 4, 5 and 6.

Compensation for the acquired lands and other affected assets will be assessed by the Land Acquisition Collectors (LAC) in consultation with APs. The total amount assessed will be deposited by NHA and CWD to LACs of the respective districts, who will then make payment of compensation money to the entitled APs, soon after the notice of award under Section 6 of the LA Act. Then, the LACs will take possession of the acquired lands and hand over to NHA and CWD, respectively, for starting construction works (improvements and widening) of the Project awards. Payment of compensation will be made at least 30 days (one month) prior to the actual possession of the acquired lands. No land will be possessed without full payment of due compensations to the affected landowners and their tenants. However, in case of a dispute, the assessed/allocated amount of compensation will be pledged in the names of the concerned APs, pending a decision. In such an exceptional case, the Project (NHA or CWD) may possess the land without payment of compensation, but after 30 days (one month) of the filing of the grievance with the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) or a case with the Court of Law.

The various activities involved in the process of land acquisition, roles and responsibilities and an approximate time-frame for carrying out these activities are presented in the

Table 9. It should be noted that that, normally, the whole process of land acquisition may take about a year, as given in the preceding Table 6.2. However, a margin of additional six months is provided herein to make provision for any unforeseen situations/circumstances that may arise during the RP implementation process.

Table 9: Land Acquisition - RP Activities, Responsibilities and Timeframe (NHA and CWD, respectively)

No.	RP Activity (Land Acquisition & Resettlement)	Group Responsible		2003		2004			
		Primary	Secondary	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	RP Disclosure – Brochure Distribution	PDs	RSESACs	■					
2	Review Census/Inventory & Rates	RSESACs	Engineers	■					
3	Preparation/Submission of Requisition	RSESACs	Engineers	■	■				
4	Transfer of Funds to District LACs	PDs	LAC		■				
5	Preliminary Notification - LAA Section-4	LACs	RSESACs		■				
6	Land Survey – Size of Land of each AP	LACs	RSESACs			■			
7	Detailed Compensation Assessment	LACs	RSESACs				■		
8	AP Consultations & Re-adjustments	LACs	RSESACs/NGO	■	■	■	■	■	■
9	Preparation of Compensation Awards	LACs	RSESACs			■			
10	Final Notification – LAA Section-6	LACs	RSESACs			■	■		
11	Disbursement - Compensation Cheques	LACs	RSESACs/NGO				■	■	
12	Possession of Land from Landowners	LACs	RSESACs					■	■
13	Hand-over of Land to CWD	LACs	RSESACs/PD						■
14	Grievance Redressal / Law Suites	GRCs/Court	RSESACs/NGO				■		
15	Award of Contract for Construction	PDs	Contractor						■
16	Construction Civil Work Get Started	Contractor	PD						■

### Clearing of "Active" ROW from Structures/Assets

Payment of compensation for other losses such as the documented structures (houses, shops, fruit orchards, etc.)<sup>5</sup>, assistance for restoration of houses, shops/SBEs, employment, income loss, etc. will be paid directly by the RSESACs of NHA and CWD for their respective roads. A local non-government organization (NGO) will be hired jointly by both the EAs to assist in the RP implementation process. The APs of affected structures/assets (houses, shops/SBEs, orchards, etc.) will be paid their due compensations at least three months (90 days) prior to demolition of the structures from the corridor of impact or formation-width of the Project roads. This time will allow them to dismantle and remove all salvageable material for rebuilding of houses and re-establishment of businesses. However, NHA and CWD reserve the right of demolishing such unauthorized structures without paying any compensation simply by serving a notice of eviction for a maximum of two weeks, provided it gets established that those structures were constructed on the active ROW after the “cut-off” date, to be effective from the date of issuance of notification Section 6 of the LA Act. Any grievances and objections will be referred to the Grievances Redress Committee (GRC).

The following table (

<sup>5</sup> Complete list of APs of the affected structures/assets is provided in **Annex-A2** (This list is to be verified/revised by the concerned RSDCs/Engineers of NHA and CWD, respectively, prior to the final assessment of compensation/assistance, and filing of requisition with the district LACs).

Table 10) presents a summary process of clearing of "active" ROW land of the affected structures/assets of the encroachers and squatters, in terms the RP activities involved, roles and responsibilities and an approximate time-frame. Efforts will be made to complete the whole process in about a year time, a margin of additional six months is being provided herein to make provisions for any unforeseen situations or circumstances that may arise during the RP implementation process.

**Table 10: Clearing of Active ROW - RP Activities, Responsibilities and Time-Frame**

No.	RP Activities (Clearing of Structures/Assets)	Group Responsible		2003		2004			
		Primary	Secondary	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	RP Disclosure - Brochure Distribution	PDs	RSESACs						
2	Verification/Revision of Census List	RSESACs	Engineers						
3	Preliminary Assessment - Compensation/Assistance	RSESACs	Engineers						
4	AP Consultations & Re-adjustments	RSESACs	NGO						
5	Planning of Relocation Activities	RSESACs	NGO						
6	Finalization – Compensation/Assistance Awards for all APs (All Project Roads)	LACs	NGO						
7	Distribution of Eviction Notices to APs	PD	RSESACs						
8	Disbursement of Cheques - Compensation/Assistance	RSESACs	NGO						
9	Eviction/Demolishing/Relocation of Affected Structures/Assets	RSESACs	NGO						
10	Grievance Redressal/Law Suites	GRCs/Court	NGO						
11	Award of Contracts for Construction	PDs	Contractors						
12	Construction Civil Work Get Started	Contractors	PDs						

Note: NHA and CWD respectively

The same RP implementation process and timeframe will be followed by the Project for the remaining non-core project roads. This RP will be revised according to the finalized drawings of the Project roads. Similarly, additional RP/s will be prepared following the same standards and pattern for the remaining non-core project roads, or if any additional roads are included latter for widening, improvements or extension, and/or additional bypass roads are to be constructed during the course of the Project.

