



Planning and Development
Government of Sindh



Global Environmental Management
Services (Pvt.) Ltd

Resettlement Policy Framework

Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project (KNIP)



Resettlement Policy Framework

Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project

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Executive Summary

The city of Karachi has been facing several challenges in city management for the last few decades. One aspects of this has been a significant decline in public access to and quality of infrastructure and public spaces in the city. This has led to impacts on livelihoods and safe movement of people in Karachi with reduced confidence in governance. To address these issues, the Government of Sindh (GoS), with support from the World Bank (WB), is planning to undertake the Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project (KNIP), with an aim to enhance public urban spaces in targeted neighborhoods, and to contribute to improved selected services and municipal finance management in Karachi city.

The present Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to address the involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed project, in compliance with the national regulatory as well as WB policy requirements. The RPF has been prepared as an outcome of social assessment of the KNIP project. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has also been prepared and is presented under separate cover.

Project Overview

The project will focus on three areas: first, to enhance the accessibility, usability and attractiveness of public spaces (e.g., roads/streets; parks/open spaces; and public buildings) in selected neighborhoods of Karachi; second, to improve selected citizen services and municipal financial management capacity; and third, to initiate mechanisms for inclusive planning and decision making among different levels of government (provincial and local), citizens, private sector and civil society. This first-stage engagement will demonstrate early wins and will build confidence among stakeholders, while supporting the preparation of an expected follow-on operation in Karachi focused on larger investments and policy reforms.

The project will focus on three targeted neighborhoods: Saddar downtown area, Malir Neighborhood, and Korangi Neighborhood. It will rehabilitate or enhance the usability and attractiveness of public spaces; improve mobility and pedestrian access to key destinations; and improve traffic safety. These neighborhoods have been selected in consultation with the government and stakeholders based on the following considerations and criteria: areas with a high potential to demonstrate the project's impact on livability; complementarity with ongoing or future public investment; low anticipated negative social and environmental impacts; ethnicity and political balance; and engagement with low-income and vulnerable groups (including women).

Within each neighborhood, specific interventions (sub-projects) will be selected and designed via a framework approach. The screening criteria for sub-projects include: fit with overall project development objectives; focus on enhancing public space assets for use by pedestrians, women, youths and vulnerable groups; alignment with stated needs of citizens;

readiness to be implemented within project time period, with visible positive impacts in the area; no major or irreversible environmental and social impacts; and economically viable.

A specific Project Implementation Unit (PIU) consisting of appropriate experts headed by a Project Director within the Directorate General of Urban Policy and Strategic Planning (DGUPSP) will have the overall responsibility for implementing the project. The PIU will be responsible for all aspects of project implementation, including technical, operational, environment and social safeguards, procurement, financial management, disbursement, and overseeing the technical assistance, training, public awareness and communication activities. The PIU will be staffed with a project director, a deputy project director, as well as experts on technical, fiduciary, safeguards, and other relevant fields. Project Supervision and Contract Management Consultants (PSCMC) as well as Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants (M&EC) will also support the PIU.

Regulatory and Policy Frameworks

The Sindh Environmental Protection Act of 2014 requires the project proponents to conduct environmental and social assessment of the proposed project and obtain approval from the relevant provincial environmental protection agency, before initiating the project. Similarly, the WB Operational Policy 4.01 requires the project proponents seeking the Bank's financing to carry out environmental and social assessment of the proposed project and obtain the Bank's clearance.

The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and WB Operational Policy 4.12 respectively define the national regulatory and WB policy requirements related to resettlement impacts. The present RPF has been prepared in response to these requirements.

Resettlement Impacts

Interventions under the project are likely to be focused on refurbishment and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and public spaces such as roads, parks and streets. Therefore the Project does not foresee land acquisition for its civil works. However, temporary and small-scale land acquisition cannot be ruled out. Further, impacts on livelihoods are foreseen as most areas of intervention have commercial and residential use.

Resettlement Policy Framework

The present Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been developed to provide guidance to the PIU in addressing the resettlement impacts of the project; specifically, in the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) for subprojects that are expected to have impacts on local communities. The purpose of this RPF is to ensure payment of adequate, fair and timely compensation to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to minimize the impacts of the project on their livelihoods. It also defines the legal and policy framework, eligibility criteria

and entitlements for the project affected persons and sets out procedures for resettlement planning and implementation, including subproject screening, categorization and selection; social impact assessment; consultation, participation, disclosure, grievance redress mechanism and monitoring and reporting as well as the institutional and financial arrangements for implementing Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs).

This RPF will be applicable for all subprojects that have relocation and or resettlement impacts and require preparation and implementation of RAP. The present RPF will be reviewed, updated and disclosed, before project appraisal. The document will be shared with the concerned authorities, provincial government departments, and will be available to affected persons. Furthermore, this document will be translated into Urdu, and it will be disclosed at the P&DD and GoS websites. It will also be available on the World Bank's Info shop.

For the preparation of each subproject-specific RAP, a socio-economic survey will be carried out to obtain data on baseline conditions. An inventory of losses and detailed measurement of assets will provide information on compensation. Eligibility for entitlements under the RAPs will be limited by a cut-off date, determined at the time of census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Any person moving into the land located within the subproject area after this cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation, relocation and livelihood restoration and rehabilitation entitlements. The start of PAP census will establish the cut-off date which will be disclosed to the PAPs through consultative meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) and field surveys, and formalized through documentation and disclosure of reports.

In terms of entitlement, the full replacement cost as compensation is the basic principle guiding the allocation of entitlements, i.e. the Project will replace in kind or cash what is lost in terms of land, structures, livelihood, community facilities and services, with special provisions for the improvement of livelihoods of vulnerable displaced persons, sharing of project benefit and unanticipated impacts.

The PIU will arrange the funds from the GoS and ensure to use these funds for the disbursement of compensation payment and other livelihood restoration and rehabilitation assistances. The PIU will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements, where applicable. The PIU will assist PSCMC in identifying additional loss of assets during construction and proposing entitlements for such PAPs. The budget revisions will be approved by DGUPSP with the concurrence of the World Bank.

With respect to gender inclusion, the project will ensure that women are adequately included in relocation and/ or resettlement process and are given special attention in delivery of fair and timely compensation and support to women. In order to ensure this, PIU will also prepare gender action plans (GAP) for the sub-projects and will follow the required actions in this regard.

Regarding public consultation and community participation, PIU will implement a comprehensive consultation, participation and information disclosure strategy to ensure that the PAPs are meaningfully consulted in relocation and/or resettlement process, their views and concerns are fully taken into account, and appropriate steps taken to resolve them. The consultations will involve the Project Affected Persons and other relevant stakeholders including community leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations, district government, project staff and consultants.

Implementation Arrangements

The PIU will be responsible to ensure effective implementation of the present RPF. The PIU's responsibilities in this regard will include: i) screening of each subproject under KNIP for resettlement impacts; ii) determining the appropriate resettlement plan to be prepared - such as Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for each subproject; iii) preparing terms of reference (ToR) of the ARAP/RAP; iv) engaging consultants to prepare RAP or ARAP; v) reviewing and approving RAPs and ARAPs; vi) supervising PSCMC in implementation of RAP and ARAP; vii) ensuring adequate and timely availability of funds for compensation payments; viii) ensuring the formulation and effective functioning of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM); ix) engaging M&EC third party monitoring consultants and supervising them for monitoring the RAP/ARAP implementation; and finally, x) ensuring timely preparation and dissemination of RAP/ARAP implementation reports.

The step-wise procedure for the implementation of the present RPF is described in the table below.

	Description	Responsibility	Timing
Step 1	Screening of each subproject for resettlement impacts	PIU	As soon as a subproject is identified.
Step 2	Determining the appropriate safeguard instrument (RAP or ARAP) to be prepared	PIU	Once the subproject design is in advance stage
Step 3	Preparation of ToRs for RAP or ARAP	PIU	Once the subproject design is finalized
Step 4	Engaging consultants for the preparation of RAP or ARAP	PIU	After the approval of subproject
Step 5	Preparation RAP or ARAP (activities involved: initial survey of the subproject area; assessing the resettlement impacts; identification of PAPs; census survey; valuation of assets/livelihoods to be impacted; determination of compensation for each PAP; estimation of total resettlement budget; consultations with stakeholders	RAP/ARAP consultants	After contract award for ARP/ARAP preparation

	Description	Responsibility	Timing
	particularly PAPs; and compilation of draft RAP/ARAP).		
Step 6	Review of draft RAP or ARAP	PIU	Within one week of the availability of draft RAP or ARAP
Step 7	Finalization of RAP or ARAP	RAP/ARAP consultants	Within in one week of comments provided by PIU
Step 8	Approval of RAP or ARAP	PIU	Within one week of receiving final document.
Step 9	RAP or ARAP implementation (steps involved: confirmation of PAPs and the associated resettlement impacts; finalization of compensation amount; completing documentation requirements for making the payments; payment of compensation; addressing and resolving grievances; continued consultations and liaison with PAPs and other key stakeholders; complete documentation and reporting)	PSCMC	Before the physical implementation of subproject
Step 10	Consultation with PAPs and other stakeholders	PIU and PSCMC	Throughout the project duration
Step 11	Engaging M&EC	PIU	Before implementation of first RAP/ARAP
Step 12	Monitoring of RPA/ARAP implementation	M&EC	During RAP/ARAP implementation
Step 13	Third Party Monitoring (TPM)	TPM Consultants	On six monthly basis
Step 14	Evaluation of post-project impacts on PAPs	M&EC	Three months after implementation of each subproject.
Step 15	RPF Completion Report	PIU	Within three months of implementation of last RAP or ARAP.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established for all sub-projects to address grievances arising from resettlement (and also social and environmental) impacts. The purpose of the GRM with regard to resettlement is to receive, review and resolve grievances from

physically and economically displaced persons and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of the subproject-specific RAPs/ARAPs.

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Annex-E: Gender Action Plan

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List of Acronyms

AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BoR	Board of Revenue
BP	Bank Procedure
BRTS	Bus Rapid Transit System
CDC	Compensation Disbursement Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	District Collector
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DCR	District Census Report
DD	Deputy Director
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DGUPSP	Directorate General, Urban Policy and Strategic Planning
EDO	Executive District Officer
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EMU	Environment Management Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GoS	Government of the Sindh
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
KMC	Karachi Metropolitan Corporation
KNIP	Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act, 1894

LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
OPL	Official Poverty Line
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
P&D	Planning and Development
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RoW	Right of Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SBR	Sindh Board of Revenue
UPSP	Directorate of Urban Policy and Strategic Planning
WB	World Bank

Definition of Key Terms

Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
Cut-off-date	A cut-off date means the date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the census. The cut-off-date is normally established by the borrower government procedure that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project affected persons. The cut-of-date is usually established with the imposition of section 4 of Land Acquisition Act 1894.
Detailed Measurement Survey	The detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.
Encroachers	Means those who own property and extend it into an adjacent area that is not owned by them.
Entitlement	The range of estimate comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation which are due to business restoration due to PAPs, depending on the type, degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Income Restoration	Measures required to ensure that PAPs have the resources to at least restore, if not improve, their livelihoods.
Involuntary Resettlement	Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse economic and physical dislocation that results from a development project.
Inventory of Losses	Measurement of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and

	possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for a consideration.
Non-titled	These are people with no legal title to land that they occupy.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	Any person or household adversely affected by any project related change or changes in use of land, water or other natural resources, or the person/s who loses his/her/their asset or property movable or fixed, in full or in part including land, with or without displacement, after the commencement and during execution of a project.
Resettlement Action Plan	The time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Squatter	Those occupying public lands without legal arrangements with the Government or any of its concerned agencies.
Vulnerable	Any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement; for example (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households; (iv) landless elderly households with no means of support; (v) households without security of tenure; and (vi) ethnic minorities.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The city of Karachi has been facing several challenges in city management for the last few decades. One aspects of this has been a significant decline in public access to and quality of infrastructure and public spaces in the city. This has led to impacts on livelihoods and safe movement of people in Karachi with reduced confidence in governance. To address these issues, the Government of Sindh (GoS), with support from the World Bank (WB), is planning to undertake the Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project (KNIP), with an aim to enhance public urban spaces in targeted neighborhoods, and to contribute to improved selected services and municipal finance management in Karachi city.

The present Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to address the involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed project, in compliance with the national regulatory as well as WB policy requirements. The RPF has been prepared as an outcome of social assessment of the KNIP project. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has also been prepared and is presented under separate cover.

1.2. Purpose and Objective of RPF

The proposed project does not require land acquisition as a result of civil works. The interventions are expected to undertake refurbishment and upgrading of existing infrastructure such as roads, streets, footpaths and parks. However, some small scale and temporary land acquisition cannot be ruled out. Further, the project will be implemented in densely populated areas with mixed commercial and residential use. Impacts on livelihoods, access to properties and businesses as well as other social impacts are expected to take place. This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared:

- to define legal and policy framework, eligibility criteria and entitlements for affected persons.
- to set out procedures for resettlement planning and implementation, including subproject screening, categorization and selection; social impact assessment; consultation, participation and disclosure; grievance redress; monitoring and reporting; as well as the institutional and financial arrangements for relocation and/or Resettlement
- to provide guidance to the Executing Agency (EA) in the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans for subprojects that are expected to have resettlement impacts on local people; and
- to ensure adequate, fair and timely compensation for impacts on livelihoods, and proper relocation and rehabilitation of project affected persons (PAPs), where this takes place.

The RPF has been prepared for application and implementation in all subprojects that are expected to have relocation and/ or resettlement impacts and require preparation and implementation of RAP. The RPF will be distributed to concerned provincial government departments, and made available to any affected persons.

This RPF meets the requirements of WB's Operational Policy (OP.4.12) pertaining to Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA). The RPF will be translated in Urdu languages and it will be disclosed at the official website of DGUPSP and WB's Infoshop.

1.3. Methodology of RPF

The RPF was prepared based on the following methodology:

- Review of existing literature (Project Description and Legislative Requirements)
- Field visits and reconnaissance surveys
- Stakeholder consultations and participation.

1.4. Project Proponent

The Directorate of Urban Policy and Strategic Planning, which is part of the Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh, will be the project proponent as well as executing agency for the proposed project.

1.5. Layout of RPF

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Project Description and Scope of Resettlement Impacts

Chapter 3: Legal and Policy Framework

Chapter 4: Eligibility and Entitlements

Chapter 5: Social Impact Assessment-Assessment of Relocation and/or Resettlement Impacts

Chapter 6: Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures

Chapter 7: Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure (CPID)

Chapter 8: Institutional Arrangements

Chapter 9: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Chapter 10: Monitoring and Evaluation

Chapter 11: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

Chapter 2 Project Description and Scope of Resettlement Impacts

This Chapter provides a simplified description of the project and its components. Also provided in the Chapter are the implementation arrangements of the project.

2.1. Project and its Components

The project will focus on three areas: first, to enhance the accessibility, usability and attractiveness of public spaces (e.g., roads/streets; parks/open spaces; and public buildings) in selected neighborhoods of Karachi; second, to improve selected citizen services and municipal financial management capacity; and third, to initiate mechanisms for inclusive planning and decision making among different levels of government (provincial and local), citizens, private sector and civil society. This first-stage engagement will demonstrate early wins and will build confidence among stakeholders, while supporting the preparation of an expected follow-on operation in Karachi focused on larger investments and policy reforms. The three project components are outlined below.

Component 1: Public Space and Mobility Improvements in Selected Neighborhoods

The component will focus on three targeted neighborhoods: Saddar downtown area, Malir Neighborhood and Korangi Neighborhood. It will rehabilitate or enhance the usability and attractiveness of public spaces; improve mobility and pedestrian access¹ to key destinations (including future BRTS stations); and improve traffic safety. These neighborhoods have been selected in consultation with the government and stakeholders based on the following considerations and criteria: areas with a high potential to demonstrate the project's impact on livability; complementarity with ongoing or future public investment; low anticipated negative social and environmental impacts; ethnicity and political balance; and engagement with low-income and vulnerable groups (including women) (see Annex 2 for details).

Within each neighborhood (sub-component), specific interventions (sub-projects) will be selected and designed via a framework approach. The screening criteria for sub-projects include: fit with overall project development objectives; focus on enhancing public space assets for use by pedestrians, women, youths and vulnerable groups; alignment with stated needs of citizens; readiness to be implemented within project time period, with visible positive impacts in the area; no major or irreversible environmental and social impacts; and economically viable.

¹ Improved mobility and pedestrian accessibility refers to the improved ease of getting from one place to another by motorists and non-motorists/pedestrians. For example, creating a good pedestrian network with paths and sidewalks to key destinations such as BRTS stations can reduce walking time and distances. Upgrading dirt paths or broken roads can allow better accessibility to areas that are difficult to walk or drive to.

The framework approach integrates a systematic stakeholder engagement process during the design development and implementation stages. This is to ensure investments in public spaces are responsive to the local context and beneficiaries' needs, and to give the project the necessary flexibility to adjust designs based on their feedback (see Annex 2). The framework is a way to explicitly incorporate the needs of vulnerable groups (especially youth and women), build bottom-up support and community ownership of the project (important for its long-term sustainability), and mitigate any social risks anticipated during implementation. Lastly, the framework serves as a way to showcase the benefits of strong community engagement in the planning process, which supports the higher-level objective to institutionalize community engagement in LG decision-making in Karachi.

