HESCO

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (EDEIP)

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

FOR

Construction of 132 kV Transmission Line from Kandiari to Khipro Grid Station















HYDERABAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY (HESCO)

May, 2026

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
C-ESMP	Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plan
DISCO	Distribution Company
E&S	Environmental and Social
EDEIP	Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
HESCO	Hyderabad Electric Supply Company
kg	Kilogram
km	kilometer
kV	kilovolt
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
MoE	Ministry of Energy
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIMSC	Project Implementation and Management Support Consultant
PKR	Pakistan Rupees
PMU	Project Management Unit
RF	Resettlement Framework
Row	Right of Way
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TL	Transmission Line
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Project Affected Household	All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Project Affected Persons	In the context of involuntary resettlement, Project Affected Persons/displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Cut-off Date	The completion date of the census of project-displaced persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government's procedure that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project-displaced persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Involuntary Resettlement	Land and/or asset loss, which results in a reduction in livelihood level. These losses must be compensated for so that no person is worse off than they were before the loss of land and/or assets.
Meaningful Consultation	Is 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 people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion: (iv) 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 people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Rehabilitation	Compensatory measures are provided under the WB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement, other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.
Replacement Cost	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.
Vulnerable Groups	Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. The WB ESF defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-1: Introduction

The Hyderabad Electric Supply Company (HESCO) is planning to construct a 132-kilovolt (kV) transmission line to connect the 132-kV Kandiari Grid Station with the 132-kV Khipro Grid Station in Sanghar district. HESCO will construct this transmission line under the Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project (EDEIP) with financial assistance from the World Bank (WB). EDEIP aims to strengthen the electricity distribution network, upgrade infrastructure, and provide a reliable and improved power supply to consumers in HESCO service areas.

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared to address the resettlement impacts of the proposed transmission line in compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard-5 (ESS-5). The transmission line will be referred to as the proposed subproject in this document. The length of the proposed transmission line is about 35 kilometres (km). A total of 130 towers will be constructed for the proposed transmission line.

The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) associated with the construction of this transmission line have been estimated to be less than 200; therefore, this ARAP has been prepared in accordance with World Bank requirements[1]. A Resettlement Framework (RF) was prepared for the entire EDEIP in 2021 and this ARAP has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided in the RF.

The main objectives of this ARAP are to assess the resettlement impacts of the proposed transmission line construction on affected communities; engage PAPs and other stakeholders throughout the subproject life cycle; evaluate and document the compensation requirements and entitlements; compensate for resettlement impacts following WB's ESS5 guidelines and national legislation; and ensure timely payment of compensation as per envisaged entitlements.

ES-2. Resettlement Impacts

The construction of the proposed 132-kV transmission line will affect about 117 acres (47.44 hectares) of mostly cultivated land. Out of this land, about 1.50 acres (0.60 hectares) will be affected by the construction of tower foundations, while the remaining land will fall within the transmission line Right-of-Way (RoW). Among the total affected area, about 83 acres (33.59 hectares) is cultivated land, whereas about 34 acres (13.85 hectares) consists of non-cultivated land, including barren land, roads, tracks, and crossings of water channels and canals. About 112 acres of the affected land are privately owned.

The construction work will also affect crops on this land. A total of 37 landowners will be affected by the construction of the proposed transmission line. The proposed transmission line will not cause any permanent land acquisition, nor will it cause any physical displacement.

[1] *According to the World Bank guidelines provided in Involuntary Resettlement Source Book (World Bank 2004), if PAPs are less than 200, an ARAP is required to be prepared; whereas if PAPs are more than 200, a full Resettlement Plan (RP) is required to be prepared.*

ES-3: Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the entire EDEIP. Following SEP guidelines, stakeholder consultations were conducted with PAPs, local communities, and relevant government officials and representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Eight consultation meetings were held with government departments and NGOs, and 18 community consultation sessions were conducted, including five dedicated sessions held with female participants to ensure gender-inclusive participation. Consultations highlighted key concerns regarding transparent and fair compensation processes, adequacy and fairness of compensation rates, potential livelihood impacts, public safety during construction, and opportunities for local employment during subproject construction.

ES-4: Cut-Off Date

The census for this ARAP was completed on 07 January 2026, establishing this as the official cut-off date for determining subproject impacts and compensation eligibility. As communicated to the PAPs during consultation meetings, any individual relocating to or constructing any structure on the subproject land after this date will not qualify for compensation or resettlement assistance under this ARAP.

ES-5: Socioeconomic Information and Profile

The subproject area is located in Sanghar district of Sindh province. The socio-economic survey of the PAPs was carried out during January 2026. The total population of the project-affected households (PAHs) is 222 persons, including 114 males (51%) and 108 females (49%). The average family size is approximately 6 persons per household. About 45% of household members are below the age of 40 years. The monthly average income of the PAHs is reported as Pak Rupees (PKR) 40,000. Agriculture and livestock rearing are the primary sources of livelihood.

ES-6: Compensation and Entitlements

Compensations under this ARAP have been determined in accordance with WB ESS5. Eligible PAHs will receive compensation for affected land and crops through cross-cheques prior to the commencement of civil works. The eligibility and entitlement matrix is given below.

Table ES 1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Sr. No.	Impact Category	Specifications	Entitled PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
1	Land under towers	Diminished value of land	37 PAPs (1.50 acres)	For the installation of each tower, a one-off allowance will be paid at the market rate for the land under each tower to compensate for the diminution of land value under the towers.
	Land under Transmission		37 PAPs (112.26 acres)	For the land under the transmission line RoW, compensation of up to 15% of the

Sr. No.	Impact Category	Specifications	Entitled PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
	Line			market value of the land, depending on the land use, will be paid for land value diminution caused by land-use restrictions (such as construction of no structures or growing of no tall trees).
2	Crop Compensation	During construction	37 PAPs (1.50 acres)	Cash compensation (one-year crop) at the current market rate of crops proportionate to the size of the affected cultivated area, based on crop type and the highest average yield over the past 3 years or as assessed through the Agricultural Department.
			37 PAPs (81.51 acres)	
3	Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during construction work	Owner, Lessee, Tenant	Rental fee payment for the period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the landowner and contractor; guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land; and restoration of land to the original state at the time of the contractor's demobilization with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
4	Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All PAPs	To be addressed appropriately during subproject implementation according to the World Bank ESS5.