## DISCLOSURE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Stakeholders' Meetings

The RP Consultant and the field team conducted individual and group meetings with the stakeholders prior to and during the fieldwork (census/surveys). The meetings were primarily aimed at information disclosure on the proposed road widening and improvement project, objectives of the census/survey and data collection, and tentative project schedule. The RP team also held meetings with local leaders and newly elected district *nazims* and *naib nazims* in the field. The NHA and CWD road officials in Quetta and in concerned districts also participated in the meetings. These meetings were used to get wider public input from both primary and secondary stakeholders.

The roadside communities, particularly affected SBE owners, took a keen interest in the meetings. These meetings provided the APs with an opportunity to air their concerns about relocation, particularly the need for assistance to restore businesses and maintain livelihood sources. Furthermore, this consultative approach led to identification of measures to minimize displacement and reduce disruption of livelihoods.

### Disclosure of Resettlement Plan and Community Participation

Both the EAs (NHA and CWD) will disclose this RP to all the stakeholders immediately following the appraisal of the Project. A summary of RP will be prepared specifically for this purpose and translated into simple Urdu language, and presented in the form of a

brochure, to enable the local communities to read it by themselves and be aware of the Project's benefits and provisions available herein for various types of APs, as given in the "entitlement matrix" (Table 6). In addition, the Summary RP will be disclosed through the NHA and CWD official websites.

Moreover, the RP will be made available to the concerned district governments and union councils and NHA and CWD field offices as an official public document. Furthermore, during project implementation, RSESACs and NGOs will prepare and conduct Information and Community Consultation Program (ICCP) in the Project areas. The main objectives of ICCP are to:

- (a) inform and explain the entitlement policy and various options to the affected people (APs) prior to payments of compensation and other financial assistance; and
- (b) socially prepare the affected persons, particularly house-owners and shop/SBE owner-operators for relocation.
- (c) Help counter rumors and prevent unnecessary distress;
- (d) Bring clarity on issues that might be raised by the affected persons, including the affected houses, shops/SBE and fruit orchard owners about their entitlements and benefits through question-and-answer sessions;
- (e) Solicit help from the local community/business leaders and encourage their participation in RP implementation; and
- (f) Attempt to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

Finally, participation of project-affected people is also ensured through their involvement in various local committees such as Resettlement Advisory Committees (RACs) and Grievances Redress Committees (GRCs). The NHA and CWD field offices and RSESACs will establish and continuously maintain an ongoing interaction with the APs to identify problems and undertake remedial/corrective actions.

## **Road Safety Awareness**

Many traffic management features – for example, traffic signs, markings, crosswalks, bus-bases, inter-section layout and control and provisions for different types of road users have already been included in the road design and improvement plans. Further, the provisions for roadside access, parking and bus stops will also address the safety issues and thus can reduce the likelihood of future accidents.

RSESACs of both the Project Directorates and RP implementing NGOs will work with local communities, particularly in large intersections and rural markets, to organize and train volunteers for community safety awareness and enforcement. The NGO will work closely both with RSESACs and local business owners/associations to develop training and awareness materials for road safety.

# **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

## **Overall Organization**

Both NHA and CWD have already set up Project Directorates, headed by Project Directors (Superintending Engineer), which will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. Each of the two EAs will depute to its Project Directorate, an Executive Engineer level officer, as the Deputy Director of RSESAC (DD/RSESAC), in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement operations. The DD/RSESAC will report to the Project Director and will work in close coordination with the respective field-based offices, NGO on the day-to-day activities of RP implementation.

## **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Organization**

Both the EAs have complete setups of sufficiently qualified and experienced field staff in all the districts. To start with, they will verify and revise the data on affected lands and structures/assets presented herein after the finalization of the road designs. For new land acquisition, they will conduct preliminary surveys of the lands to be acquired with initial assessment of the compensation amount, and prepare a requisition to be submitted, along with the total assessed amount of compensation, to the Revenue Department / District Land Acquisition Collector/s (LACs).

The LACs are formally responsible for acquiring the identified land/s from the respective landowners and paying the due compensation money to the affected landowners and tenants (if any), according to procedures laid down in LA Act, 1894. Once acquired, they hand over possession of the land to the concerned department (EA/s), NHA and CWD in this case, for their utilization in road construction.

Thus, as far as the land acquisition part of the RP is concerned, there exists a highly organized system and time-tested process in Pakistan. But when it comes to the other resettlement-related activities both the federal and provincial governments lack the necessary know-how, as there exists so far no formal resettlement policy<sup>6</sup>. Accordingly, NHA and CWD have no institutional mechanisms for resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring & evaluation within the present set up. Therefore, the Project will depend mainly on external technical assistance for implementing the resettlement-related activities, side by side, their internal institutional capacity building in their Department for future self-sufficiency. This will be done in two ways:

- (a) A Resettlement Specialist will be provided in the team of Project Supervision Consultants to provide technical assistance in resettlement planning, RP implementing and internal monitoring and evaluation; and
- (b) A local NGO will be hired to provide on-site assistance to the Project's field staff and LACs in implementing this RP as well as the future RP/s under this sector Project.

All the concerned staff of both the EAs (NHA and CWD) at the headquarters in Quetta and in the field offices related to the Project's land acquisition and resettlement activities, including DDs/ RSESACs Revenue Department officials and NGO will undergo a weeklong orientation and training in resettlement policy and management. The same

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<sup>6</sup> The ADB-assisted National Resettlement Policy and Ordinance have yet to be launched.

training sessions will be repeated in field, by grouping the adjacent districts for convenience of the field staff. The ADB Handbook on Involuntary Resettlement will be provided to all the participants, and training will focus on issues concerning:

- (a) Principles and procedures of land acquisition;
- (b) Public consultation and participation;
- (c) Entitlements and compensation & assistance disbursement mechanisms;
- (d) Grievance redressal; and
- (e) Monitoring of resettlement operations.