Upgrading physical infrastructure under the project is expected to contribute to local economic development and social impacts in the longer term, through better accessibility to jobs and markets; and through higher utilization of urban spaces by businesses, residents and visitors in these neighborhoods. While the exact nature of sub-projects will depend on the outcomes of stakeholder consultations, they are expected to include activities such as walkability and mobility improvements, enhancement of safety features for non-motorized transport, improved access to adequate public spaces particularly in underserved neighborhoods, activities to foster vibrant street activity and support livelihoods, traffic congestion and parking needs, and improvement of municipal services in selected areas (see Annex 2 for detailed list of possible sub-projects).

There are three sub-components under Component 1, associated with the three targeted neighborhoods. All sub-component costs indicated below are preliminary estimates based on early conceptual designs. These estimates will evolve during implementation, as detailed designs are finalized with stakeholder inputs. During project implementation additional sub-projects may be selected within targeted neighborhoods, depending on the availability of funds and according to the framework criteria.

Sub-component 1.1: Saddar Downtown Area Revitalization: Saddar is located in the historic downtown area of Karachi. It has a high concentration of civic, education, cultural and commercial uses, and a large number of daily visitors. Exact sub-projects in Saddar will be determined based on local stakeholder consultations but may include, inter alia: upgrading roads and streets, sidewalks, and pedestrian crossings within existing rights-of-way (ROW); upgrading existing open spaces, installing shade features, and removing barriers for visitors; reorganizing traffic patterns and closing certain street segments (temporarily or permanently); installing signs, street furniture, lighting, and bus stop shelters; organizing street parking and installing safety barriers to reduce vehicular encroachment on sidewalks; and rehabilitating underground infrastructure beneath upgraded roads, and storm water drainage where necessary.

Sub-component 1.2: Malir Area Road and Public Spaces Enhancement: Malir is a dense, mixed-use area with low-income communities. It is characterized by an arterial corridor and a number of existing open spaces that are severely degraded. Sub-projects in Malir may include, inter alia: upgrading the main road, sidewalks, pedestrian crossings within existing ROW; reorganizing vehicular travel lanes to provide adequate space to pedestrians; rehabilitating/enhancing existing open spaces with shade, adequate drainage and trash collection facilities; installing street furniture, bus shelters, safety barriers, shade features and lighting; and rehabilitating underground infrastructure beneath upgraded roads, and storm water drainage where necessary.

Sub-component 1.3: Korangi Neighborhood Mobility Improvements (US\$ 20 million): Korangi is a residential and industrial area with a large number low-income communities and vibrant markets along several major corridors. It includes one of the largest fishing villages in Karachi. Sub-projects in Korangi may include, inter alia: upgrading main roads, streets, sidewalks, and pedestrian crossings within existing ROW; improving existing open spaces such as markets, playground and road medians; installing street furniture, lighting, bus shelters; and safety barriers for pedestrians; and rehabilitating underground infrastructure beneath upgraded roads, and storm water drainage where necessary.

Component 2: Support to Improved Citizen Services and City Capacity Development

The objectives of this component are to: improve selected citizen services in Karachi; and lay the foundations for better city management and support the sustainability of Component 1 investments.

Sub-component 2.1: Automation of construction permits and business registration in Karachi: This sub-component will finance services and goods to support the design and implementation of a Sindh Provincial Electronic One Stop Shop (PEOSS) for business licenses and e-licensing by other provincial agencies. It will also finance the provision of services and goods for the automation of construction permit processes (an update from the current paper-based system), including capacity building activities for the Sindh Building Control Authority (SBCA), construction of integrated counters for the public requesting industrial and commercial buildings' licenses, and public access to information and complaints management and resolution.

Sub-component 2.2: Laying the foundation for better city management: This sub-component will finance goods and consultancy services to: implement core modules of an integrated financial management information system for KMC by SAP-certified implementing partners, while setting a foundation for incremental implementation of other modules (in a follow-on project); and design and develop an asset management system at KMC for moveable and immovable assets.

It will support KMC in improving its municipal utility tax revenues by financing the following activities: a city-wide survey to assess the potential tax base and a computerized database of establishments falling within this tax; and the design and implementation of an upgraded online platform and potential incentives for taxpayers to pay municipal utility tax.

In addition, it will finance: the design and development of a web-based platform for KMC for improved public access to information on city management, budgeting, planning, gathering citizen feedback on services, and enabling electronic payment of selected municipal fees and taxes; and the development and implementation of a two-year long public awareness and outreach program for city programs and activities.

Component 3: Support to Implementation and Technical Assistance

This component will finance technical assistance and advisory services to PIU and the KTSC, including: project management and coordination costs associated with project implementation²; consultancy services for feasibility, conceptual and detailed designs, environmental and social assessments for sub-projects and to prepare follow-on operations; and consultancy services for the preparation of a study on parking management in Saddar Downtown, Malir and Korangi areas. It will also support the KTSC through mobilization of expertise, exchange of international experience, and advisory services to: prepare and adopt a shared vision focused on improving city prosperity, livability and inclusiveness; and develop a coordinated roadmap of future investments and key policy reforms needed to realize that vision.

2.2. Project Locations

The Project will improve selected public infrastructure and spaces in three areas: Saddar downtown area, Malir neighborhood and Korangi neighborhood. However, the exact locations where the interventions will take place are not delineated. These will be identified during implementation and appropriate technical design will be undertaken.

2.3. Project's Implementation Arrangements

A specific Project Implementation Unit (PIU) consisting of appropriate experts headed by a Project Director within the Directorate General of Urban Policy and Strategic Planning (DGUPSP) will have the overall responsibility for implementing the project. The PIU will be responsible for all aspects of project implementation, including technical, operational, environment and social safeguards, procurement, financial management, disbursement, and overseeing the technical assistance, training, public awareness and communication activities. The PIU will be staffed with a project director, a deputy project director, as well as experts on technical, fiduciary, safeguards, and other relevant fields. Project Supervision and Contract

² This includes, inter alia, operating costs, training, technical advisory, goods and services related procurement and FM, two consultancies for: (a) contract management and supervision, and (b) monitoring and evaluation.

Management Consultants (PSCMC) as well as Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants (M&EC) will also support the PIU.

Chapter 3 Legal and Policy Framework

3.1. Resettlement Legal and Policy Framework

This RPF has been prepared in light of Pakistan’s laws relevant to land acquisition and resettlement and WB’s OP 4.12 for Involuntary Resettlement (IR). To resolve any gaps between the two sets of instruments, i.e. Pakistan’s Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA) and WB’s OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement, this framework provides measures to reconcile and address the gaps in a manner consistent with OP 4.12 compliance requirements.

3.2. National Legal Instruments

3.2.1. Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) clearly addresses the protection of property rights (Article 24) in that it states that “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with law” and “no property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose, and save by the authority of law which provides for compensation”. However, it neither fixes the amount of compensation nor specifies the principles and manner in which compensation is to be determined and given. Further, Article 4 (sub-clause/a of 1) reiterates the legislative right of people by stating that: “No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law”.

3.2.2. National Legislation

In the absence of a specific resettlement policy, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 is the de-facto legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation to PAPs. However, it does not provide for the Project to give due consideration to social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions associated with and affected by resettlement. Although LAA lays down detailed procedures for acquisition of private properties for public purposes and compensation, it does not extend to resettlement and rehabilitation of persons as required by donor agencies including the World Bank. Further, experience in other projects has established that compensation stipulated in the law may not be adequate to provide for equal or enhanced living status to resettled PAPs.

3.2.3. Pakistan’s Law and Regulatory System for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose projects at federal and provincial levels through the right of exercise of eminent domain. The LAA has been variously interpreted by provincial governments, and some provinces have augmented the LAA by issuing provincial legislations.

In Sindh, for example, valuation is done through District Price Assessment Committees (DPAC) and approval of price rests with Sindh Board of Revenue. The law also provides for 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge on top of the value of the land. The LAA, nevertheless, requires that following an impacts assessment/valuation effort, land are compensated in cash at market rate to titled landowners and registered land tenants/users, respectively. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the latest three (3) years average registered land sale rates, though, in several recent cases the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, have been applied.

Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation/livelihood support. For those without title rights, there are no laws in Pakistan either at federal or at provincial levels that consider non-titleholders for compensation. The LAA does not openly or automatically mandate for specific rehabilitation/ assistance provisions benefiting the non-titleholders including poor, vulnerable groups, or severely affected PAPs including tenants, encroachers and squatters, nor does it overtly provide for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. Nevertheless, development projects financed internationally (by International Financial Institutions-IFIs or bilateral and multilateral lending institutions) in Pakistan, non-titleholder affectees have been paid compensation/assistance for lost incomes and assets as an ad hoc arrangement as agreed between the EA and PAPs during consultation meetings. Example of such development projects are those funded by ADB, World Bank and other institutions in energy, urban, transport sector projects.

The law deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purpose. **Table 1** below elaborates salient features of the LAA sections pertinent to acquisition of land. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards along with dispute resolution, penalties and exemptions. Surveys for land acquisition are to be disclosed to the Project Affected persons. **Table 1** below provides salient features of major sections of the Act:

Table 1: Salient Features of Pakistan’s LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose. Section 5a covering the need for enquiry of the concerns or grievances of the affected people related to land prices.
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The LAC has then to direct that the land acquired to be physically marked out, measured and planned.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all APs that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of the APs in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	Emergency clause that allows acquisition of land prior to compensation of PAPs. <u>This clause will not be applied in any aspect or subproject of KNIP.</u>
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, APs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The award of compensation to the title holders for acquired land is determined at i) its market value of land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immovable) or his earnings, v) expanses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession plus 15% premium in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48A (LAA-1986)	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay

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

3.3. World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12)

The World Bank’s experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

Scope and Triggers: The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

The overall objectives of the Policy are given below;

Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs. Providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

The Policy defines the requirement of preparing a resettlement plan (when the project site/s is/are clearly known) or a resettlement policy framework (where exact site is not known), in order to address involuntary resettlement. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

The key Principles of World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy are:

- The need to screen the project early on in the planning stage,

- Carry out meaningful consultation,
- At the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the project, improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups
- Prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid,
- Provide displaced people with adequate assistance,
- Ensure that affected people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working and are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of no land assets and
- Disclose all social safeguard documents.

3.4. Comparison between LAA (1894) and World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles and Practices:

Table 2 compares the LAA (1894) and the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement policy principles specifically related to land acquisition and resettlement aspects. The object of this exercise is to identify if and where the two sets of procedures are in conformity with each other and more importantly where there are differences and gaps.

Table 2: WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and Pakistan Land Acquisition Act

Sr. No.	WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan Land Acquisition Act	Approaches to Address the GAPS
1	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future Involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or Census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	No equivalent Requirements	Screened and categorized. Scope defined, social assessment and gender analysis undertaken.
2	<p>Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.</p> <p>Support the Social and cultural institutions of affected persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p>	<p>No specific requirement. The decisions regarding land acquisition and the rate/ amount of compensation to be paid are published in the official Gazette which is notified in accessible places so that the people affected are informed</p> <p>Established under LAA through the formal land acquisition process at a point in time or through appeals to the court. Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) is the pre-land award authority to make decision on objections.</p>	<p>Complaints and grievances are resolved informally through project grievance redress mechanisms</p> <p>Consultations conducted, vulnerable groups identified and supported as relevant</p>

Sr. No.	WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan Land Acquisition Act	Approaches to Address the GAPs
3	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons. through (i) land based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	No equivalent Requirements	Livelihoods restoration is required and allowances are provided.
4	Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.	No additional support to vulnerable Households	Vulnerable households identified and support provided
5	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	Equivalent, Negotiation responds to displaced Persons requested price but no clear procedure.	Procedures put in place.
6	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Land compensation only for titled landowners or holders of customary rights.	Non-title holders are provided with resettlement and rehabilitation support. Provide with compensation for non-land assets.
7	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy,	No resettlement Plans is Prepared	Plans prepared and Disclosed

Sr. No.	WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan Land Acquisition Act	Approaches to Address the GAPS
	institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time bound implementation schedule.		
8	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a standalone operation.	No equivalent requirement	Addressed as relevant.
9	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	No equivalent Requirement	Compensation Payment paid before construction occurs.
10	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Monitoring reports not Required	Monitoring reports prepared and disclosed

3.5. Harmonization with World Bank Policies

The World Bank's Operational Policies require development interventions to minimize displacement and require time-bound action plans with measures to restore or improve living condition and income of those affected by development projects. Since the LAA 1894 falls short of these safeguard requirements, this resettlement policy Framework has been developed and harmonized with safeguard requirements of the World Bank. The harmonization was carried out through a gap analysis involving the 1894 Legislation and the safeguard policies of World Bank. The harmonization has also draws on best practices in development projects which have already narrowed down the gaps.

As a result, the Project will implement that compensation is provided at replacement cost for all direct and indirect losses so that no one is worse off as a result of the project. Provision of subsidies or allowances will need to be given to affected households that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be vulnerable.

Chapter 4 Eligibility and Entitlements

The eligibility and entitlements discussed in this Chapter are recognized and applicable in case the project results in any resettlement impacts.

4.1. Eligibility

People who occupy or derive livelihoods from a piece of land prior to the cut-off date and who will be physically and/or economically displaced due to permanent or temporary loss of land, structures and/or livelihood, whether full or partial, as a consequence of the project will be eligible for compensation, relocation and livelihood rehabilitation entitlements under this RPF. Such eligible PAPs include the following:

- i. Owners of land and/or structures, including those recognized as legally titled or legalized on the basis of claims recognizable under national law;
- ii. Lessees (leaseholders) of state or private land, whether long-term or short-term;
- iii. Tenants with or without formal legal registration according to national law;
- iv. PAPs who neither have formal legal rights nor recognizable claims to lands will be entitled to be compensated for their non-land assets. The eligibility also includes both those who are temporarily/permanently or partially/fully affected by the project including squatters or encroachers;
- v. Business owners, whether registered under national law or informal;
- vi. Employees of private or public businesses or enterprises, whether registered under national law or informal;
- vii. Cultivators of plants and tree seedlings, irrespective of legal status of property relation to land;
- viii. Vulnerable persons, including households headed by women, elderly and/or disabled persons, the households in local context with per capita incomes at or below the poverty line.
- ix. Mobile vendors and others who may be drawing livelihoods from the area.

4.2. Cut-Off Date

Eligibility for entitlements under this RPF is limited by a cut-off date, determined at the time of social impacts assessment (SIA) survey and applicable at the beginning of a census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The cut off date for land under LAA 1894 is the date when section 4 of LAA is issued. With the issuance of section 4, buying and selling of land in the notified area comes to a stop till land is acquired. However due to lengthy process of land

acquisition and timeline between different sections of LAA (section 4 to land award) the date of census of PAPs is usually considered as the cut-off-date for World Bank projects. Any person moving into the land located within the specific location of the subproject after this cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation, relocation and livelihood restoration and rehabilitation entitlements. The EA will establish the cut-off date which will be disclosed to the PAPs through consultative meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) and field surveys, and formalized through documentation and disclosure of reports.

4.3. Entitlements

Full replacement cost as compensation is the basic principle guiding the allocation of entitlements, i.e. the subprojects will replace in kind or cash what is lost in terms of land, structures, livelihood, community facilities and services, with special provisions for the improvement of livelihoods of vulnerable displaced persons, sharing of project benefits and unanticipated impacts.

The entitlement matrix for each subproject RAP will be specific to the types of impacts, losses and eligible persons in the subproject, while the provisions made in this RPF include a wider range of possible cases, which may rise under the subprojects. Each individual AP will be eligible for a combination of entitlements specific to his/her particular loss and property relations to the lost assets. The entitlements are given below;

4.3.1. Land and Non-Land/Structure Assets

Residential, commercial, public and community land (In case the land acquisition is involved in future unforeseen impacts):

4.3.1.1. Partial loss

For partial loss of a plot/percent of the total plot (taking into account functional viability of remaining plot), owners -defined as titleholders or legalized users- will receive cash compensation at replacement cost according to the quantity and quality of the land lost, including all transaction costs. Lessees or rental tenants will receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the affected plot and the duration of the remaining lease period. Non-titled land users squatting or encroaching on affected land will not receive compensation for any loss of land, but will be provided with access to land through a rent to own arrangement where possible as under the entitlements.

4.3.1.2. Full loss

For full loss of a plot/percent of the total owned plot (taking into account functional viability of remaining plot), owners may choose between either (i) land for land compensation through the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement plot of comparable value, quantity and quality as the lost plot at a relocation site for the displaced community or another location agreeable to the PAP or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost according to the quantity

and quality of the land lost. In either case all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, will be borne by the EA. Lessees or rental tenants will receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee for the duration of the remaining lease period for the entire lost plot. Non-titled land users squatting or encroaching on affected land will not receive compensation for the loss of land, but will be provided with access to land through a rent to own arrangement where possible.

4.3.2. Temporary occupation of land

Temporary occupation of land may be required in the short term for construction and other uses during civil works. Owners of such land, lessees and tenants will receive a rental fee commensurate with current local land rents for the period of occupation of the land. All PAPs so affected will have guaranteed access to their land and structures located on their remaining land and their land will be restored to its original state. Land will be left in its original condition at the end of the rental period.

