

Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plan

November 2017

PAK: Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project

Building Package-Eastern Bus Depot, Chamkani Mor

Prepared by the Planning and Development Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated section-wise version for Eastern Bus Depot (EBD) of the draft originally posted in April 2017 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/48289-002/documents>.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
1 Project Description	1
1.1 Proposed Project Activities.....	3
1.2 Overall Objectives of LARP for Eastern Bus Depot	4
1.3 LARP Related Procedures and Conditions	4
2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	5
3 Socio-economic Information and Profile	7
3.1 Methodology of Census and Socio-economic Survey.....	7
3.2 Size of Affected Population	7
3.3 Household Size and Composition.....	8
3.4 Educational Levels of Members of the Affected Households.....	8
3.5 Main Livelihoods of Affected Persons	9
3.5.1 Work Force and Employment	10
3.6 Household Income.....	10
3.7 Poverty Status.....	11
3.8 Vulnerability of Affected Persons.....	11
3.9 Availability of Social Amenities	12
3.10 Gender Analysis	12
4 Public Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure	14
4.1 Consultation with Affected Landowners & Tenants.....	14
4.2 Disclosure of LARP.....	15
4.3 Stakeholders Consultation and Participation during Implementation Stage	15
5 Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework, and Entitlement	17
5.1 Policy Framework.....	17
5.2 Legal Framework.....	17
5.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009	17
5.3.1 Objectives	17
5.3.2 Scope and Triggers.....	17
5.3.3 ADB SPS Policy Principles.....	18
5.4 Gaps between Land Acquisition Act 1894 and ADB SPS (2009).....	18
5.5 Resettlement Principles and Policy adopted for the BRT Project	20
5.5 Eligibility.....	20
5.6 Methods used for Calculating Unit Rates for Resettlement Support and Allowances	20
5.7 Entitlements	21
6 Income Restoration, Rehabilitation and Relocation	23
6.1 Introduction	23
6.2 Short Term Assistance.....	23
6.2.1 Provision of Subsistence / Transition Allowance.....	23
6.3 Rehabilitation of Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households	23
6.4 Preparation and Implementation of Detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan.....	23
6.4.1 Introduction.....	23
6.4.2 Purpose of Livelihood Restoration Plan	24
6.5 Livelihood Restoration Activities	24
6.5.1 Skills Upgrading.....	24
6.5.2 Livelihood Support to Agriculture Tenants.....	24
6.5.3 Employment Benefits during Project Implementation.....	24
6.5.4 Livelihood Activities for Women.....	25
6.5.5 Women Specific Vending Markets/Portion of Markets.....	25

6.5.6	Vocational Training for Women:.....	25
6.5.7	Support to Women in Establishing Small Business.....	25
6.5.8	Support from the Project to Affected Persons.....	25
6.6	Institutional Arrangements for LRP Implementation.....	26
6.7	Costs Estimates for LRP Implementation.....	26
6.8	Implementation Schedule for LRP.....	26
6.9	Monitoring and Evaluation of the LRP.....	26
7	Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	27
7.1	First Tier of GRM.....	27
7.2	Complaints Management Register (CMR).....	28
7.3	Second Tier of GRM.....	28
7.4	Third Tier of GRM.....	29
8	Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building for LARP Implementation.....	30
8.1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Urban Mobility Authority.....	30
8.2	Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field Related Issues.....	30
8.3	Peshawar Development Authority and LARP Implementation Committee:.....	31
8.4	Project Management and Construction Supervision Consultants Support for Social Safeguards..	32
8.5	Role of Contractors and Service Providers.....	33
8.6	Role of Asian Development Bank.....	33
8.7	Social Mitigation.....	35
8.8	Capacity Building.....	37
9	Resettlement Budget and Financing.....	39
9.1	Budget for Land and Asset Acquisition.....	39
9.2	Determining the Rates Land Acquisition of Eastern Bus Depot.....	40
10	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan Implementation.....	44
10.1	Process of LARP Implementation.....	44
10.2	Disclosure of LARP.....	44
10.3	Training in LARP Implementation.....	45
10.4	Procedures for Disbursement of Payments.....	45
10.4.1	Payment of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance.....	45
10.4.2	Vacation of Site.....	45
10.4.3	In case of Disputes/Grievances regarding Payments.....	45
10.4.4	Absentee Affected Persons.....	46
10.4.5	Timing of Payments.....	46
10.4.6	Release of Funds for Payments.....	46
10.4.7	Gender Specific Consultations.....	46
10.5	LARP Implementation Schedule.....	46
10.6.1.	Project Preparatory Stage (Pre-Implementation Stage).....	47
10.6.2.	LARP Implementation Stage.....	47
10.6.3.	Monitoring and Evaluation Phase.....	47
11	Monitoring and Evaluation.....	50
11.1	Internal Monitoring.....	50
11.1.1	Internal Monitoring Role and Responsibilities.....	50
11.1.2	Internal Monitoring Arrangements.....	50
11.1.3	Reporting of Internal Monitoring.....	51
11.2	External Monitoring.....	52
11.3	Disclosure of Monitoring Reports.....	52
11.4	Evaluation of LARP Implementation and Management of Social Safeguard Issues.....	53
11.5	Evaluation Report.....	53
11.6	Budget for External Monitoring and Evaluation.....	53

List of Annexures

Annex 1:	GIS Maps of Eastern Bus Depot
Annex 2:	List of Affected Land Owners, Tenants, Crops and Trees
Annex 3:	Questionnaire Forms: Census of Formal Business, Census of Tenants, Census of Land Owners, Socio-Economic Survey, Household Demographic Survey
Annex 4:	List of Representatives of Affected DPs
Annex 5:	Measurement and Rates of Wood Trees
Annex 6:	Detail of Public Consultations
Annex 7:	Information Brochure

List of Tables

Table 1: Detail of BRT Peshawar Civil Works Contract Packages	1
Table 2: Detail of Affected Persons due to Loss of Agriculture Land	5
Table 3: Affected Land at the Eastern Bus Depot	6
Table 4: The Type and Number of Surveys Conducted	7
Table 5: Affected Persons	8
Table 6: Household Composition of Affected Households	8
Table 7: Education Level of Members of AHs	8
Table 8: Average Reported Monthly Income of Landowners and Tenants from Affected Land	9
Table 9: Working Status of Members of AHs	10
Table 10: Type of Employment/Business of Members of AHs	10
Table 11: Number of Working People in AHs	11
Table 12: Average Reported Monthly Income of Affected Households	11
Table 13: Detail of Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households	12
Table 14: Availability of Basic Amenities to AHs	12
Table 15: Consultations with Landowners and tenants	14
Table 16: Summary of Concerns Raised by Land owners & Tenants	14
Table 17: Consultation Plan	16
Table 18: Measures to Address LAA 1894 &SPS (2009) Differences/Gaps	19
Table 19: Entitlement Matrix	21
Table 20: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for LARP Implementation	35
Table 21: Training Program for Capacity Building	38
Table 22: Summary of LARP Budget for Eastern Bus Depot	39
Table 23: Unit Rates of Agriculture Land for Eastern Bus Depot	40
Table 24: Detail of Loss of Crops	41
Table 25: Unit Rates of Wood Trees	41
Table 26: Unit Rate for Fruit Trees	41
Table 27: Detail of Subsistence Allowance to Vulnerable Affected Households	42
Table 28: Income Loss for the Transition Period to Severely Affected Households	42
Table 29: Total Budget Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget	42
Table 30: Proposed Timeline for Update, Approval and Implementation of LARP	47

List of Figures

Figure 1: Peshawar BRT Grievance Redress Mechanism	29
Figure 2: Institutional Arrangements for LARP Implementation	34

Abbreviations

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AHs	–	Affected Households
APs	–	Affected Persons
BRT	–	Bus Rapid Transit
EA	–	Executing Agency
EM	–	Entitlement Matrix
GAP	–	Gender Action Plan
GoKPK	–	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	–	Implementing Agency
LRP	–	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act
LARP	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M&E	–	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organization
PMSCC	–	Project Management and Construction Supervision Consultants
PSBRTC	–	Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project
PDA	–	Peshawar Development Authority
PKR	–	Pakistan Rupees
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PTCL	–	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Limited
SNGPL	–	Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited
SPS	–	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
SRS	–	Social and Resettlement Staff
TMTD	–	Transport and Mass Transit Department
ROW	–	Right of Way
TEVTA	–	Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority

Glossary

Affected Household	All members of a household operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.
Compensation	Payment in cash for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project due to land acquisition at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
Cut-off-date	The date used to determine if persons without legal or recognizable rights on the affected land and situated assets will be eligible for resettlement assistance. For the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan of Eastern Bus Depot, the cut-off date is 10th July 2017 , the completion date of the census of project-affected persons (for the impacts identified at the detailed design stage due to change in the site of Eastern Bus Depot). Persons who occupy or build structures on demarcated land for EBD after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation for their affected assets and will not be provided with any resettlement assistance.
Affected Persons	The titleholders / the persons in whose name the project-affected land is registered and non-registered tenants who cultivate crops on the affected land are authorized to receive the compensation and resettlement assistance granted for the loss their agriculture land.
Entitlement	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance provided to affected persons in the respective eligibility category.
Household	Household means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit and cooking from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other.
Income restoration assistance	Support to restore and/or improve the incomes of affected persons through allowances and provision of alternative means of income generation.
Involuntary Resettlement	Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs the affected persons give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.
Implementing agency	Agency that is responsible for planning, design, and implementation of a development project, for this LARP, the Implementing Agency Peshawar Development Authority.
Income Restoration	Income Restoration means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of APs to a minimum of the pre-project level.
Involuntary resettlement	Development project results in unavoidable resettlement losses that such as those for the tenants of affected land that will be economically affected and have no option but to restore their sources of livelihoods elsewhere.
Kanal	A kanals is a local unit of land area in Pakistan. This is equivalent to about 505.857 square meters.
Land acquisition	Land acquisition means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Meaningful consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected persons; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected persons and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits

	and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Rehabilitation assistance	Support provided to affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Relocation assistance	Support provided to persons who are physically affected by a project. Relocation assistance may include shifting and transition allowances that are provided to the affected persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that compensate affected persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
Replacement Cost	Cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions. It is the open/fair market value of a project affected property. For agriculture land, this includes reference to land of equal size, type and productive potential in the vicinity of the affected land and land preparation costs where required. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land.
Resettlement	Resettlement is a general term related to land acquisition and compensation for loss of asset whether it involves actual relocation, loss of land, shelter, assets or other means of livelihood.
Vulnerable Household	The households disproportionately affected by resettlement, including non-titleholders of land, or those who become marginal as a result of resettlement that include the affected households below the poverty line elderly, disabled and female headed households.

Executive Summary

A. Project Description

1. The Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project (PSBRTC) will contribute to the development of a sustainable urban transport system in Peshawar. The project outcome will be to improve public transport in Peshawar, directly benefiting a population of at least 0.5 million. The project will consist of two interlinked outputs: (i) full restructuring of a 24.65-kilometer (KM) BRT corridor, which is 16+302 KM at grade and 8+348 KM elevated, 5+279 KM underpass u turns including BRT dedicated lanes, mixed traffic lanes, bicycle lanes, parking lanes facility at 39 stretches, sidewalks, green areas, 32 bus stations, 2 depots on eastern and western side, 1 staging station, 2 U-turns flyover, 24 pedestrian bridges (including 1 with access through a tunnel), 8 feeder routes and 102 off corridor bus stations, sub-bus stations (# are not known yet), energy-efficient streetlights and proper drainage to climate-proof the BRT infrastructure; and (ii) effective project management and sustainable BRT operations through institutional and organizational developments. The project will provide an integrated bus rapid transit (BRT) corridor, focusing on accessibility, passenger time savings and alleviating congestion for car users, and reducing vehicle operating cost and carbon emissions, which will in turn help make Peshawar safer, more livable, and would foster gender equity.

2. As part of the Detailed Design Works, Mott MacDonald Pakistan (MMP) was contracted by Peshawar Development Agency (PDA) in May 2017, in order to update the draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) into civil works packages wise LARPs/RPs. The draft LARP was prepared by following the Preliminary Design of Peshawar BRT and approved by the Asian Development Bank in April 2017. This Updated LARP of Eastern Bus Depot (EBD) has been prepared by following the changes made at the stage of detailed design, mainly the change in the location of EBD, adjacent to the previously demarcated land.

3. In order to ease the approval, implementation and monitoring processes, the land acquisition and resettlement requirements of the Project is documented separately for each civil works package, resulting in a set of reports as presented in Table ES-1 below:

Table ES-1: Resettlement Related Plans/Reports prepared for Civil Works Construction

Packages

Civil Works Construction Package	Description	Relevant reports for land acquisition and resettlement
BRT Main Corridor		
1	Package 1 Reach 1 (Chamkani Mor to Firdous Cinema)	LARP
2	Reach 2 (Firdous Cinema to Aman Chowk)	Resettlement Plan (RP)
3	Reach 3 (Aman Chowk to Hayatabad)	Resettlement Plan
Building Packages		
5	Eastern Bus Depot	LARP
6	Staging Facility	RP
4	Western Bus Depot	No LAR Impacts

4. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) prepared for civil works construction package 5, the Eastern Bus Depot/Chamkani Depot. The following chapters provide information on

the acquisition of required land and accompanying economic losses with a view to mitigate and compensate these impacts in line with the ADB policy.

B. LARP Related Procedures and Conditionalities

5. The clearing of the land for depot site and initiation of civil works on the BRT sites will be contingent to the following conditions:

- (i) Endorsement of this LARP by PDA and allocation of the required funds for the implementation of this LARP by Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- (ii) Approval of the LARP by ADB and its disclosure at ADB and PDA websites;
- (iii) Full payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to Affected Persons (APs). Confirmation of payments will be confirmed by an external monitor.
- (iv) Development of Livelihood Restoration Plan at initial stage of the project construction, but its implementation will continue till its completion.

C. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

6. The Eastern Bus Depot land will impact 24 males and 1 female titleholder of 174.4 kanals of affected agriculture land of 23 households including permanent loss of livelihood of 11 tenants of the agriculture land. Among AHHs, 11 are identified as vulnerable and they will also be severely affected due to loss of cultivable lands and as per census survey one or two members of these families are involved in daily wage labor works which is rare for instance, in a month they could hardly find daily wage labor work for 10-15 days while for the rest of the days they do nothing or work in the agriculture land. Additionally, eight out of 11 tenants do not have other lands and solely dependent on current occupied land while the three tenants have 32, 32, 24 kanals other land respectively. However, on half of the land there are orchards which are not fully productive and profitable. So, these families will need an additional resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. The summary of impacts due to acquisition of private agriculture land for the construction of Eastern Bus Depot is given in the Table ES-2.

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts in Eastern Bus Depot

Location	Type of Loss	No of Affected Persons		Number of Affected Households
		Male	Female	
Village Sardar Garhi	Permanent loss of agriculture land by titleholders	13	1	12
Village Sardar Garhi	Permanent loss of agriculture land by non-titleholder tenants	11	0	11
Total		24	1	23

D. Consultation and Participation

7. A process of consultation and negotiation was carried out from 1 July 2016 to 10 July 2017 to address complex resettlement issues and to resolve them amicably with affected landowners and tenants. The affected landowners and tenants were informed about their entitlements including resettlement and rehabilitation amounts. In this LARP there will be no impacts on structures that is why no physical displacement will occur.

8. Consultations were conducted with APs and other stakeholders; APs' and stakeholders' concerns and suggestions have been incorporated in the LARP and Gender Action Plan (GAP). Consultation with APs and other stakeholders will continue during LARP and project implementation.

E. Entitlements

9. Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance was limited by a cut-off date 10 July 2017, the date of completion of the APs census. People moving into the affected land after this date will not be entitled to any compensation and resettlement assistance or rehabilitation. A number of measures for restoration of livelihood and rehabilitation of APs have been defined in the LARP for Affected Persons to restore their social and economic status prior to the project. These include:

- I. subsistence/transitional allowance;
- II. additional vulnerability allowance;
- III. severe impact allowance;
- IV. employment during project Implementation;
- V. opportunities for skill up-gradation;

10. A preliminary LRP has been developed as part of the LARP for livelihood restoration of vulnerable and severally AHs on a sustainable manner. A detailed LRP will be prepared during detailed design stage of PSBRTC and implemented during construction phase of the Project.