ES-7: Institutional Arrangements, Monitoring and Reporting

HESCO has established Project Management Unit (PMU), which will hold primary responsibility for ARAP implementation, including compensation disbursement, compliance monitoring, and reporting. PMU has engaged the Project Implementation, Management and Support Consultants (PIMSC) to provide technical assistance in overall EDEIP implementation, including resettlement activities, grievance redress, and preparing progress reports.

ES-8: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

HESCO has established a three-tier GRM to address concerns and complaints related to its subprojects under EDEIP as follows: Field-Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for local resolution of grievances; PMU-Level GRC for unresolved issues at the local level; and Higher-Level Authorities (HESCO Chief Executive Officer (CEO), district administration, legal recourse if necessary). This GRM will be applicable to the proposed subproject and this ARAP.

ES-9: ARAP Implementation Cost

The total resettlement budget for this ARAP implementation has been estimated to be **PKR 96.04 million**, including compensation for land and crops, monitoring and administrative costs, and contingencies.

1. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Overview

The Government of Pakistan (GoP), through the Ministry of Energy (MoE), in collaboration with three Distribution Companies (DISCOs) - Multan Electric Power Company (MEPCO), Hyderabad Electric Supply Company (HESCO), and Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO) - is implementing the Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project (EDEIP) with World Bank financing. EDEIP aims to enhance DISCOs' distribution networks by upgrading infrastructure to provide a reliable power supply to their consumers.

HESCO is undertaking priority development subprojects under EDEIP. These subprojects aim to modernize and upgrade the electricity distribution network to ensure a more efficient, reliable, and sustainable power supply for HESCO consumers. The EDEIP for HESCO includes the following key infrastructure components (subprojects):

- New Grid Stations: Construction of new 132 kV grid stations and the associated transmission lines.
- Existing Grid Stations: Augmentation, extension, and conversion of the existing grid stations and the associated transmission lines.
- Transmission Lines: Construction, rehabilitation and re-conductoring of 132-kV (and below) transmission lines with low-loss conductors, e.g., high-tension low sag (HTLS); and
- Energy Loss Reduction. Expansion and rehabilitation of 33-kV and 11-kV feeders.

1.2 Proposed Subproject: Construction of 132 kV Transmission Line from Kandiari to Khipro Grid Station

Under EDEIP, HESCO is planning the conversion of the existing 66-kV Khipro Grid Station to 132-kV, and the construction of a new 132-kV transmission line from132-kV Kandiari Grid Station to Khipro Grid Station[2]. The length of the proposed transmission line is about 34.5 km with 130 towers.

1.3 Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

This ARAP has been prepared to address the resettlement impacts of the proposed transmission line in compliance with WB Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5).

The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) associated with the construction of this transmission line are less than 200; therefore, an ARAP has been prepared in accordance with the WB guidelines[3]. A Resettlement Framework (RF) was prepared for the entire EDEIP in 2021 and

[2] *The conversion of the 66-kV Khipro grid station is also included under the EDIEP, as noted above. However, no resettlement impacts are anticipated in relation to land acquisition, as the conversion works will be carried out within the boundaries of the existing grid station.*

[3] *AccordingtotheWorldBankguidelinesprovidedinInvoluntaryResettlement Sourcebook (WorldBank2004), if PAPs*

this ARAP is prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided in the RF. The main objectives of this ARAP are to:

a) Assess the resettlement impacts on the local community caused by the proposed subproject.
b) Engage stakeholders, including PAPs, throughout the subproject lifecycle through consultations following WB ESS10.
c) Evaluate and document the compensation requirements and entitlements following WB's ESS5 guidelines and national legislation.
d) Compensate for all resettlement impacts as assessed above.
e) Ensure timely payment of compensation and restoration of livelihoods.

1.4 Resettlement Requirements

This ARAP has been prepared based on detailed design information and as per the World Bank's standards. The following conditions should be complied with before the civil work is started on the proposed transmission line:

- The final ARAP is approved by the World Bank.
- Institutional arrangements for environmental and social (E&S) management are in place, and
- This ARAP is implemented and all compensation and entitlements listed in this ARAP are paid to the PAPs.

are less than 200, an ARAP is required to be prepared; whereas if PAPs are more than 200, a full Resettlement Plan (RP) is required to be prepared.

2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This section describes national laws and regulations and World Bank ESS5 that may apply to the subproject.

2.1 National Legal Framework

The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894 is the country's core law that deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purposes. In the absence of a specific national resettlement policy, the LAA is the de facto legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation to PAPs. Although LAA lays down detailed procedures for the acquisition of private property for public purposes and compensation, it does not consider the social, cultural, and economic conditions associated with and affected by resettlement. The proposed subproject does not involve land acquisition; hence, this Act is not applicable.

2.2 Sindh Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy 2023

The Sindh Resettlement Policy Framework provides guidelines for managing land acquisition and resettlement impacts arising from development projects in Sindh Province. Its primary objective is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement wherever possible and to ensure that affected persons are compensated fairly and assisted in restoring or improving their livelihoods. The framework operates under national laws, such as the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and relevant provincial regulations, and, in many cases, aligns with international standards, particularly for donor-funded projects. Compensation is provided at full replacement cost for affected land, structures, crops, trees, and businesses and must be paid prior to displacement. The policy defines eligibility based on a formally declared cut-off date and covers landowners, tenants, sharecroppers, informal occupants and vulnerable households present before the cut-off date. It also requires meaningful public consultations, disclosure of information, and the establishment of a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism to address complaints transparently. Implementation is overseen by the Project Management Unit with support from district administration, ensuring compliance, monitoring, and proper documentation throughout the project lifecycle. This ARAP also covers the provisions of this policy and is aligned with the World Bank ESS5.

2.3 WB's Environmental and Social Standards-5 (ESS5)

ESS5 requires projects involving physical or economic displacement to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement wherever possible. Where unavoidable, it mandates fair compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood restoration at least to pre-project living standards, and livelihood improvement for PAPs. ESS5 emphasizes meaningful consultation with PAPs, transparency in valuation and compensation processes, and special provisions for vulnerable groups. Compliance ensures resettlement activities are planned and implemented through a structured Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or ARAP. Compliance also ensures effective monitoring to guarantee that outcomes align with project objectives and safeguard affected

populations. ESS5 ensures compensation for both titleholders and non-titleholders who are directly or indirectly affected.

3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PAPS PROFILE

This section describes the socio-economic characteristics of the subproject area. The section covers socioeconomic baseline and demographic conditions of the PAPs, and services and public infrastructure in the subproject areas.