4.3.2.1. Structures

For the partial loss of structure/percent of the total of a residential, commercial, public and community structure or its alteration (taking into account functional/economic viability of remaining or un-affected part of the structure), the owners, including non-titled land users, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost and for the repair of the remaining structure at the market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure. They have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures without any deduction in payment of compensation for salvaged items. Lessees and rental tenants receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the lost part of the structure and the duration of the remaining lease period.

For the full loss of a residential, agricultural, commercial, public and community structure/percent of the total structure (taking into account functional/economic viability of remaining structure), the owners, including non-titled land users, may choose between either (i) the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable value, quantity and quality, including payment for all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), at a relocation site or another location agreeable to the APs, or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. If the market value of a replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, the owner will be paid cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation for age. If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions will be made. In either case the owners have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures.

If minor structures, such as fences, sheds or latrines, need to be moved, their owners or the lessees and tenants, depending on the arrangements between owners and tenants, may either (i) receive cash compensation for self-relocation of the structure at the current market rate for the cost of labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age, or (ii) the structure may be relocated by the Project.

For stalls and kiosks of street vendors, whether titled or licensed or not, either alternative sites comparable in business potential to the lost location will be provided together help for shifting or the vendors will receive cash compensation towards self-relocation to a self-identified site for their stalls at the current market rate for the cost of labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age.

4.3.2.2. Trees

Owners of affected trees and tree seedlings will receive cash compensation and the project developer will re-plant the trees with a ratio of 1:5. The compensation will be made at the replacement value (RV) of the trees. Fruit-bearing trees; if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market values of the fruit produce for 3 seasons will be paid. The owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost.

4.3.3. Resettlement and Relocation

4.3.3.1. Special Considerations on Land for land compensation

Land for land compensation has significant advantages in that it reduces the chance of affected persons spending their compensation on items that will not provide them with an alternative economic livelihood. Therefore, preference will be given to land-based resettlement strategies for PAPs whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, displaced persons are provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of land will be demonstrated and documented by the Implementing Agency to the satisfaction of the World Bank.

4.3.3.2. Relocation assistance

Where applicable, PAPs will be provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as the case may be, as well as with all related administrative tasks. Physically displaced persons will

be relocated at a relocation site or will self-relocate at individual sites and establish structures of their own choice.

4.3.3.3. Security of tenure

Arrangements for secure tenure to the replacement land (where land-for-land measure is followed) and structures will be made and their provision to each AP, according to the level of eligibility of each AP, will be ensured.

4.3.3.4. Transport allowance

All APs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures including residences, business premises or agricultural land, are entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property (furniture, household items, personal effects, machinery, tools etc.) and of setting up at the new premises at the current market rate for labor, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs. A lump sum amount of compensation (covering all items mentioned) will be provided to the PAPs.

4.3.3.5. Transition allowances

To facilitate moving and settling process, a transition allowance of 3 months of the official minimum wage per month per earning member in each household / Official Poverty Line per adult person per month in each household (OPL), (whichever is greater) will be paid in addition to any income loss and compensation.

If relocation sites with completed housing and full facilities are not available in time, the PAPs will be provided with transition arrangements, either in the form of adequate transition housing of a standard comparable to the lost housing, or with a rental allowance permitting the rental of housing at such a standard and covering the entire transition period.

4.3.4. Income Restoration

4.3.4.1. Maintenance of access to means of livelihood

The Project EA will ensure that the business premises and residences of persons in the project area remain accessible, by either avoiding the obstruction of such access or by including special provisions for access in the technical design of subproject facilities. The relevant subproject RAP will elaborate on specific anticipated impacts and outline measures to ensure access.

4.3.4.2. Businesses

For the temporary loss of business income due to relocation and/or Resettlement or construction activities by the project, the owner of a business will receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption up to 3 months, based on

tax records or, in their absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records. However, if tax based lost incomes are unknown, then official poverty line (inflation adjusted) will become the minimum rate of compensation per family member per month.

For permanent loss of business due to relocation and/or Resettlement without the possibility of establishing an alternative business or re-establishing the lost business at a new location, the owner will be compensated with (i) cash compensation equal to the lost income for 3 months, as a minimum or as agreed and will be determined by the business on a case by case basis, depending on the monthly income generated by the business. Cash compensation will be based on tax records or, in their absence, comparable rates from registered business of the same type with tax records. If tax based lost incomes are unknown, then official poverty line (inflation adjusted) will become the minimum rate of compensation per family per month, and (ii) provision of re-training, job-placement, additional financial support in the form of grants and micro-credit for investments in equipment and buildings, as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the APs in an alternative income generation activity. Coordination with relevant governmental and non-governmental programs will be sought.

4.3.4.3. Employment

The temporary loss of employment due to relocation and/or Resettlement or construction activities among all laid-off employees of affected businesses will be compensated through cash compensation equal to the lost wages during the period of employment interruption up to 3 months, based on tax records or registered wages, or, in their absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type. As may be required under Pakistan's labor laws and regulations/codes, the compensation for lost income from employment will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill applicable legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees. An arrangement of payment disbursement between employer and laid-off employees would need to be documented, verified and made part of the RAP. If, however, tax based lost incomes are unknown, then either (i) official poverty line (inflation adjusted) will become the minimum rate for compensation per family per month or (ii) Minimum Wage under Government of Pakistan laws. The prompt and full payment of compensation to the employees is to be verified by an authorized official of EA.

For the permanent loss of employment due to relocation and/or Resettlement with the possibility of re-employment in a similar sector and position in or near the area of lost employment, the laid-off employees will be (i) paid cash compensation equal to the lost wages for 3 months, based on tax records or registered wages, or, in their absence, (ii) comparable rates for employment of the same type, as may be required by Pakistan Labor Laws and regulations/ codes (e.g. Minimum Wage announced for the fiscal year) whichever is higher. The compensation for lost income from employment will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill applicable legal obligations to provide compensation payments to

laid-off employees. An arrangement of payment disbursement between employer and laid-off employees would need to be documented, verified and made part of the RAP.

If, however, tax based lost incomes are unknown, then either official poverty line per person (inflation adjusted) will become the minimum rate of compensation per family per month or Official Minimum Wage will be paid per month whichever is higher. All possibilities will be explored to provide training, job-placement, additional financial support (if required) in the form of grants and micro-credit for investments in equipment and buildings, as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the APs in an alternative income generation activity and coordination and cooperation with relevant governmental and non-governmental programs. The prompt and full payment of compensation to the employees is to be verified by an authorized official by EA and external monitoring agency (EMA).

4.3.5. Public services and facilities

Public services and facilities interrupted and/or relocated due to relocation will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a relocation site. All compensation, relocation, restoration and rehabilitation provisions of this RPF are applicable to public services and facilities. These include but are not limited to schools, health centers, parks, community centers, local government administration, water supply, shrine and graveyards. However for shrine and graveyard, the consent of the religious persons, local persons and APCs will be sought to mitigate the impact. Impacts on religious sites will be avoided as much as possible.

4.3.6. Special provisions

4.3.6.1. Vulnerable PAPs

All vulnerable PAPs are entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash and/or training, job-placement, additional financial support in the form of grants and micro-credit for investments in business or re-employment related equipment and buildings, as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the AP in an alternative income generation activity. Training and support in a viable and suitable income generation activity selected by the AP is eligible for support.

To facilitate the process of training and establishment of a new income generation activity, a subsistence allowance of three months of the official minimum wage/OPL (whichever is greater) will be paid in addition to any income loss compensation and transition allowance, as applicable. Coordination and cooperation with relevant governmental and non-governmental programs will be sought. Moreover, all vulnerable APs receive preferential consideration in the selection of project related employment, including civil works, as well as the operation and maintenance of the facilities constructed under the project. This provision will be reflected in the civil works contracts as well as the agreements between the project executing agency and the World Bank.

All vulnerable PAPs affected by the loss of land will be assisted with the identification and purchase or rental of a new plot and/or structure, as the case may be, as well as the administrative process of land transfer, including cadastral mapping and registration of their property titles. Assistance will also be provided with the preparation of compensation, relocation and rehabilitation agreements with the executing agency or authorized government agency.

All vulnerable PAPs affected by the loss of a structure will be assisted with the construction of a new structure or the identification and purchase or rental of a new structure, as the case may be. Further assistance will be given with the administrative process of registration of the new property, with the transition to the relocation site and with the preparation of compensation, relocation and rehabilitation agreements with the executing agency or authorized government

Temporary occupation of land at properties owned or occupied by vulnerable persons will be avoided and, if unavoidable, preferentially mitigated. Civil works at these sites will be completed as quickly as possible. For disabled and elderly persons' suitable access to their land and residences will be ensured.

4.3.6.2. Women

To ensure a clear understanding and due consideration of specific relocation and/or resettlement impacts on displaced women and to safeguard their livelihoods, specific provisions for women will be adopted for the resettlement process, including (i) enumeration of all women and, if applicable, of their status as heads of household or otherwise vulnerable persons; (ii) collection of gender disaggregated socio-economic data; (iii) consultation of women in joint or separate meetings; (iv) due consideration of grievances lodged by women; and (iv) provision of compensation and/or new titles to women if they are titled or recognized owners of lost assets, and provisions of restoration and rehabilitation measures to women, if households are female headed or women's livelihood is directly concerned. The RAP for relevant subprojects will detail the scope of impacts on women and where required gender action plans will be prepared, implemented and monitored within or outside RAPs.

4.3.6.3. Updating of RPF

For unanticipated impacts identified during project implementation and not covered under the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this RPF, new and additional eligibility and entitlement provisions will be determined in accordance with the safeguards requirements of OP 4.12 of World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement and the applicable legal framework of Pakistan. RPF will be prepared, endorsed by the borrower and reviewed and cleared by World Bank before disclosure on the World Bank Info Shop and Implementing Agency website.

Specific subproject RAPs will be updated with new eligibility and entitlement provisions on account of unidentified impacts and losses under any subproject as well. The Project affected persons concerned will be consulted.

The standards agreed and established for the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this RPF shall be maintained and may be raised, but not lowered in this RPF or any subproject RAP.

4.4. Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix in **Table 3** summarizes the provisions for eligibility and entitlements discussed earlier in this Chapter.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND (Presently land acquisition is not involved, however In case if land is acquired for future unforeseen impacts, then the land compensation is addressed as under;)			
Impact on and land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All PAPs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference given to land-based resettlement strategies (however, it does not look feasible in Karachi, in case if applicable) that include resettlement on public or private land acquired or purchased for resettlement with secure tenure. • If land is not the preferred option of PAPs, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The lack of land will be demonstrated to the satisfaction of World Bank. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the PAPs:
Permanent impact on land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable • If BoR³ compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the PAPs to restore affected livelihoods.

³ Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Squatter, encroacher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RAP based on project specific situation and PAPs consultation.
Residential/ commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the PAPs to restore affected livelihoods.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/ leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with PAPs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3 months livelihood based on OPL, or as assessed based on income analysis. <p>Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.</p>
		Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of land to original state • Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of land to original state • Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected structure (full or partial taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) at full replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from lost structure • For vulnerable households, provide legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard. • Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. • Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<p>The APs may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the APs. • Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings. • If the market value of the replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation. • If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions. or • Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. In any case, AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The APs may choose between the following alternatives: • Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			Or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the structure by the Project.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)
Trees		Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation will be made at the replacement value (RV) of the trees. Fruit-bearing trees; if the tree is at or near fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market values of the fruit produce for 3 seasons will be paid. The project developer will re-plant the trees with a ratio of 1:5.
3. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All PAPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will provide logistic support to all eligible PAPs in relocation of affected structures whether project based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the APs. If project based relocation, APs will be provided with fully functional public services and facilities including school, health centre, community centre, electricity, water supply and sewage and irrigation facility with their long term operation and maintenance planned and agreed. The graveyard and shrine will be shifted/protected with the consent of religious persons, APCs and local people.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All PAPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If PAPs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation (in cash or kind as agreed with PAPs) to all eligible APs, squatters and encroachers. For residential and commercial structure the project developer will pay the amount depending upon the situation on ground as per its value.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lump sum amount, as agreed between the APs and project team, to assist the PAPs in renting house for a negotiated period of time.
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case to case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to inflation adjusted official poverty line, whichever is higher.
Arable, residential and commercial land and structures	All types of structures	All PAPs titled/untitled losing land & structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional cash compensation of 15% as solarium over and above the BOR compensation price as compulsory land acquisition charges. Payment of any price differential or top-up based on replacement cost study.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
4. INCOME RESTORATION			
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to Resettlement or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or at least inflation adjusted OPL.
	Permanent business loss due to Resettlement without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for one 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or at least inflation adjusted OPL And Provision of re-training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish PAPs in alternative income generation activity
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to Resettlement or construction activities	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type, or at least inflation adjusted OPL. If required by Pakistan’s labor laws and regulations/codes, the compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by EA/relevant government official.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Permanent employment loss due to Resettlement without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 3-6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type, or at least inflation adjusted OPL. • If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector <p>And</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of re-training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish PAPs in alternative income generation activity
5. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix
6. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable PAPs including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for organizational/logistical support to establish APs in alternative income generation activity.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		children, and indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence allowance equal to 3 months of official poverty line, and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RAPs based on income analysis and consultations with PAPs. Preferential selection for project related employment.
	Loss of land	All vulnerable PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping and preparation of compensation agreements
	Loss of structure	All vulnerable PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in construction of new structure Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new structure Assistance with administrative process of registration of property and preparation of compensation agreements Assistance with transition to relocation site
	Temporary land acquisition	All vulnerable PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential treatment to avoid or mitigate as quickly as possible Provision of access to land and residence suitable to disabled and elderly PAPs
Women	Loss of land and structures	Titled or recognized female owners of land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titling of replacement land and structures in female owner's name Cash compensation at full replacement cost paid directly to female owners
	Loss of livelihood	Female livelihood losers directly affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation paid directly to female livelihood loser

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Updating of RPF	Unanticipated impacts and negotiated changes to entitlements	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To be determined in accordance with the Involuntary Resettlement requirements of the World Bank's OP 4.12 and local legal framework• RPF and specific subproject RAPs to be updated and disclosed on World Bank website• Standards of this RPF not to be lowered

Chapter 5 Assessment of Relocation and/or Resettlement Impacts

5.1. Resettlement Impacts of the Project

The project impacts will be ascertained based on the final engineering designs and delineated Right of Ways (RoW) for subprojects. Though no land acquisition is envisaged under the project, however, it is expected that a number of people will experience varying levels of economic displacement owing to project execution. Some small scale and temporary land acquisition cannot be ruled out. The Project aims to not dislocate or dismantle any existing structures as far as possible.

No permanent structures will be removed in the course of civil works. Impacts are foreseen mainly on mobile vendors and squatters operating on the road itself or on footpaths. The squatters with permanent fixed structures will not be disturbed. Religious sensitive places like tomb of Baba Syed Nazar Hussain Shah Noorani that is located in the median of the road at Korangi will also not be disturbed as a result of proposed interventions. However, temporary land acquisition may be involved for establishment of construction camp.

5.2. Salient Features of the Project Areas

The salient features of the project area based on the preliminary field surveys are reported below. A detailed baseline data collection will be carried out as part of each RAP or ARAP preparation.

- The livelihood of the people is mainly linked with commercial activities carried out in the project areas. Only a few people are employed in government or private sectors. An estimated average monthly income of the households is about PKR 20,000. The people in the Korangi area are reported to be from lower income group as compared to Pakistan Chowk/Sadar and Malir area.
- A very large number of people are concentrated in Pakistan Chowk/Saddar area during work and business hours resulting in severe traffic congestion. Despite the ban placed by traffic police on most of the streets, vehicles are parked on the street encroaching one lane of the road and resulting in traffic congestion. The area also experiences quite heavy pedestrian movement.
- Korangi area is considered as industrial hub with industrial activity. On the roads of Korangi, heavy traffic maneuvering is observed during business hours. Also during peak hours, industrial workers and laborer's vehicles travel on the wide streets of Korangi. This

area lacks natural vegetation but the road islands (medians) are encroached by businesses such as plant nurseries.

- Shah Faisal zone is considered to be a residential area which predominantly houses labor class working in Korangi and Landhi industrial areas.
- The women of the project area are trying their utmost to participate in the income earning activities with their male counterparts. The women of the project area are involved in private and government sectors; however, most of the women undertake embroidery and stitching work at their home.

5.3. Detailed Resettlement Impact Assessment for Subprojects

In the preparation of RAPs/ARAPs for each subproject with relocation and/or resettlement impacts under the KNIP, a detailed assessment of relocation and/or resettlement and its social impacts will be carried out, including an initial screening and categorization of impacts, a census of PAPs with an inventory of lost assets (ILA), a socio-economic baseline survey (SES), a detailed measurement survey (DMS) and valuation of lost assets (VLA). Depending on the progress of the technical design of subproject facilities, the assessment of relocation and/or resettlement impacts will be based on an estimate of asset losses. If exact alignments/locations are not yet known, a draft RAP will be prepared to be updated at a later stage; otherwise, if detailed engineering design is available, comprehensive and accurate measurements of actual impacts will be undertaken and a final RAP/ARAP will be prepared.