F. Information Disclosure

11. The LARP will be disclosed on the websites of ADB and PDA and/or the project; and the full LARP in English will be made available at key accessible and convenient locations including offices of TMTD, city government, district administration, Peshawar Development Authority (PDA), Urban Policy Unit of Planning and Development Department (P&DD), concerned sections of P&DD, and other places convenient to the APs and will be disseminated through localized means of communication. An information brochure in Urdu containing a summary of the LARP will be prepared and distributed to all APs. The STRPI of PIU and SRS of Project Management and Construction Supervision Consultants (PMSCS) will hold meetings with APs along the corridor and make them aware of important aspects of the LARP, their entitlements, LRP, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through face-to-face communication.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

12. A three-tier GRM has been designed to provide a time-bound, early, transparent and fair resolution for APs and stakeholder grievances. The PMU will undertake public awareness campaigns on the GRM. All complaints received verbally or in writing will be properly documented and recorded in the Complaint Management Register(s). In addition, an easy-to-access web-based GRM will be implemented. The GRM will provide an option for registration of verbal complaints including complaint through phones and will also have an option for registration of anonymous complaints.

H. Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building for LARP Implementation

13. Peshawar Development Authority is the Implementing Agency of this LARP. PDA will be responsible for day to day implementation/operations of the LARP, and will establish adequate and appropriate systems for LARP implementation including institutional arrangements, internal monitoring

and reporting. PDA will also manage functions of consultants, contractors, operators and other relevant parties regarding social safeguards management.

14. The PMSCS will carry out the supervision, of the project, including supervision and monitoring of social safeguard management and LARP implementation.

I. Budget for LARP Implementation

15. The resettlement cost for EBD LARP is calculated at PKP 1,221 million (USD 11.7 million) including 10% contingency (PKR 111.05 or USD 1.1 million). The total cost of land is estimated at RKP 1,089 million (USD 10.4 million) which is 90% of the total cost. The compensation for crops and trees (both fruit and wood) will share PKR 4.8 million, Livelihood restoration PKR 15 million, and subsistence and severity allowances will cost another PKR 1.9 million.

16. The LARP budget does not include cost of relocation of public utilities - it will be included in the overall budget of the project. The cost of consultations, LRP, GRM and other support will be included in the administrative costs of the project.

J. LARP Implementation Schedule

17. The expected duration of implementation of this LARP is 6 months starting from 3rd week of Oct 2017 and ending 4th week of April 2018.

K. Internal and External Monitoring of LARP Implementation and Evaluation

18. The internal monitoring of LARP implementation is the responsibility of PDA through STRPI of PIU and with the support of SRS under PMSCS. The PDA shall submit the periodic LARP internal monitoring reports and implementation completion report to ADB soon after implementation of this LARP. The PDA will also disclose the LARP monitoring reports on its website.

19. The PMU will engage the services of a firm/NGO or an individual expert, with approval of ADB, to undertake external monitoring of LARP implementation. An evaluation of outcomes of the LARP implementation will be carried out after completion of implementation of LARP to assess whether LAR activities achieved their objectives. The LARP evaluation report will also be disclosed to the public.

1 Project Description

1. The Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project (PSBRTC) will contribute to the development of a sustainable urban transport system in Peshawar. The project outcome will be to improve public transport in Peshawar, directly benefiting a population of at least 0.5 million. The project will consist of two interlinked outputs: (i) full restructuring of a 24.65-kilometer (KM) BRT corridor, which is 16+302 KM at grade and 8+348 KM elevated, 5+279 KM underpass u turns including BRT dedicated lanes, mixed traffic lanes, bicycle lanes, parking lanes facility at 39 stretches, sidewalks, green areas, 32 bus stations, 2 depots on eastern and western side, 1 staging station, 2 U-turns flyover, 24 pedestrian bridges (including 1 with access through a tunnel), 8 feeder routes and 102 off corridor bus stations, sub-bus stations (# are not known yet), energy-efficient streetlights and proper drainage to climate-proof the BRT infrastructure; and (ii) effective project management and sustainable BRT operations through institutional and organizational developments. The project will provide an integrated bus rapid transit (BRT) corridor, focusing on accessibility, passenger time savings and alleviating congestion for car users, and reducing vehicle operating cost and carbon emissions, which will in turn help make Peshawar safer, more livable, and would foster gender equity.

2. As part of the Detailed Design Works, Mott MacDonald Pakistan (MMP) was contracted by Peshawar Development Agency (PDA) in May 2017, in order to update the draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) into civil works packages wise LARPs/RPs. The draft LARP was prepared by following the Preliminary Design of Peshawar BRT and approved by the Asian Development Bank in April 2017. This updated LARP of Eastern Bus Depot (EBD) has been prepared by following the changes made at the stage of detailed design, mainly the change in the location of EBD, adjacent to the previously demarcated land. Initially in draft LARP of preliminary design, three potential options for depot land were identified. Among the three options, the PPTA team had recommended option #3 for depot land (which is exactly the same location which is now selected for current depot site in the final design stage) however; due to accessibility issue to the GT road from depot land that idea had dropped and option #1 was adopted. Later on, at final design stage the idea of option #1 for EBD land was thoroughly discussed and consensus were developed that the option #1 location is located relatively far and its access road from depot to Northern bypass road may pass through NHA owned land which was not acceptable to the NHA that its land may use for BRT. So, in that scenario, PDA had decided that option #3 land is feasible for EBD and the access from depot to the GT road will be given elevated by crossing railway and Zia-Market at Chamkani.

3. The BRT corridor has a total length of approximately 31 KM out of which 24.65-kilometer (KM) will be built in phase 1 (EPCM scope) and 5 KM in phase 2. Due to its massive scale, in order to ease the approval, implementation and monitoring processes, the land acquisition and resettlement requirements of the Project is documented separately for each civil works package. The project phase 1 is divided into six construction packages as listed in **Table 1**. The GIS Map of building package of EBD is attached as an Annex-1. The detail of civil works and building packages are briefly explained in Table 1.

Table 1: Detail of BRT Peshawar Civil Works Contract Packages

Package No	Package Name	Landmark		Chainage		Length (m)	LAR Impacts/No LAR Impacts
		From	To	Start	End		
1	Reach 1	Eastern Bus Depot	Firdous cinema	0+000	6+943	6965	Permanent and temporary LAR impacts
2	Reach 2	Firdous cinema	Aman Chowk	0+000	5+800	5800	Temporary LAR Impacts
3	Reach 3	Aman Chowk	Hayatabad	0+000	11+811	11811	Temporary LAR Impacts
4	Western Bus Depot	Located at Hayatabad Phase- 3	Hayatabad Phase-3	7+290	7+400	110	No LAR Impacts

Package No	Package Name	Landmark		Chainage		Length (m)	LAR Impacts/No LAR Impacts
		From	To	Start	End		
5	Eastern Bus Depot	Chamkani (village Sardar Garhi)	Chamkani (village Sardar Garhi)	0+005	0+556	551	Permanent LAR impacts
6	Staging Facility	Dabgari Gardens	Dabgari Gardens	1+815	1+845	30	Temporary LAR impacts

Civil Works Construction Package 1: Reach 1 (Chamkani to Firdous Cinema)

4. The BRT corridor starts near Chamkani Mor/Crossing and Sardar Garhi and Hargooni villages' junction with G.T. Road / Northern by Pass. The route traverses along the G.T. Road at grade up to the Junction with Ashraf Road at Hashtnagri. Hashtnagri Underpass will be constructed by integrating this Underpass to Bus Station 7 for providing access. After passing the Firdous underpass, Reach 1 ends in front of the Firdous Cinema. The Firdous Underpass will be demolished.

Civil Works Construction Package 2: Reach 2 (Firdous Cinema to Aman Chowk)

5. Reach 2 remains in the immediate city centre and is the most crowded section of the route. It starts at the Firdous Cinema, turns at left by using the existing Malik Sa'ad Shaheed flyover at the back of Lady Reading Hospital (LRH), passes from the Soekarno Chowk/ Road and Shoba Chowk as an elevated section. On the Railway Road, the elevated BRT section turns right to cross the railway lines and comes in front of the Railway Station near Peshawar Press Club. The BRT continues elevated over SM Road, cross Mall Road and descends at grade near Peshawar Club on Sir Syed Road. It then turns right into Khyber Road and goes underground at Aman Chowk. The Reach 2 ends just after Aman Chowk. The detailed design proposing 5848 total length of Reach 2, out of which 4445 m long is elevated part.

Civil Works Construction Package 3: Reach 3 (Aman Chowk to Hayatabad)

6. The Reach 3 starts after Aman Chowk, mainly at grade except when there are U-turns proposed for the mixed traffic, where BRT goes underground as an underpass. The corridor goes at grade through University Road and Jamrud Road until it turns left onto an elevated portion before Babe-Peshawar, crossing the existing water channel (also called *Khowar*) near Habib Jalib Road towards Tatara Park and joins Ring Road in Hayatabad at grade. After Tatara Park, the BRT corridor is at grade until it goes into a U-turn for BRT corridor on Jamrud Road.

Civil Works Construction Package 4: Western Bus Depot

7. The Western Bus Depot will be located in Reach 3. GoKPK will provide 30 kanals (1.5 hectare) of land for the construction of the Western Bus Depot from a land of 190 kanals which was previously spared for constructing a sewage treatment plant but was not used and left abandoned. The depot will be designed to accommodate up to 250 buses with different types and will have vehicles washing area, parking space, workshop, warehouse, rest area and small office for staff.

Civil Works Construction Package 5: Eastern Bus Depot

8. The Eastern Bus Depot (EBD) has been planned to be constructed on the land of village Sardar Garhi, Union Council Watt Pagaa, for this purpose 174.4 Kanals (8.822 hectares) of private agriculture land will be acquired located at the junction of Northern Bypass Grant Trunk Road (GT Road) and Motorway, near Chamkani. The District Revenue Department has already started process

of acquisition of this land under the land acquisition Act 1894 and has completed the process of Section 4 in March 2016 and Section 5 in October 2016, the further process of land acquisition will be resumed after release of funds to PDA by GoKPK in near future. The depot is designed for parking of 250 buses, vehicles washing area, parking space, workshop, and warehouse, commercial area with 56 shops, a rest area and a small office for staff.

Civil Works Construction Package 6: Staging Station

9. The Staging Station is located in Reach 2 at the Dabgari Gardens on Railway Road which is located in the middle of BRT. This Staging Station facility will be used for parking of buses during off-peak hours, a portion of fleet will be put off-service on a stand-by mode, ready to be deployed during peak hours. It is designed as a multi-story parking facility, as on the ground floor there will be bus parking facility (road level) and a commercial area with 55 shops, similarly on first-floor park and ride facility will be provided and a commercial area with 57 shops, on 3rd floor the office of Trans Peshawar will be constructed.

1.1 Proposed Project Activities

10. The project includes construction of dedicated BRT system with seven BRT feeder routes integrated with main corridor covering major trip generation areas of the city are: Charsada Road, Warsak Road, Kohat Road, Bara Road, Ring Road, and Jamrud Road. The Peshawar BRT system has following major features:

- Full restructuring of a 24.65-kilometer (KM) BRT corridor, which is 16+302 KM at grade, 8+348 KM elevated, and 5+279 KM underpass u turns,
- 2 U-turns flyover,
- 12 station pedestrian bridges will be of steel construction with 4 concrete pedestrian bridges with shopping area,
- 8 feeder bus routes service of 68 Km long,
- Sub-bus stations (# are not known yet),
- parking lanes facility at 39 stretches
- 2 depots on eastern and western side,
- 1 staging station
- Development of 20 kanals of commercial area with shops having a 3-floors and 2-basements commercial plaza at staging station (Dabgari Gardens) and 5 story building commercial plaza located at Hayatabad bus depot,
- Construction of total 31 BRT stations (toilets separately for men and women at all stations as well as rest rooms all along the corridor at different locations),
- 32 bus stations with 3 types of pedestrian access to bus stations (at grade, pedestrian bridge and tunnel),
- 102 High standard Bus Stops at feeder routes with shelter, and advanced passenger information system (bus stops will be developed wherever there is land availability and will be located along the 8 proposed direct-service routes for off-corridor segments with ranging distance of 300 to 500 meters),
- Bike share system with exclusive bike lane,
- Pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure improvement all along the corridor.
- 383 buses of 9m, 12m and 18m BRT buses
- Variable message signs system on all feeder roads.

11. In addition to above features, main BRT corridor include innovative bus stations design equipped with public facilities like parking for bicycles, and water filtration plant, energy-efficient streetlights and proper drainage to climate-proof the BRT infrastructure; Secondly Non-Motorized

Transport (NMT) is promoted to create a healthy liveable environment, for which, sidewalk provisions, pedestrian crossing bridges, and pedestrian only tunnels with commercial shops are provided at different locations.

1.2 Overall Objectives of LARP for Eastern Bus Depot

12. The purpose of this LARP is to ensure that livelihoods and standards of living of Affected Persons are improved or at least restored to pre-project (physical and/or economic) levels and that the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups are improved.

13. The objective of the LARP is to provide necessary details of land acquisition, resettlement, compensation and resettlement assistance by identifying: (i) the type and extent of losses; ii) the policy and framework for compensation payments, income restoration and rehabilitation; (iii) institutional framework for participation and implementation; (iv) grievance redressal mechanism, (v) responsibilities for LARP financing, monitoring the implementation process; (vi) cost estimates; and (vii) schedule of LARP implementation.

1.3 LARP Related Procedures and Conditions

14. The initiation of civil works on the Eastern Bus Depot site will be conditional to the following:

- (i) Allocation of the required funds for the implementation of this LARP by the GoKPK and transfer of funds to DC/LAC office for compensation of land and associated assets, and transfer of funds to PDA for payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance;
- (ii) Endorsement of this LARP by PDA and approval by ADB,
- (iii) Disclosure of ADB approved LARP to the public;
- (iv) Full payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to Affected Persons (APs).
- (v) Completion of LARP implementation as verified by an External Monitor is a condition for handing over of site to contractor for commencement of civil works. The detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed at initial phase of the project implementation and will be during the construction phase until its completion.

2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

15. The construction of Eastern Bus Depot will require acquisition of 174.4 kanals (8.822 hectares) of private agriculture land for that will cause impacts on income and livelihood of 14 land owners and 11 tenants of agriculture land. While in draft LARP prepared by following preliminary design includes the acquisition of 117 kanals (5.92 hectares) of private agriculture land for the eastern side bus depot, which had an impact on 11 land owners and 8 tenants. For the new APs of new depot location, census and socio-economic surveys were conducted from all the affected 14 landowners and 11 tenants.

16. The Eastern Bus Depot (EBD) has been planned to be constructed on the land of village Sardar Garhi, Union Council Watt Pagaa, for this purpose 174.4 kanals (8.822 hectares) of private agriculture land will be acquired located at the junction of Northern Bypass Grand Trunk Road (GT Road) and Motorway, near Chamkani. The District Revenue Department has already started process of acquisition of this land under the land acquisition Act 1894 and has completed the process of Section 4 in March 2016 and Section 5 in October 2016, the further process of land acquisition will be resumed after release of funds to PDA by GoKPK in near future. The land for eastern bus depot is located in village Sardar Garhi, union council Watt Pagaa adjacent to Northern bypass along with Railway track at the back of Zia Market (at the junction of Northern Bypass Grand Trunk Road (GT Road) and Motorway, near to proposed BS-1 Chamkani.

17. The main impacts will arise due to acquisition of private agricultural land, detail of impacts are summarized in Table 2 and explained in the following Sections.

Table 2: Detail of Affected Persons due to Loss of Agriculture Land

Location	Type of Loss	No of Affected Persons		Number of Affected Households
		Male	Female	
Village Sardar Garhi	Permanent loss of agriculture land by titleholders	13	1	13
Village Sardar Garhi	Permanent loss of agriculture land by non-titleholder tenants	11	0	11
Total		24	1	24

18. The district administration, Deputy Commission office (who also acts as district Land Acquisition Collector) started process of acquisition of this land under Land Acquisition Act 1894 and notified section 4 in March 2016 and section 5 in October 2016, but further process of land acquisition will soon start right after the approval of this LARP. The all 174.4 kanals of land comes under the category of agriculture land, but currently 67.15 kanals is used for cultivation in winter mainly wheat and fodder crops and in summer chiefly small-maize/Jawar (as fodder for animals) and big-maize/Jawar and there are orchards of Pears. On 65.12 kanals land, the 4.2 kanals land is covered by communal water channels (which is katcha/ earthen and will not affect the remaining agriculture lands adjacently located) and 36.15 kanals land is remains uncultivated due to family dispute among titleholder of this parcel of land. The 32.12 kanals orchard land is not being looked after by the titleholders for the last 10 years due to conflicts among them. The entire land is free of any structures. Livelihood Impacts

19. The proposed parcel of land has two categories of ownership - joint family ownership and individual ownership. The land is owned by 14 titleholders of 13 households, which include 1 female and 13 males. Land titles were confirmed from the land ownership record of the Revenue Department. It was assessed that by acquiring the private land for the construction of Eastern Bus Depot, the

income of titleholders will be not substantially affected due to the loss of partial pieces of their cultivable lands and their dependency on other sources of income. Out of total 14 landowners, 10 males and 1 female do not cultivate their land and rented out to tenants. The land owners have been found that they are losing a very small portion of their property which will not cause to affect their livelihoods as it has found that they have and have either agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial lands/properties in their villages and/or other parts of the city.