## **Grievances Redress Committees**

Various provisions under the Land Acquisition Act (1894) enable grieved APs at different stages of the land acquisition process to represent their cases to the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) or even refer to the court of law for redressal and seek higher rate of compensation. However, the major grievances that might require mitigations include:

- (a) APs not enlisted;
- (b) Losses not identified correctly;
- (c) Compensation/assistance inadequate or not as per entitlement matrix;
- (d) Dispute about ownership;
- (e) Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance; and
- (f) Improper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership.

Thus, the main objective of the grievance redressal procedure will be to provide a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation, which often delays such infrastructure projects. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately.

The project will establish a Grievance Redressal Committee for each contract, headed by the District LAC, with members from APs, concerned Union Councils, local NGO/CBO, and NHA and CWD, respectively. The DD/ RSESAC or his nominee, a field-based Assistant Engineer will be the member-secretary of the committee and shall act as the Project's Grievance Officer. GRC will meet at least once a month and the decision of GRC will be final. The Committee will deliver its decision within four to six (4-6) weeks of registration of the case. The functions of the Grievance Redressal Committee are:

- (a) Provide support to APs on problems arising out of their land/property acquisition and/or eviction from the road ROW land;
- (b) Record the grievance of the APs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the Committee; and
- (c) Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the Project authorities.

## **Resettlement Advisory Committee**

The Resettlement Advisory Committee or RAC will encourage local participation, ensure full transparency and accountability regarding the resettlement program and people's entitlements, and safeguard the rights of the most vulnerable peoples affected by the Project. The RAC will comprise of representatives from the APs, NGO, CWD, and other stakeholders. Women will be represented in the Committee. The committee will provide coordinating nodes for land acquisition and compensation, relocation, and resettlement, and assist the APs all possible ways to minimize disruption and hardship during relocation.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Monitoring & Evaluation are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule while evaluation is essentially a summing up, at the end of the project, assessment of the actual achievement in comparison to those aimed at during the implementation. RP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally.

Project Directorates of both NHA and CWD through their RSESACs and NGOs will be responsible for internal monitoring through their field level offices and will prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP implementation. In addition, Project Supervision Consultants (PSC) will have a full-time Resettlement Specialist to provide necessary technical assistance and monitor the RP implementation and will report on a quarterly basis to NHA, CWD, and ADB on the progress of resettlement activities. A panel of local experts, who will be engaged jointly by both the EAs, will conduct independent bi-annual review of resettlement implementation.

### **Internal Monitoring**

The RP includes indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program, which can be categorized as follows:

- (a) Process indicators, which include project inputs, expenditures, staff deployments, etc.;
- (b) Output indicators are results in terms of numbers of affected persons compensated and resettled, incomes restored, additional assistance provided etc; and
- (c) Impact indicators related to the long-term effect of the project on people's lives in the project-affected area.

The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored internally by RSESACs. This information will be collected from the project site and assimilated in the form of a monthly progress report to assess the progress and results of RP implementation, and adjust the work program, where necessary, in case of any delays or problems. Specific activities under RP implementation that will be monitored are the following:

- (a) Information campaign and consultation with APs;
- (b) Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- (c) Compensation for affected structures (SBEs, etc.) and other assets;

- (d) Relocation of APs;
- (e) Payments for loss of income; and
- (f) Income restoration activities

Field offices of both the RSESACs will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project. Baseline socio-economic census and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. Field level monitoring will be carried out through:

- (a) review of census information for all APs;
- (b) consultation and informal interviews with APs;
- (c) in-depth case studies;
- (d) informal sample survey of APs;
- (e) key informant interviews; and
- (f) community public meetings.

A performance data sheet will be developed to monitor the project at the field level. Quarterly reports will be received from the field offices and RSESACs will be responsible for overall project level monitoring. Also, PSC Resettlement Consultant will monitor the RP implementation and will report on a quarterly basis to NHA, CWD and ADB on the progress of all aspects of resettlement activities.

## **External Monitoring**

As mentioned earlier, a panel of local experts will be engaged to carry out the evaluation of the RP implementation. Independent evaluations will be undertaken twice annually for the first two years and then once every year during the remainder period of the Project. The team of experts will be selected jointly by the Project Directorates of both NHA and CWD, with advice and concurrence of ADB on the experts selected.

The work of the panel of experts will start from the first quarter of 2004. The team of experts will review the status of the Resettlement implementation in light of the targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the Resettlement plan. The key tasks during external monitoring include:

- (a) Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by RSESACs and their field offices;
- (b) Review of the socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons;
- (c) Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- (d) Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
- (e) Consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; and
- (f) Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

Monitoring will also pay close attention to the status of project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly and economically backward families (i.e., below poverty line). The following will be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project:

- (a) Socio-economic conditions of the APs in the post-resettlement period;
- (b) Communications and reactions from APs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- (c) Changes in housing and income levels;
- (d) Rehabilitation of SBEs and informal settlers;
- (e) Valuation of property;
- (f) Grievance procedures;
- (g) Disbursement of compensation; and
- (h) Level of satisfaction of APs in the post resettlement period.

## **Resettlement Databank**

All information concerning resettlement issues related to land acquisition, socio-economic information of the acquired land and affected structures (SBEs, etc.); inventory of losses by individual APs, compensation and entitlements, payments and relocation will be collected by the respective RSESACs and NGOs through their concerned field offices and computerized by the DD/RSESAC office in Quetta. This databank will form the basis of information for implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes and facilitate efficient resettlement management.

The panel of experts will maintain an independent database that is compatible to the database system of the Project.