5.3.1. Social Screening

In accordance with this RPF, each sub-project will be screened for overall expected relocation and/or resettlement impacts once the engineering design is complete and footprint of the subproject is known. The screening will include a screening and categorization form (Annex-G), classifying the significance of impact and elaborating relocation and/or resettlement requirements (if any). The detail is as follows:

- Social impacts will be screened at the beginning of the sub-project preparation.
- The impacts that may occur will be recorded in the Form, which will be used for the subsequent design of the sub-project to avoid or minimize impacts.
- The completed Form will be attached to the sub-project proposal.
- The impact category of each sub-project will be determined on the basis of the number of persons experiencing major impacts and nature of these impacts.
- Where resettlement or impact on livelihoods is expected to take place, a RAP or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) will be prepared in line with the RPF.
- The sub-project with significant resettlement impacts, i.e., 20 households or more persons are expected to experience impacts, a full Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared.

- An abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared in case less than 20 households experience the impacts of project, and
- If no RAP/ARAP is required, any social impacts and their mitigation will be addressed through Environment and Social Management Plan for the subproject.

5.3.2. Census of Displaced Persons and Inventory of Losses (IOL)

At the beginning of the preparation of the census and Inventory of Losses (IOLs), PIU's resettlement staff will work closely with design engineers in the field to minimize relocation and/ or resettlement impact as much as technically feasible. The subproject RAPs, prepared by the RAP consultants, will contain a statement describing the efforts made to minimize relocation and/ or resettlement impacts. The RAP consultants, in cooperation with the concerned land administration officials (where applicable), will also prepare resettlement impact maps showing the alignment/location of subproject facilities and, the boundaries of properties so the affected land and structures can be identified. These maps will be included in each subproject RAP/ARAP. Where required, land administration officials will also be requested to provide existing records for the PAPs and losses. Based on these records and the relocation and/or resettlement impact maps, the consultants will undertake the census and inventory of losses in consultation with PAPs at each affected property.

Using a questionnaire, a census will be undertaken to enumerate all physically and economically affected persons in a subproject, including all affected households, and, if applicable, affected enterprises. Affected community assets will also be recorded by interviewing relevant officials/personnel. The census questionnaire will record the size and members of an affected household, its project affected assets with estimated sizes and associated property status, as well as income sources (business, employment). In addition, a limited number of socio-economic characteristics of the affected households, such as ethnicity, gender, age and education of its members, head of household, total income and its sources, as well as vulnerability in terms of poverty, age, disabilities and gender of household head, will be recorded. The census will also inquire into the compensation preferences and expectations of each affected household.

The data on affected assets will be used to prepare a quantitative Inventory of Losses (IOLs) as part of the relocation and/or resettlement impact database, including immovable property (buildings and other structures), and income losses. The IOL will be corroborated or updated with information from relevant government sources, such as offices in charge of land administration and property registration. If necessary, outdated official records will be updated according to the current status of the PAP's assets.

If the relocation and/ or resettlement impact assessment is based on the feasibility design of a subproject, a preliminary project impact assessment and asset valuation will be prepared based on estimated impacts. The data from the census and Inventory of Losses are presented

in the section on the scope of relocation and/ or resettlement impacts in aggregate form, and for each individual household or legal entity in the annex of each RAP. The census of 100% PAPs and IOL will be carried out by the RAP consultants engaged by PIU.

In each subproject, PIU will publically announce an eligibility cut-off date at the beginning of the census and notify the PAPs about the relocation and/or Resettlement impact of the project. **No person/s moving into the project area after the cut-of date will be eligible for compensation of any kind.**

5.3.3. Socio-economic survey (SES)

The RAP consultants will carry out a socio-economic baseline survey for each subproject RAP to obtain a detailed understanding of the social and economic conditions of the PAPs and to provide baseline data for the monitoring of the implementation of the RAP and the impacts of the project.

As appropriate, a combination of research methods will be used, including a quantitative sample survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and a walkthrough to observe the area in which the PAPs live and work, in addition to a desk study of relevant secondary sources from official records and statistics, as well as academic and other subject matter related reports.

The sample size for the survey will depend on the size of the total population of displaced persons in a subproject. If the total population of PAPs is large, i.e. above 100 households, a sample of 10 percent of all and 20 percent of significantly affected persons is appropriate. A smaller displaced population requires the sampling of a larger percentage. Sampling will be a combination of purposive selection of specific groups in the population from various affected locations and random selection within these groups.

The key variables covered in the surveys and qualitative interviews will include (i) demography; (ii) social organization; (iii) income and assets; (iv) occupational structure; (v) access to public services; and (vi) personal property. All data collection and presentation needs to be disaggregated by gender and other relevant social characteristics, depending on the social groups of concern (for example Indigenous People, ethnic or vulnerable groups). The subproject RAP will report on the findings of the SES and provides observations on the wider social, economic and cultural context of the PAPs. Special attention will be paid to possible previous or future occurrence of displacement due to relocation and/ or resettlement among the communities of the PAPs.

5.3.4. Detailed measurement survey (DMS) and Inventory of Losses (IOL)

The detailed measurement survey (DMS) and inventory of Losses (IOL) provide an exact quantification and inventory of losses due to the relocation and/ or resettlement impacts of a subproject. They will be carried out by the RAP consultants in collaboration with qualified

appraisers of the relevant departments, certified companies, individuals and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) certified in measurement of the inventory. A third-party with expertise in valuation may be engaged to observe and verify or undertake the DMS and IOL process. The census of PAPs, IOL and relocation and/ or resettlement impact maps guide the preparation of the DMS and IOL.

The DMS determines the exact size, type, and quality of each asset identified in the IOL. Existing records in land and property registries are referred to where applicable, but field measurements will be carried out to verify exact quantities. The DMS covers all types of land, structures, and businesses, and also identifies their property status. It is carried out in the presence of the PAPs owning and/or using the assets concerned, who confirm the results of the DMS with their signature. In case of a dispute, the subproject's resettlement specialist will seek to resolve disagreements or the issue is referred to the Grievance Redress Mechanism. The DMS will also identify income losses of displaced businesses and their employees, based on official records, including contracts, tax records, and accounts.

The IOL will assess the value of all lost assets according to the principle of replacement cost and other provisions in the chapter on eligibility and entitlements of this RPF. Thus, the lost assets of PAPs will be replaced either in cash or in kind. This requires that the exact quantity, type and quality of losses and jobs identified by the DMS and an accurate value constituting full replacement cost be assessed. RPF indicates the agreed definition of replacement cost as involving fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments, if any, without depreciation. Each RAP will specify the procedures and explain the assessment methodologies used in the IOL for a subproject under this project/facility.

5.4. Resettlement Processing Requirements

5.4.1. Resettlement Specific Requirements

Based on the World Bank Operational Policies, the Project is expected to meet the following procedures on resettlement.

5.4.1.1. Social Impact Screening and Assessment

Screening, categorization and gender sensitivity analyses are integral to resettlement and social impact assessment. A resettlement and social screening will be undertaken for each proposed subproject once engineering plans are ready to assess the impacts on people. This screening will assess if social impacts necessitate the preparation of a RAP or an ARAP.

5.4.2. RAP Preparation and Implementation

RAPs preparation activities will be initiated as part of the preparation of each sub-project appraisal. Each RAP/ARAP will be prepared after the completion of detailed design once

screening has established that the subproject will lead to involuntary resettlement and/or relocations as well as impacts on livelihoods.

See **Annex A** for an outline of RAP preparation and implementation tasks.

5.4.2.1. Condition for award of civil works contract

Once a final RAP/ARAP has been prepared, approved by World Bank and disclosed for each subproject, award of civil works contracts for each subproject can take place. This will include preparation of final resettlement impacts, final census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), final inventory survey of affected assets and final compensation rates which meet the requirement of full replacement costs.

5.4.2.2. Condition for commencement of civil works

The full implementation of each RAP/ARAP for a subproject with relocation and/or resettlement impacts, as confirmed by M&E Consultant and approved by World Bank will be a condition for commencement of civil works and the provision of a notice to proceed to contractors. The completion status must clearly include (i) disbursement of compensation to PAPs at full replacement costs for project components; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement action plan that have been provided; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood restoration and rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget. Once the RAP has been implemented, PAPs will vacate the area and a certificate will be issued to state that the area is now clear for civil works to begin.

5.4.3. Impact on Vulnerable Affected Persons

To identify vulnerable persons and their households, the following vulnerability indicators have been established. Vulnerable households exhibit one or a combination of the following conditions:

- i. Monthly per capita income is equal to or less than the official poverty line or less.
- ii. Elderly and or female headed household with/without children/others contributing/not contributing income, or income below poverty line.
- iii. Elderly head of household without children/others contributing income.
- iv. Disabled persons of household without children/others are contributing income.
- v. Project affected disabled persons either contributing or not contributing income.

Vulnerable households and the specific resettlement and relocation impacts on their livelihood will be identified in the census and socio-economic survey for each subproject and indicated in each RAP/ARAP. The displaced vulnerable persons will be consulted and measures for the rehabilitation and enhancement of their livelihood will be provided to safeguard against impoverishment and to reduce their vulnerability. Where required, the applicable planning of income restoration measures for vulnerable will be added.

5.4.4. Impacts on Women

Resettlement impacts on women, especially on female headed and other vulnerable households, are likely to be expected especially due to restriction on mobility during and after construction work. However, these impacts (gender disaggregated) would need to be recorded during consultations with women and affected numbers should be clearly listed. Mitigation measures should be in place to overcome these impacts on women.

5.5. Rationale for Gender Action Plans (GAP)

Women hold key economic roles in project areas and engage in a wide range of income generating activities in the marketing sector. However, with less voice, visibility and skills, women are more vulnerable to project impact, which negatively affects their livelihoods. Planning and implementation of Social Development/ Safeguards will pay particular attention to ensure that women are adequately included in relocation and/ or Resettlement process and are given special attention in delivery of fair and timely compensation and support to the women. In order to ensure this, PIU will also prepare gender action plans (GAP) for the sub-projects and would take the following actions in this regard:

- i. Inclusion of women in the impact enumerators;
- ii. Conduct of gender-disaggregated PAP's census and impacts assessments to pinpoint how many women are likely to be affected by the Project and establish their pre-Project conditions;
- iii. Inclusion of women as major participants in the consultation processes;
- iv. Emphasize the effect of Resettlement impacts on women in monitoring and evaluation of RAP;
- v. Joint registration of land use rights in the names of husband and wife in instances where households are allocated alternative agricultural and/or residential land;
- vi. Joint payment of resettlement allowances and relocation assistance;
- vii. Use of participation / consultation strategies that encourage the involvement of women, ethnic minorities and poor households in resettlement planning and implementation;
- viii. Gender responsive grievance redress mechanism;
- ix. Give women and poor access to project related employment opportunities;
- x. When possible, include women government officials in the coordinating committees to facilitate RAP preparation and implementation;
- xi. Prepare and implement Gender Action Plans (GAP).

Chapter 6 Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure

6.1. Consultation and Participation Strategy

For each subproject, PIU will implement a comprehensive consultation, participation and information disclosure strategy to ensure the PAPs are meaningfully consulted in relocation and/or resettlement process; their views and concerns are fully taken into account, and appropriate steps taken to resolve them. The consultations will involve the Project Affected Persons and other relevant stakeholders including community leaders host communities, civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations, district government, project staff and consultants.

The RAPs will provide a stakeholder analysis of all persons who are directly or indirectly involved in the project, including PAPs, project and related government staff, and host communities, and determine the need for consultation, participation and information. The consultation is an ongoing process, which starts with field investigations for the design of the project alignment, through preparation of draft RAP, its implementation and monitoring, and ends after the final evaluation of RAP implementation.

Formal consultation meetings will be held with all PAPs, and will also include participation from project Resettlement staff and consultants, district revenue officials as well as representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) or Non-governmental organizations (NGO) and other pertinent stakeholders. The draft RAPs, based on the results of consultations and impact surveys in the field, will be disclosed. In particular the PAPs will be informed about their rights and obligations, the institutional arrangements, the procedures which need to be followed, and the grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Under the GRM, Grievance Redress Committees at subprojects' levels will be formed. The structure of GRC will be detailed in RAP. Two tiered structures (Grievance Redress Committees, one at each subproject level while other at Implementing Agency level, will be formed.

During RAP preparation, the official eligibility cut-off date for the subproject will be announced at every meeting with PAPs. Every revision and update of the draft RAP requires a new disclosure and consultation meeting with PAPs. Any critical issue and complaint will be raised, discussed and resolved, if possible, at these meetings.

Separate meetings with women and vulnerable PAPs will be held so their voices are not constrained by those of men and powerful sections of the PAP communities. In addition, individual meetings and focus group discussions (FGD) will be held formally and informally, as and when the opportunity or need arises during field activities, such as census, IOL, SES, DMS.

P&D will arrange joint field inspections of affected land and structures and of relocation sites among PAPs and subproject staff and relevant government staff and other stakeholders to physically inspect and verify impacts, and to ascertain the state of suitability and readiness of relocation sites (where required). Individual negotiation meetings will be held with PAPs, as necessary, to resolve any disagreements and reach individual agreements.

The consultation meetings will be recorded and documented comprehensively, including signed attendance lists, photographs and minutes of the key issues addressed and agreements reached, observations made in the field, and outstanding issues in need of being addressed. The consultations will be documented in the RAPs with consultation records appended. This information will be updated for each RAP update and will also be continued in the resettlement monitoring reports of the M&E consultants.

The PIU's resettlement staff and consultants will prepare a resettlement information booklet for all PAPs in Urdu with concise information on all of the key aspects of the resettlement process of a subproject, such as project description, legal framework, institutional arrangements, grievance mechanism, general eligibility and entitlement provisions, assessment of impacts, and the timing of resettlement activities. The booklet will be updated with every RAP update. In addition, the cut-off date and other information on relevant issues will be disclosed/publicized to PAPs and other stakeholders in the project area through leaflets and brochures (in Urdu) made available at project and relevant government offices. All information dissemination will be made in English and Urdu. For illiterate PAPs oral and/or pictorial means of communication will be used.

After reaching mutual agreement on the RAPs in the formal consultation meetings, the draft and final RAPs endorsed by the government will be disclosed on the World Bank website. All detailed specific information for displaced persons and their households will be kept anonymous in publically disclosed documents by omitting their names. However, PIU will maintain a computerized database of project-specific resettlement impacts and lists of all the PAPs with inventory of losses by types. This computerized database will be updated and maintained in a retrievable system and made available to the independent RAP monitoring agency and World Bank, as and when required, to enable internal/external monitoring to ensure transparency of information.

During internal monitoring of RAP, the PIU's resettlement staff and PSCMC will carry out individual and focus group meetings with the PAPs to record the process and impact of RAP implementation for each subproject. For larger subprojects, the M&E consultants will also carry out individual and focus group meetings as well as quantitative surveys.

6.1.1. Disclosure

The approved RPF and RAPs (draft and final) will need to be translated into Urdu and disclosed to the PAPs and placed in accessible places and in a form understandable to PAPs and other

stakeholders. The RPF and RAPs will also be disclosed in English and Urdu on World Bank and PIU's websites before appraisal of the project.

Any corrective action plan, if required, prepared during the project implementation will also be disclosed to PAPs. Internal/external monitoring reports of RAP implementation will be disclosed to the PAPs.

RPF and ESMF consultants in coloration with DGUPSP organized two consultative workshops on December 28-29, 2016, where the key stakeholders were invited. The purpose of the workshop was to give awareness to the stakeholders about the project, detail design specifically the social and environment safeguards including Policy frameworks, its components and modus operandi. The participants were from the local governments, NGOs, Consultants and members from the civil society. The participants took keen interest in the workshop and raised various questions on the design and execution of the projects. Similarly, the compensation and entitlement eligibility criterion for the projected affected persons especially to encroachers in the absence of any compensation policy and provision in the Land Acquisition Act (1894). The questions were fully addressed by the facilitators. The stakeholders who were not able to attend these workshops were consulted separately and details are given in **Annex-7**.

Chapter 7 Implementation Arrangements

The implementation arrangement, and roles and responsibilities for the planning, implementation and supervision of resettlement functions, described in this RPF, involve a number of institutional actors which are defined below.

7.1. Project Implementation Unit

The PIU will overall be responsible for resettlement functions including preparation, implementation, financing and supervision of all relocation and/ or resettlement and social development tasks and cross-agency coordination. For this purpose, the following specialists are proposed within PIU:

- One Resettlement Specialist
- One Social Scientist
- One Labor Specialist
- One Gender specialist.

The PIU will have ultimate responsibility for the preparation and implementation of RAPs and coordinate with DMCs/KMC. These personnel will also receive and review all quarterly reports and address all queries that are received from the execution agencies and counterpart agencies working in the field and will also coordinate with all other project stakeholders at the PIU level.

7.2. Detail Tasks of Resettlement Personnel of PIU

The overall scope of work of resettlement personnel of PIU includes:

- Screening of the subprojects in term of involuntary resettlement.
- Based on the screening, determine the category of resettlement planning document (ie, RAP or ARAP);
- Preparation of terms of reference (ToRs) for preparing the RAP and ARAP for each subproject
- Engaging and supervising consultants for the preparation of RAPs and ARAPs for each subproject
- Reviewing draft RAPs and ARAPs prepared by the RAP/ARAP consultants and providing comments
- Reviewing and approving the final RAP or ARAP of each subproject
- Disclosure of RAP or ARAP of each subproject
- Supervising PSCMC for the implementation of RAP or ARAP of each subproject

- Establishing the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address and resolve resettlement-related complaints particularly from the PAPs.
- Supporting the PD for engaging the monitoring and evaluation consultants.
- Preparing quarterly progress reports covering resettlement aspects (in addition to other safeguards aspects)
- Supervising and supporting PSCMC in planning and implementing consultations with the stakeholders
- Maintaining liaison with key stakeholders including regulatory agencies and WB.
- Preparation of end-of-the-project report on resettlement aspects.