20. The affected land is cultivated by 11 non-registered tenants, who have been working on these lands for several years based on verbal agreements. Alternative agriculture land available in Sardar Garhi village and surrounding areas but the competition among the tenants for renting is high due to which tenants are not hopeful of getting alternative land for cultivation on rent, which will cause permanent loss of livelihood. The details of affected land are given in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Affected Land at the Eastern Bus Depot

Use of Land	Size in Kanal	Not under Use	Total
Orchard	33	32.12	65.12
Agricultural Land	67.15	36.15	103.3
Water channels	4.2	-	4.2
Total Orchard and Agricultural Land	104.35	68.27	172.62

21. All tenants are involved in subsistence farming on the affected land, currently cultivating 67.15 kanals out of the total 172.62 kanals of agricultural land and growing orchards on 33 kanals they are also do daily labour on other farms. Tenants pay annual rent for the use of land at PKR 40,000 to 50,000 per acre (PKR 5,000-7,000 per kanals), depending on type of crops and orchard. The affected land is a main source of household food and livestock fodder. They do not have other lands to cultivate and will lose their sources of livelihood, which they have been using as a mean of income generation for many years. Therefore, the impact of this land acquisition on their livelihood would be significant. The detail of loss of agriculture land by tenants is given in detail in **Annex 2**.

22. Major crops grown on the affected land are wheat, fodder, and in Rabi cropping season (winter-spring) and fodder and corn in Kharif cropping season (summer-autumn). There will also be impact on 419 pear trees and 154 wood trees, the 65% of the affected wood trees are poplar trees which have a good commercial value in the market. Other wood trees included Sheesham, Shahtoot, Bakain, Willow, and Ailanthus. The cost estimates of crops, fruit and wood trees based on unit rates provided by the government departments (district revenue department, district forest department and Horticulture department of agriculture university).

23. A field survey was conducted jointly by the staff of District Forest Department and patwaris of District Revenue Department to count and measure the standing volume of each wood tree. The rate of each tree per cubic feet provided by the District Forest Department of Peshawar, given in **Annex 3**. The detail of affected trees is given in **Annex 3**. After receiving the compensation/ resettlement assistance, the landowners will be responsible to vacate the land both removal of trees and crops by themselves.

3 Socio-economic Information and Profile

3.1 Methodology of Census and Socio-economic Survey

24. In order to identify the AHs and understand the impacts due to Eastern Bus Depot, field surveys were conducted from 1st July to 10th July 2017. In accordance with the identified impacts and affected people three types of surveys were used for the Project:

- **Census of agricultural land owners and tenants** was conducted of the titleholders who would lose the land that they own and of tenants who cultivate land or planted orchards.
- **Socio-economic survey** aimed at a 25% sample of households to obtain general socio-economic information on the affected people.
- **Valuation surveys** were also conducted to assess the unit rates for land, wood trees, fruit trees and crops;

25. The objective of the census was to generate an inventory of resettlement impacts of the EBD, the type of impacts on land and associated assets, type of ownership, incomes and livelihood; and socio-economic status of APs for a full understanding of impacts. It also aimed at gathering the views of the AHs about the project and on various options for resettlement and rehabilitation, in order to develop mitigation measures.

26. The surveys included data on demographic features, occupation, income and living conditions of the AHs, land ownership status, utilization of affected land, land tenancy pattern, housing conditions, household assets, poverty status, household income and expenditures levels, education levels and, gender analysis. The number of surveys conducted and their coverage rate is presented in **Table 4**.

Table 4: The Type and Number of Surveys Conducted

S.#	Type of Survey	Number of Identified APs	Coverage
1	Census of agricultural land owner/tenant	24	100%
2	Socioeconomic survey of AHs	6	25 %

27. Other than the surveys, the resettlement team conducted 3 focus group discussions and 17 individual key informant interviews to better understand the impact of the Eastern Bus Depot/ Sardar Garhi AHs and obtain the views of the APs (refer Chapter 4).

3.2 Size of Affected Population

28. The investigations suggest that the livelihoods of a total of 24 APs will be directly affected from the construction of Eastern Bus Depot/ project. These people include 14 agricultural land owners (13 males and 1 female) and 11 agriculture tenants. The total population of AHs is 211 persons (household size is calculated as 8.8, see in Section 3.3). The remaining chapters explain about the socio-economic conditions of the affected population. The details of size of affected population are given in below **Table 5**.

Table 5: Affected Persons

Location	Agri. Land Owner	Agri. Land Tenant	Total
Sardar Garhi Village (Eastern Bus Depot)	14	11	25

Source: Surveys and DP census

3.3 Household Size and Composition

29. The average household size is computed as 8.8 persons. It is observed that extended families are very common with siblings and parents continue living together in one family compound where the eldest son would typically become the household head. The head of household is responsible to look after all social matters including managing income and expenditures.

30. The household composition of affected families is given in **Table 6**. As seen in this Table, the male siblings and male children are more likely to stay together.

Table 6: Household Composition of Affected Households

Household member	Male	Female	Total (N=24,	%
Household Head	23	1	24	100

Source: Household Demographic Survey

3.4 Educational Levels of Members of the Affected Households

31. The education levels of the affected household members are provided in **Table 7**. As shown in this Table, more than 4% of the females and 8% of the males of the adults (age group 15-64) has never attended school. While the education gap between males and females remain significant for the >15 age group, the level of school attendance appears to be improving in the younger generation 29% of male children and 17% female children attending the school/ college from Matric to Master. They are adults (age group 15-64) and have reported that they attended or completed the secondary school and attended or completed the primary school. Only 6% male & 4% of the adults of village Sardar Garhi stated that they have university or higher degree.

32. The lower level of education among female is partly due to lack of parents' interest in girl's education and strict social and cultural norms and restrictions/constraints of their mobility. **Table 7** is giving details about the education level of members of AHs.

Table 7: Education Level of Members of AHs

Education Level	Age group 7-15			Age group 15-64			Age group >64		
	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Never Attended School	7	3.00%	4.00%	13	4.00%	8.00%	3	1.00%	2.00%
Primary School	19	10.00%	4.00%	5	4.00%				
Secondary School	5	4.00%	1.00%	6	4.00%	2.00%			
Matric				19	12.00%	5.00%	1	1.00%	
Intermediate				15	9.00%	4.00%			

Education Level	Age group 7-15			Age group 15-64			Age group >64		
	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
Bachelor Degree				7	3.00%	4.00%			
Master's Degree				11	6.00%	4.00%			
Total	31	17.00%	9.00%	76	42.00%	27.00%	4	2.00%	2.00%

Source: Household Demographic Survey

3.5 Main Livelihoods of Affected Persons

33. Out of total 14 affected landowners, 10 males and 1 female do not cultivate their lands and rented out to tenants. None of the land owners have been found losing more than 15% of land and have either agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial lands/properties in their villages as well as other parts of the city.

34. The agriculture land is cultivated by 11 tenants. These are non-registered tenants, but have been working on these lands for several years or based on verbal agreements. The competition of getting alternative land for farming is high due to rapid growth of housing colonies in the surrounding areas, as the affected land is located in the outskirts of Peshawar city. The 8 out of 11 tenants are losing 100% of land under their cultivation which they have been cultivating for the several years. These tenants are involved in subsistence farming on the affected land while 3 tenants have other agriculture lands besides the currently affected land. Currently these tenants are cultivating 100.15 kanals out of total agriculture land (174.4 kanals). Except 3 tenants, this is the only land they cultivate and they do not own or rent other lands. The affected land is a main source of household food and livestock fodder and therefore impact from the loss of agricultural land to all the 11 tenants' households is expected to be significant. All tenants pay annual rent for the use of land at PKR 40,000 to 50,000 per acre (PKR5000-7000 per kanals), depending on type of crops and orchard. The detail of loss of agriculture land by tenants is given in **Annex 2**. These tenants also do seasonal daily labor on other farm lands.

35. Reportedly, the household income of tenants is approximately PKR 5,250 per month falling below the poverty line (Table 8). Therefore, all tenants are considered as vulnerable APs due to their dependency on subsistence farming and livestock. The households of these tenants need support under the livelihood restoration program to enable them to restore their livelihoods.

Table 8: Average Reported Monthly Income of Landowners and Tenants from Affected Land

Category Land Category Affected Persons	Location	No	Average annual earnings from land (as declared)	Average Income per Year per Kanal	Aggregate Loss of Income from Affected Land
Land Owners	Sardar Garhi	14	Approximately 5,000-7,000 per kanals/year	Approximately 3,000-4,000	388,975
Agriculture Tenants	Sardar Garhi	11	Subsistence	Approximately 3,000-4,000	388,975

3.5.1 Work Force and Employment

36. The survey results suggest that of the working age male adults (15-64), 80% are presently working and 20% are not working (see **Table 9**). As the Project (EBD) affects mainly land owners, salesmanship and farming are the frequent jobs among the affected population. Other than this, few driving, labour, servant and office jobs are also observed among household members (see Table 10). Of the working age female adults (15-64), only 10% (3 out of 30) is identified to be in the workforce. Two of these women are employed as teachers, and the other is a land owner and politician.

37. The census revealed that unexceptionally all household heads were working and in many cases fathers, brothers and sons of the household head would also contribute to the household budget.

Table 9: Working Status of Members of AHs

Status of work	Male (N=45, missing=0)		Female (N=27, missing=0)		Total (N=72, missing=0)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not working	9	20	24	89	33	46
Working	36	80	3	11	39	54
Total	45	100	3	100	72	100

Source: Household Demographic Survey

Table 10: Type of Employment/Business of Members of AHs

Type of work/business	Male (N=36, missing=0)		Female (N=3, missing=0)		Total (N=39, missing=0)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Teacher	0	0	2	67%	2	5%
Driver	1	3%	0	0	1	3%
Doctor	2	6%	0	0	2	5%
Farmer	20	56%	0	0	20	51%
Mechanic	1	3%	0	0	1	3%
Salesman	2	6%	0	0	2	5%
Govt. servant	3	8%	0	0	3	8%
Daily labour	2	6%	0	0	2	5%
Private Servant	3	8%	0	0	3	8%
Tailor shop	1	3%	0	0	1	3%
Lawyer	1	3%	0	0	1	3%
Other	0	0	1	33%	1	3%
Total	36	100%	3	100.0%	39	100%

Source: Household Demographic Survey

3.6 Household Income

38. According to the census results, 59% of the affected households have only one source of income which will be affected by the project particularly farming. 41% of the households have two

working people however, the one or two persons of these families involve in farming as primary source. The details are given in **Table 11 & 12**.

Table 11: Number of Working People in AHs

Number of people working in the household	Frequency (N=36)	Percent %
1	19	53
2	17	47
Total	36	100%

Source: APs Census Survey

Table 12: Average Reported Monthly Income of Affected Households

AH Category (1)	Location	N	Monthly Average	Average income per person per day (PKR)	Average income per person per day (USD) (2)
Land Owners	Sardar Garhi	5	48800	185	1.8
Agriculture Tenants	Sardar Garhi	2	5250	199	1.9

This value is calculated by dividing the monthly average income to 30 days and 8.8 people (per household). 1 PKR is taken as 0.00950542USD (Source: www.xe.com, 17 July 2017).

Source: Household Demographic Survey

39. The income analysis suggests that there is a significant income difference between the affected households. The average earning of land owners/tenant is calculated around 1.8 USD/person/day. As the poverty line \$1.90 per person per day for Pakistan, tenants are found to be below this line.

40. The land tenants stated that they depend on subsistence farming for their living. And in case they lose their lands, they would not able to fulfil fodder needs of their animals, which is their major source of income. They will also lose other subsistence production such as grains and milk and eggs.

41. All of the tenants are considered to be vulnerable APs due to their dependency on subsistence farming and livestock. The competition of getting alternative land for farming is tough due to rapid growth of housing colonies in the surrounding area, as the land is located in the outskirts of Peshawar city. The households of these tenants need strong support under the livelihood restoration program to enable them to restore their livelihoods.

3.7 Poverty Status

42. In Pakistan, the official poverty line is based on the definition of World Bank. The World Bank defined the new global poverty line to \$1.90 per person per day as of October 2015. The census revealed that the average monthly incomes of the land tenants are typically below this rate. The tenants generally live in extremely poor conditions and are vulnerable to absorb economic shock due to PSBRTC Project. Lack of education, skills and job opportunities in formal economy are some of the factors that draw them to this occupation. Lack of secure and consistent income aggravated by lack of access to diverse sources of income is the main reason for land tenants' household poverty.

3.8 Vulnerability of Affected Persons

43. Around 46% of AHs tenants fall below the poverty line and these poor households are dependent on mainly on single earner. The number of earners in the household is directly correlated

with the economic status and vulnerability of the affected households (AHs). However, it was revealed from the survey that despite two earners in the tenants' families they are still vulnerable because most of the others members of the tenants' families are involved in daily-wage labor work which is also rare.

44. Their poverty related vulnerability may increase as a result of impact on their income and livelihood. Majority of the affected households have 8 dependents with one earner and there are a small number of households having up to 3 or 4 dependents with one earner. The vulnerable APs expressed deep concerns on their economic displacement and risk of rising in poverty due to loss of their livelihood and income. The LARP established policies and procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation of AHs' / persons to minimize their vulnerability to economic shock.

45. During census, 11 AHs' were found vulnerable as their livelihood is mainly dependent on subsistence farming (tenancy). The numbers of identified vulnerable and severely affected people are provided in **Table 13** below.

Table 13: Detail of Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households

Location	Vulnerable as well as Severely Affected	
Sardar Garhi Village (Eastern Bus Depot) Land Tenants	11	
Total	11	

Source: APs Census and further confirmed from socio-economic survey

3.9 Availability of Social Amenities

46. Among the landowners and land tenants of village Sardar Garhi 71% household have access to piped drinking water supply, which is not clean in most of the cases. They have access to basic social amenities of public sector, i.e., electricity, health facilities, schools and higher level educational institutions, natural gas, and roads (see Table 14 for details).

Table 14: Availability of Basic Amenities to AHs

Availability of Social Amenities (%) (N=24, missing=7)				
Water Supply	Electricity	Health Facility	School	Road
17	17	17	17	17

Source: Socio-economic survey

3.10 Gender Analysis

47. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2015, Pakistan ranks 144 out of 145 countries worldwide and large gaps continue to exist between men and women in health, education, politics, and economic participation. Gender inequalities are deeply rooted in the country's social and cultural norms and practices, resulting in discrimination with women and girls, which affect quality of their life. Gender inequality in Pakistan in general and specifically in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, is characterized by the society and thereby, men on average are better positioned in social, economic, and political hierarchies.

48. Gender roles are constructed on the concepts of production and reproduction. The unequal gender roles are reinforced and maintained, and influence male and female life circumstances. Women and girls experience differential access to food, education, medical care and access to resources and opportunities; their general and reproductive health is negatively affected due to restriction on decision making and their mobility. Most of the women's roles are limited to family and

are excluded from main decision making at household and society level. Lack of sufficient time, gender bias, social and cultural norms as well as family responsibilities are the most significant challenges women face to achieve balance in a patriarchal society. The gender analysis of AHs revealed that female' domestic roles, strict cultural values and their early marriages is a great reason for low enrolment of female in the schools and higher-level education. At the micro level, the historical and contemporary conflicts have affected the lives of ordinary women and men and their children in KPK and FATA in fundamental ways, including altering community and family structures, gender relations, roles and norms, and affecting all aspects of human security.