3.1 Overall Socio-economic Conditions of the Area

Most parts of the proposed 132 kV Kandiari–Khipro transmission line are locatedin Sanghar District, with only three to four towers falling within Taluka Sindhri of Mirpur Khas District. The subproject area is predominantly rural in nature, where agriculture and livestock rearing constitute the principal sources of livelihood.

The land along the transmission line corridor is largely cultivated and actively used for crop production. Major crops grown in the area include wheat, maize, cotton, sugarcane, rice, and mustard. According to information obtained from the Revenue Department, average crop yields in Sanghar District are approximately 40–80 maunds[4] per acre for wheat, 300-400 maunds per acre for maize, 30–50 maunds per acre for cotton, 800–1500 maunds per acre for sugarcane, 30–35 maunds per acre for rice, and 45–55 maunds per acre for mustard[5]. The agricultural economy plays a central role in sustaining household incomes and supporting local livelihoods.

Consultations with local communities indicated that farming and livestock rearing remain the primary means of subsistence for most households. A smaller proportion of the population is engaged in government employment, private businesses, or seasonal labour in nearby urban centres such as Sanghar, Nawabshah (Shaheed Benazirabad), and Hyderabad.

Educational infrastructure within the subproject area is limited, particularly at the secondary level. Many villages lack adequate middle and high schools for both boys and girls, compelling students to travel to nearby towns to pursue higher education. Financial constraints and transportation costs further limit access to higher education. Consequently, overall literacy levels are relatively low, with female literacy notably lower due to socio-cultural and economic factors.

Healthcare facilities in rural parts of Sanghar District are also limited. The project area lacks fully equipped hospitals and access to qualified medical professionals. Furthermore, diagnostic services and essential medicines remain deficient for the local population. Basic Health Units (BHUs) and small private clinics operate in some locations; however, these facilities often face shortages of trained staff and medical equipment. Public infrastructure requires improvement, as rural roads are poorly maintained, sanitation services are inadequate, and the electricity supply is often unreliable. Limited solid waste management and drainage systems contribute to environmental and public health issues in certain areas.

[4] *One maund is about 40 kilograms (kg).*
[5] *Crop compensation costs were calculated based on average regional yields*

3.2 PAPs Profile

A socio-economic survey of the proposed transmission line was conducted in January 2026. A total of 37 PAPs were identified along the transmission line corridor. The total population of the affected households comprises 222 persons, including 114 males (51%) and 108 females (49%). The average household size is approximately six persons per household. Most of the affected households are living in joint family systems, which is a common socio-cultural practice in rural areas of Sanghar District.

The age distribution indicates that approximately 45% of household members are below 40 years of age, while 55% are above 40 years. This demographic profile reflects a balanced working-age population supporting household economic activities. According to the survey results, all identified PAPs are landowners and are literate. Their literacy levels are comparatively higher than those of the general rural population in the surrounding area. In contrast, literacy levels among the broader community remain relatively low, particularly among women, primarily due to limited access to educational facilities, financial constraints, and socio-cultural factors.

Agriculture and livestock rearing constitute the primary sources of livelihood for the majority of PAPs. A smaller proportion of affected persons are engaged in government employment, private businesses, or small-scale commercial activities within Khipro, Sanghar, and nearby towns. The reported monthly income of the surveyed households is more than PKR 40,000; however, income levels vary depending on landholding size, crop productivity, and seasonal employment opportunities. The major clans (castes) represented among the PAPs include Marri, Bugti, Wassan, Shar, Manjotha, Rajar, Chandio, Junejo, Samo, Dars, Brohi, and Arain.

Overall, the socio-economic profile of the affected households reflects a rural agrarian community with moderate income levels, relying on agricultural production, and living in a joint family support system.

3.3 Access to Basic Services and Gender Aspects

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation services is essential for health, livelihoods, and overall well-being, particularly for women and children. Survey findings indicate that most of the PAHs have access to basic amenities, including electricity, water supply, transportation, and primary health facilities. The majority of PAHs rely on groundwater for drinking purposes, while canal water is used for domestic activities such as washing.

Despite the availability of basic facilities, some respondents reported the occurrence of waterborne diseases, which may be associated with poor quality of water and lack of sanitation facilities. Schools and basic health facilities are present within a reasonable distance from most of the subproject areas; however, the quality and access to these services remain limited.

Women in the subproject area primarily manage household responsibilities and also participate in agricultural activities alongside male household members. While female literacy levels are

lower than those of males, women demonstrated awareness of basic health and hygiene practices, including menstrual hygiene management.

4. SUBPROJECT IMPACTS

This section discusses the land and resettlement impacts associated with the proposed subproject.

4.1 Impact on Land and Crops

The construction of the proposed 132 kV transmission line will affect about117.256 acres (47.44 hectares) of land. From this, around 1.50 acres (0.60 hectares) of land will be affected by the tower foundations, while from the remaining 115.75 acres (46.84 hectares) of land, 112.26 acres (45.43 hectares) are privately owned. This land falls within the transmission line Right-of-Way (RoW). Out of the total 117.25 acres (47.44 hectares) of land, 83.01 acres (33.59 hectares) are cultivated, while the remaining34.24[7]acres (13.85 hectares) are non-cultivated. This non-cultivated land includes barren land, roads, tracks and crossings of water channels/canals. For the proposed subproject, land will not be acquired, and ownership will remain with the titleholders. A total of 37 landowners will be affected by the proposed transmission line. These landowners will be directly impacted due to the installation of the tower foundations and transmission line RoW land-use restrictions. The list of PAPs is attached as Annex I. The proposed transmission line will not cause any permanent land acquisition, nor will it cause any physical displacement. Details of affected land are provided in Table 4.1.

The area required for each tower is 47.61 square meters (6.9 meters x 6.9 meters) and the RoW is 13.8 meters wide.

Table 4.1: Details of Affected Land

Length (km)	Number of Towers	Land Required forTL (Acres)	Towers on Govt. Land	Towers on Private Land	Private Land underTowers (Acres)	Total Landunder Row (Acres)	Private Land under RoW (Acres)
34.5	130	117.25	02	128	1.50	115.75	112.26

[6]*Calculations are based on the GIS-based land use Maps*

[7] *The above figures include 3.49 acres of land comprising roads, unpaved tracks, and canal crossings. These areas fall within the transmission line corridor but do not involve private land impacts or compensation requirements, as they constitute public infrastructure and natural features.*

5. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

This section outlines the stakeholders involved in the subproject, their perspectives regarding the subproject and its construction activities, and the methodology employed to engage with PAPs and the broader community during the consultation process.