7.3. Project Supervision and Contract Management Consultants

An engineering firm will be recruited which apart from the engineering staff will also have the resettlement, social and gender staff. They will report to PIU and prepare the implementation program, quality of works, delivery of works, and certify the quantities of work carried out and the payments. They will also help the PIU in project planning and management, quarterly progress reporting, procurement planning, contract management, financial management and overall project management. They will also be tasked to implement the RAPs or ARAPs prepared for each subproject. Their scope of work will include but not be limited to the following:

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

7.4. Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant

The regular monitoring of all project components and activities will be key to successful execution of the project. The PIU will engage an engineering firm for the monitoring and evaluation of the project. The firm apart from the engineering staffs will also have the environment, social, resettlement and gender experts as well. The M&E consultants will be responsible for (a) monitoring of the physical progress; (b) monitoring and evaluation of the project impact; (c) review and supervision of the environmental and social aspects of the project; and (e) provision of guidance to the management in early identification and resolution of the project. The M&E's scope of work related to the resettlement aspects will include but not be limited to the following:

- Monitor and assess the RAP/ARAP preparation as per the approved RPF;
- Monitor and assess the RAP/ARAP implementation as per the approved RAP/ARAP and RPF;
- Monitor and assess the placement of funds at District Collector and PIU for land acquisition and resettlement (where relevant)
- Monitor and assess the disbursement of compensation payments to PAPs.
- Monitor and assess the implementation of livelihood restoration measures
- Monitor the consultations with PAPs for information disclosure;
- Monitor and assess process of PAP identification for compensation;
- Review the institutional setup for the RAP preparation and implementation
- Monitor and assess level of public awareness on RAP policy and provisions
- Review the grievance redress mechanism in term of complaint registration, resolution and level of PAPs satisfaction; and
- Identification of issue for non-compliance followed by the proposed mitigation measures
- Prepare the monthly progress report and quarterly monitoring report
- Issuance of certificate of complete RAP implementation for the commencement of civil work to contractor.

7.5. Other Entities

7.5.1.1. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

Grievance redress committee will be established for addressing conflicts and appeal procedures regarding eligibility and entitlements followed in the implementation of resettlement activities. GRCs will receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It will explain how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and are gender sensitive.

7.5.1.2. District Governments

District-based agencies have jurisdiction over land acquisition and compensation activities. Land acquisition functions rest with Provincial Boards of Revenue represented at District level by the District Officer Revenue (DOR). Other staff members of the Revenue Department, most notably *Quanongo* and *Patwari*, carry out specific roles such as titles identification and verification of the ownership. Functions pertaining to compensation of non-land assets rest on Provincial line agencies and their District level offices. Buildings compensation pertains to the buildings and works department; productive trees compensation pertains to the Department of Agriculture; and the compensation for wood trees losses pertains to the Department of Forestry.

7.5.1.3. Project Affected Persons Committee

The PAPs in each subproject will be encouraged and mobilized by PIU and PSCMC to elect PAPs representatives. This mechanism will facilitate effective communication and information flow among PAPs and with other stakeholders. The PAPs representatives will closely liaise with Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) formed by PIU. In larger subprojects with a relatively high number of PAPs, Project Affected Persons' Committees (PAPCs) will be formed, with several representatives from various subsections of the resettlement impact areas, representing different types of affectedness and from different social and ethnic groups, as applicable, as well as from among men and women. The PAPC will meet monthly or as required by its members, in response to resettlement planning and implementation issues. The PAPs members may elect from among themselves a representative to the GRC or hold elections in a meeting of all subproject PAPs. In subprojects with a very small number of PAPs, one or two GRM representatives may be elected during one of the first consultation meetings.

7.5.1.4. World Bank

World Bank will review and approve all RAPs to ensure their responsiveness to WB's safeguards requirements. In cases where these do not meet World Bank's requirements, additional assessment and improvement of the RAPs will be undertaken. World Bank will also conduct periodic social safeguards reviews, to verify that resettlement planning and implementation is being carried out as agreed in this RPF and the RAPs.

7.6. Summary of Implementation Arrangements

The roles and responsibilities of the key resettlement personnel/entities are summarized in **Table 4** and shown in **Figure 3**.

Table 4: Implementation Framework and Responsibilities

	Position	Responsibilities
1.	Project Director (PD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PD will be overall responsible for ensuring the RPF (and RAPs/ARAPs) compliance throughout the project - PD will ensure transparent and cost effective implementation and monitoring of RPF, RAPs, and ARAPs. - PD can engage other specialists and/or firms to carry out external monitoring if deemed necessary at any stage
2.	Resettlement Specialist	<p>The Resettlement Specialist will be responsible for ensuring the updating, implementation and monitoring of RPF, RAPs, and ARAPs with the coordination of district administration, Revenue Department and other line departments. He/She will have responsibility for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leading the resettlement personnel of PIU to carry out screening of each subproject, preparation of ToRs for RAPs and ARAPs of each subproject, selecting consultants for RAP/ARAP preparation, reviewing draft RAPs and ARAPs; and approving final RAPs and ARAPs - Guiding and supervising PSCMC for RAP/ARAP implementation, - Participate in monthly meetings to review the progress regarding RAP implementation as per the schedule given in this resettlement plan. - Plan and participate in meaningful/ informed consultations participation with PAPs - Oversee the GRM functioning - Guide monitoring arrangements of RAP - Lead and guide capacity building and training on resettlement process - Liaise with relevant authorities
3.	Social Development Specialist	<p>He/She will assist the Resettlement Specialist in all aspects of RAP implementation. He/She will also be responsible for social aspects/mitigation under ESMPs. Responsibilities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in screening of each subproject, preparation of ToRs for RAPs and ARAPs of each subproject, selecting consultants for RAP/ARAP preparation, reviewing draft RAPs and ARAPs particularly the baseline data, social/resettlement impacts; and approving final RAPs and ARAPs - supervising PSCMC for RAP/ARAP implementation, - Participate in monthly meetings to review the progress regarding RAP implementation as per the schedule given in this resettlement plan. - Participate in meaningful/ informed consultations participation with PAPs - Supervise the GRM functioning, facilitate resolution of grievances. - Supervise RAP/ARAP monitoring activities - Carry out capacity building and training on resettlement process.
4.	Labor Specialist	<p>The key responsibilities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oversee all aspects of labor employment under the project

	Position	Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure compliance with labor laws through conducting labor audits. - producing reports for PIU - Ensure health and safety issues of labors are addressed - Overseeing the management of contractor labor relations - Overseeing the issue between labor and contractor - Facilitating collective bargaining agreements with the PIU and contractor - Managing grievance procedures to handle labor related complaints
5.	Communication Specialist	<p>Communication Specialist will be overall responsible for the project's communication and outreach activities. The key responsibilities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation and translation of RAPs into local languages of relevant and clear information and dissemination material; - Distribution of easily understood information to all APs; - Communication through locally relevant channels; - Liaison with relevant local government departments and other agencies; and - Participate in NGO meetings to inform them about the work and explore possible areas of synergy with the community level work
6.	Gender Specialist	<p>The key responsibilities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of gender disaggregated socio-economic baseline information for each sub-project. - Explore ways in which women participate in decisions related to the sub-project designing, implementation and monitoring and resettlement planning - Undertaking consultation with the female community members in the sub-project areas. - To establish measureable gender-related targets and indicators for sub-projects - To design, capacity building, education and training in a gender-sensitive manner - To ensure that gender issues are integrated in RAPs and ESMPs - Ensure that women headed households have received their compensation payment including the support assistance (through allowance) - Establish a method for gender-focused and disaggregated monitoring and evaluation of the sub-projects
7.	Project Supervision & Contract Management Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist the PIU in project screening in term of involuntary resettlement; - Implement the RAPs or ARAP of each subproject - Updating the census of PAPs linked with subproject impacts by type, category and severance and prepare the compensation packages on individual basis;

	Position	Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribute the notices to the entitled PAPs regarding their payment of compensation - Provide proper guidance to PAPs for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility and entitlement - Facilitate the PAPs in compensation payment through the completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments like payment vouchers, opening of bank account and formation of CNIC, etc.; - Facilitate the PAPs in term of resolving the legal and administrative impediments for the compensation payment; - Help the PAPs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRCs; - Conduct the community consultation and disclosure process throughout the project cycle; - Assist PIU in the preparation of progress reports for the project.
8.	Monitoring & Evaluation Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor and assess the RAP/ARAP preparation as per the approved RPF; - Monitor and assess the RAP/ARAP implementation as per the approved RAP/ARAP and RPF; - Monitor and assess the placement of funds at District Collector and PIU for land acquisition and resettlement (where relevant) - Monitor and assess the disbursement of compensation payments to PAPs. - Monitor and assess the implementation of livelihood restoration measures - Monitor the consultations with PAPs for information disclosure; - Monitor and assess process of PAP identification for compensation; - Review the institutional setup for the RAP preparation and implementation - Monitor and assess level of public awareness on RAP policy and provisions - Review the grievance redress mechanism in term of complaint registration, resolution and level of PAPs satisfaction; and - Identification of issue for non-compliance followed by the proposed mitigation measures - Prepare the monthly progress report and quarterly monitoring report - Issuance of certificate of complete RAP implementation for the commencement of civil work to contractor.

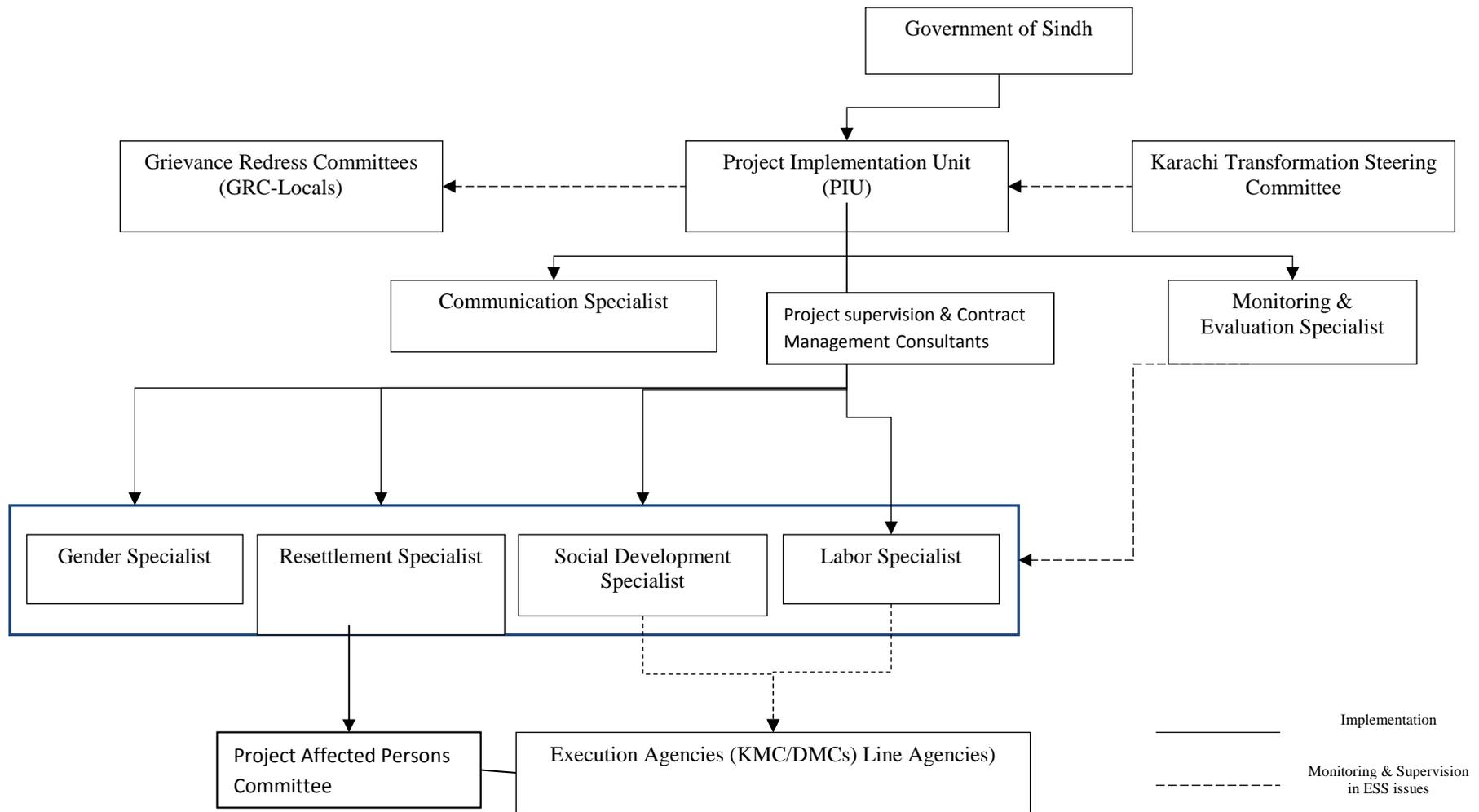


Figure 1: Overall RPF Implementation Framework

7.7. Resettlement Implementation Procedure

The step-wise procedure for the implementation of the present RPF is described in the **Table 5** below.

Table 5: Implementation Procedure

	Description	Responsibility	Timing
Step 1	Screening of each subproject for resettlement impacts	PIU	As soon as a subproject is identified.
Step 2	Determining the appropriate safeguard instrument (RAP or ARAP) to be prepared	PIU	Once the subproject design is in advance stage
Step 3	Preparation of ToRs for RAP or ARAP	PIU	Once the subproject design is finalized
Step 4	Engaging consultants for the preparation of RAP or ARAP	PIU	After the approval of subproject
Step 5	Preparation RAP or ARAP (activities involved: initial survey of the subproject area; assessing the resettlement impacts; identification of PAPs; census survey; valuation of assets/livelihoods to be impacted; determination of compensation for each PAP; estimation of total resettlement budget; consultations with stakeholders particularly PAPs; and compilation of draft RAP/ARAP).	RAP/ARAP consultants	After contract award for ARP/ARAP preparation
Step 6	Review of draft RAP or ARAP	PIU	Within one week of the availability of draft RAP or ARAP
Step 7	Finalization of RAP or ARAP	RAP/ARAP consultants	Within in one week of comments provided by PIU
Step 8	Approval of RAP or ARAP	PIU	Within one week of receiving final document.
Step 9	RAP or ARAP implementation (steps involved: confirmation of PAPs and the associated resettlement impacts; finalization of compensation amount; completing documentation requirements for making the payments; payment of compensation; addressing and resolving grievances; continued	PSCMC	Before the physical implementation of subproject

	Description	Responsibility	Timing
	consultations and liaison with PAPs and other key stakeholders; complete documentation and reporting)		
Step 10	Land clearance and issuance of certificate for civil works commencement	PIU and PSC	After RAP implementation
Step 11	Consultation with PAPs and other stakeholders	PIU and PSCMC	Throughout the project duration
Step 13	Engaging M&EC	PIU	Before implementation of first RAP/ARAP
Step 14	Monitoring of RPA/ARAP implementation	M&EC	During RAP/ARAP implementation
Step 15	Third Party Monitoring (TPM)	TPM Consultants	On six monthly basis
Step 16	Evaluation of post-project impacts on PAPs	M&EC	Three months after implementation of each subproject.
Step 17	RPF Completion Report	PIU	Within three months of implementation of last RAP or ARAP.

Chapter 8 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to address grievances arising from social and resettlement impacts. This RPF provides the structure, roles and functions of the GRM. These will be further specified in each subproject-specific RAP/ARAP. The purpose of the GRM with regard to resettlement is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of this RPF and the related subproject RAPs and ARAPs.

In order to prevent grievances arising from the subproject, PIU will seek to prepare and implement RAPs in accordance with this RPF and to identify and resolve potential issues and problems through a strong consultation, participation and information disclosure strategy. Nevertheless, it may be expected that some problems cannot be resolved through these actions and therefore PAPs require an accessible and effective GRM. Each subproject will put in place its GRM structures from the beginning of its implementation, i.e. as soon as activities for detailed project design and preparation or finalization of RAPs commence.

Problems expected to be addressed by a GRM during the planning or implementation of subproject RAPs are complaints about (i) the location of the project alignment and requests to avoid specific affected assets, (ii) the omission of some PAPs in a census, (iii) the identification, measurement and valuation of losses, (iv) the assessment and disbursement of compensation relative to entitlements stipulated in a RAP, (v) disputes about ownership of affected assets, (vi) delays in compensation payments, relocation activities or livelihood restoration measures, (vii) design and completion of relocation sites and facilities, or (viii) the adequacy and appropriateness of income restoration measures, among others. The GRM in this RPF is tasked to address any grievances arising from Resettlement from any PAP. Special care will be taken to make the GRM accessible to vulnerable persons, including the poor, elderly, handicapped, female heads of households, as well as women and members of ethnic minorities in general. Each RAP will indicate specific mechanisms to ensure accessibility for specific groups of PAPs.