49. An assessment was carried out to study the travel patterns of men and women and to identify the problems faced by both in public transport. Pertaining to gender inequality, it was found that women faced more problems regarding access to and use of public transport available in Peshawar city. Women, especially those from poorer backgrounds, faced harassment both by male passengers and conductors and drivers of public vehicles. Therefore, to avoid such incidents, it was found that women preferred to use more expensive and exclusive forms of transportation such as taxis to avoid contact with male passengers. Thereby, 20 percent of the respondents using public transport complained of having trouble accessing public transport facilities. There were also complaints about bus conductors charging women higher fares. Therefore, it was found that the PSBRTC would be extremely beneficial to women who commute to work as factory workers, housemaids, cleaners (in clinic, hospitals, educational institutions or offices), help male members in their businesses by doing unpaid home based preparatory work, go out for getting education, shopping household stuff, social or medical reasons, or pick and drop their children from schools. The female are not involve in agriculture activities and their roles are only confined to household chores. Moreover, as the household income is controlled by male head of the family; mostly elder (grandfather) and women do not have access to cash income of MEs.

50. The LARP will be implemented in consonance with the Gender Action Plan (GAP) developed for the project. For example, station designs, and buses will ensure safe and gender-friendly facilities, including enhanced security, low steps, and separate compartments for women.

4 Public Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure

4.1 Consultation with Affected Landowners & Tenants

51. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa places great importance on involving primary and secondary stakeholders for determining the social and resettlement impacts associated with project implementation. The consultation process started from awareness campaign to the identification of impacts.

52. As part of the overall public consultation process the landowners and tenants of Sardar Garhi (Eastern Bus Depot Land site) were also surveyed and consulted in accordance with the requirements of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 on public consultations. The fundamental principles of the consultation process included:

- **Free and Participatory** – Identified and assessed stakeholder concerns about different aspects of the project, and gathered their ideas about the mitigation measures.
- **Anticipated and Opportune** – Incorporated the stakeholders' contribution into the EMP.
- **Informed and Transparent** – A proactive, open, and transparent process was used the result of which will be documented and made available for the public.
- **Flexible** – Flexible and adaptable methods were used and responded to the changes and concerns raised by the involved stakeholders.
- **Culturally Sensitive** – Conducted consultation meetings in a manner which were appropriate to the involved communities and stakeholders.

53. **Table 15** provides a summary of the meetings held with landowners & tenants and **Table 16** summarizes the topics discussed. And summary of concerns raised by landowners and tenants is provided in Table 16.

Table 15: Consultations with Landowners and tenants

Sr. #	Consultation Period	Location	No. of Participants
1	July 3, 2017	Small farmers, owners of agriculture land and tenants of Sardar Garhi land	13 Male
2	July 4, 2017	Joint meeting of Sardar Garhi land owners/ house & owner of Zia Market shops, small farmers and tenants of agriculture land.	25 Male
3	July 4, 2017	At residence of Ms. Asma Alamgir	1 female & 4 Male

Table 16: Summary of Concerns Raised by Land owners & Tenants

Concerns raised by the APs / Recommendations	Actions incorporated in the LARP/EMP (to address APs Concerns / Recommendations)	Responsibility during Project and LARP Implementation
Affected titleholders and tenants should be provided two-month notice to enable them to remove their crops and trees with ease.	PDA in coordination with other relevant departments will allow affected titleholders and tenants to remove their crops before the start of construction work at EBD land and also will compensate the APs timely.	Sr. Director-BRT of PIU and STRPI

Concerns raised by the APs / Recommendations	Actions incorporated in the LARP/EMP (to address APs Concerns / Recommendations)	Responsibility during Project and LARP Implementation
The affected APs (titleholders and tenants) and other vulnerable groups should be sufficiently and timely compensated against their income losses.	Both the titleholders and tenants of affected land will be adequately and sufficiently compensated by following principles of ADB SPS.	PDA, Senior Director-BRT of PIU, STRPI and PMCSC
Opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour should be provided to AHs during construction of BRT.	The Contractor will be required to provide opportunities for skilled and unskilled employment to Project Affected Households, as well as on-the-job training to skilled labour of AHs to upgrade their skills in construction building. And PIU and PMCSC will closely monitor the contractors.	Senior Director-BRT and STRPI of PIU, PMCSC and civil works contractors

4.2 Disclosure of LARP

54. After the endorsement of this updated LARP by PDA and approval by ADB, the LARP will be disclosed on the PDA, Planning and Development Department of GoKPK, BRT Project and ADB websites. The executive summary of the updated LARP will be translated into Urdu in the form of an information brochure and will be disseminated to representatives of APs, each AH, and disclosed publicly in accessible locations through localized means of communication and face-to-face meetings with APs.

55. The full updated LARP of Eastern Bus Depot will be made available at key accessible and convenient locations such as the offices of Urban Policy Unit of Planning and Development Department (P&DD), TMTD, District Revenue Department, district administration, PDA, Environment Protection Agency, APs representatives and other places convenient to the APs, as suggested by APs. The STRPI of PIU and PMCSC social and resettlement staff under PMCSC will hold meetings with APs and make them aware of important aspects of the LARP through workshops and face-to-face meetings.

4.3 Stakeholders Consultation and Participation during Implementation Stage

56. A continued process of consultation and participation of stakeholders particularly with APs will be followed to ensure transparency in implementation of LARP and to keep the stakeholders informed and receiving and incorporating their feedback at various stages of EBD construction and LARP implementation. It will provide a good measure to improve the social acceptability of the project and ensure effective participation of the stakeholders especially APs in the process of LARP implementation, and the Project. Public consultation will assist obtaining cooperation from informed APs and other stakeholders, to avoid cost and time in dealing with complaints. As per the requirement of the ADB SPS 2009, a strategy for public consultation during implementation of the Project works is delineated. The below given table provides a consultation plan to be implemented by the PDA during the implementation of LARP, and Project construction phase through STRPI with the support of social

and resettlement staff of PMCSC. The PIU of PDA will continue public consultation process by following ADB SPS 2009 and Public Communication Policy 2011 (Disclosure and Exchange of Information) by taking following steps:

- (i) The STRPI of PIU and SRS of PMCSC and other staff of PIU will keep a close liaison with the stakeholders including women, particularly with APs; record and address their concerns relating to the implementation of LARP and construction related works.
- (ii) Organize public meetings particularly with APs and AHs and appraise them about implementation progress of LARP, particularly payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and other social activities;
- (iii) Make extra efforts to ensure that vulnerable APs understand the process and their entitlements, and mitigation measure will be taken by the project authorities to address APs and other stakeholder concerns in accordance with the ADB SPS 2009 and ADB PCP 2011.
- (iv) Detail and outcome of all consultation activities will be included in the Bi-Annual and final monitoring reports.
- (v) Disclose all monitoring reports of the LARP implementation in the same manner as that of the LARP at PDA websites and to the APs, and other stakeholders.

57. The details of consultation plan with APs are given in below **Table 17**.

Table 17: Consultation Plan

Activity	Target Stakeholder	Type of Consultation	Objectives of the Activity	Responsible Unit/Persons	Time Frame	Budget Source
Consultations with DP	APs of EBD	Information sharing and consultation	To understand the impacts of the suggested designs, establish mitigation measures.	STRPI, SRS of PMCSC	1 week after approval of LARP by ADB	Project
At least one meeting with APs for sharing key aspects of LARP and planning for disbursement of resettlement assistance and familiarizing the with GRM	APs	Information sharing of LARP, consultation on development of micro plan(s) for disbursement of resettlement assistance and GRM	- disclose updated and approved LARP by sharing key aspects of LARP and also distribution of information brochure - agree upon scheduling disbursement of resettlement assistance and its mechanism	STRPI, SRS of PMCSC	Q3 of Year 2017 (within first week after approval of LARP)	Project
Two meeting with each APs at project sites on resettlement and rehabilitation issues	APs	To get feedback on social, resettlement, and resettlement assistance related issues	Immediate resolution of social and resettlement issues before they become serious or turn into grievances	STRPI and SRS of PMCSC	1 month after payment of resettlement assistance, and again one month after payment of compensation	Project

5 Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework, and Entitlement

5.1 Policy Framework

58. The Peshawar Sustainable Bus Rapid Transit Corridor Project (PSBRTC) involves involuntary resettlement and relocation of project Affected Persons on a considerable scale. The requirements as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 should be complied with.

5.2 Legal Framework

59. In Pakistan, Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894 is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose. The LAA facilitates the provincial governments and project executing (EAs) and implementing agencies (IAs) in development projects which involve acquisition of land for public purposes, but LAA does not inherently mandate specifically for resettlement assistance and rehabilitation provisions benefiting the non-title holders, and other vulnerable groups, or severely affected APs, nor it directly provides for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. The LAA mandates only for title holders and legal owners of land and structures, and other assets attached to land such as trees and crops. The LAA does not apply in BRT where all the project Affected Persons are non-title holders (NTHs).

60. The TransPeshawar in collaboration with City District Government will protect BRT corridor from illegal encroachments under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Property (Removal of Encroachment) Act 1977.

5.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

5.3.1 Objectives

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

5.3.2 Scope and Triggers

62. 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. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

5.3.3 ADB SPS Policy Principles

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 Affected Persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
2. Carry out meaningful consultations with Affected and other affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all Affected Persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced/affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced/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.
3. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced/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.
4. Provide physically and economically displaced/affected persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced/affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
6. 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.
7. Ensure that displaced/affected 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.
8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced/affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced/affected/affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced/affected/affected persons and other stakeholders.
10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
12. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced/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.

5.4 Gaps between Land Acquisition Act 1894 and ADB SPS (2009)

63. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of Pakistan and ADB SPS diverge on some key points. The key ADB Policy Principles are: (i) the need to screen the project early on in the planning stage, (ii) carry out meaningful consultation, (iii) at the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the project, improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups, (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid, (v) provide affected people with adequate assistance, (vi) ensure that affected people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working are eligible for

resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets, and (vii) disclose all reports.

64. The LAA in contrast to ADB SPS does not require adequate consultation with affected parties; it simply requires that declaration and notice to be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required, and provide an opportunity for filing of objections. Nor does it require preparation of a “plan” documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with APs. Finally, the LAA does not entitle compensation to APs without title nor provides compensation for income losses caused by LAR. Table 18 summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures that need to be agreed between GoKPK and ADB to address these gaps. Specific entitlements, benefits that GoKPK and ADB worked towards providing on BRT Projects that entail involuntary resettlement are detailed in Table 18.

Table 18: Measures to Address LAA 1894 &SPS (2009) Differences/Gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
1. Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation.	APs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.
2. No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for affected poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, severe losses, and for vulnerable groups.	Provision should be made to pay for resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), compensate for loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing more than 10% of their productive assets).
3. Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops)	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All APs, including non-titled APs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures and livelihood and for relocation.
4. Land acquisition and compensation process is conducted independently by the Land Acquisition Collector following a lengthy prescribed legal and administrative procedure. There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can be leveraged for civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Involuntary resettlement is conceived, planned and executed as part of the project. Affected people are supported to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in coordination with the civil works. Civil works cannot proceed prior to compensation	Respective EAs will prepare land acquisition and resettlement plans, as part of project preparation based on an inventory of losses, livelihood restoration measures, Pakistan law and principles enumerated in SPS. Where gaps exist in the interpretation of Pakistan law and resettlement practices, requirements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy will prevail. Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances (budgeted as part of the project cost) is fully paid.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
5. No convenient grievance redresses mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law.	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation.	EAs will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective project area and amongst the APs.

5.5 Resettlement Principles and Policy adopted for the BRT Project

65. A resettlement policy for BRT Project has been developed based on ADB's SPS (2009). The resettlement policy for the BRT Project evolved after a number of consultation meetings with APs and other stakeholders. By following the objectives and principles of ADB SPS (2009), the core involuntary resettlement principles for this project are:

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternatives of the project design;
- Where unavoidable, time-bound Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living;
- Provision of income restoration and rehabilitation to agriculture tenants and the members of their household;
- Consultations with APs on compensation and resettlement options, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementation of project will be ensured;
- Payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
- Vulnerable groups and severely Affected Persons will be provided special assistance;
- Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the construction contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; and
- Establishment of appropriate institutional, grievance redress, internal and external monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

5.5 Eligibility

66. Eligibility to receive resettlement and rehabilitation assistance is limited by a cut-off date as set for the Project on the day of reconfirmation of APs, which is 10 July 2017 during detail design. However, any Affected Person not covered in the census enumeration can be enlisted with proof of existence at the said location before the cut-off date. They will provide attested copies of their identification cards signed by the elected representative of city government and identification of such APs will also be verified by the 4 APs. The Social and Resettlement Staff of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for verification process. People moving in the corridor of impact after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and/or other assistance.

5.6 Methods used for Calculating Unit Rates for Resettlement Support and Allowances

67. The census gathered information on monthly income of the Affected Persons, the analysis of data shows that the affected households of tenants fall under the category of poor. In the absence of authentic income statements as proof, the unit price for additional assistance to vulnerable and

severely affected were calculated on the basis of correlation of income and expenditure data. Allowances for vulnerable and severely affected APs were established based on social and economic vulnerabilities and risks of hardship or impoverishment due to resettlement impacts on APs, which are less likely to adapt to new circumstances without assistance

5.7 Entitlements

68. An entitlement matrix has been designed for LAR impacts under the LARP of Eastern Bus Depot to (i) restore or enhance the livelihoods of all categories of Affected Persons, particularly those who are non-title holders and vulnerable. Those affected by the project will receive additional measures in the form of assistance and full support during the resettlement process to ensure that those affected are not disadvantaged, and regain even improve their lost income and source of livelihood. Based on the above broad principles, the APs will be entitled to a combination of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, depending on the scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerabilities of the APs. The details of entitlements are given in **Table 19** below.

Table 19: Entitlement Matrix

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled DP	Compensation Policy
1	Permanent loss of agricultural land, including, uncultivated agriculture land	All land losses	14 Legal Owner(s) of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at ¹replacement cost plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge, free of taxes, registration and transfer costs.
2	Temporary impact on arable or non-arable land	Land required temporarily during civil works	All owners of rented land/lease holders (with and without title)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land will be temporarily acquired by a short-term lease agreement between the landowner(s)/leaseholder(s) and contractor with the approval of Project Director. Rental terms will have to be negotiated to the satisfaction of the concerned landowners/leaseholder. Full restoration/reclamation of land to original use by the contractor, as agreed with land owner(s)/leaseholder(s).
3	Loss of Crops	Loss of crop	11 non-registered agriculture tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to the market value of gross annual yield of lost land for three years. Assistance to affected tenants in identifying suitable land plots for cultivation.
4	Loss of Wood Trees	Affected trees	13 Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood Trees: Timber trees will be valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
5	Loss of Fruit Trees	Affected trees	13 Title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit Trees: Compensation for mature fruit-bearing trees will comprise of the market rate of the yearly yield multiplied by the number of years required to grow such a tree to the same productive level it was cut; and for immature trees, that are yet to bear fruit, compensation will be based on the gross expense needed to reproduce the tree to the same age it was cut.
6	Vulnerable Affected Households	Loss of agriculture land	11 households of non-registered tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time subsistence allowance to vulnerable Affected Persons for income loss to mitigate impact on income for the duration of interruption in source of income for a period of 3 months based on monthly minimum wage

¹ The replacement cost is equivalent to the market value of the land/assets, sufficient to replace the lost assets and cover transaction costs.

S #	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled DP	Compensation Policy
				rate of GoKPK.
7	Severely Affected Persons	Land based severe impacts due to loss of agriculture land	Additional provision for 11 agriculture tenants losing more than 10% their total operational agricultural holding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe agricultural land impact allowance equal to the market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year.
8	Livelihood Restoration	Loss of Livelihood	Affected tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any semi-skilled or skilled persons from vulnerable affected households having skills in construction related works will be preferred in providing opportunities in project related employment/work and also an opportunity to upgrade their skills. • Eligibility of vulnerable households to livelihood restoration interventions as per provisions in the detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan.

6 Income Restoration, Rehabilitation and Relocation

6.1 Introduction

69. As a result of consultations with the potentially Affected Persons and other stakeholders, an income restoration, rehabilitation and relocation strategy has been developed to ensure the restoration and sustainability of APs livelihood. The basic objective of income and livelihood restoration activities is to restore the economic status of the Affected Persons having prior to the project, in line with the requirements of ADB's SPS. The rehabilitation of APs is needed on sustained grounds so that the normal living patterns of the Affected Persons are regained.