## **Reporting Requirements**

The RSESACs of both EAs (NHA and CWD) responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to the ADB for review. CSC will also monitor RP implementation and submit quarterly reports to NHA, CWD and ADB. The panel of experts will submit bi-annual review directly to ADB and determine whether or not resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

**Annex - A: List of Affected Persons (Affected Structures/Assets)  
NHA Roads - National Highways (AP Nos. 1 - 46 = 46 APs)  
N-25(a): Quetta - Mastung - Kalat Road (Nos. 1 - 33 = 33 APs)**

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
1	Baloch Colony	R-1	1	JAN MOHAMMAD	SAHIBDAD	Residential-cum-livestock	Katcha	Boundary wall	20	6,000	.	.	.	.	.
1	Baloch Colony	L-1	2	MEHRAB KHAN	DURRANI KHAN	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	40	30,000	.	.	.	.	.
1	Baloch Colony	L-2	3	LAL MOHAMMAD	MEHRAB KHAN	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	40	50,000	.	.	.	.	.
1	Baloch Colony	L2-A	4	ZAREEF KHAN	MEHRAB	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	80	10,000	.	.	.	.	.
1	Baloch Colony	L-3	5	BEG MOHAMMAD	HABIB	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	50	20,000	.	.	.	.	.
1	Baloch Colony	L-4	6	JAN BEIG	JAHANGIR KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	100	100,000	Kiryana/general store	40,000	3,000	40,000	100,000
1	Baloch Colony	L-5	7	ABDUL WAHID	TURK ALI	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	40	28,000	.	.	.	.	.
1	Baloch Colony	L-6	8	DIL MURAD	JAN BAKSH	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	63	12,000	Kiryana/general store	7,000	210	47,000	.
1	Baloch Colony	L-7	9	JANBAK	JANGEER KHAN	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	50	24,000	.	.	.	.	.
1	Baloch Colony	L-8	10	MIR ALI	SAWALI	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	50	36,000	.	.	.	.	.
1	Baloch Colony	L-9	11	MALAUQ SHAH	KHAKI SHAH	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	40	36,000	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	R-1	12	ABDUL SALANI	ABDUL QADIR	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	40	2,000	Snooker Club/Shop	5,000	650	30,000	40,000
2	Sunghor	R-2	13	SHABIR	A. GHAFOR	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	80	200	Fruit/vegetables	1,000	300	2,000	5,000
2	Sunghor	R-3	14	M. KHAIR	RAHIM BAKSH	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	20	200	Bicycle Repair Shop	1,000	300	7,000	30,000
2	Sunghor	R-6	15	M. RAFIQ	FAZAL MOHAMMAD	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	45	1,500	Kiryana/general store	25,000	400	50,000	20,000
2	Sunghor	R-7	16	MOHAMMAD HASHIM	FAZAL MOHAMMAD	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	35	20,000	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	R-8	17	M. HAYAT	ABDUL WAHID	Commercial-shop/stall	Semi-pucca	Veranda	50	50,000	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	L-4	18	ABDUL HALEEM	PEER BAKSH	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	50	100,000	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	L-2	19	MAHAOUB AIZA	ABDUL HALAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	100	80,000	Kiryana/general store	10,000	3,000	50,000	100,000

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
2	Sunghor	L-3	20	MAQSOOD AZIZ	ABDUL ALEEM	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	50	12,000	Tailor Shop	6,000	3,000	100,000	120,000
2	Sunghor	L-5	21	RAWAT KHAN	ABDUL GANI	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Missing	35	25,000	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	L-7	22	HARZ MOHAMMAD	M. PANA	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	40	1,500	Kiryana/general store	10,000	500	40,000	50,000
2	Sunghor	L-8	23	M. ISHAQ	M. KHAIR	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	40	12,000	Kiryana/general store	30,000	600	100,000	50,000
2	Sunghor	L-9	24	MEER MOHAMMAD	MOLA DAD	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	40	36,000	Meat Shop	10,000	500	2,000	60,000
2	Sunghor	L-10	25	NOBAT KHAN		Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	100	80,000	Kiryana/general store	40,000	400	100,000	60,000
2	Sunghor	L-11	26	NOOR AHMAD	NOBAT KHAN	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	50	65,000	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	L-12	27	JORAK KHAN	GULBADEEN	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	40	20,000	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	L-13	28	NIAZ MOHAMMAD	BAIG MOHAMMAD	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	25	20,000	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	L-14	29	ABDUL SANAD	H. IMAM BUX	Farm/orchard/plantation	Katcha	Boundary wall	40	40,000	Fruit/vegetables	5,000	1,000	100,000	100,000
2	Sunghor	L-15	30	BASHEER AHMED	ABDUL NABI	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Boundary wall	35	5,000	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	L-16	31	CHULAM HUSSAIN	LAL BAKHSH	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Boundary wall	25	70,000	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	L-17	32	LAL MOHAMMAD	KHAIR MOHAMMAD	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Boundary wall	31	1,500	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sunghor	L-18	33	ABDUL HAFEEZ	MALIK HUSSAIN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	40	1,500	.	.	.	.	.

**N-25(b): Quetta - Chaman Road (Nos. 34 - 46 = 13 APs)**

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
2	Sahibzada Kuchlag	L-1	34	ABDUL RAHAMN		Farm/orchard/plantation	Katcha	Boundary wall	90	100,000					
5	Shadzai Thana	L-1	35	MIRA JAN	NASIRUDDIN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	33	30,000	Cold drinks	1,000	15,000	4,000	400,000
6	Jungla Pir Alizai	R-2	36	WAZAIR PQUA	TOOR JAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	50	10,000	Cigarette/pan	1,500	2,000	500	5,000
6	Jungla Pir Alizai	R-3	37	TOOR JAN	WAZIR AKKA	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	90	10,000	Kiryana/general store	35,000	6,000	1,000	60,000
6	Jungla Pir Alizai	R-4-6	38	SARDAR		Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	100	140,000	Chicken Shop	1,200	2,500	200	4,000
6	Jungla Pir Alizai	R-8	39	MASOOM		Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	100	40,000	Tailor Shop	2,200	2,500	500	20,000
6	Jungla Pir Alizai	R-12	40	AMIR JAN	JANAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	25	12,000	Cigarette/pan	3,000	500	10,000	50,000
9	Killi Ziarat Qilla	L-1	41	ABDUL RAHIM	RAMAZAN	Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Main structure	50	200,000					
10	Killa Abdullah	L-1	42	<b>MOSQUE</b>	NA	Cultural/Religious structure	Totally Pacca	Boundary wall	40	40,000					
11	Chaman	L-1	43	HAZART ULLAH	HAJI GHAFAR	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	40	47,000	Kiryana/general store	10,000	1,000	4,000	25,000
11	Chaman	L-2	44	DARO KHAN	H.MASAN KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Boundary wall	50	50,000	Timber Depot	100,000	6,000	1,200	200,000
11	Chaman	R-1	45	KHANAN	HAJI PERAK	Commercial-shop/stall	Totally Pacca	Veranda	30	70,000	Kiryana/general store	15,000	12,000	40,000	110,000
11	Chaman	R-2	46	H.BRAT	H.SHOHGHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Semi-pucca	Veranda	50	5,000	Kiryana/general store	Closed			