The GRM will be set up with a two-tiered structure; one at PIU level and another at the field level enabling immediate local responses to grievances and higher-level review addressing more difficult cases not resolved at the PIU or local level. To ensure that all geographic reaches and relevant administrative units involved in the project are covered, the GRM will set up (i) a local mechanism in each affected site level with grievance redress focal points; (ii) a grievance redress committee (GRC) at PIU and levels, as applicable and useful. **Table 5** provides an overview of the structure and functioning of a typical GRM.

In accordance with the above GRM mechanism, adequate grievance mechanism will be available for PAPs having grievances regarding any decision, practice or activity arising from

land or asset assessment, acquisition, compensation, resettlement or rehabilitation or related issues. PAPs will be fully informed of their rights under the statutes i.e. Land Acquisition Act 1894, and World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during disclosure of LAA notifications and other Resettlement information including summary of draft RAPs, consultations throughout RAP preparation and implementation, surveys, and at the time of compensation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be done through careful Resettlement design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the PAPs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the community, the PIU, the LAC and local governments in general.

Any complaints unresolved at site level will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee in the PIU by the social mobilizers or the complainant him/herself. The complaints received will be properly recorded and documented at PIU by a designated staff in the Complaint Register. The information recorded in the Register will include date of the complaint, particulars of the complainant, description of the grievance, actions/steps taken/to be taken to resolve the complaint at site level, the person responsible to take the action, follow up requirements and the target date for the implementation of the mitigation measure. The register will also record the actual measures taken to mitigate these concerns. The aggrieved PAPs will be kept informed about the actions on his complaint. He/she will be facilitated/ paid by the project to participate in the proceedings at different levels of grievance resolution process.

For complaints related to environment issue the PIU will refer these to Supervision Consultant to resolve. The complaints and grievances will be addressed through the process as described in **Table 6** below.

Table 6: Grievance Resolution Process

Grievance Resolution Process
<u>First Tier of GRM:</u> At site level, the social mobilizers (male and female) will be assigned to maintain regular contact with the PAPCs and to be the first line of contact on issues related to relocation and/ or Resettlement.
The social mobilizers will facilitate formation of PAPCs at site level. The PAPCs will comprise the representatives of PAPs at site level.
Any complaints at site level will be recorded by the social mobilizer, investigated by the social mobilizer, and if possible resolved at the site with the assistance of the PIU within seven days.

Grievance Resolution Process

Second Tier of GRM: Any complaint which cannot be resolved at the site level will be forwarded by the social mobilizer or directly by the complainant to the Grievance Redress Committee at the PIU level. The GRC at PIU will designate a staff member to receive complaints, register them in the complaints register and process them within the PIU. The GRC will hear the aggrieved PAPs and will seek information from others such as PSCMC to resolve the case if possible. The GRC will take decision on the complaint within seven days of the receipt of complaint at PIU. Any solution or decision must comply with the RAP/ARAP. The GRC will comprise PIU's Deputy Project Director (Head), a personnel of PIU (Member), representatives of concerned department (Member), and PAP or a representative of PAPs/PAPC. The GRC will be officially notified by the PIU.

Measure outside the GRM: Should the grievance redress system or arbitration fail to satisfy the PAP, he/she can submit the case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894). However, where law permits, the PAPs can access to the courts of law without involving the GRM.

Chapter 9 Monitoring and Evaluation

9.1. Objectives of M&E

The objective of the M&E system presented herein is not only to assist in maximizing benefits of the resettlement packages to the PAPs but also enhance the delivery capacity of PIU with regard to resettlement implementation. Further, the system will serve as a tool to ensure timely and fair delivery of PAPs' entitlements.

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

Monitoring and evaluation mechanism of resettlement related operations involves a two-pronged approach. Monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to PIU and to assess the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation. Internal monitoring will be carried out by Internal Monitoring Executing Agency at two consecutive stages of the process of RAP implementation: preparatory stage and rehabilitation stage.

9.2. Monitoring Phase

Before commencing the relocation of the PAPs, monitoring is required on the process of establishing the resettlement unit, budget management, consultation with APs for information dissemination on payments of entitlement and their participation in the implementation process. The key elements to be monitored are:

- Consultation of PAPs for information disclosure;
- Process of PAP identification for compensation;
- Budget disbursement;
- Institutional capacity building

9.3. M&E Indicators

Benchmarks relating to monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation are as follows:

- Land acquisition as compared to schedule.
- Disbursement of compensation payments to PAPs.

- Functioning of grievance redress mechanism.
- Establishment of infrastructure and other facilities in project-managed resettlement areas;
- Implementation of livelihood restoration measures.

Indicators presented below have been prepared with due regard to above bench marks and are to be used in monitoring the implementation process with regard to compliance to the RAP policy. The essential indicators to be monitored are the specific activities and the entitlement matrix contents. **Table 7** includes indicative indicators for achievement of the objectives. Additional indicators will be chosen in consultation with the safeguard team during the early phase of monitoring.

Table 7: Indicators to be considered in M&E

Process Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of PIU with resettlement staff • Training of staff • Placement of funds at District Collector and PIU for land acquisition and resettlement (where applicable and required) • Engaging independent monitoring agency • Procedure of confirming identity of eligible affected persons • Procedure employed in determining loss and entitlements • Development of livelihood and income restoration program • Preparation of disclosure instruments • Information disclosure and consultation events • Formation of GRC and PAPC • Grievance redresses procedures in-place and redress efficiency • Level of public awareness on RAP policy and provisions
Output Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households/PAPs affected/relocated • Number of households/PAPs compensated and assisted • Amount of compensation disbursed • Number of persons employed in construction and project sites • Number of local youth trained under the training programs • Amount of resettlement benefits disbursed • Number of eligible persons identified and receiving training • Number of vulnerable households resettled • Disbursement of Special Packages for vulnerable groups
Resettlement Impact Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in occupation • Changes in income and expenditure • Gender balance and women empowerment • Changes in vulnerable households and women headed households.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes in the quality of life (pre and post-project)• Changes in employment patterns at households level
--	--

9.4. Monitoring Levels

Monitoring of RAP implementation will be carried out at three levels.

First, PIU will conduct regular internal monitoring through its own M&E staff. They will visit the subproject sites on a regular basis and have close interaction with resettlement personnel of PIU, PSCMC, and PAPs.

Second, experienced M&E consultants will be hired by PIU for independent external monitoring of the social/resettlement programs of the Project. This will be carried out on a monthly basis⁴, following the start of RAP/ARAP implementation activities.

The third tier of monitoring will be carried out by the third party monitoring consultants on a six-monthly basis (the frequency can be revised on need basis).

9.5. Participation of PAPs in M & E

Involvement of PAPs in the M&E process would give them a sense of ownership and therefore avoid many problems which could arise during implementation of resettlement activities. While assisting the monitoring activities of the PIU would also be responsible for involvement of the PAPs in the process.

PIU will assist in selecting members from the PAPCs to the monitoring and evaluation team and will keep all PAPCs informed of the monitoring process through provision of monthly reports.

9.6. M&E Consultants

M&E Consultants, experienced in resettlement and rehabilitation of development related displacement will be identified and engaged to conduct the external M&E and reporting of the implementation of the RAP. The M&E Consultants agency is to conduct monthly, quarterly, annual and final evaluation of the RAP implementation and recommend changes if and when necessary to the PIU. The scope of M&E Consultants will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of resettlement under the KNIP (see TOR in **Annex-B**). The Independent Evaluation will assess compliance and evaluation as per **Table 8**.

⁴ The frequency of monitoring visit can be adjusted as per needs.

Table 8: Scope of M&E Consultants

Compliance Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlement policies and compensation • Adequacy and efficiency of organizational mechanism for RAP implementation • Livelihood income restoration of PAPs • Efficiency and PAP satisfaction of grievance redress • Efficiency and transparency of public consultations • Provisions of timely budgetary allocation by for RAP implementation
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs have reestablished/upgraded their livelihoods • PAPS were extended assistance to restore their incomes to pre-project or higher levels.

The M&E Consultants will also peruse the accounting documents used in recording the payments to PAPs. In addition they will undertake a comprehensive annual impact evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the work being undertaken and achievement of objectives.

9.7. Third Party Monitoring Consultants

The TPM Consultants, experienced in resettlement and rehabilitation of development related displacement will be identified and engaged to conduct third party monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the RAP. The TPM Consultants will conduct six-monthly monitoring of the RAP implementation and recommend changes if and when necessary to the PIU. The scope of TPM Consultants will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of resettlement under the KNIP.

9.8. Reporting Requirements

The PSCMC will prepare monthly and quarterly progress reports on resettlement implementation activities with the assistance of the PIU. The M&E Consultants will submit monthly and quarterly review/report to PIU to assist in ascertaining whether resettlement goals have been achieved, and more importantly, whether livelihoods have been restored/enhanced. The reports will include suitable recommendations for improvements. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. The M&E documents will also be publicly available, including posting in project website.

*

Chapter 10 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The PIU will arrange the funds (reflected in the budgeting section of approved RAP) from the Sind Government and ensure to use these funds for the disbursement of compensation payment and other assistances. The Project will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements. The PIU will assist them in identifying additional loss/s of assets during construction and proposing entitlements for such PAPs. The budget revisions will be approved by PIU with the concurrence of the World Bank.

The Project will ensure that land acquisition and resettlement funds are delivered on time to the PIU followed by the District Collector (where applicable). The Project will also ensure that funds for entitlements under the RAP are fully provided to PAPs prior to commencement of civil work. Compensation and resettlement funds will be provided to the PAPs in two separate ways: (i) Compensation under law for acquisition of land and structures will be disbursed through the District Collector; and (ii) Additional assistance for resettlement of PAPs will be disbursed directly by PIU with the assistance of the respective Project Team.

10.1. Management of Resettlement Budget

District Collector is authorized by LAA 1894 to pay compensation to eligible persons for loss of land, structures and trees. Other compensation payments as per the entitlement matrix will be contingent upon payments by District Collector to confirm the identity of the eligible person. These payments will be made by PIU under the supervision and guidance of RU.

Detailed implementation procedural guidelines will be required to implement the RAP at the field level. Both PIU and RU will follow the implementation procedure after it has been approved by PIU if there is no change in cost. Any changes will need to be approved by with concurrence from Bank. The implementation procedure will include definition of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, detail procedure for identification of eligible persons for relocation and/ or resettlement entitlements of the RAP, and preparation of losses and entitlement files of individual AP, processing payments, effecting their disbursement and documentation. PIU with the assistance and guidance of RU will prepare the implementation procedural guidelines.

The implementation guideline will contain details of management aspects and monitoring mechanism. All payment to the displaced persons will be paid by crossed bank cheques. Vouchers on payment will be prepared in triplicate. The Deputy Project Director will sign the

vouchers. Payment will be made and record maintained as per approved implementation guidelines.

AN OUTLINE OF A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

A resettlement plan is required for all projects with involuntary resettlement impacts. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The substantive aspects of the outline will guide the preparation of the resettlement plans, although not necessarily in the order shown.

A. Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements and recommended actions.

B. Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision.

C. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

This section:

- i). identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- ii). describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle;
- iii). describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;
- iv). summarizes the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the resettlement plan;
- v). confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to affected persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and
- vi). describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) and the process for consultation with affected persons during project implementation.

D. Socioeconomic Baseline and Profile of Sub-project Area

This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census survey, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- i). define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected;
- ii). describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;

- iii). discuss the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- iv). identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

E. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and gender sensitive.

F. Legal Framework

This section:

- i). describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and World Bank's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed.
- ii). describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;
- iii). outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided.
- iv). describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

This section:

- i). defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix);
- ii). specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and.
- iii). outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

H. Impact of the Sub-Projects and Proposed Mitigation Measures

This section:

- i). discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
- ii). describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
- iii). summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons;
- iv). Project Impact on gender and vulnerable groups

- v). provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.
- vi). proposed Mitigation Measures to minimize the impacts

I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

This section:

- i). describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);
- ii). describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;
- iii). provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;
- iv). describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;
- v). outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;
- vi). describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
- vii). explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

This section:

- i). identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;
- ii). describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (examples include project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets);
- iii). outlines measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
- iv). describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;
- v). explains gender considerations; and
- vi). describes training programs.

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

This section:

- i). provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during loan implementation.
- ii). describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items).

- iii). includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs.
- iv). includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

L. Institutional Arrangements

This section:

- i). describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the resettlement plan;
- ii). includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if required;
- iii). describes role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management; and
- iv). describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management,

M. Implementation Schedule

This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction, and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

N. Monitoring and Reporting

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the resettlement plan. It specifies arrangements for participation of affected persons in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures.

Terms of Reference for Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant

Objective

An External Monitor Agency/consultant will be hired for the monitoring of implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for KNIP.

Scope of the Work

- Review of the quarterly internal monitoring reports on RAP implementation including, other aspects of project implementation that has relevance for effective RAP implementation
- Review community complaints, grievance redressal methods and system of the project;
- Review of the consultations with the PAPs, community and other stakeholders;
- Review the implementation status of land acquisition and resettlement activities including payments of compensation, entitlements to different eligible groups, adequacy of budget, timeliness and institutional arrangements
- Conduct field surveys including interviews of PAPs, physical verifications/ spot checking, public consultations/ focus group discussion ; Review and propose recommendations on the efforts involved in training, capacity building of concerned officials/staff regarding the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement plan;

The following indicators will be monitored during RAP implementation:

- Land acquired by land use category and the process adopted;
- Number of land owners (PAPs), provided land, trees and non-land based compensation;
- Number of PAPs resettled/ relocated and provided livelihood assistance;
- PAPs shifted to the agreed location and vulnerable PAPs compensated as per the Entitlement Matrix;
- Assess PAPs progress in income restoration and re-establishment of livelihoods,
- Consultations with local communities and targeted stakeholders;
- Number of grievances/ community complaints recorded and redressed;
- Identification of key issues/ conflicts that arise during the implementation of the project;
- Identification of constraints faced during the implementation of RAP by the project management, contractor, land revenue officials and other concerned staff and accordingly suggests remedial measures for corrective action, if required, support the resettlement specialist in preparing a corrective action plan (CAP).

SOCIO ECONOMIC AND RESETTLEMENT SURVEY FOR KARACHI NEIGHBOURHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Date: _____

ID No. _____

1. Identification

1.1 Name of Respondent _____ 1.2 Father's Name _____

1.3 Respondent CNIC No: _____ 1.4 Tribe _____

1.5 Address:

Town: _____

Tehsil: _____ District: _____

Province: _____

1.6 Demographic Profile of Respondent (Children up to 10 yrs (#): M____, FM____=T____)

Sr. No.	Relationship with Respondent (See codes)	Sex Male=1 Female=2	Age (Yrs.)	Education (See Codes)	Name of Business/ Occupation (See Codes)		Income From Business/ Occupation (Rs./ Annum)		Diseases During Last Year (See codes)
					Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary	
1	SELF								
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

*Other: Rent from property, remittances, net sale of items during a year, net income from agriculture etc.