70. The entitlement matrix developed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of economically affected tenants by providing resettlement assistance, and appropriate approaches for restoration of livelihood and socio-economic rehabilitation of APs to ensure sustainability in income generation of APs. The details of measures for income and livelihood restoration are described below:

6.2 Short Term Assistance

6.2.1 Provision of Subsistence / Transition Allowance

71. The Affected Persons losing their livelihood or places of income generation as a result of the Project will be supported with short-term income and livelihood restoration assistance for subsistence. These short-term income and livelihood restoration measures will be for immediate assistance in the form of one-time subsistence allowance for transitional period to 11 agriculture tenants to meet minimum living expenses against loss of all of their cultivable lands.

6.3 Rehabilitation of Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households

72. The 11 affected households of tenants of affected agriculture land have been identified as vulnerable Affected Persons due to their social and economic status. In addition to the subsistence a vulnerability allowance equivalent to 2 months' income at minimum official wage rate will be provided to each of the vulnerable AHs to help improve their economic condition during the transition period. Vulnerable AHs will be given priority in skilled, unskilled labor and job opportunities under the project. This provision will be included in the civil works contracts and will be monitored during project implementation.

73. Those AHs will have severe impact on their income, which need relocation from their existing land locations to the new ones. There is a risk that they may not get the same size of lands soon after when they will lose their tenancy. All 11 tenants-affected households will be provided vulnerability allowance.

6.4 Preparation and Implementation of Detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan

6.4.1 Introduction

74. The impacts on the APs were assessed as part of the LARP preparation, which confirms that livelihoods of the APs will be affected in multiple ways. A preliminary Livelihood Restoration Plan has been developed and to be implemented throughout the project period.

6.4.2 Purpose of Livelihood Restoration Plan

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

76. Development of skills and capabilities, technical and vocational training, provision of in-kind and financial support will contribute to enhancement of capacity of APs to find employment. Livelihoods consist of the capabilities, the assets - both material and social resources - and the activities required for means of living, which are sustainable, robust and are sufficiently diverse and could cope with shocks such as the PSBRTC Project.

6.5 Livelihood Restoration Activities

6.5.1 Skills Upgrading

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

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

6.5.2 Livelihood Support to Agriculture Tenants

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

6.5.3 Employment Benefits during Project Implementation

80. The PSBRTC project will create a large number of temporary and semi-permanent jobs. The construction- related job opportunities will be an alternate temporary short-term source of income for restoration of livelihood of APs/AHs. During recruitment of construction workers and project employees, priority will be given to tenants losing their source of livelihood and members of their households. The PDA will include a condition of this provision in bidding documents and contract agreements of civil works contractors and service providers, and will monitor this process during the project implementation period.

6.5.4 Livelihood Activities for Women

81. The construction industry is one of the most male dominated sectors in Pakistan. Women are under-represented in construction occupations and professions. Women experience difficulties in this sector including cultural and structural barriers, such as harassment and discrimination, limited networking opportunities and long and inflexible working hours which often result in poor career prospects and high levels of stress for women, particularly in field related jobs. The census and socio-economic survey revealed that women from AHs have no participation in any other businesses outside of their homes. In addition to this, women are not involved in agriculture activities with men due to cultural restrictions and thus mainly involve in household chores like, engage in taking care of livestock and manage other household activities at homes and some tenant families also sell milk of livestock and get some subsistence earning. It is important to focus on context specific livelihood activities for women keeping in view the social and cultural barriers for women to participate in the vending and construction related livelihood activities. The following interventions for women are proposed in the LRP:

6.5.5 Women Specific Vending Markets/Portion of Markets

82. TPC will develop women specific portions in EBD commercial area to encourage women from AHs to establish their businesses.

6.5.6 Vocational Training for Women:

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

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

6.5.7 Support to Women in Establishing Small Business

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

6.5.8 Support from the Project to Affected Persons

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

- (i) Establish and maintain linkages with the management of construction contractors or other government led projects, commercial, industrial businesses in Peshawar or the Province with the intention of identifying their manpower requirements, (i.e., number, qualification, skills, schedule of deployment, etc.) and securing agreements for deployment of qualified APs to fill job vacancies.
- (ii) Establish an information communication mechanism to provide information to APs on the availability of jobs through posting of job vacancies in vending markets or through face-to-face communication.
- (iii) Close follow up of training at least once every month.
- (iv) Maintain close coordination and establish linkages with the project contractors, service providers, and consultants to recruit APs on a priority basis.
- (v) The NGO/consultants will help trained male and female APs to create linkages with organizations, city government, concerned authorities or an established employment agency to explore employment avenues to bridge the information gap, where they can employ their upgraded/new skills for a sustainable livelihood.

6.6 Institutional Arrangements for LRP Implementation

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

6.7 Costs Estimates for LRP Implementation

88. An initial amount of PKR15 million/USD 0.14 million has been budgeted in the LARP for the implementation of LRP. The estimated cost will be revised after preparation of detailed LRP and will be included in the overall budget of the project, financed by ADB. These cost estimates will include cost of training courses and equipment to be provided to APs after training.

6.8 Implementation Schedule for LRP

89. After endorsement of PDA, the draft detailed LRP will be sent to ADB for review and clearance and its implementation will start soon after the approval of ADB. The LRP will be implemented over a period of 6 months. An implementation schedule will be prepared for LRP activities and vocational training. The LRP is expected to start within a quarter after start of the project.

6.9 Monitoring and Evaluation of the LRP

90. The LRP implementation will be monitored internally and externally as part of the overall LARP monitoring and reporting. And evaluation of LRP will also be conducted as part of the LARP evaluation.

7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

91. ADB Policy (SPS 2009) requires establishment of a local grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Affected Persons' concerns and grievances regarding the project's social, resettlement and environment performance. The measures have been identified to mitigate social and resettlement impacts to be caused due to implementation of PSBRTC Project works. However, in spite of best efforts, there is every chance that the individuals / households affected by the project or other stakeholders are dissatisfied with measures adopted to address adverse social impacts of the project. To address, such situation an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to ensure timely and successful implementation of the project. It will also provide a public forum to the aggrieved to raise their objections and the GRM would address such issues adequately. It will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of Affected Persons' concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to investigate charges of irregularities and complaints receive from the Affected Persons and provide a time-bound early, transparent and fair resolution to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns link to the project.

92. It is anticipated that the nature of such complaints will relate to compensation and resettlement assistance matters, damages, mobility and access issues of general public or disruptions of services during civil works related to the project functionalities. Some of the grievances that may arise are listed below:

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

93. The STRPI of PIU will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns particularly to APs. The name of contact person and his/her phone number, STRPI contact numbers and the PIU, will serve as a hotline for complaints and will be publicized through the media and placed on notice boards outside their offices, construction camps of contractors, and at accessible and visible locations along the PSBRTC corridor, and also shared with the APs representatives. The project information brochure will include information on the GRM and will be widely disseminated throughout the PSBRTC corridor by the STRPI in PIU and SRS under PMSCS. Grievances can be filed in writing, via web based provision or by phone with any member of the STRPI staff or PIU.

7.1 First Tier of GRM

94. The STRPI and PIU is the first tier of GRM which offers the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The STRPI, Environment Staff (ES) and SRS under PMSCS will be designated as the key personnel for grievance redress. Resolution of complaints will be completed within ten (3) to ten (10) working days, depends on the nature of complaint. At this stage, the STRPI will inform the PIU for additional support and guidance in grievance redress matters. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g. Affected Persons, contractors, traffic police, general public, utilities companies etc.). Grievances will be documented and personal details (name, address, date of complaint, nature of complaint etc.) will be

included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned for each grievance, including the following elements:

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

7.2 Complaints Management Register (CMR)

95. The STRPI will maintain a CMR to record grievances brought forward by Affected Persons and general public, and ensure that these are appropriately addressed. The complaint register will provide for: the date and particulars of the complaint; description of the grievance; follow-up action required; name of person responsible for implementing the action; a target date for redressal and updated status/final action with date. The STRPI will be supported by the SRS of PMCSC for this purpose. The actual measures taken to mitigate the concerns will also be recorded in the register. The complainant's views on the remedial action taken will also be documented in the Register. All complaints received verbally or in writing will be properly documented and recorded/written in the CMR. In addition to this an easy to access web based GRM will be designed on the same pattern, which will have updated status of each complaint to be used by complainants to get an update on their complaints. The updated register of grievances and complaints will be available to the public at the PDA office, construction camps of contractors and other key public offices along the project corridor (offices of the city district government and district administration), and at accessible and visible places along the PSBRTC corridor. Should the grievance remain unresolved it will be escalated to the second tier.

7.3 Second Tier of GRM

96. The STRPI and ES in PDA will refer the unresolved issues (with written documentation) to the second tier of GRM, the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), which also act as LARP Implementation Committee. The GRC will be established by Deputy Commissioner Peshawar (administrative head of Peshawar district) at initial stage of project implementation prior to start implementation of LARP so that the APs and other key stakeholders have recourse to refer their complaints. The GRC will consist of the following persons: (i) representative of District Management (Deputy Commissioner as head of GRC; (ii) PDA Directors of all civil works packages; (iii) two representative of the Affected Persons; and (iv) one representative of EPA-KPK (for environmental related grievances). The STPRI and SRS under PMCSC will organize training for GRC to raise awareness about GRM and in handling grievances in an efficient and transparent manner as laid down in the LARP. A hearing will be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the Affected Person can present his/her concerns/issues. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation. The local GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The local GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within fifteen (15) working days, depending on the nature of complaint. The contractor(s) will have observer status on the committee. If unsatisfied with the decision, the existence of the GRC will not impede the complainant's access to the government's administrative or judicial remedies.

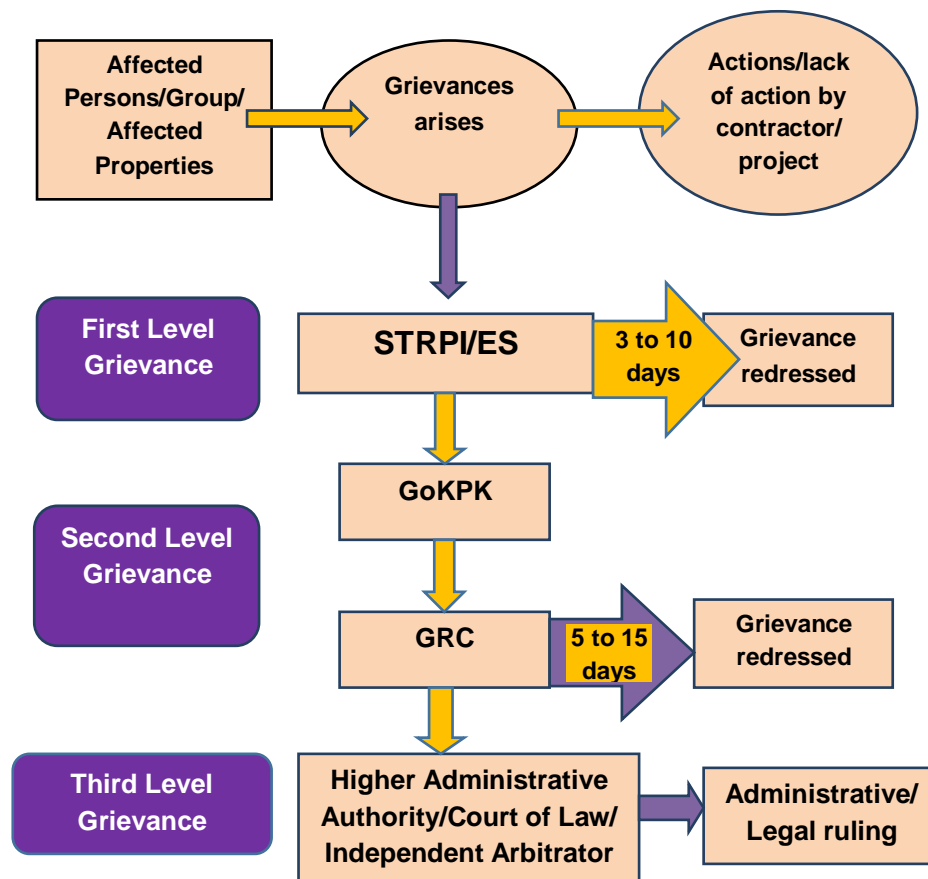
97. The functions of the GRC are as follows: (i) resolve problems and provide support to Affected Persons arising from various social, resettlement and environmental issues. Social and resettlement issues including land acquisition (temporary or permanent, as applicable), asset acquisition, eligibility for entitlements and resettlement assistance as well as environment issues including dust, noise, utilities, power and water supply, waste disposal, traffic interference and public safety/utilities; (ii) reconfirm grievances of Affected Persons, categorize and prioritize them and aim to provide solutions

maximum within 5-15 days; and (iii) report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decision(s) of the GRC. The STRPI or ES (in case of complaints on environment related issues) will be responsible for processing and presenting all relevant documents, field enquiries and evidences/proofs to the GRC, maintaining a database of complaints, recording decisions, issuing minutes of meetings and monitoring to see that formal orders are issued and to ensure that required actions against decisions are being carried out.

7.4 Third Tier of GRM

98. In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the PIU (first tier) or GRC (second tier), the Affected Person can seek alternative redress through the district administration or city government, court of law or as appropriate. The PIU or GRC will be kept informed by the city district government or government administration, or any other authorities. The grievance redress mechanism and procedures are depicted in Figure 1. The monitoring reports of the LARP and EMP implementation will include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number of cases registered, level of jurisdiction (first, second and third tiers), number of hearings held, decisions made, status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon, may be prepared with details such as name with copy of NIC, complaint number, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e., open, pending, closed).

Figure 1: Peshawar BRT Grievance Redress Mechanism



8 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building for LARP Implementation

8.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Urban Mobility Authority

99. The Project's executing agency (EA) is Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Urban Mobility Authority (KPUMA), and is responsible for overall coordination of the project, KPUMA's Board of Directors act as the overall Project Steering Committee. TMTD provides administrative and secretariat support to KPUMA through the PMU at TMTD and with support of the Project Management, Coordination and Capacity Building (PMCCB) consultants. KPUMA is responsible for overall coordination of the project and ensure availability and timely release of counterpart funds. The project Implementing Agencies are (IAs) Peshawar Development Authority and TransPeshawar.

8.2 Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field Related Issues

100. The formation of Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field related Issues of the Project is notified by Secretary Transport and Mass Transit Department on 8 May 2017 after the approval of Chief Minister KPK/Chairperson KPUMA Board of Directors, to streamline, guide and resolve field related issues including land acquisition and resettlement. The committee members are:

1. Commissioner Peshawar, Chairperson of the Committee
2. Project Director of PMU for BRT Peshawar
3. Chairperson TransPeshawar
4. Chief Executive Officer TransPeshawar, Urban Mobility Company
5. Director General Peshawar Development Authority
6. Additional Secretary Planning & Development Department
7. Additional Secretary Finance Department
8. Additional Secretary Construction & Works Department
9. Additional Secretary Local Government Department
10. Additional Secretary Law Department
11. Chief Executive Officer Cantonment Board, Peshawar
12. Senior Superintendent of Traffic Police
13. Capital City Police Officer
14. Representative of District Government / Nazim Peshawar
15. Building Inspectors PDA and District Government and CBP
16. Any other Co Opted Member

101. The responsibilities of the Committee will include streamlining construction and implementation and resolving all issues relating to coordination between public/private stakeholders, land acquisition and resettlement (LARP), site clearance and shifting of utilities, handling public resistance, traffic diversion plan implementation, ensuring smooth execution of Construction Management Plan, construction related issues, security issues, environment related issues and EIA, Building Code implementation and review of Building Plans approved along the corridor for BRT, especially with regard to set back and parking provision in buildings, negotiation with Bus Operators plying on BRT Corridors and Feeder Routes, and removing them from the BRT and Feeder Routes, and handling fleet scrapping program.

102. The Chairperson of the Committee, Commissioner Peshawar will be responsible to report the status of progress on Field Issues directly to the Chief Minister and Chief Secretary, apprising them of obstacles, impediments and any inter departmental coordination issues, and soliciting their intervention for resolution on the above field issues. All the departments directly or indirectly involved with the project will be directed to provide full support and cooperation to facilitate implementation of the project on fast track basis. The Commissioner Peshawar can later be assigned the Additional Charge of Managing Director KPUMA, if he has to be given additional powers to oversee the BRT

project, till full-fledged MD KPUMA is posted. PDA will share monthly LARP implementation progress and monitoring reports and LARP quarterly monitoring reports with Implementation Committee on regular basis.