**CWD "Core" Project Roads (AP Nos. 47 - 00 = 00 APs)**

**P-01: Kach - Shhrag - Harnai Road (Nos. 47 - 74 = 28 APs)**

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
1	Mangi	R-1	47	NOOR ULLAH	ABDUL HAQ	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	25	1,500	Waiting Room				
1	Mangi	R-2	48	HAJI FAIZ	SHAHEEN	Abandoned/vacant	Katcha	Main structure	75	10,000					
1	Mangi	L-1	49	INAMUL HAQ	H.NOOR HAQ	Water Tank	Totally Pacca	Main structure	20	10,000					
1	Mangi	L-2	50	AMIR ZADA		Waiting shed	Katcha	Main Structure	50	12,000					

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
3	ZIN KACH	L-1	51	GUL KHAN	SHER KHAN	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	25	8,000	.	.	.	.	.
4	UZHGARAGHA	L-1	52	<b>MOSQUE</b>	NA	Cultural/Religious structure	Katcha	Main structure	50	53,000	.	.	.	.	.
6	NAKUS	R-1	53	SARWAR SHAH	SYED SULSHAH	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	60	47,000	Technical services	16,000	500	5,000	30,000
6	NAKUS	R-2	54	MOLAUIM M.JAN	HAJI NAZAR	Abandoned/vacant	Katcha	Main structure	100	20,000	.	.	.	.	.
6	NAKUS	R-3	55	PAIDDIN	DAD KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	50	12,000	Fruit/vegetables	30,000	200	10,000	5,000
6	NAKAS	L-1	56	H.QAYOOM SHAH	H.NADIR SHAH	Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Main structure	33	110,000	.	.	.	.	.
6	NAKUS	L-2	57	SYED MOHAMMAD	SYED ZAHID	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Boundary wall	10	20,000	.	.	.	.	.
6	NAKUS	L-3	58	<b>MOSQUE</b>	NA	Cultural/Religious structure	Totally Pacca	Main structure	50	100,000	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	R-1	59	MOHAMMAD DIN	MULA MIR AFZAL	Madrasa (Religious)	Semi-pucca	Main structure	20	25,000	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	R-2	60	ZAMAN KHAN	KHAN GUL	Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Main structure	25	60,000	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	R-3	61	M.HAMIN	PAIND KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Totally Pacca	Main structure	33	70,000	Kiryana/general store	45,000	1,000	200,000	50,000
9	HARNAI	R-4	62	MOHAMMAD ANWAR	MOHAMMAD UMER	Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Main structure	100	400,000	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	R-5	63	KARAM KHAN		Livestock shed	Katcha	Boundary wall	20	300	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	L-1	64	ABDULLAH JAN		Livestock shed	Totally Pacca	Boundary wall	75	200,000	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	L-3	65	ABDUL WAHID	FAZAL M	Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Main structure	75	200,000	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	L-4	66	DAD MOHAMMAD	FAIZ M	Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Missing	75	200,000	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	L-5	67	FATEH MUHAMMAD	FAWAD MUHAMMAD	Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Main structure	75	200,000	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	L-6	68	M.REHEEM	M.YUSUF	Residential house/hut	Semi-pucca	Main structure	75	200,000	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	L-7	69	MULARI BASIR		Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Main structure	80	310,000	.	.	.	.	.
9	HARNAI	L-8	70	H.M.ISAA	H.A.MALIK	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	33	67,000	Kiryana/general store	40,000	8,000	1,800	100,000
9	HARNAI	L-9	71	H.M.RAFIQ	H.A.MALIK	Commercial-	Katcha	Main structure	75		Hardware Shop	52,000	10,000	2500	150,000

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
						shop/stall				80,000					
9	HARNAI	L-10	72	RUMESH KUMAR	KICHEND	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	20	15,000	Kiryana/general store	30,000	4,500	1,600	70,000
9	HARNAI	L-11	73	M.SHAFIQ	H.ABDUL MALIK	Commercial-shop/stall	Semi-pucca	Main structure	60	100,000	Kiryana/general store	20,000	4,500	1,500	100,000
9	HARNAI	L-12	74	HYDER KHAN	ALI KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	100	200,000	Oven (Roti Shop)	5,000	2,000	300	120,000

**P-04: Zhob - Mir Ali Khel - Khajuri Road (Nos. 75 - 83 = 9 APs)**

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
1	WALA MIR BAZ	R-1	75	SARDAR KHAN	ZARIF	Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Boundary wall	40	1200000					
2	BRUNJ	R-1	76	ABDUL RASOOL	DUSMAL	Residential house/hut	Semi-pucca	Main structure	75	300000					
2	BRUNJ	R-2	77	M.SAEED ULLAH	H.SHAIR	Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Boundary wall	25	7000					
2	BRUNJ	L-3	78	KAMAL KHAN	NOOR HAQ	Residential house/hut	Totally Pacca	Main structure	75	230000					
2	BRUNJ	L-1	79	NASURALLAH	ABDUL QADOOR	Residential house/hut	Semi-pucca	Boundary wall	20	4000					
2	BRUNJ	L-2	80	MOLLAH KHAN AMIR	MOLLAH USAMAN	Residential house/hut	Semi-pucca	Main structure	45	7500					
2	BRUNJ	L-3	81	ABDUL RASOOL	DUSMAL	Livestock shed/shelter	Semi-pucca	Open space	50	100000					
2	BRUNJ	L-4	82	ZAHIR SHAH	MOHAMMAD UMAR	Livestock shed/shelter	Semi-pucca	Boundary wall	25	300000					
3	KHOSHAKZAI	R-1	83	M.ZAHID	MOHBAT KHAN	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Boundary wall	3	2000					

**P-05: Nag - Panjgur Road (No APs; No Affected Structures/Assets)**

**R-01: Gulistan - Sagi Bazar - Kandel Road (No APs; No Affected Structures/Assets)**

**R-08: Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road (Nos. 84 - 143 = 60 APs)**

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
1	CHATAN PATI	R-1	84	H.GHULAM	TANGAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	10	6000	Tea stall	15,000	10,000	25,000	12,000
1	CHATAN PATI	L-1	85	ABDUL NABI	HANIGIN	Commercial-shop/stall	Totally Pacca	Other	15	800	Tea stall	Closed			

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
2	H.G.MUSTAFA	R-1	86	M.SALAL	M.BUX	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	.	15000	Kiryana/general store	30,000	.	7,000	50,000
3	BANDH	R-1	87	DAM FAQEER	LAWONG	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	71	1500	COBBLAR	500	100	1,000	2,000
3	BANDH	R-2	88	M.YOUNS	SAHIB KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	47	12000	HAIR DRESSER	12,000	800	12,000	8,000
3	BANDH	R-3	89	ABDUL SATTAR	PONAL KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	50	12000	Kiryana/general store	8,000	200	40,000	10,000
3	BANDH	R-4	90	WAHERA KHASO		Commercial-shop/stall	Fixed Tharha	Veranda	45	5000	Tea stall	Closed	.	.	.
3	BANDH	L-1	91	ATTA MOHAMMAD	ABDUR RASOOL	Commercial-shop/stall	Fixed Tharha	Veranda	45	5000	Fruit/vegetables	6,000	2,000	4,000	50,000
3	BANDH	L-2	92	POLLAN		Commercial-shop/stall	Fixed Tharha	Main structure	50	300	Closed	Closed	.	.	.
3	BANDH	L-3	93	KEHAR	HAIBAT	Commercial-shop/stall	Fixed Tharha	Veranda	50	500	Tea stall	500	300	10,000	5,000
3	BANDH	L-4	94	A.LATIF	NOOR IIHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Fixed Tharha	Veranda	20	200	Fruit/vegetables	8,000	900	2,600	20,000
3	BANDH	L-5	95	<b>MOSQUE</b>	NA	Cultural/Religiou s structure	Totally Pacca	Main structure	25	15000	.	.	.	.	.
3	BANDH	L-6	96	M.PARREL	HOOT KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	.	10000	Meat Shop	4,000	300	10,000	20,000
3	BANDH	L-7	97	GUL MOHAMMAD	ATA MOHAMMAD	Commercial-shop/stall	Semi-pucca	Veranda	20	500	Cold drinks	30,000	25,000	40,000	15,000
3	BANDH	L-8	98	ABDUL GHAFAR	ABDUL NABI	Commercial-shop/stall	Semi-pucca	Veranda	20	8000	Cold drink & tea stall	500	.	.	500
3	BANDH	L-9	99	BABAK KHAN	MOHAMMAD KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	30	20000	Kiryana/general store	5,000	2,000	40,000	50,000
3	BANDH	L-10	100	ABDUL LATAIF	NABI BAKHSH	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	50	12000	Cold drinks	30,000	6,500	35,000	40,000
3	BANDH	L-11	101	HAJI QAISER KHAN	GUL KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	50	40000	Colddrinks & Fruit/veg	2,500	.	.	18,000
3	BANDH	L-12	102	MOHAMMAD MURAD	FAIZ MOHAMMAD	Commercial-shop/stall	Semi-pucca	Main structure	50	.	Kiryana/general store	15,000	3,000	150,000	5,000
4	AZAD KASHMIR	L-1	103	SAFDAR KHAN	ABDUL BARI KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	50	1000	Kiryana/general store	12,000	100	60,000	50,000
5	SOHBATPUR	R-1	104	KADEA KHAN	WSAK KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	75	1000	Tea stall	15,000	3,000	1,000	2,000
5	SOBBATPUR	R-2	105	CHAL DAS	KAKOOMAH	Commercial-shop/stall	Semi-pucca	Veranda	100	3000	Kiryana/general store	45,000	3,000	300,000	7,000
5	SOBBATPUR	R-3	106	VIJAY	KAKOOMAL	Commercial-	Semi-pucca	Veranda	.	3000	Video Shop	15,000	2,500	40,000	7,000

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
						shop/stall									
5	SOHBATPUR	R-4	107	BABAL KHAN	M.USMAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Cabin	Main structure	20	200	Cigarette/pan	50,000	200	3,000	30,000
5	SOHBATPUR	R-5	108	QAISAR	BAHRAM	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	20	8000	Tea stall	6,000	3,000	60,000	100,000
5	SOHBATPUR	R-6	109	DLEEP KUMAR	VERANNAL	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	42	11000	Tea stall	30,000	1,200	100,000	57,000
5	SOHBATPUR	R-7	110	RAM	OTHMAL	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	25	20000	Tea stall	4,000	400	50,000	100,000
5	SOHBATPUR	L-1	111	MOHAMMAD HUSSAIN	M.HASSAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Other	Other	50	30000	Kiryana/general store	8,000	2,500	60,000	100,000
5	SOHBATPUR	L-2	112	ALI RAMZAN	SULTAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Cabin	Main structure	50	20000	Kiryana/general store	2,000	1,000	6,000	80,000
5	SOHBATPOOR	L-3	113	WALI MOHAMMAD	A.QADIR	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	25	100000	Cold drinks	6,000	1,000	240,000	250,000
5	SOHBATPUR	L-4	114	SHAH NAWAZ	ISMAIL KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Semi-pucca	Veranda	53	20000	Kiryana/general store	30,000	1,500	200,000	50,000
6	HAIRDIN	R-1	115	MAJID ALI	MIR HASSIAN	Abandoned/vacant	Totally Pacca	Main structure	40	50000	Closed	.	.	.	.
6	HAIRDIN	R-2	116	DARSHLAL	CHATAHMAL	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	75	15000	Store	.	.	.	17,000
6	HAIRDIN	R-3	117	BASHAL	M.USMAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	30	8000	Bicycle Mechanic	3,000	100	7,000	5,000
6	HAIRDIN	R-4	118	EIDAN KHAN	SANWAL KHAN	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	.	10000	Store	500	.	5,000	4,000
6	HAIRDIN	R-5	119	GUL MOHAMMAD	GULZAR	Abandoned/vacant	Katcha	Veranda	75	1500	Tea stall	.	.	.	1,500
6	HAIRDIN	R-6	120	M.AKBAR	JUMA KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	50	8000	Kiryana/general store	10,000	400	1,000	4,000
6	HAIRDIN	R-7	121	<b>MOSQUE</b>	NA	Cultural/Religious structure	Totally Pacca	Main structure	50	100000	.	.	.	.	.
6	HAIRDIN	R-8	122	SOMAR KHAN	NOOR MOHAMMAD	Abandoned/vacant	Cabin	Veranda	50	30000	Closed	.	.	.	.
6	HAIRDIN	R-9	123	MITHA KHAN	ALI SHER	Commercial-shop/stall	Totally Pacca	Main structure	.	40000	Kiryana/general store	3,000	300	10,000	5,000
6	HAIRDIN	R-10	124	HAZAR KHAN	SABO KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Semi-pucca	Main structure	100	35000	Fruit/vegetables	40,000	7,800	3,000	85,000
6	HAIRDIN	R-11	125	KHUDA BUX	AMANULLAH	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	82	7000	Kiryana/general store	25,000	200	50,000	60,000
6	HAIRDIN	R-12	126	M.RAMZAN	SAHIB DAD	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	87	100000	Tea stall	7,000	4,000	40,000	50,000

Point No.	Name of Place (Census Taken)	Mark No.	AP No.	Name of Affected Person	Name of Father/Husband	Type of Affected Structure/Asset	Type of Construction	Affected Part		Rehabilitation Cost (Rs.)	Type of Shop/SBE (Items Sold)	Value of Stock (Rs.)	Average Income (Rs./Month)	Expenditure (Rs./Month)	Total Opportunity Value (Rs.)
								Identification	%age						
6	HAIRDIN	R-13	127	ABDUL LATEAF	MUHAMMAD YOUSAF	Commercial-shop/stall	Totally Pacca	Veranda	68	13000	Tea stall	15,000	8,000	30,000	70,000
6	HAIRDIN	R-14	128	LAL	ABDULLAH	Commercial-shop/stall	Totally Pacca	Veranda	72	4000	Fruit/vegetables	4,000	400	10,000	10,000
6	HAIRDIN	R-15	129	MUHAMMAD RAHEEM	FATH DIN	Commercial-shop/stall	Totally Pacca	Main structure	72	25000	Clininc/medicine store	10,000	500	50,000	15,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-1	130	DARSH LAL	CHATAL MAL	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	75	5000	Kiryana/general store	25,000	800	153,000	10,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-2	131	SOOMAR	NOOR MOHAMMAD	Commercial-shop/stall	Totally Pacca	Main structure	50	100000	Kiryana/general store	6,000	200	5,000	20,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-3	132	AKRAM HUSSAIN	M.RAHIM	Residential house/hut	Katcha	Main structure	25	8000	Closed	.	.	.	.
6	HAIRDIN	L-4	133	EDEN KHAN	SAWAL KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	45	50000	Kiryana/general store	1,000	300	10,000	50,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-5	134	EDEN KHAN	SAWAL KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	35	60000	Kiryana/general store	.	.	.	.
6	HAIRDIN	L-6	135	A.GHAFOOR	ALLAH BAKHSH	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	.	100000	Cloth Shop	1,500	.	50,000	70,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-7	136	SARDAR KHAN	SAWAL KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Semi-pucca	Veranda	.	100000	Cold drink and tea stall	1,800	500	50,000	110,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-8	137	ABDUL GHULAM	RAJA KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	40	35000	Leather Shop	10,000	15,000	35,000	100,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-9	138	NIZAMUDDIN	FATAHUDIN	Abandoned/vacant	Katcha	Main structure	50	10000	Closed	.	.	.	.
6	HAIRDIN	L-10	139	M.RAMZAN	DUR MOHAMMAD	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	80	40000	Cold drinks	50,000	8,000	2,000	150,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-11	140	FATHAH DIN	ABDUL KAREEM	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Main structure	72	20000	Kiryana/general store	4,000	3,000	200	50,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-12	141	TAJ MOHAMMAD	JUMA KHAN	Commercial-shop/stall	Cabin	Main structure	100	5000	Cigarette/pan	2,000	24,000	100	5,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-13	142	SOBATH KHAN	KHAN MUHAMMAD	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	47	20000	Tea stall	4,000	3,600	500	5,000
6	HAIRDIN	L-14	143	Haji ALLHAI BUX	ALI SHAIR	Commercial-shop/stall	Katcha	Veranda	75	15000	Cold drinks	4,000	4,000	500	10,000

**R-10: Khurkhera - Kanraj Road (No APs; No Affected Structures/Assets)**

**Annex – B Group Interviews/Consultations with Affected/Beneficiary Communities along the Project Roads (April-May, 2003)**

Group No.	Name of "Core" Project Road	Name of Place (Group Interviews held)	Gender of Group (Male/Female)	Size of Group (No. of Participants)		
				Men	Women	Total
<b>(a) NHA/Quetta Roads: National Highways (N-25-A &amp; B)</b>						
1	Quetta-Mastung-Kalat Road	Baloch Colony	Male	5		5
2	Quetta-Mastung-Kalat Road	Baloch Colony	Male	4		4
3	Quetta-Mastung-Kalat Road	Baloch Colony	Female		5	5
4	Quetta-Mastung-Kalat Road	Baloch Colony	M+F	1	3	4
5	Quetta-Mastung-Kalat Road	Sungor	Male	11		11
6	Quetta-Mastung-Kalat Road	Sungor	Male	6		6
7	Quetta-Mastung-Kalat Road	Sungor	Male	6		6
8	Quetta-Mastung-Kalat Road	Sungor	Female		5	5
9	Quetta - Chaman Road	Kuchlak	Male	5		5
10	Quetta - Chaman Road	Kuchlak	Male	6		6
11	Quetta - Chaman Road	Kuchlak	Male	7		7
12	Quetta - Chaman Road	Kuchlak	Male	12		12
13	Quetta - Chaman Road	Yaro Bazar	Male	6		6
14	Quetta - Chaman Road	Yaro Bazar	Male	6		6
15	Quetta - Chaman Road	Yaro Bazar	Male	5		5
16	Quetta - Chaman Road	Sariman Bazar	Male	10		10
17	Quetta - Chaman Road	Sariman Bazar	Male	7		7
18	Quetta - Chaman Road	Killi Ziarat	Male	6		6
19	Quetta - Chaman Road	Killa Abdullah	Male	12		12
20	Quetta - Chaman Road	Killa Abdullah	Male	8		8
21	Quetta - Chaman Road	Chaman	Male	10		10
<b>Sub-total (a): National Highways</b>			<b>M=18; F=3</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>(b) CWD/Balochistan: "Core" Project Roads (PH &amp; RAR)</b>						
22	Nag - Panjgur Road	Garamkan	Male	10		10
23	Nag - Panjgur Road	Garamkan	Female		6	6
24	Nag - Panjgur Road	Garamkan	Female	4	18	22
25	Nag - Panjgur Road	Garamkan	Female		5	5
26	Nag - Panjgur Road	Garamkan	Male	4		4
27	Nag - Panjgur Road	Garamkan	Male	6		6
28	Nag - Panjgur Road	Washbood	Male	8		8
29	Nag - Panjgur Road	Washbood	Female		8	8
30	Nag - Panjgur Road	Washbood	Male	8		8
31	Nag - Panjgur Road	Washbood	Male	7		7
32	Nag - Panjgur Road	Washbood	Male	11		11
33	Nag - Panjgur Road	Washbood	Male	12		12
34	Nag - Panjgur Road	Washbood	Male	12		12
35	Nag - Panjgur Road	Garamkan	Male	12		12
36	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	Chatpat	Male	15		15
37	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	Sohbatpur	Male	5		5
38	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	Sohbatpur	Male	12		12
39	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	Bhand	Male	13		13
40	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	Hairdin	Male	5		5
41	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	Hairdin	Male	7		7
42	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	Hairdin	Female		6	6
43	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	Hairdin	Female		6	6
44	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	Dera Allah Yar	Female		7	7
45	Dera Allah Yar - Hairdin Road	Sohbatpur	Female		6	6
46	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Harnai	Female		6	6
47	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Harnai	Male	8		8
48	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Harnai	Male	6		6
49	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Harnai	Female		8	8
50	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Harnai	Male	6		6
51	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Harnai	Male	20		20
52	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Nakas	Male	6		6
53	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Nakas	Male	6		6
54	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Nakas	Female		8	8

Group No.	Name of "Core" Project Road	Name of Place (Group Interviews held)	Gender of Group (Male/Female)	Size of Group (No. of Participants)		
				Men	Women	Total
55	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Nakas	Male	13		13
56	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Nakas	Female		7	7
57	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Nakas	Male	5		5
58	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Killi Harnai M Gul	Male	3		3
59	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Mangi	Male	14		14
60	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Akhtarabad	Female		8	8
61	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Akhtarabad	Male	2		2
62	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Zin Kach	Female		6	6
63	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Charg Ghazi	Female		4	4
64	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Uzghi Ragha	Male	5		5
65	Kach - Shahrag - Harnai Road	Boshghair Agha	Female		5	5
66	Khurkhera - Kanraj Road	Gajjar Pat	Male	8		8
67	Khurkhera - Kanraj Road	Ahmad Goth	Male	7		7
68	Khurkhera - Kanraj Road	Mulla M. Siddiq	Male	2		2
69	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Killi Akbar	Female		11	11
70	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Walla Mirbaz	Female		12	12
71	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Bring Killi	Female		8	8
72	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Walla Sharai	Female		5	5
73	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Mir Ali Khel	Female		6	6
74	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Mir Ali Khel	Male	12		12
75	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Mughal Kot	Male	5		5
76	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Bring Killi	Male	20		20
77	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Akbar Killi	Male	6		6
78	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Brunj	Male	13		13
79	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Mughal Kot	Male	7		7
80	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Bring Killi	Male	5		5
81	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Mir Ali Khel	Male	6		6
82	Zhob-MirAliKhel-Khajuri Road	Mughal Kot	Male	6		6
83	Gulistan-SagiBazar-Kandel Road	Kandel	Male	1		1
84	Gulistan-SagiBazar-Kandel Road	Sagi Bazar	Male	2		2
85	Gulistan-SagiBazar-Kandel Road	Sagi Bazar	Male	2		2
<b>Sub-total (b): CWD/B "Core" Project Roads</b>			<b>M=43; F=21</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>503</b>
<b>Total Groups / Persons (a+b):</b>			<b>M=61; F=24</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>649</b>