Demographic Codes:

Relationship: 1=Self, 2=Wife, 3=Son, 4=Daughter, 5=Father, 6=Mother, 7=Brother, 8=Sister, 9=Grand Father, 10=Grand Mother, 11=Bhabhi, 12=Nephew, 13=Father-in-Law, 14=Mother-in-Law, 15=Others

Sex: 1=Male, 2=Female

Education: 1= Primary 2= Middle 3= Matric, 4= Intermediate, 5= BA/BSc, 6= MA/MSc, 7=LLB, 8=Engineer, 9=MBBS, 10=Technical Diploma, 11=Dars-e-Nizami, 12=CanRead Quran, 13= Can Insert Signatures, 14= Illiterate,

Occupations: 1=Agriculturist, 2=Shopkeeper, 3= Trader, 4= Govt. Servant, 5=Private Servant, 6=Timber Labour, 7=General Labour, 8=Livestock, 9=Fishing, 10= 8=Driver, 11=Health Related, 12=Educator/Teacher, 13=House-Maid, 14= House Wife, 15=Gone Abroad, 16=Gone out City within Pakistan

Diseases: 1=Diarrhea, 2=Measles, 3=Hepatitis, 4=Typhoid, 5=HIV/AIDS, 6=Polio, 7=Cholera, 8=Tuberculosis, 9=Heart Disease, 10=No Disease,

1.7 Are you member of any Union Council (UC) ____ 1. Yes 2. No

1.8 If yes, which of the following organizations?

i. Religious ____ ii. Political ____ iii. Law & Order ____

iv. Educational (formal/informal) ____

v. Community Organization ____ vi. Local Jirga ____

vii. Youth Organization ____ viii. Any other ____

2. Land Utilization

Land	Acre	Kanal	Marla
Total Area owned			
Total Cultivated Area			
Area Under Rabi(winter) Crops			
Area Under Kharif (summer) Crops			
Uncultivated Area			

Waste land			
Area Under Farm Houses			
Barren Land			

2.1 Cropping Pattern, Yield and Cost

Sr. No.	Major Crops	Area Sown		Av. Production (Kgs)	Price/40 kgs (Rs.)	Total Cost Incurred (Rs.)
		Acre	Kanal			
1	Wheat					
2	Maize					
3	Cotton					
4	Rice					
5	Sugarcane					
6	Orchards					
7	Other (_____)					
8	Grand Total:					

2.2 Land Tenure Status

Owner _____ Tenant _____ Share Cropper _____ Leaser _____

2.3 Land Rent (Rs. / acre) _____

3. Possession of Household Goods

Item	No.	Value (Rs.)	Item	No.	Value (Rs.)
Television			Car		
Washing machine			Van/Pickup		
Geyser			Gas Cylinder		
Electric fan			VCR/DVD Player		
Electric iron			Dish Antenna/Cable Connection		
Sewing machine			Telephone/Mobile		
Radio/tape recorder			Electric Water Pump		
Motor cycle/ scooter			Computer		
Other _____			Other _____		
Total:			Total:		

4. Average Monthly Expenditure on Food and Non-Food Items

4.1 Monthly Expenditure on Food & Non-Food Items (Rs.)

Expenditures on Food Items

Sr. No.	Item	Qty. / Month	Expenditure (Rs.)
1.	Wheat / Atta (Flour)		
2.	Maize Flour		
3.	Ghee		
4.	Sugar		
5.	Legumes		
6.	Vegetables		
7.	Tea Leaves		
8.	Milk		
9.	Other Specify		
10.	Total:		

b) Exp. On Non-Food Items:

1.	Fire wood		
2.	Gas Cylinder		
3.	Kerosene Oil		
4.	Washing Material		
5.	Other Specify		
6.	Total:		

4.2 Expenditure on clothes and shoes during last year: _____ Rs.

4.3 Occasional expenses during last year _____ Rs.
(such as meeting social obligation expenditure)

4.4 Av. Monthly utility bills for: Electricity (Rs.) _____

Communication (Rs.) _____ Water (Rs.) _____

4.5 Annual Expenditure on Health Care (Rs.): _____

5. Social Organizations

5.1 Specify the existing UC/social organizations in your area and state their functional status?

Sr. No.	Name of Organization	Category	Registered/ Unregistered	Functions
1		Religious		
2		Educational		
3		Skill Development		
4		Social Welfare		
5		Women Organization		
6		Other		

6. Leadership Pattern

6.1 Which type of people is influential in UC matters and how they decide these matters?

Sr. No.	Person / Status	Decision Pattern
1	MPA / MNAs	
2	Head of Tribe	
3	Spiritual / Religious Leader	
4	Land Lord / Lumber Dar	
5	School Teacher	
6	Community Leader	
7	Government Official	
8	Retd. Government Official	
9	Any other (specify)	

6.2 Were their decisions considered final and implemented successfully? 1. Yes 2. No

i) Level of acceptability (%) _____ ii) Successful implementation (%) _____

6.3 Are the general relationship among people in the locality essentially based upon?

1. Competition _____ 2. Conflict _____
3. Co-operation _____ 4. Don't Know _____

6.4 Were you involved in any dispute in the past 5 years? 1. Yes 2. No

6.5 If yes, what was the nature of dispute and how was it resolved

Nature of Dispute	Method of Resolution
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____

7. Credit

7.1 Have you obtained credit during last year? Yes [], No. [], if yes, source of credit:
Formal [], Informal []

7.2 Please write the name of relevant source

Formal source (s) _____

Informal source (s) _____

Percentage of interest _____

7.3 Purpose of Loan (Tick)

Purchase House	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rs. _____
Business	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rs. _____
Repair of House	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rs. _____
Medicare of Family Member	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rs. _____
Family/ Social matters	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rs. _____
Farm inputs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rs. _____
Livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rs. _____
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rs. _____

7.4 Mode of repayment (Tick the relevant)

1) One time [] 2) Through installments [],
i) Quarterly installments [] ii) Six monthly [],
iii) Annual [] iv) Other (specify) _____

7.5 How much repayment has been made so far? a) 100% [], b) 75% [], c) 50% [],
d) 25% [], Less than 25 % []

8. Housing Conditions

8.1 Do you have your own house?

1) Yes _____ 2) No. _____

If yes then

8.2 Total Area of the house: square ft. Present Value (Rs)_____.

Type of Room	No. of Room	Katcha (tick)	Pacca (tick)	Semi Pacca (tick)
Living rooms				
Animal shed				
Other shed				
Bathroom				
Latrine				
- Open				
- Flush				
- Other				

8.3 Other Assets Area (Ft.)

Shop(Sq. ft): L ____ W ____

Khokha: _____

Electric Pump / Hand Pump (No.): _____

Hydropower Generator: _____

Other (_____) (No.): _____

8.4 Trees

- Mature Fruit Trees (No.): _____

- Mature Shade Trees (No.) _____

9. Access to Social Amenities (Tick)

Social Amenities	Available	Satisfactory	Non-Satisfactory	No Access
Electricity				
Sui Gas				
Water Supply				
Telephone				
Sewerage/Drainage				
BHU				
School				
Others				

10. Livestock Inventory

Livestock	No.	Present Value (Rs.)
Buffaloes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Horse	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Donkey	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mule	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Goat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Poultry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

11. Women’s Participation and Decision Making in Different Activities

11.1 Women participation in different household activities:

Activities	Participation (%)	Decision Making (%)
Household activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child caring	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Farm/Crop activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Livestock rearing	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sale & Purchase of properties	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Social obligations (marriage, birthday & other functions)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Local representation (councilor/ political gathering)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Others	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

11.2 Women issues in the project area

11.3 Women views about the project

12. Perceptions of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project

	Increase	Decrease
Employment opportunities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Marketing facilities opportunities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Living standard	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Unemployment	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Income generating activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mobility (Access to Resources)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Quality of drinking water	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Agriculture water	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Trend of fish farm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other specify _____		

13. General Remarks of the Respondents

14. Resettlement Part

14.1 Do you feel any resettlement impact?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Category	Area		Value of Land (Rs.)	Remarks
	Acre	Kanal		
Cultivated				
Uncultivated				
Grazing				
Barren Land				
Waste Land				
Other				
Total				

14.2 Affected Cropping Area

Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Name of Crop	Acre	Kanal	Value (Rs.)
Rabi			
Kharif			
Total:			

14.3 Affected residential structures

Name of Structure	Types of Structures			Area		Value of Structure
	Kacha	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Sq. ft.	Rft.	
Houses						
Boundary Wall						
Other						

14.4 Impact on Farm House

Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Name	Type of Farm House			Area		Value (Rs.)
	Kacha	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Sq.ft	Rft.	
Rooms						
Cattle Shed						
Boundary Wall						
Other						

14.5 Impact of Tube wells

Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Types of Tubewells	No.	Value (Rs.)
Electric		
Diesel		
Turbine		
Other		
Total:		

14.6 Impact on Utility

Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Types	Nos. / Area
Electric poles	
Transformer	
Transmission line	
Telephone	
Other	
Total:	

14.7 Impact on Community Structure

Name	Yes	No	Value (Rs.)
Schools			
Mosque			
Graveyard			
Health Centre			
Shrine			
Others			
Total:			

14.8 How to shift shrines / graveyards?

14.9 Miscellaneous Impacts of the Project

14.10 Do you have any alternate residence place?

Yes No

If yes then (tick relevant)

Own Land / House	Yes/No	Location	Distance from current residence (km)
Tenancy			
Relative			
Other			

14.11 Mode of Payment

Land for land _____
Cash compensation _____
Kind _____
Other _____

15. People concern about PICIIP?

16. Views / Comments of Interviewers

Name & Signature of Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

Relocation and/or Resettlement Tasks

S. No.	Resettlement Tasks	Responsibility
A: Program Preparation		
1	Proposal to Revenue Department with brief description of subproject including resettlement	PIU
2	Nominal funds transfer to BOR	PIU
3	Publication of notice expressing intent to acquire land for the project under Section 4 of the LAA and Corresponds with the World Bank's Cut Off Date.	Revenue Department
4	Updating of revenue records <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Use • Ownership • Cadastral Maps Update 	Revenue Department
5	Feasibility completed for the project	PIU and PSCMC
6	Detailed design completed for the project	PIU and PSCMC
B: RAP/ARAP Preparation-Safeguards Documentation		
7	Prepare impact survey/census/socioeconomic survey forms, train impact assessment and valuation teams, and establish coordination with relevant local government agencies. Census should cover all PAPs in the Project area.	PIU/ Consultants
8	Detailed Measurement Survey and Inventory of Assets	PIU / Consultants
9	Land valuation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private negotiation committee determined rate 	Revenue Dept./P&D
10	Non-land asset valuation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure (for both owners, tenants and squatters) • Trees • Livelihood 	Revenue Dept. assisted by P&D (structures), and Dept. of Forestry and C&W
11	Budget deposited with Project Director for Resettlement	P&D
12	Publication of Section 5	Revenue Dept.
13	Section 5A issued	Revenue Dept.

S. No.	Resettlement Tasks	Responsibility
14	PIU social mobilizers to facilitate disclosure to PAPs of survey / census findings and private negotiation committee.	//PIU /Consultants
15	Conduct public consultations on the survey findings and recommended rates and compensation/resettlement/rehabilitation options	P&D//PIU / Consultants
16	Integrate baseline impacts and results of consultations into the RPP	P&D// PIU / Consultants
17	Section 6 notification	Revenue Dept
18	Section 9 & 10 Notices and inquiry	Revenue Dept
19	Section 11 announcement of Award	Revenue Dept
20	Finalize RAP	P&D//PIU / Consultants
21	Disclose draft RAP to PAPs	P&D//PIU and Consultant
22	RAP submitted to World Bank for review and approval	P&D
C: Implementation Arrangements/Capacity		
23	Establishment of Resettlement steering committee	P&D
24	Setting up grievance redress committee and appeals management	P&D
25	Mobilization of the EMA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception mission • Baseline survey • Quarterly monitoring 	P&D
26	Internal monitoring and reporting	P&D
27	Implement consultation plan Document consultations	P&D
28	Compensation disbursement for the loss of land and other assets	Revenue, P&D
29	Rehabilitation and livelihood assistance (including technical training) for loss of livelihood of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable groups • Small/marginal farmers • Small businesses 	P&D/PIU
D: External Monitor Confirmation of Complete and Satisfactory Implementation of RAP		EMA
30	Issue civil works contractor notice to proceed	World Bank
31	Commencement of civil works	P&D

Gender Action Plan (GAP)
Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project

Objective	Activity	Indicator	Target Group	Responsibility
1. Grievance Redress Mechanism				
1.1 Address women's concerns and priorities related to Land acquisition and relocation and/ or resettlement	1.1.1 Ensure adequate representation of women in Affected Persons Committee (APCs) at Union Council level 1.1.2 Recruitment of female social mobilizers at the Union Council level to liaison with women affectees and identify their concerns 1.1.3 Include gender disaggregated data in the monitoring and evaluation system for grievance cases reported and addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women representing APCs • Number of female social mobilizers hired • Number of men and women complaints reported • Number of men and women complaints addressed 	Women affectees	EAs Grievance Redress Committee
2. Compensation Entitlements				
2.1 Establish gender fair compensation provision mechanism	2.1.1 Facilitate women specifically (elderly, single and women without male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women facilitated in the preparation of compensation documents 	Women affectees	EA Female Social mobilizer LAC

Objective	Activity	Indicator	Target Group	Responsibility
	<p>support) in preparation of requisites for compensation</p> <p>2.1.2 Open bank accounts of women in their name and ensure transparency of transferring compensation allowance</p> <p>2.1.2 Provide priority to vulnerable women/women headed families in compensation provision</p> <p>2.1.3 Ensure that women are aware about the amount of compensation provisions</p> <p>2.14 Include gender disaggregated data in the monitoring and evaluation system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of bank accounts opened in the name of women • Number of women informed about the exact amount of compensation transferred to their bank account • Number of men and women APs compensated 		
3. Relocation and Resettlement of houses				
<p>3.1 Ensure smooth and gender sensitive resettlement procedures</p>	<p>3.1.1 Give priority and facilitate vulnerable women (with no adequate support and guidance) in resettlement and relocation.</p> <p>3.1.2 Ensure that women specific concerns and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vulnerable women facilitated in the resettlement and relocation process • TORs of resettlement specialist includes 	<p>Women affectees</p>	<p>EA resettlement specialist</p>

Objective	Activity	Indicator	Target Group	Responsibility
	priorities are considered in resettlement process. 3.1.3 Inform women about the relocation assistance (all kinds of allowances) provided to the affected families.	gender responsive roles and responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women informed about the relocation allowance • Relocation and resettlement procedures include women specific concerns 		

Detail of Workshop

	Consultative Workshop on RPF & ESMF for Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project (KNIP)									
Document No. 01	Meeting venue: Pearl Continental Hotel Karachi (PC)									
	Meeting Date: 28-12-2016	Meeting Time: 11:00 AM								
Meeting Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban Policy & Development, Directorate Government of Sindh - Global Environmental Management Services Pvt. Ltd - Environmental Management Consultants Pvt. Ltd - Consultants Group Pakistan - Other attendees list is attached below. 									
Proposed Project	Environmental, Social and Resettlement Policy Framework for Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project									
Introduction										
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Government of Sindh (GoS) has asked for the support of the World Bank in developing early harvest interventions in the city of Karachi. The proposed project will be undertaken by Planning and Development Department, Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning Government of Sindh (GoS). 2. The proposed interventions include infrastructure development and enhancement at several locations, such as Pakistan Chowk/Saddar and Korangi Industrial Area. These interventions are expected to improve the lives of the citizens of Karachi. For this purpose an Environmental and social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared as per the World Bank safeguard requirements, however this workshop was jointly organized by P&D Directorate, GEMS Pvt. Ltd RPF consultants and EMC Pvt. Ltd. ESMF Consultant specifically for Korangi Intervention. 3. The session was hosted by Mr. Nadeem Arif Chief Executive of EMC Pvt. Ltd. Mr. Haseeb Environmental specialist from EMC opened the session by the recitation of the Holy Quran. Mr. Nadeem Arif welcomed the participants of the workshop and briefed the participants regarding the workshops agenda as well as about the ESMF document. 4. The session was followed by following subsequent presentations: <table border="0" style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">A. Overall Description of the project</td> <td>Mr. Khair Muhammad Kalwarh DG. P&D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Design Description of Sub Projects</td> <td>Mr. Hafeez Habibi Consultant Group</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. ESMF Description of Sub Projects</td> <td>Engr. Nadeem Arif & Mr. M Haseeb from EMC Pakistan Pvt. Ltd.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. RPF Description of Sub Projects</td> <td>Mr. Saleem uz Zaman & Mr. Jibran Khalid from GEMS Pvt. Ltd.</td> </tr> </table> 5. After the presentations the forum was open for discussion and Q/A session, in which all the stakeholders participated actively and enlightened the session by their valuable inputs, few significant comments are presented below: 			A. Overall Description of the project	Mr. Khair Muhammad Kalwarh DG. P&D	B. Design Description of Sub Projects	Mr. Hafeez Habibi Consultant Group	C. ESMF Description of Sub Projects	Engr. Nadeem Arif & Mr. M Haseeb from EMC Pakistan Pvt. Ltd.	D. RPF Description of Sub Projects	Mr. Saleem uz Zaman & Mr. Jibran Khalid from GEMS Pvt. Ltd.
A. Overall Description of the project	Mr. Khair Muhammad Kalwarh DG. P&D									
B. Design Description of Sub Projects	Mr. Hafeez Habibi Consultant Group									
C. ESMF Description of Sub Projects	Engr. Nadeem Arif & Mr. M Haseeb from EMC Pakistan Pvt. Ltd.									
D. RPF Description of Sub Projects	Mr. Saleem uz Zaman & Mr. Jibran Khalid from GEMS Pvt. Ltd.									

1. Mr Waris Gabol Deputy Director (SEPA)
STAKEHOLDER'S CONCERNS

The participation of primary stakeholders seems to be negligible, and they should also be considered during the entire life cycle of the proposed project.

Additionally there should be provision of biodiversity zone along with other zones within the proposed project, specifically for birds.

What compensation mechanism has been proposed in the RPF for PAPs?

Compensation for PAPs should be considered. Surveys must be conducted before starting the interventions.

On the other hand the project cost is expected to increase due to forged claims for compensation.

Project interventions can affect the utilities lines these should be kept in mind during the interventions.

Most of the vendors and hawkers in the proposed area are illegal, they don't have any right for compensation.

RESPONSES

Mr. Nadeem Arif (ESMF Consultant)

All the relevant stakeholders, such as primary and secondary were invited at the forum to raise their concerns, however if some of them are missing here today and were unable to attend the session, our team will visit them to identify, record and document their concerns.

Responding to the concept of Biodiversity Zone, Saddar is not a suitable area for such kind of zone but this idea should be implemented at the expanding edges of the city.

Mr. Hafeez Habibi (CG)

We have already added different zones in the proposed project area, for the biodiversity of birds, the area of Saddar is not suitable but still we have planned to fully pedestrianize the area which will help the old city to revive again to some extent.

Mr. Khair Muhammad Kalwar (DG-UPSP)

Zoo areas are not included in the scope of this project but the Intervention to plant native trees along the pedestrian are part of the intervention which will also provide site for the avifauna to nest and roost.

Ducting for cables will be provided along the roads and the utility wires will be accommodated on them.

Facades of old buildings in the old downtown area will be preserved and the area will be made people friendly.