8.3 Peshawar Development Authority and LARP Implementation Committee:

103. Peshawar Development Authority is the Implementing Agency of this LARP. Peshawar Development Authority (PDA) and Deputy Commissioner's Office (DCO), on behalf of KPUMA, implement the project's civil works package wise Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans/Resettlement Plans (LARP/RP), in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and requirements of land acquisition law of GoKPK. The institutional arrangements for LARP implementation are exhibited in Figure 5.

104. PDA will be responsible for day to day implementation/operations of LARP, and will establish adequate and appropriate systems for LARP implementation including institutional arrangements, internal monitoring and reporting. PDA will also manage functions of consultants, contractors, operators and other relevant parties regarding social safeguards management.

105. PDA will build necessary capacity for LARP implementation by recruiting at least one Senior Social and Resettlement Specialist, one Social and Gender Officer and one Social and Resettlement Officer and other necessary staff with minimum one female as Social Team for Resettlement Plan Implementation (STRPI) at PIU to provide necessary support and guidance in LARP. The STRPI key positions/staff will eventually be absorbed in the TransPeshawar. STRPI will oversee day to day implementation of LARP including Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in coordination and collaboration with all concerned parties of the Project throughout project operations, and submit monthly LARP implementation reports to PDA and other concerned agencies and quarterly monitoring reports to PDA and TMTD for onward submission to ADB for review and clearance.

106. The Commissioner Peshawar, Chair of Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field Related Issues, will notify the formation of a dedicated LARP Implementation Committee for the effective implementation of LARP; this committee will also act as a Grievance Redressal Committee on social, gender and resettlement issues. The LARP Implementation Committee will compose of Deputy Commissioner (District Land Acquisition Collector) as Chair and Additional Deputy Commissioner (land acquisition) as Deputy Chair, and members consist of PDA Directors assigned to each reach and building works (will be called upon request, when required), Naib Tehsildar Acquisition (NTA), Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of PIU, Chief Resident Engineer and National Resettlement Consultant of Project Management and Construction Supervision Consultants, and a representative of TransPeshawar (officially nominated by TransPeshawar). The Deputy Chair would preside over Committee meetings when the Chair is unable to attend. The Social Development and Resettlement Specialist will keep records of the Committee meetings and would follow up on implementation of actions with the help of Additional Deputy Commissioner, Committee members and other relevant agencies staff. The Committee will hold regular monthly meetings, but in case of any major resettlement issues or grievances, the Committee will hold extraordinary meetings, as and when requested by Chair, Deputy Chair and/or the Social Development and Resettlement Specialist. The LARP Implementation Committee will be mainly responsible for:

- Ensure that social safeguards management including land acquisition and resettlement complies with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, regardless of financing source, and relevant GoKPK land acquisition law and regulations, where applicable.
- Ensure that sufficient funds are available to efficiently implement the LARP
- Establish and implement a grievance redress mechanism including notification of a Grievance Redressal Committee, as described in the LARP, to receive and facilitate resolution of

Affected Persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the LARP implementation and project's social performance.

- Ensure to incorporate all design mitigation and monitoring measures as specified in the LARP and in the Design and Supervision Consultants (PMSCS Contract).
- Ensure that for project duration, PMSCS commit and retain sufficient dedicated international and national staff to accomplish the LARP implementation and monitoring.
- Ensure the quality of services provided by PMSCS in social safeguards management.
- Obtain necessary certification of payment of compensation, resettlement assistance as defined in the LARP/RP, prior to mobilization of civil works contracts.
- Confirm that bidding and contract documents of contractors and service providers include the social management requirements, including LARP to carry out social safeguards management throughout implementation of the project.
- Ensure effective internal monitoring of the implementation of LARP (mitigation and monitoring measures) by STRPI of PIU with the assistance from PMSCS international and national staff.
- Ensure submission of monthly LARP implementation progress and monitoring reports to Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field related Issues and as and when required by KPUMA and GoKPK.
- Ensure submission of quarterly monitoring reports on LARP implementation to Implementation Committee for Resolution of Field Related Issues and ADB for review and clearance.

8.4 Project Management and Construction Supervision Consultants Support for Social Safeguards

107. In order to manage land acquisition and resettlement, PDA will require support from Project Management and Construction Supervision Consultants (PMSCS) for managing contractors and service providers, supervision of construction quality and safeguards and liaising with APs and other stakeholders, to ensure that sound methodologies and practices are followed in the implementation of LARP. PMSCS will hire social and resettlement staff (SRS) with relevant qualification and experience, consists of an International Gender Specialist having 10 years of experience in gender mainstreaming and gender equity, 1 National Gender Specialist having minimum 5 years' experience in gender mainstreaming, 2 National Resettlement Specialists with a master degree in social sciences and a minimum of 8-year experience in involuntary resettlement planning and implementation, 3 national Social Development Specialists and 2-4 enumerators as per requirement, among them minimum one will be the female. These consultants will act as supporting specialists who will assist PDA in social safeguards management including providing day to day support for LARP implementation during construction and supervise the work of the contractors and service providers in the field for the compliance with LARP. PMSCS will also assist in preparing monthly LARP implementation progress and monitoring reports and compile them into quarterly monitoring reports to submit to PDA, TMTD and ADB for review and clearance. The key tasks of PMSCS include:

- If the footprint or alignment of the project changes and envisage to cause additional adverse social impacts that are not covered during the updating process of LARP or were not within the scope of the LARP prepared during detailed design stage, SRS of PMSCS will conduct additional social impact assessment and prepare addendum(s) to LARP/RP on behalf of PDA (Project Proponent);
- Undertake awareness, capacity building trainings, mentoring sessions, and on-the-job training for PDA, TransPeshawar, DC/LAC office, TMTD, contractors, service providers and other concerned parties for effective implementation of LARP;
- Participate regularly in LARP Implementation/Grievance Redressal Committee meetings and implement assigned actions efficiently.

- Play an effective role in implementing grievance redress mechanism, as described in the LARP/RP, to receive and facilitate resolution of Affected Persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the LARP implementation and Project's social performance;
- Provide effective support to implement detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan;
- Based on the results of LARP supervision and monitoring, identify corrective actions and prepare a corrective action plan, as necessary, for submission to PDA and ADB;
- Submit monthly LARP/RP implementation progress reports to PDA and TMTD;
- Report to PDA with a copy to ADB on all aspects of LARP management through quarterly reports, based on the results of supervision of LARP implementation including reporting on GRM and Detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan.

8.5 Role of Contractors and Service Providers

108. To facilitate LARP implementation the contractors and service providers must be prepared during the pre-construction and construction phase to cooperate with STRPI of PIU and PMSCS resettlement and gender staff, APs and the local population/general public in the mitigation of impacts. However, experience suggests that contractors may have little impetus or interest in dealing with resettlement, gender and other social issues in the absence of performance-related criteria. Clearances for payments will include certification from the SDRS of PIU and SRS of PMSCS as to the effective implementation of the mitigation measures of social safeguard issues as specified in the LARP. The satisfactory implementation of mitigation measures will therefore be linked to payment milestones of contractors and service providers.

109. The LARP, with all its provisions will be a part of the Project Contract Documents. No physical work will be initiated until all resettlement assistance made to APs as per provision of the LARP. The contractor/service provider must possess the expertise in the application of ADB SPS 2009, ADB Core Labor Standards, provincial laws and regulations relating to resettlement, protecting child and gender rights, occupational health and safety. Following clauses will be included in the Contract Documents for social mitigation:

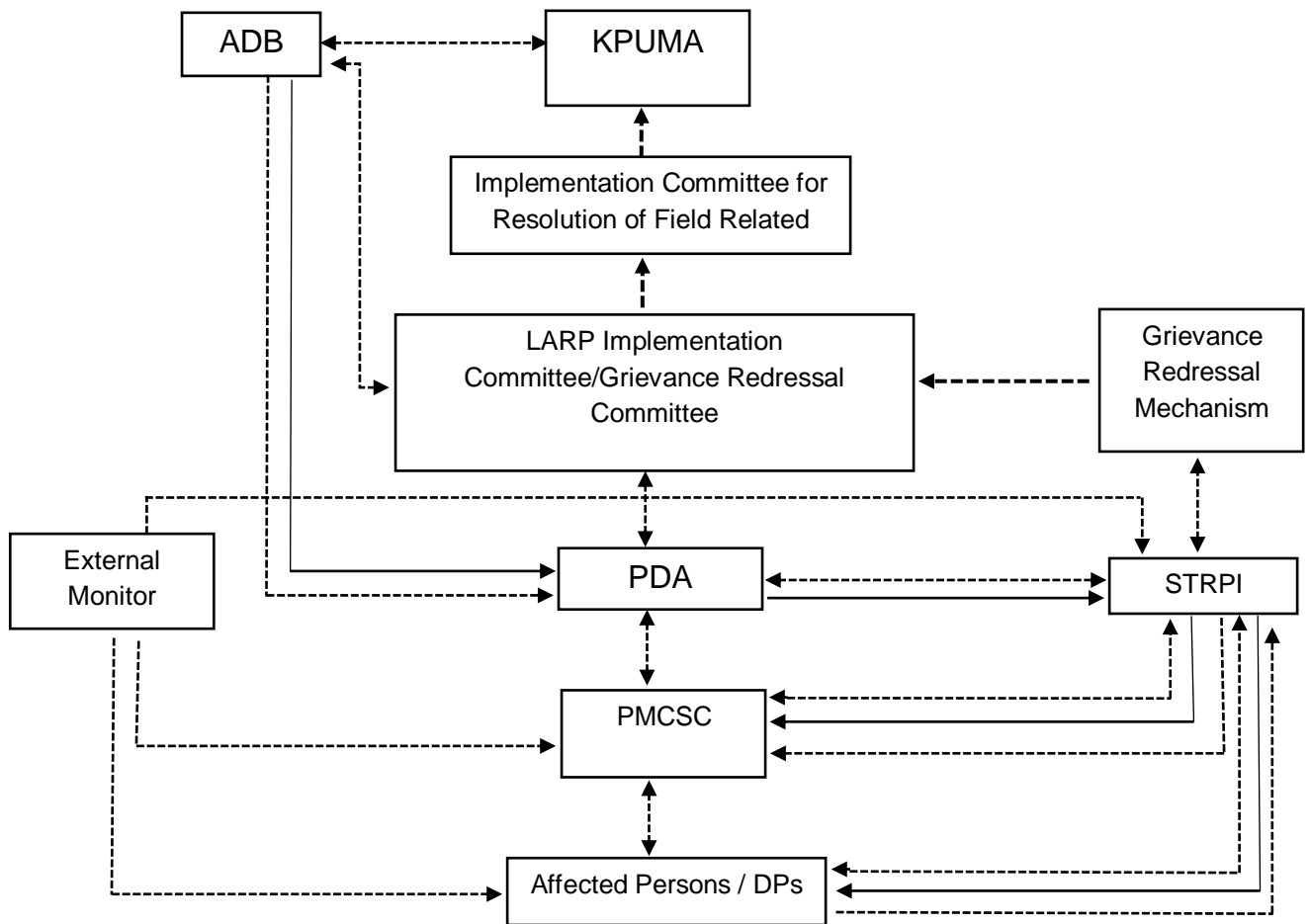
- (i) The contractor/service provider must possess knowledge of the ADB's SPS 2009, especially with regard to resettlement, APs/public consultations and grievance redress mechanism.
- (ii) The contractor/service provider, as a first priority, will make efforts to offer the available skilled and unskilled jobs to the identified affected households and particularly to the vulnerable and severely affected APs. For this purpose, details will be provided to the APs by the contractors through STRPI.
- (iii) The contractor/service provider will comply with all applicable provincial labour laws and regulations, and ADB Core Labour Standards.
- (iv) The contractor/service provider will not discriminate between men and women in provision of jobs and will not differentiate between men and women wages and benefits for work of equal nature.
- (v) The contractor/service provider will not employ child labour.

8.6 Role of Asian Development Bank

- (i) Guide the EA, IAs, PMU, PIU and any other agency or committee on land acquisition and resettlement during project implementation;
- (ii) Provide no-objection to civil works after satisfactory implementation of LARPs/RPs or for the sections within packages with no resettlement impacts, after validation by the External Monitor;
- (iii) Review LARP monitoring reports and follow-up on recommendations/corrective actions;
- (iv) Conduct regular loan review missions, including midterm and project completion missions;
- (v) Monitor compliance with all loan covenants, including social safeguards.

110. The institutional arrangements for LARP implementation are exhibited in below given Figure 2.

Figure 2: Institutional Arrangements for LARP Implementation



Legends:

- LARP Implementation Status
- Coordination
- Complaints / Grievances

8.7 Social Mitigation

111. The social mitigation activities during design and pre-construction to be implemented by the PMCSC while during construction, measures will be primarily implemented by the contractors; **Table 20** shows detail of such activities and responsible agency. The LARP/RP will be included in the tender and contract documents for civil works and service providers. Contractors' and service providers' conformity with social mitigation measures procedures will be regularly supervised by STRPI and SRS of PMCSC, who will also monitor LARP implementation, and results will be reported in quarterly progress reports to submit to PDA, TMTD and ADB.

Table 20: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for LARP Implementation

S. #	Activities	Responsible Agency
A.	Project Initiation Stage	
1	Provision of required budget for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance	KPUMA, Implementation Committee formed by TMTD
2	Recruitment of STRPI	PDA, assisted by ADB
3	Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of LARPs/RPs	Implementation Committee formed by TMTD, LARP Implementation Committee, PDA, TransPeshawar
4	Funds Flow: i. For resettlement assistance: Finance Department to PDA	i. KPUMA, Finance Department
5	Establishment of Grievance Redressal Mechanism including notification for the formation of Grievance Redressal Committee	PDA, LARP Implementation Committee
6	Ensure that qualified and experienced international and national staff is recruited by PMCSC	PDA, PMCSC
7	Ensure coordination and collaboration between the relevant departments and other parties involve in LAR	PDA, assisted by STRPI
8	Disclosure of GoKPK and ADB approved LARPs/RPs on websites	PDA, TransPeshawar and ADB
9	Hiring of an individual consultant or a firm/NGO for external monitoring	PDA, assisted by ADB
B.	Capacity Building:	
1	Training on social safeguards as specified in LARPs/RPs for PMU, PIU, District Revenue Department, contractors, service providers and other concerned parties	PMCSC, assisted by SDRS of STRPI
2	On-the-job training and technical assistance in LAR related tasks including LARP/RP, GRM and LRP implementation	PMCSC, assisted by SDRS
C.	Due Diligence for Unidentified/Unforeseen/Additional Impacts	
1	Due diligence of BRT related associated structures, unidentified/unforeseen and/or additional impacts	PMCSC
2	Liaise with Deputy Commissioner Office for acquisition of land	PDA, assisted by STRPI
3	Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), census of APs, socioeconomic survey, inventory of affected assets/losses, input of data and analysis	PMCSC
4	Screening of vulnerable APs	PMCSC
5	Consultations with APs and other stakeholders	PMCSC, STRPI
6	Survey on unit prices for computing replacement costs	PMCSC
7	Collection, computerization and processing of data for identification of eligible persons correctly for resettlement benefits and assess their compensation	PMCSC

S. #	Activities	Responsible Agency
	and entitlements as per ADB SPS 2009 and GoKPK Land Acquisition Law and regulations	
8	Inform and consult APs about impacts and mitigation measures/entitlements	PMSCSC, STRPI
9	Submission of LARPs/RPs to PDA and ADB for review and comments, incorporate suggestions/address comments and finalize LARPs/RPs and submit to PDA and ADB for clearance, prior to award of contracts	PMSCSC
10	Disclosure of GoKPK and ADB approved LARPs/RPs on websites.	PDA, TransPeshawar, ADB
D.	LARP/RP Implementation Stage	
1	Ensure efficient and timely implementation of tasks specified in the LARP	PDA, TransPeshawar, LARP Implementation Committee, DC/LAC Office, PMSCSC
2	Carry out an information dissemination campaign to inform APs including women about LARP/RP implementation process including GRM and LRP through dissemination of Information Brochure and face-to-face meetings	STRPI, assisted by PMSCSC
3	Information dissemination and awareness raising at work sites on the risks of transferable diseases, i.e., HIV / AIDS, TB, dengue fever for those employed during construction	Contractors, service providers, assisted by PMSCSC
4	Close coordination with the respective agencies on day-to-day LARP implementation activities.	PDA assisted by STRPI and PMSCSC
5	Guide the EA/PMU, IAs/PIU on land acquisition and resettlement during project implementation.	SDRS of STRPI, assisted by PMSCSC
6	Complete land acquisition process.	DC/LAC office, LARP Implementation Committee
7	Meetings with APs and affected households	PMSCSC, STRPI
8	Develop micro plans for LAR, relocation and resettlement assistance payments	STRPI
10	resettlement assistance will be paid in full before displacement/relocation, before construction starts	DC/LAC office, STRPI of PDA
11	Conduct orientation of contractors' and service providers' staff and workers on LARP provisions before project construction starts.	PMSCSC
12	Ensure contractors and service providers implement all social measures as specified in the LARP and their contracts	PMSCSC
13	Undertake regular supervision of the contractor's social performance	PMSCSC
14	Maintain management information system of LARP implementation	STRPI
15	Preparation of report(s) to indicate the packages/sections with no resettlement impacts, where civil works could commence.	PMSCSC
16	Preparation of resettlement assistance completion report, prior to the award of civil works contract and submit PDA and ADB for review and approval.	PMSCSC
17	Validation of satisfactory implementation of LARP/RP by External Monitor (EM)	EM
18	Synchronize resettlement activities; clear the ROW/ land and handover the encumbrance free land to the contractor within the construction schedule	PDA
19	On satisfactory implementation of LARPs/RP, issuance of notice to proceed for Civil Works for each civil works package and/or sections within the packages	ADB
E.	Livelihood Restoration Plan	
1	Preparation of detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan and obtain endorsement from PDA and approval from ADB	EPCM/PMSCSC
2	Implement short term income restoration activities i.e. assist APs in buying suitable replacement land from willing sellers, liaison with contractors and service providers to provide jobs to interested APs on preferential basis in BRT related works etc.	STRPI, assisted by PMSCSC

S. #	Activities	Responsible Agency
3	Implement medium term income restoration activities	STRPI, assisted by PMSC
F.	LARP Implementation Supervision, Internal Monitoring and Reporting	
1	Assist the contractor(s) to prepare monthly LARP monitoring reports and submission to PDA and TMTD	PMSC
2	Supervision of LARP implementation and submission of monthly LARP implementation progress and monitoring reports to PDA and TMTD.	PMSC
3	Internal monitoring of LARP implementation including GRM and LRP.	PDA assisted by STRPI, PMSC
4	As a result of LARP implementation supervision and monitoring, development of Corrective Action Plans to address any emerging/new LAR issues and submit to PDA and ADB for information and review.	PMSC
5	Implementation of Corrective Action Plans.	PDA assisted by STRPI, PMSC
6	Preparation of quarterly LARP implementation monitoring report and submission to Implementation Committee, TMTD, PDA and ADB for review and clearance.	PMSC
7	Review of LARAP implementation and final outcome	Implementation Committee, LARP Implementation Committee and External Monitor

8.8 Capacity Building

112. The TMTD, PDA, TransPeshawar, District Revenue Department, contractors, service providers and other agencies involved in LARP/RP preparation and implementation lack conceptual clarity and expertise to implement LARPs/RPs including implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan, GRM and address gender and other social safeguard issues. Trainings of relevant staff of TMTD, PDA, TransPeshawar contractors, service providers, and relevant staff from other concerned departments will help in enhancing their capacity to better implement the LARPs/RPs and understand the sensitivities of social, gender and resettlement aspects of the project. They will receive awareness training and capacity support from the International Resettlement Consultant, International Gender Consultant and National Resettlement Consultant of PMSC and SDRS of STRPI to ensure learning and development, and for smooth and effective implementation of the LARPs/RPs.

113. The key objective of training program is to ensure that the requirements of ADB SPS and LARP are clearly understood and followed throughout the project implementation. The project works are to start immediately and the staff will be dealing the social, gender and resettlement issues. So, to better understand and deal with these issues, the following training / capacity building program is planned for the project functionaries. In total seven training workshops will be organized and several short mentoring sessions, follow up workshops will be organized related to LARPs/RPs, GRM and LRP, as and when required, an outline of training program is given in Table 21 below:

Table 21: Training Program for Capacity Building

Sr. No.	Participants	Training Imparting Agency / Person	Topics	Duration
1.	PMU, PIU, TransPeshawar, Contractors, service providers, relevant staff of PMCCB and PMCSC Consultants, relevant staff of DC/LAC office and other agencies involved in LAR	PMCSC, SDRS of PIU, DC/LAC office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of ADB SPS and its principles • Brief on process of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Planning • Introduction to Assessment of Social Impacts of the project • Social and gender sensitivities of the project • Introduction to the LARP, its importance and step-by-step implementation of LARP, and clarity on roles and responsibilities • Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan • Consultation, participation and disclosure • Entitlements and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance • Livelihood Restoration Plan • Institutional arrangements • GRM, its importance and processes • Internal and external monitoring and evaluation of LARP • Budget and Financing for LARP 	Two courses, each of 2 days duration, (one prior to the start of the Project and the other just before start of construction works)
2.	PMU, PIU, TransPeshawar, Contractors, service providers, PMCCB and PMCSC Consultants, relevant staff of DC/LAC office and other agencies involve in LAR, selected site personnel including project, contractor's and service providers staff,	SDRS of PIU and SRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to ADB SPS and its principles • Introduction to the LARP, its importance and step-by-step implementation of LARP and clarity on roles and responsibilities • Information dissemination, consultation and GRM processes and its importance with clarify on roles and responsibilities • Livelihood Restoration Plan with clarity on roles and responsibilities • Social sensitivities of the project • Dealing with other social and gender issues 	Before start of construction 2 days
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance, requirements and techniques of LARP Monitoring and Reporting 	One day
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of transmissible diseases • Social and cultural values (including gender issues in BRT) 	One day
3.	Relevant staff of PMU, PIU, TransPeshawar, PMCCB Consultants, PMCSC technical staff contractors, service providers, and technical Staff	SDRS SRS, Traffic Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of social parameters to be considered while carrying out surveys for the project and construction. 	One course of 2 days duration at the start of field activity and 2 courses of half day duration to be repeated when require
4.	Relevant staff of contractors, service providers, PMCSC, drivers and other concerned agencies	Traffic Police relevant staff of PMU, PIU and PMCSC and other agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Safety, Defensive Driving, Waste Disposal, Cultural Values and Social Sensitivity. 	Duration: one day (2 hours session to be held after every 3 months)

9 Resettlement Budget and Financing

9.1 Budget for Land and Asset Acquisition

114. This chapter describes the methodology adopted to compute the unit rates for different types of resettlement impacts and provides an assessment of costs. The costs have been calculated based on the LAR related project impacts to be compensated as per entitlements of different categories of APs, refer to the Entitlement Matrix in Table 19. Being the project owner, the GoKPK through its IA (PDA) is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement the LARP. Allocations will be reviewed on monthly basis based on the budget requirements indicated by the LARP. The PMU is responsible to disburse the compensation and resettlement amounts in an efficient and timely manner during the LARP implementation. This budget is limited to compensations to APs of this PSBRTC Project only, as per Census Data, any persons who occupy public land and build asset after cut-off date (10 July 2017) will not be eligible for compensation under this LARP.

115. The resettlement cost for EBD LARP is calculated at PKP 1221 million (USD 11.7 million). Including 10% contingency (PKR 111.05 or USD 1.1 million). The total cost of land is estimated at RKP 1089 million (USD 10.4million) which is 90% of the total cost. The compensation for crops and trees (both fruit and wood) will share PKR 4.8 million, Livelihood restoration PKR 15 million, and subsistence and severity allowances will cost another PKR 1.9 million. The summary of LARP budget for Eastern Bus Depot is given in **Table 22**.

Table 22: Summary of LARP Budget for Eastern Bus Depot

S.#	Budget Category	% age of Total Amount	Amount in PKR Million)	Amount in (US\$ Million)
1	Land Acquisition	90%	1089	10.4
2	Compensation of Crops and Trees	0%	4.58	0.040
3	Compensation for Livelihood Restoration	0%	15.0	0.143
4	Severity Allowances	0%	0.99	0.009
5	Subsistence allowance	0%	0.50	0.005
	Total		1110	10.6
	Contingency	10%	111.05	1.1
	Grand Total		1221	11.7
	Total		1221	11.7

116. The budget for land, crops, fruit/ wood trees and structures will be disbursed to the APs by the District Revenue Department (Deputy Commission Peshawar office) through the officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner, which could be the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) of PDA. The compensation funds for other items of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and income restoration will be disbursed to the APs by the PIU at PDA, through cross-cheques. The PIU staff will disburse cheques of these amounts to APs on weekly basis at the PDA office, in the presence of resettlement staff of PMCSC and minimum 2 representatives of APs who will act as witness to avoid any grievances.

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

- a. necessary human and financial resources are provided in the implementation of this LARP;
- b. Necessary arrangements are in place for active participation of all the concerned officials and field staff in the implementation of this LARP in an effective and efficient manner.

- c. amount of compensation will be timely paid to the genuine APs well in advance before taking possession of the land and other assets as per procedure laid down in the LARP;

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

119. The LARP includes the cost of resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements of the APs. The cost estimates have been based on the rates derived through consultation and surveys as described in Section 9.2. The rates for cash entitlements for rehabilitation as well as allowances payable to APs will be adjusted annually, based on the actual annual inflation rate. The LAC will determine the annual inflation rates and adjust all cash entitlements.

9.2 Determining the Rates Land Acquisition of Eastern Bus Depot

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

- (i) The unit rates for private land for Eastern Side Bus Depot are based on the rates calculated by the District Revenue Department and PDA based on last one-year sale of land in the concerned villages/moazas, provided in **Table 23**.
- (ii) Basic annual crop compensation is valued at net farm-gate market rates.
- (iii) Compensation for mature fruit-bearing trees are calculated based on the information provided by the Horticulture Department of Peshawar University, based on market rate of the yearly yield multiplied by the number of years required to grow such a tree to the same productive level it will be cut; and for immature trees that are yet to bear fruit compensation will be based on the gross expense needed to reproduce the tree to the same age it will be cut.
- (iv) Wood trees are valued based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation. Rates of wood trees are provided by the Forest Department, attached as **Annex 5**.

Table 23: Unit Rates of Agriculture Land for Eastern Bus Depot

Village Moaza	Affected Land (kanals)	No of APs		Unit Rate / Marla (PKR)	Unit Rate/ Kanal (PKR)	15% CAS (PKR)	Total Rate/ Kanal		Total Amount of Compensation	
		Titleholders	Tenants				PKR	USD	PKR	USD
Sardar Garhi	174.4	14	11	271588*	5431760	814764	6246524	59491	1089393786	10375179
Total	174.4	14	11				6246524	59491	1089393786	10375179
Total in Million									1089	10.4

*As per official DC office rate (19-07-2017)

Table 24: Detail of Loss of Crops

No of Persons Losing Crops		Season	Type of Crop	Cultivated Area in Rabbi/Winter (Kanal)	Average Production (Kg/Kanal)	Rate/Kanal (PKR)	Estimated Compensation for Crop Loss	
Title Holders	Tenants						PKR	USD
14	11	Rabbi (Winter)	Wheat	57	180	5,850	333,450	3,176
			Fodder	16	30	10,000	160,000	1,524
		Kharif (Summer)	Corn	44	120	3,500	154,000	1,467
			Fodder	29	40	4,500	130,500	1,243
Total							777950	7,409
Total in Million							0.78	0.007

Table 25: Unit Rates of Wood Trees

No of Families Losing Trees	Type of Wood Tree	Number of Trees	Standing Volume (Cft)	Rate/unit Cft (PKR)		Total Compensation Amount	
				PKR	USD	PKR	USD
11	Poplar	100	913.82	110	1.04	100,520	957
	Sheesham	19	347.31	570	5.4	197,967	1885
	Shahtoot	16	368.13	170	1.6	62,582	596
	Bakain	3	28.5	145	1.38	4,132	39
	Willow	3	12.36	165	1.57	2,039	19
	Ailanthus	2	53.8	120	1.14	6,456	61
	Tallow Tree/Charbi	11	234.2	125	1.19	29,275	278
Total		154	1,958.16	1,405	13.38	402,972	3837
Total in Million						0.4029	0.003

Table 26: Unit Rate for Fruit Trees

No of Family Lose Fruit Trees	Name of Fruit Plant	No of Fruit Plants	No of Years Require to Grow a Tree to Same Productive Level	Price of Grafted Plant	Gross Expenses needed to Reproduce a Tree (2000/Year)	Yearly Yield (Kg)	Rate/ Kg (PKR)	Market Rate of Yearly Yield (90x90)	Amount of compensation/ Tree	
									PKR	USD
6	Pear	419	8	100	16,000	90	90	8,100	3,393,900	32,322
Total in Million									3.4	0.03

Table 27: Detail of Subsistence Allowance to Vulnerable Affected Households

Category of Affected persons	No of APs	Unit Cost		Total Amount	
		PKR	USD	PKR	USD
Below the Poverty Line Agriculture Tenants	11	45000	429	495000	4714
Total Amount				495000	4714
Total in Million				0.5	0.005

Table 28: Income Loss for the Transition Period to Severely Affected Households

Category of Affected Persons	#	Unit Cost		Total Amount	
		PKR	USD	PKR	USD
Agriculture Tenants	11	90000	857	990000	9429
Total				990000	9429
Total in Million				0.99	0.009

Table 29: Total Budget Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

	Cost Item	No.	Unit	Cost per unit	Total in PKR (Million)	Total in 1US\$ (Million)
A	Land Acquisition Cost					
A1	Land Cost for Eastern Bus Depot	174.4	Kanal	variable	1089	10.4
	Sub-Total				1089	10.4
B	Asset Compensation for Eastern Bus Depot					
B1	Compensation for Crops	73	Kanal	variables	0.78	0.007
B2	Compensation for Wood Trees	154	Tree	variable	0.4029	0.003
B3	Compensation for Fruit Trees	419	Tree	8100	3.4	0.03
	Sub-Total				4.58	0.043
D	Resettlement Cost					
D1	Subsistence Allowance to Vulnerable Ahs	11	APs	variable	0.5	0.005
D2	Income Loss to Severely Affected Persons	11	APs	variable	0.99	0.009
D3	Livelihood Restoration Program (Common for all the vulnerable affected households of the project)	202	APs	variable	15	0.143
	Sub-Total				16.5	0.157
	Total (million)				1110	10.6

	Cost Item	No.	Unit	Cost per unit	Total in PKR (Million)	Total in 1US\$ (Million)
	Contingency (10%)				111.05	1.1
	Grand Total (million)				1221.05	11.7

10 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan Implementation

10.1 Process of LARP Implementation

121. The PDA will be overall responsible for implementation of the LARP at the field level through Social Team for Resettlement Plan Implementation (STRPI) of PIU and other relevant staff of PIU, and with the support of Social and Resettlement Consultants under PMCSC. After the approval of updated LARP from ADB, based on detailed engineering design of the project, the PDA will initiate the implementation process. A timeline showing implementation steps, required actions and responsible persons for LARP implementation and post implementation scenario has been prepared and presented in Table 30.

10.2 Disclosure of LARP

122. Key features of this LARP have already been disclosed to the APs during consultation meetings, and field level informal interaction with APs. After endorsement of updated LARP by PDA and its approval by ADB, following LARP disclosure plan will be followed:

- (i) An information brochure in English having summary of LARP will be prepared specifically for this purpose. It will be translated into Urdu, and distributed to all Affected Persons (APs). It will be easy enough that APs and their household members will be able to understand their entitlements, unit rates of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and payment procedures and Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- (ii) LARP will be translated into Urdu by the PIU and disclosed to the APs and other stakeholders through STRPI of PIU and SRS under PMCSC. It will disclose to female of AHs through meetings by the female staff of STRPI and PMCSC. Both versions of LARP (English and Urdu) will be made available at the website of TPC and PDA, offices of TMTD/TransPeshawar Company, PDA, City District Government, District Administration and Contractor camp's offices as an official public document.
- (iii) Mandatory posting of LARP in English on the ADB and TransPeshawar and PDA websites.
- (iv) Disclosure of LARP in APs meetings in close collaboration with their representatives including LRP and GRM. STRPI of PIU in collaboration with SRS of PMCSC will organize location specific meetings at project locations along BRT corridor in coordination with the APs representatives to explain the LARP including entitlements, income restoration and rehabilitation assistance, relocation assistance, Livelihood Restoration Plan, process to engage APs in resettlement activities, GRM and overall process.
- (v) A cheque disbursement schedule explaining the date, time and venue for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistance cheques for each DP will be prepared in Urdu in collaboration with APs representatives and distributed to all APs. This will also be disclosed in the location specific meetings along BRT corridor and copies of lists will be provided to the APs representatives for their record.
- (vi) A packet containing following information material will be prepared for each AH:
 - a. Information Brochure in Urdu based on the summary of LARP
 - b. Inventory of AH's losses with detail of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to be paid to the AH.
 - c. Schedule for disbursement of compensation cheques explaining the date, time and venue for receiving cheque within a month (30 days).
 - d. Full payments of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to Affected Persons.

123. In initial consultations with APs, right after the approval of the updated LARP, comprehensive information dissemination and consultation process will be started; all APs will be informed about the

process for compensation, tentative time schedule for vacating the land, LRP and GRM. The consultation process will be an integral part of the LARP implementation and will continue throughout the duration of the PSBRTC Project.

124. PIU will continue to ensure that all APs understand the implementation procedures of the LARP and measures to be taken to compensate them through STRPI and SRS. They will keep the APs informed and facilitate addressing any grievances of APs to a maximum level. The APs will be involved in the Grievance Redress process to review and resolve any disputes concerning compensation and other resettlement issues through their representatives. Thus, there will be a continuous on-site consultation with APs to ensure that the APs receive their due entitlements/benefits on timely, efficient and transparent manner.

10.3 Training in LARP Implementation

125. It is planned to organize training workshops and several training sessions for the capacity building of the TMTD, PMU, PDA, contractors, service providers and relevant staff of other departments in LARP implementation including Livelihood Restoration Plan and GRM. In this connection, a detailed capacity building plan has been provided in Chapter-8, before and during the implementation of LARP. All concerned engineering staff and officials of TMTD, PDA, PMCSC, contractors, service providers and relevant staff of other departments will participate in the resettlement/social safeguards training.

10.4 Procedures for Disbursement of Payments

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

10.4.1 Payment of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

127. Payment to APs will be paid within a period of one month, keeping in view the total strength of APs for which a schedule will be issued separately on approval of updated LARP; payment will be paid through cross cheques.

10.4.2 Vacation of Site

128. 2 months' advance notices will be issued to the AHs to receive the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance cheques with time schedule and venue and notices to vacate the sites within one month after receiving the compensation/assistance amounts. If a land owner or tenant will not vacate the land after getting payment of compensation and resettlement assistance within a period of one month, the STRPI will submit an application to the GRC. GRC will decide action on case-to-case basis in coordination with APs representatives. However, PDA reserves the right of directly removing such structures, only if a DP will not do this by the agreed deadline in consultation with APs' representatives.

10.4.3 In case of Disputes/Grievances regarding Payments

129. Payment of resettlement assistance will be made one month prior to actual handing over of possession of the agriculture land cultivated by the APs. However, in case of a dispute, the assessed/allocated amount of resettlement assistance will be pledged in the names of the concerned

DP(s), pending until a final decision by GRC. In such exceptional cases, Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per grievance redress procedures laid down in the LARP.

10.4.4 Absentee Affected Persons

130. There are no absentee APs found during the impact assessment survey based on detailed engineering design, but if any of them would identify during the LARP implementation stage, the PIU will make all possible efforts to contact/access to him/her, if not possible then PDA will issue 3 consecutive official notices and a public notice in local newspaper informing the DP(s) to contact the PIU for payment. Absentee DP(s) may receive the payments after the notified schedules of payments by providing a proof of his/her absence. They will be eligible to receive payments before completion of the project; PIU has to deposit the money in the project account, until the project completion period.

10.4.5 Timing of Payments

131. No land will be possessed by PDA or handed over to the contractor for commencement of construction works without full payment of due compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the APs except the extraordinary cases. However, in case of delays from the APs side, the assessed/ allocated amount will be pledged in the names of the concerned APs, in the project account. In such cases, PDA will document detail of each case and may possess land before payment of compensation and resettlement assistance, and will follow the decision of GRC, in consultation with DP(s) representatives as per defined procedures.

10.4.6 Release of Funds for Payments

132. The PDA is responsible for timely provision of finances for LARP implementation, for the compensation payments and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. The funds for compensation against the loss of land and associated assets will go from PDA to DC/LAC office for disbursement to APs. The funds for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will go from GoKPK to PDA (PIU) for direct disbursement to APs. Other Conditionalities;

- (i) Disclosure of the LARP at ADB and PDA websites;
- (ii) Translation of information brochures into Urdu and dissemination to APs;
- (iii) Information to each Affected Person of the resettlement assistance amount, he will receive;
- (iv) Payment of amounts (monitored by an external party);

10.4.7 Gender Specific Consultations

133. The PIU through female staff of STRPI and PMCSC will organize meetings with women and will ensure that women are equally consulted and participated in the implementation of the LARP. If women will face any problems in getting compensation and resettlement assistance, APs representatives will facilitate the PIU to resolve the problems.

10.5 LARP Implementation Schedule

134. After the approval of updated LARP from ADB, the LARP will be disclosed to the public and APs and implemented within a period of 3 months. After this LARP is fully disclosed, the imitation of civil works at EBD is conditional to the disclosure of this LARP to APs and full payments of

compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to APs prior to commencement of civil works. Public consultations, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken throughout the project duration.

135. A composite implementation schedule has been prepared for tasks such as approval, disclosure, pre-implementation, implementation and post implementation activities, in accordance with timeline matching with civil works schedule and presented in Table 30. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the civil works progress and other project activities, currently construction is planned to be concluded by April 2018. The Livelihood Restoration Plan will be implemented during the construction phase. The proposed activities in the LARP are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation (i) preparatory phase (ii) LARP implementation phase (iii) monitoring and evaluation phase.

10.6.1. Project Preparatory Stage (Pre-Implementation Stage)

136. The major tasks during the preparatory stage are setting up relevant institutional arrangements for the resettlement activities, recruitment of STRPI and formation of GRC. The updated LARP, at this stage, needs to be endorsed by PDA and approved by ADB, and disclosed to the APs through distribution of information brochure in Urdu.

10.6.2. LARP Implementation Stage

137. Upon the approval of LARP, all the arrangements for disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistance needs to be done, which includes payment of all eligible compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; and delivering of proposed land to contractor(s) for commencement of the civil works.

10.6.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Phase

138. The LARP implementation, management of other social safeguard issues, consultation and participation of APs, disbursement of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation funds and status of effectiveness of GRM will be the activities to be monitored at this stage. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PDA in general and STRPI under PIU in particular at early stage of LARP implementation and will continue till the completion of the implementation of LARP and the project, as per ADB SPS requirements. The SRS under PMSCS will assist STRPI in internal monitoring function and compiling the internal monitoring/progress reports. The proposed timeline for update, approval and implementation of LARP is given in Table 30.

Table 30: Proposed Timeline for Update, Approval and Implementation of LARP

Steps	Tasks	Responsibility	Months (2017)			Months (2018)			
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
A.	Pre-Implementation Stage								
1	Submission of Final LARP	EPCM		Wk 3					
	Investigation of claims, if any.	STRPI/SRS		Wk 4					
5	Preparation of detailed Livelihood Restoration Plan as part of LARP updating process	EPCM		√					

Steps	Tasks	Responsibility	Months (2017)			Months (2018)			
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
A.	Pre-Implementation Stage								
6	Consultations (on-going)	STRPI, SRS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
B.	Disclosure and Community Consultation								
7	Disclosure of final LARP at the websites of PDA and ADB	PDA, ADB		Wk 3					
8	Distribution Information Brochure in Urdu to APs and other stakeholders, and disclosure through location specific face-to-face meetings	STRPI, SRS		Wk 3					
9	Urdu translation of LARP, and distribution to DPs' representatives and other stakeholders through meetings and department/location specific face-to-face meetings	STRPI, SRS		Wk 4					
10	Training of PDA, key contactors' and PMCSC staff	STRPI and SRS			Wk 1				
C.	LARP Implementation Phase								
11	Development of micro plan(s) for LARP compensation and resettlement assistance disbursement	STRPI, SRS	Wk 4	Wk 1 Wk 2 Wk 2 Wk 4	√	√	√	√	
12	2 months' advance notices will be issued to the AHs to receive the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance cheques with time schedule and venue and notices to vacate the sites within one month after receiving the compensation/assistance amounts. If a land owner or tenant will not vacate the land after getting payment of compensation and resettlement assistance within a period of one month, the STRPI will submit an application to the GRC.	STRPI, SRS	Wk 3						
D.	Income Restoration and Rehabilitation of APs								
13	Notices for receiving resettlement assistance to all APs through face-to-face meetings and distribution of vouchers in writing	STRPI, SRS	Wk 3	Wk 1 Wk 2 Wk 2 Wk 4	√				
	Notices for receiving Compensation to all APs through face-to-face meetings and distribution of vouchers in writing					√	√	√	
14	Award of cheques and distribution of final notices for vacation of site	STRPI, SRS	√	√	√	√	√	√	

Steps	Tasks	Responsibility	Months (2017)			Months (2018)			
			Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
A.	Pre-Implementation Stage								
15	Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan	STRPI and SRS			√	√	√	√	√
16	Reporting summary of complaints & grievances/disputes and objections in progress reports	STRPIS, SRS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
18	Submission of LARP compliance report to ADB (Confirmatory letter about completion of all payments)	PDA		Wk 4			√		
19	Internal Monitoring on-going, monthly and quarterly reports to PDA and other institutional stakeholders' reports and six-monthly monitoring reports to PDA, LAR related committees and ADB	PDA, STRPI, SRS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
20	Notice to proceed for civil works	ADB		Wk 4	√			√	
21	External Monitoring: regular reporting to PDA and to ADB for review and clearance	External Monitor			Wk1	√	√	√	
22	Evaluation of the LARP implementation	External Monitor						√	
23	Submission of LARP evaluation report to PDA and to ADB for review and clearance	PDA							√

11 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

11.1 Internal Monitoring

140. The internal monitoring of LARP and LRP implementation including GRM is the responsibility of PDA through STRPI of PIU with the support of SRS of PMCSC. It will be a continuous activity and will be managed by the Sr. Director PDA. The SRS under PMCSC will assist STRPI in monitoring of LARP implementation.

141. The STRPI with the support of SRS of PMCSC will develop a progress and performance monitoring system to collect and organize monitoring output on a regular basis. An information system containing the database on resettlement planning and implementation will be established and updated periodically for monitoring various activities of LARP and LRP implementation by the STRPI of PIU. The LARP database generated through the census, baseline socioeconomic survey, and the database of resettlement and rehabilitation payments, and consultations will become essential inputs of the management and information system (MIS). Progress monitoring and evaluation of intended outcomes of LARP implementation will be carried out.

11.1.1 Internal Monitoring Role and Responsibilities

142. The STRPI with the support of and SRS under PMCSC will develop a set of gender disaggregated monitoring indicators for internal monitoring of LARP and LRP and monitoring formats. The role and responsibilities under the M & E plan are described as under:

- (i) The Sr. Director-BRT of PIU/PDA is responsible for monitoring the progress of resettlement activities with the support of STRPI and SRS.
- (ii) The PDA will review the efficacy of the monitoring arrangements quarterly, relating to social and resettlement issues, and refine the arrangements accordingly. In this respect, PDA will also take into consideration the findings / suggestions made by the independent external consultants engaged for external monitoring of LARP implementation.

11.1.2 Internal Monitoring Arrangements

143. Primarily, monitoring will be the responsibility of PDA with the support of STRPI of PIU and SRS of PMCSC. The STRPI, SRS will review the status of the LARP implementation in the light of policy, principles, targets, budget and duration as lay down in the updated LARP and all resettlement activities are carried out efficiently and transparently by the persons responsible. Some of the key indicators at different stages of the LARP are as follows:

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

11.1.3 Reporting of Internal Monitoring

144. The PDA will submit the LARP internal monitoring reports to ADB on quarterly basis. These six-monthly monitoring reports will cover the status of LARP implementation in terms of required mitigation measures and necessary remedial actions to effectively address adverse social and resettlement impacts due to project implementation, status of implementation of LRP and GRM, status of capacity building activities as well as documentation of complaints received and corresponding action/resolution. The SRS of PMCSC with support from STRPI will maintain up-to-date records of LARP implementation and other social safeguard activities. The SRS of PMCSC with support from STRPI will provide findings of monitoring activities in Monthly Progress Reports regularly and compile them in six-monthly monitoring report under a separate sub-head "Internal Monitoring of LARP Implementation", with details of the issues arise and the mitigation measures adopted under Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and payment of resettlement assistance to APs. The internal monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB on semi-annual basis during the project period. However, prior to mobilization of civil works in areas with LAR impacts, a completion report on payments of resettlement allowances and clearing of the site should be prepared by PDA which will be verified by an external monitoring expert/agency.

145. Implementation of appropriate measures during the design, construction, and operation phases of the PSBRTC Project will minimize negative impacts to acceptable levels. To ensure that these mitigation measures are implemented and negative impacts avoided, the measures will be included in contract specifications. Contractors' conformity with contract procedures and specifications and implementation of the approved LARP and EMP during construction will be carefully monitored. The contractor will be required to follow standard construction practices and comply with a series of

contractual requirements which will be monitored and supervised by STRPI of PDA and SRS under PMSCS, The Social and environmental monitoring of the project will be undertaken throughout construction and operation to ensure that the measures are being implemented efficiently.

11.2 External Monitoring

146. As per requirements of ADB SPS, the PDA, with the support of PMU, will hire services of a firm/NGO or a qualified and experienced external monitoring expert with advice and concurrence of ADB on the Consultants selection, to verify monitoring information of project to undertake resettlement monitoring during and an evaluation after the implementation of LARP and LRP. The key responsibilities of the external monitor will be assessing the overall implementation approach, process, and outcome of the LARP and LRP, and providing inputs to the PIU for taking corrective actions to resolve any issues. The expert will review the status of the LARP and LRP implementation in the light of the policy, principles, targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the LARP. The key tasks during external monitoring include:

- i. Develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring and evaluation for LARP implementation including the community participation, consultation and disclosure;
- ii. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been met. Involve the APs, their representatives and community groups in assessing the impacts of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- iii. Review and verify the progress in LARP implementation of the project and prepare six-monthly reports for the PIU and the ADB including implementation of LRP and GRM.
- iv. Evaluate and assess the adequacy of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance given in the LARP and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs after project-induced changes.
- v. Evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultation process with APs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- vi. Verify the completion report prepared by PDA on payments of resettlement assistance and clearing of the sites at with resettlement impacts.
- vii. Were resettlement and rehabilitation assistance being sufficient to cover loss of income.
- viii. Did relocation of vendors to alternative sites able to sustain their source of income, and without any formal or informal fees.
- ix. How many semi-skilled, skilled and unskilled labour and employment opportunities were provided to AHs in the project related works?
 - x. Any changes in restoration of income levels;
 - xi. How do the AHs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored?
- xii. Communications and reactions from APs on entitlements, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance;
- xiii. Grievance procedures; recording of complaints, reporting and processing time, and their redressal.

11.3 Disclosure of Monitoring Reports

147. The PDA is required to submit LARP external monitoring reports to ADB for review and posting on the ADB web site. These monitoring reports will be disclosed on the PDA website too. It is also required that relevant information from the monitoring reports is disclosed to the APs promptly upon submission. The "relevant information" in this context refers to the implementation status of LARP and LRP, such as, information on financial progress/disbursement and progress (related to

livelihood/income restoration, relocation or any information on resettlement assistance and rehabilitation, grievances; and corrective action plan). These issues are of direct relevance to the Affected Persons, which also have the elements of participatory monitoring.

11.4 Evaluation of LARP Implementation and Management of Social Safeguard Issues

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

- i. Efficacy of mechanisms and indicators for internal and external monitoring;
- ii. Mechanism used for consultation, participation and disclosure of information to APs;
- iii. Effectiveness and efficiency of PIU and PMSC in LARP Implementation;
- iv. Assessment of the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability for drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.
- v. Evaluation of adequacy of resettlement assistance given to APs and livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs of project-induced changes.
- vi. Evaluation and assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultations process with APs, particularly those vulnerable and severely affected, including the adequacy and effectiveness of livelihood restoration plan, grievance procedures and administrative and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- vii. Institutional arrangements; and
- viii. Level of satisfaction of APs in the post resettlement period.

11.5 Evaluation Report

149. The firm/NGO/individual, engage for assessment and evaluation, will present the findings of the study in the form of a report to PDA, TransPeshawar and ADB.

11.6 Budget for External Monitoring and Evaluation

150. A provision of PKR 2 million lump sum has been kept for this activity in the budget of Reach 1 LARP.