5.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the entire EDEIP. The SEP provides details of the initial consultations carried out during its preparation, in addition to the guidelines for the further consultations to be carried out for each subproject under EDEIP. The consultations carried out for the proposed subproject have been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the SEP.

5.2 Consultation with Stakeholders

While preparing this ARAP, individual and focus group discussions were held with the PAPs, locals from the neighbouring community, and officials of concerned departments, including Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), Agriculture, Revenue, and Social Welfare Departments and local NGOs. These meetings will be continued during the entire subproject lifecycle. A total of thirteen (13) male and five (05) female consultations have been conducted with the PAPs. Overall, 146 members of Project Affected Households (PAHs) participated in these sessions, of whom 103 were males and 43 were females. Keeping in view the local norms, separate meetings were held with female PAPs to obtain their opinions and concerns regarding the subproject. In conclusion, the women underscore the urgent need for gender-inclusive strategies in the subproject areas. Addressing the educational and economic marginalization of women through targeted policy measures and community engagement initiatives is essential for fostering gender equity and sustainable development in the region.

Consultation details with stakeholders are given in Table 5-1, while the summary of the concerns and feedback from both males and femalesis provided in Tables 5-2, 5-3 and 5.4.

Table 5.1: Consultation/ Meetings held with the Stakeholders

Sr. No.	Date	District	UC/Taluka	Goth/Village	No. of participant	Description
Male Consultations						
1	31/12/2025	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Gajan Wasan	12	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
2	31/12/2025	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Haji Islam Bughti	11	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
3	31/12/2025	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Ali Akber Sher	4	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
4	31/12/2025	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Haji Wali Muhammad	7	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
5	3/1/2026	Sanghar	Noor khan	Village (Goth) Dani Parto Pahor	11	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
6	1/1/2026	Sanghar	Hingorno	Village (Goth) Mir M. Manjhotho	5	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
7	3/1/2026	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Goth Nihal din	4	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
8	15/12/2025	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Ali Hassan Narejo	5	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
9	16/12/2025	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Haji Gulam Mustafa Rajar	7	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
10	1/1/2026	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Khair Muhammad	8	Held consultation with PAPs and local

Sr. No.	Date	District	UC/Taluka	Goth/Village	No. of participant	Description
				Junejo		communities
11	3/1/2026	Sanghar	Khipro Ward 18	Village (Goth) Haji Khamiso Rajar	12	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
12	3/1/2026	Sanghar	Ward No.18	Village (Goth) Haji M. Bux Kuber	8	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
13	2/1/2026	Sanghar	Sethar pir	Village (Goth) Ismail Samo	9	Held consultation with PAPs and local communities
Sub-Total					**103**	
Female Consultation						
1	31/12/2025	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Fatah Junejo/Bughti Goth	8	Meeting with the PAPs and local Community
2	1/1/2026	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Goth Pir Somar Rajar	7	Meeting with the PAPs and local Community
3	2/1/2026	Sanghar	Khipro	Village (Goth) Haji Khamiso Rajar	7	Meeting with the PAPs and local Community
4	2/1/2026	Sanghar	Kandiari	Village (Goth) Soharo Khaskhely	11	Meeting with the PAPs and local Community
5	3/1/2026	Sanghar	Khipro	Village (Goth) Nihal Panjabi	10	Meeting with the PAPs and local Community
Sub-Total					**43**	
Total					**146**	

Table 5.2: Concerns of the Stakeholders

Sr. No.	Stakeholder	Concerns of Stakeholder	Response	Responsibility
1	Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)	Deputy Director, Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), emphasized the importance of maintaining environmental standards for the proposed TL subproject during construction. He highlighted the following points. • Maintain clean air, soil, and water quality. • Compensation for the affected crops should be given at the market rate to the PAPs. • During construction, job opportunities should be provided for the locals, and • HESCO and Consultants should ensure compliance with the Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) by the contractor.	It was communicated to the Deputy Director that environmental considerations will be fully integrated into the subproject planning and implementation process. This includes measures to safeguard air, soil, and water quality. These measures are envisaged in the ESIA Report of the subproject. Furthermore, priority will be given to the employment of unskilled labour from the local community to promote local economic benefits. HESCO, through consultants, will ensure the implementation of C-ESMP.	HESCO, PIMSC and Contractor
2	Social Welfare Department, District Sanghar	The Assistant Director, Social Welfare Department, Sanghar, raised no major objections to the proposed 132 kV Transmission Line (TL) project but recommended that the alignment should avoid densely populated areas as far as practicable to minimize impacts on residential structures and community infrastructure and reduce displacement risks. He expressed concerns regarding public safety during construction, particularly for children and vulnerable groups, and highlighted potential impacts on agricultural livelihoods due to temporary land use restrictions within the Right of Way (RoW). He emphasized the importance of timely and transparent compensation to affected households to prevent	The team acknowledged the Assistant Director's feedback and assured continuous community engagement to maintain transparency and social harmony. The Social Expert informed him that the 132 kV Transmission Line alignment has been finalized after detailed technical and social assessments to avoid densely populated areas as far as feasible, and no physical displacement is expected. He further clarified that any impacts on crops or assets within the RoW will be compensated at full replacement cost in accordance with the approved ARAP and World Bank ESS5, with payments made prior to commencement of works. Contractors	HESCO/ PIMSC and Contractor

Sr. No.	Stakeholder	Concerns of Stakeholder	Response	Responsibility
		grievances and social unrest. He recommended continuous community engagement throughout the project lifecycle to maintain transparency and social harmony. He also advised strengthening the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure accessible, fair, and timely resolution of complaints.	will implement strict safety measures, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will remain operational throughout the subproject.	
3	Revenue Department of Sanghar and Khipro	The Mukhtiarkar of the Revenue Department of Sanghar and Khipro emphasized the need for accurate verification of land ownership and updated revenue records to avoid disputes during compensation disbursement for land and crops falling within the RoW. The Revenue Department highlighted the importance of ensuring that compensation rates reflect prevailing market values to prevent grievances from affected landowners.	The project team assured that compensation will be processed based on verified revenue records, and close coordination will be maintained with the revenue staff concerned to ensure transparency, proper documentation, and timely resolution of any ownership-related issues. The Social Expert confirmed that compensation for affected assets and crops will be determined in accordance with approved valuation procedures, applicable laws, and the ARAP provisions, and payments will be made prior to the commencement of works in affected sections.	HESCO and PIMSC
4	Agriculture Department Sanghar	The Assistant Director of Agriculture, Sanghar,highlighted the possibility of disputes arising from jointly owned or inherited land falling within the RoW. The Assistant Director ofAgriculture, Sanghar,suggested thatHESCOshould implementsoilconservationmeasuresduringconstructionto minimizeimpactonnearbyagriculturalareas.	The Social Expert clarified that compensation will be disbursed based on officially verified ownership records, and in cases of joint ownership, payments will be made in accordance with revenue laws and documented shares, with the GRM available to address any related complaints.	HESCO and PIMSC

Sr. No.	Stakeholder	Concerns of Stakeholder	Response	Responsibility
5	Rozo Dhani Community Organization	Rozo Dhani Community Organization expressed concern regarding potential impacts on vulnerable households, particularly women-headed families and low-income farmers, due to the temporary loss of crops within the RoW.	The Social Expert assured that all affected households, including vulnerable groups, will be identified through the socio-economic survey and will be provided with compensation and additional assistance in accordance with the approved ARAP and applicable guidelines.	HESCO and PIMSC
6	Rural Development Foundation (RDF), Sanghar	Rural Development Foundation (RDF) Sanghar emphasized the need for transparent information sharing and active community participation throughout project implementation.	The project team confirmed that regular consultations will be conducted at the village level, project information will be publicly disclosed, and the GRM will remain accessible to ensure transparency and timely resolution of community concerns.	HESCO and PIMSC
7	Sindh Rural Support Organization, Jamshoro	The Regional Manager, Sindh Rural Support Organization, Jamshoro, expressed concern regarding potential impacts on rural livelihoods, particularly small farmers and low-income households whose agricultural activities may be temporarily affected within the RoW. The Regional Manager emphasized the importance of community awareness and participation to prevent misinformation and grievances at the village level.	The project team assured that all affected households will be identified through the socio-economic survey, and compensation for crop losses and other eligible impacts will be provided at prevailing market rates in accordance with the approved ARAP and applicable regulations. The Social Expert confirmed that regular consultations will be conducted with local communities, information regarding compensation and project activities will be publicly disclosed, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will remain accessible to ensure transparency and timely resolution of concerns.	HESCO and PIMSC
8	Sindh	The SAFWCO representative expressed concern	The Social team clarified that no permanent	HESCO and PIMSC

Sr. No.	Stakeholder	Concerns of Stakeholder	Response	Responsibility
	Agricultural and Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization (SAFWCO)	regarding the potential temporary loss of agricultural productivity due to the installation of towers and restrictions within the RoW, particularly for small and medium farmers whose livelihoods are highly dependent on seasonal crops. It was highlighted that crop damage during construction activities, movement of heavy machinery, and storage of materials could further affect soil fertility and irrigation channels if not effectively managed.	land acquisition is envisaged in the subproject. Compensation for diminution of land under towers and RoW restrictions will be provided in accordance with World Bank ESS5 and approved ARAP provisions. It was explained that crop compensation will be paid for one full year at current market rates based on the highest average yield over the past three years or as assessed by the Agriculture Department. Compensation will be disbursed prior to the commencement of work in the affected sections.	

Table 5.3: Concerns and Responses of Male PAPs

Sr. No.	ConcernsofPAPs	Response	Action	Responsibility
1	PAPs requested the provision of skilled and unskilled employment opportunities during project implementation.	Priority will be given to local PAPs for suitable job opportunities during construction, subject to their qualification and availability.	A clause should be added to the contractor's contract to ensure fullcompliance.	HESCO, PIMSC, Contractor
2	PAPs showed their concerns over the loss of income due to the affected land under towers and standing crops.	HESCOwillcompensate for the land and affected crops during the construction of the TL. The survey team explained to them the compensation process for the affected land under towers and crops inaccordance withtheWBPolicy.	Affected land under towers, along with crops, will be compensated as per WB Policy.	HESCO
3	The local community raised concerns that during construction activities, they may have to face environmental effectslike noise/ vibration and dust emissions; therefore, proper sprinkling of water should be done by the contractor.	It was explained that the contractor will be bound to implement measures in this regard by putting a clause in his contract. ESIA is being carried out to address the environmental impact of the subproject.	ESIA will be strictly implemented during the construction phase.	HESCO, PIMSC, Contractor
4	PAPsasked about any forum for complaint registration.	The ARAP team explained that the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has already been established to address the complaints of the PAPs,whowillhavecompleteaccesstoit.	GRM will remain operational throughou the subproject cycle. Details are provided in this ARAP.	PMU &HESCO, PIMSC, &Contractor

Sr. No.	ConcernsofPAPs	Response	Action	Responsibility
5	The installation of towers in the middle of agricultural fields will affect agricultural activities.	It was explained that compensation for land and crops will be paid to the PAPs and after the installationoftowers,the agriculturalactivitiesma y beresumed.	Compensationwillbep aid for the land under the towers.	HESCO, PIMSC
6	Thevalueoflandwill be reduced after the installationoftowers inthemiddleoffields.	It was explained that compensation for land andcropswillbepaidto thePAPs.	Compensationwillbep aid for the land under the towers.	HESCO
7	The towers are a constant threat of electric hazards/shocks.	It was explained that al necessary systems and procedureswillbe included in the design to address the electrocution risk.	Training and awareness sessions will be arranged tomakethecommunity aware of thepossible hazards.	HESCO, PIMSC
8	The localcommunity showed concerns that the contractors should be bound to ensure environmental and social compliance during construction activities.	It was explained that GRM has already been established to address the complaints of the PAHs, who will have complete access to it.	GRM will remain operationalthroughout he subproject cycle. Details areprovidedinthisARA P.	HESCO, PIMSC, &Contractor
9	Mobility and routes towards the mosques, schools,andhospitals should not be disturbed.	Special instructions will be given to the design consultant, followed by the contractor, to avoid the disturbance of these critical places.	Alternate routes will be provided to avoid the disturbance, and the issue will be discussed in the constructionmanagem ent plan. GRMisestablishedto address the local complaints.	HESCO, PIMSC &Contractor

Sr. No.	ConcernsofPAPs	Response	Action	Responsibility
10	How will the rates of crops and average yields be determined?	The average yields and rate of crops will be market-reflectiveandwill be finalized with the involvement of relevant government departments.	HESCO staff will pay compensation as per the approved ARAP.	HESCO&Contractor
11	During the installation of towers, try to use minimum land so that crop damage can be reduced.	During the construction stage, maximum effort will be made to avoid the productive cultivated land.	It will be ensured by the PMU and the consultant.	HESCO/PIMSC & Contractor
12	Construction work on the T/L should start after the harvest of the seasonal crops.	Maximum effort will be madeto startconstruction after the harvestofseasonalcrops. In case of any crop losses, compensation atcurrent market rates will be given to owners of the crops.	PMU will ensure that construction activity starts after the harvesting season.	HESCO, PIMSC & Contractor

Table 5.4: Consultation with the Local Women

Sr. No.	Concerns of PAPs	Response	Action	Responsibility
1	Vocational training should be provided to the local area women along the RoW.	Efforts will be made for such a training program	Noted	HESCO
2	The local community is quite poor; therefore, the government should provide maximum economic benefits to the local community.	It was explained that the compensation and assistance to be paid to the PAPs will provide economic benefits to them.	ARAP will be fully implemented.	HESCO

5.3 Disclosure of ARAP

The PMU is responsible for ensuring that all resettlement-related information is effectively and comprehensively communicated to all the PAPs and other stakeholders in the national language

(Urdu). This ARAP and Urdu, as well as the Sindhi translation of its Executive Summary, will be disclosed on the HESCO website. The PMU will prepare and distribute the subproject Information brochure among the PAPs/local community in English, Urdu and Sindhi languages before the start of the ARAP implementation. Furthermore, the Executive Summary of this ARAP will be translated into Urdu and Sindhi and shared with the PAPs and other stakeholders.

6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section describes the institutional arrangements for the implementation of ARAP.

6.1 Hyderabad Electric Supply Company (HESCO)

HESCO, being an Implementing Agency (IA) of the EDEIP, is responsible for the implementation of the proposed subproject. HESCO handles the management, supervision, and coordination of the project, including detailed engineering design, implementation, and maintenance. The company is also specifically tasked with ensuring environmental and social safeguards compliance, including the implementation of this ARAP. HESCO will ensure that all resettlement activities strictly comply with the requirements of this ARAP. These responsibilities will be implemented through HESCO's existing Project Management Unit (PMU).

6.2 Project Management Unit (PMU)

HESCO has assigned the implementation of EDEIP to its existing PMU, which was established to manage its multiple subprojects. PMU is headed by a Project Director (PD). It is responsible for the overall management, supervision, and execution of the subproject, including the implementation of this ARAP. The PMU will ensure the full implementation of this ARAP and that all compensation and assistance are provided to the PAPs in accordance with the provisions of this ARAP before the commencement of construction works on the proposed transmission line. In addition, the PMU will carry out monitoring and reporting activities as outlined in this ARAP.

HESCO has an existing Environmental and Social Safeguard (E&SS) Unit, which will assist PMU in the implementation of this ARAP. Currently, the unit comprises a Manager Health, Safety, Environment and Social Management (HSE&SM), Deputy Manager Environmental and Social Safeguard (E&SS), Assistant Manager (Environment), Assistant Manager (Social Impact), Assistant Manager Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), and Assistant Manager (Gender Specialist). At present, the Deputy Manager (E&SS) is having additional charge of Manager (HSE&SM) on an interim basis until the position is formally filled. This staff will oversee the ARAP implementation. The E&SS Unit will ensure accurate identification and documentation of the affected land and assets and facilitate the timely disbursement of compensation to entitled PAPs against lost assets such as land, crops, trees, and structures.

6.3 Project Implementation, Management and Supervision Consultants

HESCO has hired the services of PIMSC for carrying out detailed engineering designs and construction supervision of EDEIP's subprojects. PIMSC also prepares E&S instruments for subprojects, including ESIA, Resettlement Plan (RP), or ARAP. PIMSC will assist PMU in ARAP implementation. PIMSC will take the lead in the field activities, including consultations, GRM implementation, and payment of compensation and assistance. PIMSC will carry out these activities through a pool of experts, including an environmental expert, a social expert, and a health and safety expert.

6.4 District Administration

The District Administration of Sanghar will provide full support and coordination to all stakeholders and will be responsible for maintaining law and order, particularly in relation to security arrangements for the project staff. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner will be responsible for providing the required revenue records upon request from PMU/HESCO. The District Collector will also give directions to the concerned revenue staff to extend necessary support during the compensation process. The revenue staff will assist in providing and verifying land records for compensation purposes.

6.5 Monitoring & Evaluation Consultants

HESCO/PMU will also engage an external monitoring expert to carry out third-party Environmental and Social monitoring during the proposed subproject implementation phase. The third party will also verify this ARAP implementation, including compensation payments and restoration of land temporarily acquired for carrying out the construction activities of the Grid Station and TL.

7. COMPENSATION, ENTITLEMENT ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

This section defines entitlements and eligibility of PAPs. This section also describes all resettlement and rehabilitation measures in terms of entitlements identified in this ARAP and as per World Bank guidelines for the eligibility of PAPs for compensation.

7.1 Cut-off Date

Cut-off date for the subproject is the last day of the census survey carried out for the impact assessment. As communicated to the PAPs during consultation meetings, any person settled in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. For the proposed subproject, the census was completed on January 07, 2026, which will be considered the cut-off date for determining compensation.

7.2 Compensation and Entitlement Policy

Eligible persons who will be impacted as a result of the proposed subproject interventions are considered PAPs. For the proposed subproject, PAPs are the persons whose land will be impacted due to the installation of tower or the laying of transmission line conductors and whose crops and other assets will be affected due to the construction activities. All PAPs will be compensated at market rates and will receive compensation for loss of crop and use of land. Rent will be paid to PAPs whose land will be occupied temporarily for construction camps and allied facilities. The temporarily occupied land will be restored after completion of construction activities.

Compensation and entitlements have been determined on the basis of the replacement cost principle as envisaged in ESS5. Table 7-1 provides the Entitlement Matrix for different types of losses assessed on the basis of the results of the socioeconomic/census survey. It also covers the provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during subproject implementation. Land compensation/allowances will be paid to the PAPs before taking possession of the land for construction purposes.

Table 7-1 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Sr. No.	Impact Category	Specifications	Entitled PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
1	Land under towers	Diminished value of land	37 PAPs (1.50 acres)	For the installation of each tower, a one-off allowance will be paid at the market rate for the land under each tower to compensate for the diminution of land value under the tower.
	Land under Transmission Line		37 PAPs (112.26[8] acres)	For the land under the transmission line RoW, compensation of up to 15% of the market value of the land, depending on

[8] *This figure is excluding canals, roads and tracks.*

Sr. No.	Impact Category	Specifications	Entitled PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
				the land use, will be paid for land value diminution caused by land-use restrictions (such as construction of no structures or growing of no tall trees).
2	Crop Compensation	During construction	37 PAPs (1.50 acres)	Cash compensation (one-year crop) at the current market rate of crops proportionate to the size of the affected cultivated area, based on crop type and the highest average yield over the past 3 years or as assessed through the Agricultural Department.
			37 PAPs (81.51 acres)	
3	Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during construction works	Owner, Lessee, Tenant	Rental fee payment for the period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the landowner and contractor; guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land; and restoration of land to the original state at the time of the contractor's demobilization with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
4	Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All PAPs	To be addressed appropriately during subproject implementation according to the World Bank ESS5.

8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

This section describes the GRM structure and functions to be established for EDEIP.

8.1 GRM Structure

A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for EDEIP has been established in HESCO to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of PAPs' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to E&S performance of EDEIP. This GRM will also cover the proposed subproject and implementation of this ARAP.

A three-tier GRM has been designed to provide a time-bound, early, transparent and fair resolution of the grievances of APs related to E&S management of subprojects. 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 system has been developed to receive the complaints.

Tier 1– Field Level

The first tier of GRM will be operationalized at the field level, which will offer the fastest and most accessible mechanism for the resolution of grievances at the local level. A local-level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed for this purpose, which will be headed by the HSE&SM Manager, with membership of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) (where needed), contractors' representatives (where needed), consultants' representatives, and two members from the PAPs.Field-level GRC as Tier-1 will resolve the complaints within 2 to 10 working days, depending on the nature of the grievance.

Tier 2 – PMU Level Grievance Redress Committee

PMU-level GRC will be operational as Tier-2. The E&S staff will forward all those grievances to Tier-2, which remained unresolved at Tier-1.

The PMU level GRC has been established by HESCO, which consists of the following personnel:

- Chief Engineer (Development), PMU, HESCO.
- General Manager (Technical), HESCO.
- Project Director, Grid System Construction (GSC), HESCO.
- Manager (HSE&SM), HESCO.
- In-charge Prime Minister's Performance Delivery Unit (PMDU), HESCO.
- Representative of Deputy Commissioner's office (where relevant).
- Representative of PIMSC.
- Representative of the Contractor; and
- Representatives of the respective project-affected people (on-call).

The PMU Level GRC will suggest corrective measures for field-level resolution and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 25 working days, depending on the nature of the grievance.

Tier 3 – Higher Administrative / Judicial Level

If a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the Tier-2 GRC or if the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of Tier-2 GRC, the affected persons can seek alternative redressal measures by approaching the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or Board of Directors of HESCO, district administration, the Secretary Energy (Power Division) or higher-level administrative authorities, the Pakistan Citizen Portal or the court of law, as is appropriate.

8.2 Project Affected Persons Committee

The PAPs will be mobilized and facilitated to form a Project Affected Persons Committee (PAPC) to ensure their representation. PAPs' representation facilitates communication and information flow among PAPs and other stakeholders. The representatives will closely liaise with PMU-level and field-level GRCs. The PAPC will meet monthly or on demand from members to address resettlement planning and implementation issues. The PAPC members may elect their representative for Field Level and PMU Level GRCs.

9. ARAP IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Resettlement Plan Preparation and Implementation

HESCO is responsible for the arrangement of finances for the implementation of the final ARAP.For a clear and transparent disbursement process, the sequence of activities will be followed as described in Table 9-1 and also shown in Table 9-2.

Table 9-1 ARAP Preparation and Implementation Activities/Schedule

Sr. No.	Activity	Responsibility	Compliance Status
1	Finalization of Detailed Design	PMU/PIMSC	Completed
2	Socioeconomic survey, resettlement impact inventory with extent of loss to each PAP prepared, compensation, and entitlements finalized.	PIMSC/PMU	Completed
3	Preparation of ARAP	PIMSC	Completed
4	WB reviews and comments on the final ARAP	World Bank	In Process
5	Institutional arrangements established for ARAP implementation	PMU	Completed
6	Arrangement of resettlement cost	PMU	Will be carried out tentatively within one month after ARAP finalization
7	Distribution of the executive summary of ARAP, and notices to receive PAPs for compensation payment	PIMSC/PMU	ARAP will be disclosed after approval from WB
8	Payment of resettlement compensation and allowances in accordance with the procedure provided in the ARAP.	PMU and Revenue Department	After final ARAP approval
9	Submission of External Monitoring Report	Monitoring Consultant	After each cycle of external monitoring
10	Issuance of no-objection for civil works	PMU	After the final ARAP implementation, the External Monitoring report is approved by the WB.
11	Commencement of civil works	PMU/Contractor	After receiving the No Objection Notice.

Table 9-2 ARAP Implementation Plan Schedule

Sr. No.	Activity	Month (2026)										Responsibility
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Finalization of Detailed Engineering Design											PIMSC
2	Socio-economic, gender survey and census of PAPs											PIMSC
3	Conducting public Consultations and Information Disclosure											PIMSC/PMU HESCO
4	Formation of GRC: Complaint from Aggrieved PAPs, Investigation and Actions & Monitoring Resolution of Complaint											PMU HESCO
5	Preparation of the final ARAP and Disclosure											PIMSC
6	Approval of ARAP											WB
7	Compensation payment											PMU and Revenue Department, Govt. of Sindh
8	Payment of Resettlement Allowances to PAPs											PMU HESCO
9	Contractor mobilization/ commencement of civil works											PMU HESCO/Contractor
10	Monitoring and Reporting: Review of ARAP Implementation											Monitoring Consultants

10. MONITORING AND REPORTING

This section describes the internal and external monitoring mechanism for ARAP implementation.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

One of the main roles of PMU will be to ensure proper and timely implementation of all activities envisaged in this ARAP. E&SS Unit of HESCO, with the assistance of PIMSC, will collect information from the subproject site about the implementation status of key activities, process and integrate the data in the form of monthly monitoring reports to assess the progress and results of ARAP implementation. This monitoring and reporting will be a regular activity, which is extremely important in order to undertake corrective steps.

10.2 External Monitoring

The PMU will engage qualified and experienced External Monitoring Expert. This expert will review the internal monitoring reports, gather field data, and assess whether resettlement objectives and goals have been achieved. A key focus will be to evaluate whether livelihoods and living standards of PAPs have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will also identify the gaps in ARAP implementation and advise the PMU on compliance issues.

Awarding of the civil works contract for the subproject is conditional on the approval of this ARAP, while the commencement of construction is conditional on payment to the PAPs and implementation of the ARAP, to be validated by an external monitoring expert.

10.3 Reporting Requirements

PIMSC will prepare monthly progress reports and assist the PMU in preparing internal monitoring reports on a quarterly basis. The external monitoring reports will be prepared on biannual basis.

11. BUDGET AND FINANCING

This section presents the overall cost estimates for ARAP implementation. It includes compensation as defined in the Entitle Matrix provided in Section 7.

11.1 Overview

The resettlement costs, including the cost of compensation and administration, are considered an integral part of the subproject cost. This budget provides the outlay for different expenditure categories assessed through field surveys carried out in January 2026.

11.2 Summary of Entitlements and Support Costs

The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation and support costs for ARAP monitoring. The support cost, which includes monitoring, reporting, and other administrative expenses, is part of the overall subproject cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to consider variations from this estimate. The overall budget for the resettlement component has been estimated as about PKR 96.04 million, as detailed in Table 11-1.

11.3 Compensation

The eligible allowances for this resettlement and rehabilitation budget estimate are outlined below.

- Compensation for crops, and
- Compensation for diminution of land under towers and transmission lines.

11.4 Compensation Cost for Crops

Affected landowners and farmers will receive crop compensation based on one year's harvest income. The Revenue Department, District Sanghar, Government of Sindh, provided crop rates for the affected areas. Wheat and maize are the main crops to be affected due to the subproject construction. However, during the execution of the project, prevailing market rates of the affected crops will be utilized. Compensation is calculated using average yields and rates of the crops provided by the Revenue Department, Sanghar District.

For subproject construction, 83.01 acres of cultivated land will be affected, of which 1.50 acres of land falls under 128 towers and a total of 112.26[9] acres of private land falls in the RoW of the transmission line. Average crop yields are 60 maunds/acre for wheat and 350 maunds per acre for maize.[10] As per the rate list provided by the Revenue Department, PKR 5,000 per maund is the price of wheat and PKR 400 per maund is the price of maize. These rates are used for calculating crop compensation. The cost of the wheat crop is estimated to be PKR 24.9 million

[9] *The above figures do not include 3.49 acres of land comprising roads, unpaved tracks, water bodies, and canal crossings. These areas fall within the transmission line corridor but do not involve private land impacts or compensation requirements, as they constitute public infrastructure and natural features.*
[10] *Crop yields are taken as an average per acre as per the list of the Revenue Department.*

and for the maize crop, it is PKR 11.6 million. The detailed crop rates and yields are provided in Annex-II.

11.5 Land Diminution

The land diminution for transmission towers and the Right-of-Way (RoW) under the proposed transmission line has been calculated at the rate of PKR 2.5 million per acre, as provided by the local notables. This rate is considered consistent due to the agricultural nature of the land in the area. The 128 towers for the proposed subprojects will take about 1.50 acres of land. Hence, the land diminution caused by the towers has been assessed as about PKR 3.7 million (about PKR 29,000 per tower). The diminution of land under the transmission line has been assessed as 15% of the cost of land. Private land under the transmission line has been computed as 112.26 acres. Hence, the diminution of land under the transmission line has been assessed as about PKR 42.09 million.

11.6 Monitoring and Administration

Monitoring and evaluation of ARAP implementation process will be required through organizing internal and external monitoring arrangements as described in Section 10. For this purpose, a sum of about PKR 4.1 million, which is 5% of the total compensation cost, is included in the budget estimates.

A provision of about PKR 0.82 million, which is 1% of the total compensation cost, has been made in the ARAP budget to cover administrative expenses related to ARAP implementation.

11.7 Contingencies

A 10% contingency has been added to cover any cost escalation and/or unforeseen expenses during ARAP implementation. Contingencies amount to about PKR8.7 million.

Table 11-1: Summary of Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description of Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)
A	**Crops and Land Diminution**				
1	Wheat	Acre	83.01	300,000	24,903,000
2	Maize	Acre	83.01	140,000	11,621,400
3	Diminution of land under towers	Acre	1.50	2,500,000	3,750,000
4	Diminution of land under the transmission line	Acre	112.26	375,000	42,097,500
	Total (A)				**82,371,900**
B	Monitoring and Evaluation (5% of **A**)				4,118,595
C	Administration Cost (1% of **A**)				823,719
	Total (B+C)				**4,942,314**
D	**Total (A+B+C)**				**87,314,214**
E	Contingencies, 10% of **D**				**8,731,421**
	Grand Total				**96,045,635**

ANNEXES

Annex-I: Tower-Wise List of PAPs

Annex-II: List of Crops, Average Yield along Cost Provided by Revenue Department

OFFICE OF THE MUKHTIARKAR (REVENUE) TALUKA SANGHAR

No. 852 /2025 Dated 06 / X /2025

TO,

Deputy Manager
Land Management Services
United Energy Pakistan
MKK Field

Subject: **DETAIL OF VARIOUS CROP YIELD / ACRE WITH MARKET RATES & LEASE RATE:**

The requisite details of various yields / acre with prevailing market rates in Taluka Sanghar are mentioned below.

NAME OF CROP	YIELD RATE (MOUND / ACRE)		RATE PER MOUND (Rs.)	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MIX
Sugar Cane	800	1500	500	650
Rice	--	--	--	--
Onion	140	180	5000	10000
Sunflower	25	30	6000	10000
Cotton	30	50	7000	11000
Wheat	40	80	4000	5000
Tomato	250	400	6000	10000
Chilli	30	50	12000	22000
Maize	300	400	300	400
Burseen / Animal Feed	350	450	400	500
Lady Finger	45	55	6000	8000
Bajra	45	55	4000	6000
Sweet Potato	160	220	5000	7000
Tinda	130	190	3200	4000
Melon (Centalog)	160	190	3200	4000
Banana	600	700	3000	8000
Fenugreek (Methi)	--	--	--	--
Mustered (Tooria)	45	55	6000	10000
Karela (Biter Gurd)	55	70	4000	6000
Cauliflower	90	130	3200	4000
Ginger	20	30	8000	12000
Spinach	80	90	3200	4000
Arbi (Colocasia)	70	90	6000	10000
Brinjal	120	190	3200	4000

As per the report of Supervising Tapedar the prevailing average Maqata / Lease rates of Taluka Sanghar is approximately Rs. 60000/- to Rs. 2/00000/- per acre.

S.T. Sanghar

MUKHTIARKAR (REVENUE)
TALUKA SANGHAR
27/9/025

Annex-III Photo Log