Mr. Saleem uz Zaman (RPF Consultants)

Any compensation if required will be according to the World Bank's policy

Survey has been conducted for development of RPF. Sub-project specific RAPs if required will evaluate the compensation costs and will help in identifying the PAPs.

Incase if sub project requires RAPs a detailed income assessment in the area will be conducted to calculate compensation cost. However no compensation cost has been fixed.

Mr. Hafeez Habibi (CG)

Separate provision for security cables would be considered and ducting for cables will be provided.

Mr. Khair Muhammad (DG-UPSP)

Definitely, most of the hawkers in the proposed intervention areas are responsible for public place obstruction but according to WB guidelines, they have to be compensated.

2. Mr. Amir Raza
Planning Engineer KIDCL

Three things are of prime importance in this project, namely, Cost, Scope and Time. The area under discussion is congested in terms of traffic and economic activity.

3. Ms. Humna (Sehri CBE)

It is recommended to introduce Traditional and environmentally friendly rides to the designated project area, it will help to rejuvenate the aesthetic view of the proposed project area.

4. Mr. Mario Rodrigues
(St. Patrick's cathedral)

Talking about the current scenario of roads of saddar which is very densely populated, during the day time the roads are over loaded with traffic due to huge number of educational institutes, how it is possible to minimize the flow of traffic?

Mr. Farhan (World Bank consultant)

The WB has social and environmental safeguards policies and they are applicable for project implementation.

Mr. Khair Muhammad (DG-UPSP)

Bus stops for the Green line project also falls in the existing project intervention area therefore KIDCL and Transport department is also on board in this project.

World Bank financing is involved in this project. Environmental and social safeguard requirements need to be fulfilled. This is why, 3-4 months have been spent only in planning, project designing and stakeholder consultations so far. This is the pre-appraisal phase and then we will proceed towards appraisal phase and detailed designing.

Mr. Hafeez Habibi (CG)

A separate line in the proposed project design have been kept for bicycles, roads of the project area will be pedestrianized which will help in maintaining the local environment of the area.

Mr. Hafeez Habibi (CG)

Major traffic rerouting/diversions will be proposed during construction. We are also considering options of charged and uncharged car parking spaces. Traffic management and elimination of unauthorized car parking is of prime importance. Revolutionary approach of traffic management is required to address the issue of traffic congestion. We may also consider the possibility of using properties and open spaces for parking against small fee.

 Document No. 02	Consultative Workshop on RPF & ESMF for Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project (KNIP)							
	Meeting venue: Korangi association of Trade and Industry							
	Meeting Date: 29-12-2016	Meeting Time: 11:00 AM						
Meeting Attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban Policy & Development Directorate Government of Sindh - Global Environmental Management Services Pvt. Ltd - Environmental Management Consultants Pvt. Ltd - Executive Engineering Associates - EA Consulting Pvt. Ltd - Other attendees list is attached as below. 							
Proposed Project	Environmental, Social and Resettlement Policy Framework for Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project							
Introduction								
<p>6. Government of Sindh (GoS) has asked for the support of the World Bank in developing early harvest interventions in the city of Karachi. The proposed project will be undertaken by Planning and Development Department, Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning Government of Sindh (GoS).</p> <p>7. The proposed interventions include infrastructure development and enhancement at several locations, such as Pakistan Chowk/Saddar and Korangi Industrial Area. These interventions are expected to improve the lives of the citizens of Karachi. For this purpose an Environmental and social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared as per the World Bank safeguard requirements, however this workshop was jointly organized by P&D Directorate, GEMS Pvt. Ltd RPF consultants and EMC Pvt. Ltd. ESMF Consultant specifically for Korangi Intervention.</p> <p>8. The session was hosted by Chief Executive of GEMS Pvt. Ltd Mr. Saleem uz Zaman. Project Coordinator/Environmental Specialist from EMC Pvt Ltd. Mr. Haseeb was invited to open up the session by recitation of Holy Quran. Mr Saleem uz Zaman and Mr Nadeem Arif from EMC briefed the participants regarding the workshop agenda.</p> <p>9. The session was followed by following subsequent presentations:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">E. Technical Description of Sub Projects</td> <td>Engr. Tayyab from EA Consulting Pvt. Ltd.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. ESMF Description of Sub Projects</td> <td>Engr. Nadeem Arif & Mr. M Haseeb from EMC Pakistan Pvt. Ltd.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. RPF Description of Sub Projects</td> <td>Mr. Saleem uz Zaman & Mr. Jibran Khalid from GEMS Pvt. Ltd.</td> </tr> </table> <p>10. After the presentations the forum was open for discussion and Q/A session, in which all the stakeholders participated actively and enlightened the session by their valuable inputs, few significant comments are presented below:</p>			E. Technical Description of Sub Projects	Engr. Tayyab from EA Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	F. ESMF Description of Sub Projects	Engr. Nadeem Arif & Mr. M Haseeb from EMC Pakistan Pvt. Ltd.	G. RPF Description of Sub Projects	Mr. Saleem uz Zaman & Mr. Jibran Khalid from GEMS Pvt. Ltd.
E. Technical Description of Sub Projects	Engr. Tayyab from EA Consulting Pvt. Ltd.							
F. ESMF Description of Sub Projects	Engr. Nadeem Arif & Mr. M Haseeb from EMC Pakistan Pvt. Ltd.							
G. RPF Description of Sub Projects	Mr. Saleem uz Zaman & Mr. Jibran Khalid from GEMS Pvt. Ltd.							
STAKEHOLDER’S COMMENTS, VIEWS AND CONCERNS								

1. MR. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DC) KORANGI

STAKEHOLDER'S CONCERNS

There is no such state law to compensate the encroachers, under which law these encroachers will be compensated?

One time beatification and removal of garbage from the area is not permanent solution, the project should be sustainable and its sustainability should be ensured during the entire life cycle of the project.

KIA intervention areas cover a large distance of green belts, therefore it is recommended to plant native trees along the intervention route, instead of Conocarpus.

It is very important to note that the RPF should not be disclosed to the public at earliest as it may add additional encroachment issues within the specific area.

It is very important to build the capacity of KMC and DMC for smooth execution of the project.

RESPONSE

RPF Consultant: Mr. Saleem uz Zaman:

Any compensation if required will be according to the World Bank's policy

Deputy Director UPSP-P&D Mr. Nabesh Akhtar

The Executing Agency will ensure that the project is monitored properly and all the environmental and social concerns are addressed during the construction and operational phase, this will be done by Project Implementation Unit of P&D

Design Engineer EA Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Eng. Tayyab

Project design already includes plantation of native trees along the project route.

2. MR. IRSHAD BUKHARI, PRESIDENT TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

STAKEHOLDER'S CONCERNS

There must be a law for street vendors and hawkers, previously certain steps were taken even they were allotted land but the problem persists. However it is important to note

RESPONSE

Design Engineer EA Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Eng. Tayyab

It is very necessary to enhance the condition of the buses; the drivers are not well aware regarding the rules and regulation. It is very important for the bus drivers to only stop at bus stops, this practice will help the passenger and it is important that the buses should be road worthy in order to ensure sustainability.

3. MR. REHAN VICE PRESIDENT KORANGI ASSOCIATION OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

STAKEHOLDER'S CONCERNS

These interventions are limited to the main roads what about the sub roads, which exist inside the towns?

RESPONSE

Design Engineer EA Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Eng. Tayyab

The proposed project also includes neighborhood improvement and selected sub roads will also be improved under this project once the project design has been finalized.

How does the department plan to repay the WB loan, from the project ?

Deputy Director UPSP-P&D Mr. Nabesh Akhtar
P&D is in continuous contact with WB still agreement are not signed with them about repaying WB.

4. MR WAHAB-PA, COMMANDAR COAST GUARD POLICY

STAKEHOLDER'S CONCERNS

RESPONSE

When the First phase of the project is expected?

Design Engineer EA Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Eng. Tayyab

The project is in two phases at first phase the road between Ibrahim Haideri and coast guard Chowrangi will be improved other roads starting from Shan Chowrangi will be improved.

What is the size of the main road and how much land is required?

XEN KMC, Mr Hafeezullah

The length of Korangi road intervention is about 7.34 KM and width varies along the road no land acquisition is foreseen at this stage.

5. MR. SM YAHA, CNG STATION OWNER AT KIA, AND MEMBER KATI

STAKEHOLDER'S CONCERNS

RESPONSE

Provision of public toilets should be considered under this project and parking plazas should be considered under this project.

Design Engineer EA Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Eng. Tayyab

Provision of public toilets may be considered under this project, and parking plazas are considered under Pakistan Chowk/Saddar town intervention.

6. MR. GABOL, DEPUTY DIRECTOR SEPA

STAKEHOLDER'S CONCERNS

RESPONSE

Road diversion should also be part of Environmental studies.

RPF Consultant: Mr. Saleem uz Zaman:

It is very necessary to carry out comprehensive surveys regarding PAPs to reduce the chances of increased project cost and unnecessary delays in project execution.

Our team has carried out extensive surveys for this RPF and in case if RAP for the proposed project interventions will be required we will ensure that all PAPs are identified at the initial stage.

7. MR. ZUBAIR CHAYA-FORMER PRESIDENT KATI

STAKEHOLDER'S CONCERNS

Different industrial unit manages most of the roundabouts and they are managing it very well such as Brookes Chowrangi, Heribon Chowrangi, Shan Chowrangi, etc.
There are two suggestions for a successful project
1- Community Participation 2- maintenance fund
It is very necessary to keep the community in touch with the project as a major stakeholder and secondly it is important to spare some amount for the maintenance purpose as it keeps the project running for years.
Each project should allocate 20-25% amount from the project for its maintenance.
Atlast we here to cooperate with KMC as required for execution of the project.

Key Informant Interview

Introduction

The stakeholders who were unable to attend the consultative workshops were consulted in person, the consultation outcomes are as follows:

1. Mr Nazir Lakhani Director Anti Encroachment

- In Saddar town/Pakistan chowk area, the major issues are associated with illegal parking as well as encroachment by the hawkers, the major issue is that these hawkers and encroachers are removed by the department but eventually they occupy the same space again and again.
- It is recommended to declare and identify a Hawker's zone, to reduce the chances of repetitive encroachments.

2. Mr Satram Das Sectary General Hindu Panchait

- Saddar area temples are already encroached and we would want to revive these temples such as Mari Mata Mandir in Saddar is encroached.
- The intervention area is already occupied by traffic and we already face difficulties during our traditional festivals to reach to our mandirs, therefore during the project execution we would like to suggest that due consideration should be given to traffic issues.

3. Mr. Aftab Chandio Engineer KWSB

- Pakistan Chowk/Saddar town intervention area is in old city; therefore, the utilities are 30 to 40 years old, which needs to be rehabilitation.
- There are no encroachment issues within the project area; however, a few hawkers can be resettled during project execution.
- During project execution traffic congestion may be one of the significant issue, which needs to be dealt accordingly in an appropriate manner.

CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT'S LIST 28TH DEC-2016

S. No	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Waris Gabool	Dep. Director	Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
2.	M. Azam	PA to ADG Sindh	Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)

CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT'S LIST 28TH DEC-2016			
S. No	Name	Designation	Organization
3.	Pirah Mangi	Asst. Director	Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Department
4.	Sajjad Dahar	Office Staff	Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Department
5.	Ashfaqe Ahmed	GM IBA Saddar	K-Electric
6.	Mukhtiar Ahmed	DG M NCC Saddar	K-Electric
7.	Tanveer Khan	D.M	K-Electric
8.	Ghulam Mustafa	Director (P&D)	Sindh Maddarsa-tul-Islam University
9.	Fr. Mario Rodrigues	Rector	St. Patrick's Cathedral
10.	Rev. Fr Joshua Rangel	Vice Rector	St. Patrick's Cathedral
11.	Farhan Anwar	Consultant	World bank Group
12.	Khair M. Kalwar	Director General	Directorate of UP&SP
13.	Nabesh Akhtar	Deputy Director	Directorate of UP&SP
14.	Aamir Raza	Planning Engineer	KIDCL (Green Line BRTS Project)
15.	Hamna Mehwish	Manager Communications	SHEHRI-CBE
16.	Sarwar Khalid	Coordinator	SHEHRI-CBE
17.	Ateeq-ur-Rehman	Advisor	Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industries (KCCI)
18.	Hafeez Habibi	Consultant	Consultant Group
19.	Tariq Rind	GM Technical	Consultant Group
20.	Uzaima Nasir	-	Consultant Group
21.	Jibran Khalid	Project Coordinator	GEMS (RPF Consultant)
22.	Karim Akbar	Environmental Officer	GEMS (RPF Consultant)
23.	Sundus Sohail	Environmental Officer	GEMS (RPF Consultant)
24.	Tayyab Shahique	Environmental Officer	GEMS (RPF Consultant)
25.	Syed Nadeem Arif	Managing Director	EMC Pakistan (ESMF Consultant)
26.	Muhammad Haseeb	Environmental Specialist	EMC Pakistan (ESMF Consultant)
27.	Sohaib Tariq	Environmental Engineer	EMC Pakistan (ESMF Consultant)

CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT'S LIST 29TH DEC-2016			
S. No	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Mr. Waris Gabool	Dep. Director	Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
2	Mr. Nabesh Akhtar	Deputy Director	Directorate of UP&SP
3	Mr. S.M. Tayyab	Chief Engineer	EA consulting
4	Mr. Syed Nadeem Arif	Managing Director	EMC Pakistan (ESMF Consultant)
5	Mr. Muhammad Haseeb	Environmental Specialist	EMC Pakistan (ESMF Consultant)
6	Mr. Sohaib Tariq	Environmental Engineer	EMC Pakistan (ESMF Consultant)
7	Mr. Hafeez Ullah Sadeqi	EXN Engineer	KMC
8	Mr. Zaheer Ahmed	DGM	KE
9	Mr. Najeeb	SE	KMC
10	Mr. Ikram U din	S.O	Police
11	Mr. Nawaz Chandio	DSP	Traffic police
12	Mr. Irshad Bukhari	Chairman	Karachi Transport
13	Mr. Zahid Bukhari		E.S.T South Korea
14	Mr. S. Ashraf Somroo	SI/SO	Zaman Town
15	Mr. S.M.Yayha		KATI
16	Mr. Lt.col. Malik Saleem	Administrator	LRBT
17	Mr. Zafar Iqbal	ABM	PTCL
18	Mr. Raza M Faraz	ABM	PTCL
19	Mr. Wahab	Commander PA Officer	Coast Guard
20	Mr. Zubair Shahid		KATI
21	Mr. Saleem uz Zaman	Chief Executive	GEMS (RPF Consultant)
22	Jibran Khalid	Project Coordinator	GEMS (RPF Consultant)
23	Sundus Sohail	Environmental Officer	GEMS (RPF Consultant)
24	Tayyab Shahique	Environmental Officer	GEMS (RPF Consultant)
25	Karim Akbar	Environmental Officer	GEMS (RPF Consultant)

PICTORIAL PRESENTATION OF CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP 28TH DEC, 2016



PICTORIAL PRESENTATION OF CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP 29TH DEC, 2016





KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS



Consultation at Hindu Panchayat Head Office.



Consultation at Director Anti encroachment's Office



Consultation at KWSB Office.

Social Screening Checklist

Brief Description:

Location:

Filled out by:

Organization:

Date:

Attachments:

Prepared with the following Community Representatives:

Remarks:

Questions	Yes	No	Not Known	Mitigation Required
A. PROJECT SITING: ARE THERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STRUCTURES OR RESOURCES IN THE SUB-PROJECT CONSTRUCTION AREA?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private households • Private small businesses/shops • Roads, footpaths or other access routes • Informal businesses • Hawker • Natural resources shared by community members • Significant sites: a) Any site of cultural heritage and religious importance, b) Hospital and educational institutes • Other: 				
ADDITIONAL REMARKS/SUGGESTIONS				
B. POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS: WILL THE SUB-PROJECT CAUSE:				

Questions	Yes	No	Not Known	Mitigation Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary loss of land or resources for any families? • Conflicts in water supply rights and related social conflicts? • Impediments to movements of people and or animals? • Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people? • Dislocation of any squatters, hawkers? • Deterioration of livelihoods or living conditions of any families? • Deterioration of livelihoods or living conditions of women or the poorest families in the subproject service area? 				
<p>C. Involuntary Resettlement Category</p> <p>After reviewing the answers above, the PIU agree, subject to confirmation, that the project is a:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> “The affected people are not physically displaced and less than 20 households are affected, an abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is required.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The proposed subproject may result in more significant impacts, i.e. displacement of households are 20 or more, then a RAP will be prepared.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No anticipated displacement, and loss of assets are negligible</p>				
<p>D. POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS ON VULNERABLE GROUPS, IF ANY:</p> <p>WILL THE SUB-PROJECT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affect poverty group? • affect women headed households? • affect ethnic groups or indigenous people? • affect other vulnerable groups? 				

Questions	Yes	No	Not Known	Mitigation Required
REQUIRED SAFEGUARD DOCUMENTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)? Indigenous People’s Development Plan (IPDP)? Land Titles or Documentation? Community Declarations? • Other? 				
OTHER REMARKS:				
H. CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS:				

SIGNING OFF:

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

NAME:

POSITION:.....

DATE:

Safeguard Coordinator:

NAME:

POSITION:.....

DATE: