



ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION AND EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT



Ministry of Energy
Power Division
Government of Pakistan



Acronym

ABC	Aerial Bundled Cables
APs	Affected Persons
APC	Affected Persons Committee
AD	Assistant Director
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
CDMP	Circular Debt Management Plan
COI	Corridor of Impact
DCR	District Census Report
DD	Deputy Director
DO (R)	District Officer (Revenue)
DMS	Distribution Management Systems
ECA	Employment of Child Act
ELR	Energy Loss Reduction
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESSC	Environment and Social Safeguards Cell
GM	General Manager
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HESCO	Hyderabad Electricity Supply Company
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IP's	Indigenous People
IMSC	Implementation & Management Support Consultants
IMS	Incident Management System
ISMO	Independent System and Market Operator
Km.	Kilometres
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
MEPCO	Multan Electric Power Company
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Energy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
IAs	Implementing Agencies
PESCO	Peshawar Electric Supply Company
PITC	Pakistan Innovation and Testing Centre
PMU	Project Management Unit
ROW	Right-of-Way
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
TA	Telegraph Act, 1885 (amended 1975)
TL	Transmission Line
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

Glossary

Term Used	Definition
Affected Households	Affected persons (APs) or Displaced Persons (APs) are persons affected by land and other assets loss as a result of project activities. These persons are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets; lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons are affected whether or not they will move to another location. Most often, the term APs applies to those who are physically relocated. These people may have their: standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Affected Person will move to another location; lose right, title, interest in any houses, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed, lose access to productive assets or any means of livelihood.
Census	A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Affected Persons (APs) or Displaced Persons (APs) as a result of land acquisition and related impacts. The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement, and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions
Compensation	Compensation The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets, is called compensation. These include other impacts resulting from activities to rehabilitate or cushion the impacts from displacement
Cut-off Date	Cut-off Date The cut-off date is the date of commencement of the census of APs or APs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project, will not be eligible for compensation.
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.
Encroachers	People who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project or persons who have trespassed government land, adjacent to his/her own land or asset, to which he/she is not entitled, by deriving his/her livelihood there. Such act is called "Encroachment".
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising compensation in cash/voucher or kind, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to APs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Grievance Mechanism	The RF contains a grievance mechanism based on policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that the complaints or disputes about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, etc. are being addressed. This mechanism includes a procedure for filing of complaints and a process for dispute resolution within an acceptable time period
Household	A household means all persons living and eating together as a single-family unit and eating from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other.
Implementing agency	Implementing agency means the agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design and implementation of a development project.
Income restoration	Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of APs.
Involuntary Resettlement	Land acquisition and resettlement for a public purpose on the basis of eminent domain law without the consent of displaced persons.
Inventory of lost assets	Descriptive list of all assets lost to the project, including land, immovable property (buildings and other structures), and incomes with names of owners.
Market Value	The most probable selling price or the value most often sought by buyers and sellers. It assumes buyers and sellers have reasonable knowledge, act

	competitively and rationally and are motivated by self-interest to maximize satisfaction and both act independently and without collusion fraud or misrepresentation.
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.
Physical Displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or no access to legally designed parks and protected areas.
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	Compensation for acquired land, structures and other assets, including (i) fair market value, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
Vulnerable APs	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. They are the households below poverty line or will become below poverty line as a result of loss to assets and/or livelihoods, female headed households, or disabled persons.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronym.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
List of Annexes.....	vii
List of Tables.....	vii
List of Figures.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Project Development Objectives and Components	1
1.2.1 Component 1: Improving Grid Reliability.....	2
1.2.2 Component 2: Modernizing Operations and Management	2
1.2.3 Component 3: Capacity Building and Technical Assistance	2
1.2.4 Component 4: Reform Support.....	3
1.3 Project Cost and Timeline	4
1.4 Potential Resettlement Impacts.....	4
1.5 Implementing Agencies.....	4
1.6 Scope of Resettlement Framework.....	8
1.7 Need for A Resettlement Framework.....	8
1.8 Approach and Methodology	9
1.9 Structure of the RF.....	9
2. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION.....	11
2.1 Principles and Objectives of the Resettlement Program.....	11
2.1.1 Resettlement Principles	11
2.1.2 Resettlement Objectives	12
3. PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT PLANS	14
3.1 Process for Preparing Resettlement Plans	14
3.1.1 Screening for Involuntary Resettlement.....	14
Screening Checklist.....	14
3.1.2 Socio-economic Assessment and APs Profiling.....	15
3.1.3 Consultations with Key Stakeholders.....	15
3.1.4 Census and Inventory of Lost Assets	16
3.1.5 Detailed Measurement Survey	16
3.1.6 Information Dissemination to APs.....	17
3.1.7 Resettlement Database.....	17
3.2 Process for Approving Resettlement Plans.....	17
4. ESTIMATED DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS AND CATEGORIES.....	18
4.1 Anticipated Potential Project Impacts	18
4.2 Measures for Impact Avoidance	19
4.3 Categories of People likely to be displaced.....	20
4.3.1 Approximate Numbers of APs	21
5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR DEFINING VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS....	22

5.1	Eligibility and Entitlements.....	22
5.2	Cut-off-Date.....	22
5.3	Compensation Entitlements.....	23
5.4	Compensation for Lost Assets.....	23
5.4.1	Compensation for Land for Grid Station and TLs.....	23
5.4.2	Land Compensation for Tower Base, TL and Access Restriction.....	26
5.4.3	Resettlement & Relocation.....	26
5.4.4	Income Restoration Measures.....	27
5.4.5	Businesses Loss.....	28
5.4.6	Public services and facilities.....	28
5.4.7	Special provisions for vulnerable APs.....	28
5.5	Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix.....	30
6.	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	36
6.1	Context.....	36
6.2	National/Provincial Regulatory Overview for LAR.....	36
6.2.1	Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.....	36
6.2.2	Land Acquisition Act 1894.....	36
6.2.3	The Katchi Abadi Act (KAA) of 1987.....	37
6.3	The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5).....	37
6.4	Gap Analysis.....	38
6.5	Regulatory Framework Used in Transmission Lines.....	41
6.5.1	Telegraph Act, 1885.....	41
6.5.2	WAPDA Act, 1958.....	44
6.5.3	Reconciliation with WB ESS5.....	44
6.6	Resettlement Policy for the Project.....	45
6.7	Reflections and Lesson Learned.....	47
7.	METHODS FOR VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS.....	48
7.1	Methodology of Valuation of and Compensation for Losses.....	48
7.2	Valuation of Lost Affected Assets.....	48
7.2.1	Land Acquisition/Taking Modalities and Application of ESS5.....	48
	Private Negotiated Purchase.....	48
	Land Acquisition through expropriation under LAA.....	48
7.2.2	Land Associated Assets.....	49
8.	ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE.....	51
8.1	Introduction.....	51
8.2	Implementing Agencies (IAs).....	51
8.3	Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance Disbursement Committee.....	53
8.4	Design and Supervision Consultants.....	53
8.5	District Government Departments.....	54
8.6	External Monitoring Agency (EMA).....	54
8.7	Civil Works Contractor.....	54
8.8	Affected Persons Committee and Representatives.....	54
8.9	Grievance Redress Committee.....	55
8.10	Institutional Capacity and Development.....	55
9.	IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS – LINKING RESETTLEMENT TO CIVIL WORKS.....	57
9.1	Implementation Schedule and Process.....	57

9.2 Compensation Disbursement	57
9.3 Commencement of Civil works	58
10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM).....	60
10.1 Rationale for GRM	60
10.2 Project Level GRM.....	60
10.3 Aims and Objectives of GRM	60
10.4 Nature of Complaints to be redressed	60
10.5 Structure of GRM for DISCOs	61
10.6 Structure of GRM for Ministry of Energy	62
10.7 Grievance Records and Documentation	63
10.8 Monitoring and Review.....	63
11. ARRANGMENT FOR FUNDING RESETTLEMENTS.....	64
11.1 Preparation and Review of Cost estimates to Implement RF	64
11.2 Flow of Funds for RP implementation.....	65
11.3 Contingency Arrangements.....	65
12. MECHANISMS of CONSULTATION AND APs PARTICIPATION	66
12.1 Introduction.....	66
12.2 Stakeholder Engagement.....	66
12.3 Consultations during Covid-19 Spread	66
12.4 RP disclosure and information dissemination	67
12.5 Stakeholder Consultations during Project Preparation	69
13. ARRANGEMENT FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	82
13.1 Context.....	82
13.2 Monitoring of RP Implementation	82
13.2.1 Internal Monitoring.....	82
13.2.2 External Monitoring	85
13.2.3 Reporting Requirements and Disclosure of Monitoring Reports.....	87

List of Annexes

ANNEX 1: SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREENING FORM	89
ANNEX 2: OUTLINE OF A LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN	90
ANNEX 3: SAMPLE TOR FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN PREPARATION.....	94
ANNEX 4: SAMPLE FORM OF GRIEVANCE DOCUMENTATION	99
ANNEX 5: CONSULTATION WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS	101
ANNEX 6: SAMPLE TORs FOR THIRD PARTY MONITORING	129

List of Tables

TABLE 1. ANTICIPATED RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS UNDER THE PROJECT.....	19
TABLE 2: ELIGIBILITY AND COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	30
TABLE 3: MEASURES TO ADDRESS LAA 1894 & ESS 5 DIFFERENCES OR GAPS.....	39
TABLE 4: MEASURES TO ADDRESS ESS 5 AND TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 DIFFERENCES OR GAPS.....	42
TABLE 6: CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	68
TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS	70
TABLE 7: VERIFIABLE INDICATORS FOR INTERNAL MONITORING	84
TABLE 8: VERIFIABLE INDICATORS FOR EXTERNAL MONITOR	86

List of Figures

FIGURE 1: HESCO AREA OF OPERATION	5
FIGURE 2: MEPCO AREA OF OPERATION	6
FIGURE 3: PESCO AREA OF OPERATION.....	7

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) intends to receive a loan from the World Bank (WB) for implementation of the proposed Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project (EDEIP) (the Project), to strengthen the electricity distribution network to ensure reliable supply of electricity to its citizens. The Ministry of Energy (MoE) – Power Division (PD) and three DISCOs namely Hyderabad Electricity Supply Company (HESCO), Multan Electric Power Company (MEPCO), and Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO) have been selected for this Project. The project development objectives are to improve electricity supply and operational efficiency in targeted areas of selected distribution companies and strengthen the capacity of power sector entities to implement reforms and improve sector governance. The Project components include: 1) Improving Grid Reliability; 2) Modernizing Operations and Management; 3) Building Capacity & Technical Assistance 4) Implementing Governance and Institutional Reforms.

This document represents the Resettlement Framework (RF) to address issues of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) related to all affected persons (APs) of the Project. RF outlines its objectives, policies and laws guiding the possible R&R in the Project. It also lays down the procedures for acquisition and/or purchase of land for the project. The RF will assist the Implementing Agencies (IAs) in screening all subprojects for land acquisition and resettlement impacts and will apply to all subprojects/ activities to be identified within the project target areas.

Principles and Objectives Governing Resettlement and Implementation

In compliance with the Environment and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and national legislation, this RF applies to all subprojects and components of the Project that could affect land, assets, and livelihoods. It applies to all eligible persons regardless the severity of impact and whether they have legal title to land or not. Besides the need for land, which could cause physical and economic displacement:

- Restrictions on the use of land that would affect future uses.
- Loss of standing crops, trees, other property, income sources, or livelihoods due to damage or destruction that result from project activities
- Restricted access to natural resources, public places, or services that results in economic losses.

The RF provides policies and procedures to determine requirements of the World Bank to assess potential expected risks and impacts. The objectives of the RF are to: (i) guide the IAs, in properly identifying, compensating, and restoring the livelihoods of APs, (ii) serve as a binding document to ensure payment of compensation and assistance to APs, and (iii) provide direction in preparing, updating, implementing and monitoring of subproject RPs.

Process for Preparing and Approving Resettlement Plans

The preparation of RP for each subproject will require a detailed social assessment that will include social impact assessment, screening, consultations with APs and other key stakeholders, preparation of inventory of lost assets followed by a detailed measurement survey and census of APs, a socio-economic survey, and valuation of lost assets and preparing a resettlement database followed by the RP compilation and its approval by World Bank.

Estimated Displacement Impacts and Categories

The proposed subprojects under EDEIP with potential social impacts will involve the construction/extension/augmentation of sub-stations and installation of transmission line. At this stage of the Project, it is difficult to estimate the number or likelihood of people to be negatively impacted by the Project, as the locations have not yet been determined.

It is assessed preliminarily that the project will have limited permanent land needs for construction/extension of substations and temporary impacts for distribution network rehabilitation. Distribution line rehabilitation works will mostly follow the existing Right of Way (ROW) and will generally have limited temporary impacts during cabling work. These will be assessed during preparation.

Under the project, small land areas will be required primarily for the construction of a few new proposed substations. These substations will need land ranging from 4 to 6 acres and their siting can be sufficiently flexible to use a willing- buyer-willing seller approach and to avoid/minimize acquisition of lands affected by encroachments. Similarly, for new Transmission Lines (TLs), DISCOs have a flexibility to shift the alignment to avoid/minimize acquisition of lands affected by encroachments. Therefore, the approach is going to be very flexible in terms of location and alignment of TLs.

The extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts will also be minimized for the construction of new substations through: (i) preferably using Government land (this is a practice which DISCOs are currently following and several proposed substations of MEPCO are already on government land); and (ii) design modifications, generally, land requirement for 132 kV substations is about 4 to 6 acres. In areas where availability of land is considered an issue, DISCOs will opt for Gas Insulated Substations (GIS) which require only 1-2 acres, half the size of the Air Insulated Substations (AIS). MEPCO is operating an unmanned substation in less than 1 acre. Some of these small substations and TLs are expected to be located in districts which are not densely populated, e.g., MEPCO has shared some proposed sites which are not located in densely populated areas. In addition, the extensions and augmentations will be carried out within the existing premises having a boundary wall. Therefore, the chances of encroachments are non-existent for extensions and augmentations.

The subprojects are likely to have two categories of effects: permanent; and temporary. Permanent effects will result in loss of use of property, crops, trees, or land of APs as a result of the subproject activities. This is likely to occur where permanent installations are established. Temporary effects will result in an interruption in the current use of property or land of the APs. This is likely to occur during, excavations for tower foundations construction of the substations, repeater stations, access and safety zones.

APs may be categorized as: (i) Individual persons or household affected subject to loss of property and or access to natural resources resulting from the project. (ii) Vulnerable households (iii) Elderly people unable to work (iv) Female-headed households may depend on husbands, sons, brothers, or others for support.

Though willing-buyer-willing seller approach will be the first priority of DISCOs, there might be a possibility that this approach may not work for some projects with limited site options due to technical considerations and some encroachers may also be identified for displacement. Keeping this in view,

implementing agencies have prepared this RF in accordance with ESS5 which has been consulted on, reviewed and cleared by the Bank, and disclosed in-country and on the Bank system before project appraisal. In such case, the requirement to prepare RPs guided by RF and will be included in the Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of Displaced Persons

APs losing land (agriculture, barren or houses), structures (residential or commercial), assets, or income, are entitled for compensation and rehabilitation subsidies, including a relocation subsidy, and a business losses allowance. Those informal land users without traditional/recognizable rights and encroachers losing land, will not be entitled to land compensation but will be provided compensation for their assets including structures, businesses and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as per the entitlement matrix below prepared for this RF.

As per the Telegraph Act of 1885 (the law governing the construction of transmission lines), the implementing agencies do not require acquisition of the land falling under towers. This has been a challenge and the landowners resist such use of their land. To address this issue, it has been agreed that the DISCOs (the implementing agencies for this project) will pay compensation in the form of an allowance for the use of land under towers. This is what the National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC) in Pakistan has done for some transmission projects as 'good practice'.

Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or Cash compensation at full replacement cost either through negotiated settlement between the IA and the land owners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge from publication date of section-4 to the date of compensation. If BoR1 compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the APs to restore affected livelihoods. Resettlement Assistance equivalent to six months of provincial government announced monthly minimum wages, if the impact is 10% or more of productive arable land. One-time allowance is paid as per market rate of the land taken for each tower. Compensation to a maximum of 15 per cent of the market value of land depending on the land use will be paid towards its diminution in the width of COI due to laying of a transmission line and imposing of
	Land under the Tower Sitings Land under Transmission Lines	Owners of the land	

¹ Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			certain restrictions, i.e., construction of structures and plantation of trees.
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. • Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land loss • Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RPs based on project specific situation and AP consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable • If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the APs to restore affected livelihoods.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with APs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land loss • Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate, or as assessed based on income analysis. <p>Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.</p>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the land owner and contractor; Restoration of land to original state; and Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) Restoration of land to original state; and Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<p>The AP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of fully titled and registered replacement structures at relocation site (if any) comparably of equal size and value as that of lost one including payment of all transaction costs, fees and taxes applicable under law. <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. In any case, AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) or relocation of the structure by the Project.
	Stalls, kiosks, cabins	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, or Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one- year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share.
4. Trees	Affected crops	Land owner/ Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus, cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All APs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will provide logistic support to all eligible APs in relocation of affected structures whether project-based relocation or self-relocation as applicable. If project-based relocation, APs will be provided with access to civic amenities including electricity, water supply and sewage as well as school and health center (if applicable).
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All APs and tenants needing to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If APs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		relocate to project relocation sites.	
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 30,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 20,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed on the basis of prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting house or commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case-to-case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All APs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial loss of arable land: APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-interrupted access to remaining agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs. Under TL, the AP is entitled to grow crops, however, tree plantation and construction of structures will be prohibited due to safety reasons.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on officially designated minimum wage rate of the provincial government.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on officially designated minimum wage rate; and Provision of project-based employment or a training opportunity to one of the adult household members.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. Or Provision of project-based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this Entitlement Matrix.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable APs including those below the poverty line, the landless, households headed by women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration, the vulnerable APs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures to be defined in the RPs and consultations with APs. Preference for provision of project-based employment.

Legal and Policy Framework

This RF is designed per the regulatory framework of Pakistan and the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF) performance standards, specifically ESS 5. The primary objective of ESS 5 is to ensure that project affected persons (APs) are assisted to improve, or as a very minimum restore, their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels. However, the country's regulation, particularly the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894, Telegraph Act 1885 and WAPDA Act 1958 does not fully recognize resettlement and rehabilitation of the APs. To bridge such gaps, resettlement principles were developed for the Project.

Methods of Valuing Affected Assets

The ESS5 requires that the compensation for acquired assets should be on replacement cost basis including fair market value, transaction costs, transitional support, interest accrued and other applicable payment under law. Accordingly, land, houses and other structures will be valued at replacement cost based on construction type and size of the affected structure and prevalent labor cost in the area. No deductions will be made for depreciation, salvageable materials or transaction costs and taxes. Rates will be evaluated by a valuation committee including representatives of the IA, APs, and relevant line department to determine replacement cost. Rehabilitation or replacement of affected structures and utilities (i.e., schools, mosques, etc.) to pre-Project level will be ensured.

Organizational Procedures for Delivery of Compensation and Resettlement Assistance

Participating DISCOs including HESCO, MEPCO and PESCO will have the overall responsibility for the preparation, implementation and financing of all tasks set out in this RF, as well as inter-agency coordination required for the implementation of the subprojects through PMU. All resettlement planning and implementation tasks will be handled by an Environment and Social Safeguards Cell (ESSC) in the PMU under DISCOs, headed by the Project Director. The ESSC will have environment, social & resettlement and gender specialists and will be supported by Design and Supervision Consultants, External Monitoring Agency and district government departments.

Implementation Process – Linking Resettlement to Civil Works

The implementation process needed to put into action according to the provisions of provincial regulations and World Bank ESS5 resulting subproject resettlement plans to be prepared in compliance with this RF. The resettlement implementation process will, therefore, be closely related to the overall project's organizational and implementation arrangements. No civil works should begin until all APs receive the approved compensation package. Civil works should, therefore, be linked with the completion of land acquisition process where applicable.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address the concerns and grievances of project affected persons and other stakeholders. A three-tier GRM has been prepared to provide a time-bound, early, transparent and fair resolution for APs' and other stakeholders' grievances regarding E&S management of each, including any resettlement issues. The purpose of the GRM is to receive, review and resolve grievances from APs and facilitate the fair implementation of this RF and subproject RPs. Grievances related to GBV will be handled as a separate category within the GRM system.

Arrangement for Resettlement Funding

Allocation and provision of financial resources is the responsibility of the IA for effective management of project resettlement requirements, including clearance of public land specified for civil works/construction from encumbrances, establishment of relocation/resettlement sites, payment of compensation for acquired assets, relocation and resettlement costs, and implementation of income restoration measures.

Mechanism for Consultation and APs Participation

Stakeholder Engagement is the integral part of resettlement planning and RP preparation and implementation for each subproject under the EDEIP. A stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared, which includes communications strategy to inform key

stakeholders, including the affected communities, to effectively understand, engage in and support the development of the project.

Consultations with the Project stakeholders were undertaken during the December 2020 and June 2021 virtually, due to movement limitation. Consultations were carried out in KP, Southern Punjab and Sindh provinces with relevant institutions and government departments/agencies, CSO, experts, and beneficiaries, for identification and assessment of environmental and social impacts, and to recommend measures to improve environmental and social management capacity based on their comments, and suggestions. The RF will be disclosed on the World Bank and IA's websites by appraisal of the project.

Arrangement for Monitoring and Evaluation

Resettlement tasks will be monitored internally and externally (by independent or third-party monitors). Internal monitoring will include day to day tracking of progress about resettlement planning and implementation activities, including compensation payments, rehabilitation and income restoration measures implemented. The PMU will be responsible for internal monitoring and sharing RP implementation progress, and periodic monitoring, reports with the IA and the World Bank. The external monitor will verify compensation payments, rehabilitation and income restoration measures and report to PMU and World Bank.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) intends to receive a loan from the World Bank (WB) for implementation of the proposed Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project (EDEIP) (the Project), to strengthen the electricity distribution network to ensure reliable supply of electricity to its citizens. The Proposed Project is aimed to improve electricity supply and operational efficiency in targeted areas of selected distribution companies by providing financial and technical support for investments to modernize their electricity distribution networks and institutional development resulting in improved operational efficiency in the sector and reliable supply to the consumers.

The proposed Project will support the Ministry of Energy (MoE) – Power Division (PD) and three DISCOs (hereinafter called Implementing Agencies (or IAs) in strengthening and modernizing their electricity distribution network and operations, which should result in improved efficiency and reliable supply to the consumers. Three DISCOs namely Hyderabad Electricity Supply Company (HESCO), Multan Electric Power Company (MEPCO), and Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO) have been selected. The amount of losses in these DISCOs are among the highest in the country and as a result they have not been able to meet their investment requirements and provide reliable supply of electricity. In addition to supporting the traditional investments to expand and rehabilitate the transmission and distribution network being owned and operated by these DISCOs, the proposed Project will also help improve their cashflows through installation of Aerial Bundled Cables (ABC) and Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) in some of the high loss/revenue feeders.

The Project will also focus on interventions to modernize the DISCOs. It will include but will be not limited to deployment of Distribution Management System (DMS), transformer monitoring system, provision of tools and equipment for improved O&M and safety and automation of business processes through use of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and modern information systems. The project will also include technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the DISCOs and implement power sector reforms. The composition of subprojects and participating DISCOs will be finalized during project preparation. A Phase 2 is also envisioned where activities could potentially be scaled up, new activities can be added, and the project can be extended to other DISCOs.

1.2 Project Development Objectives and Components

The project development objectives are to improve electricity supply and operational efficiency in targeted areas of selected distribution companies and strengthen the capacity of power sector entities to implement reforms.

The Project will help the DISCOs to modernize and improve their service delivery. In addition to strengthening the transmission and distribution network to ensure reliable supply of electricity by increasing the load carrying capacity under Component 1 of EDEIP, the Project through Component 2 will help improve financial viability of the DISCOs by installing Aerial Bundled Cables (ABCs) and Transformer Monitoring System in some of the high revenue/high loss feeders. Component 2 will also help DISCOs expand/start their AMI program and deploy latest technology and information systems/IT infrastructure for improved planning, management and operations of the assets and improved customer service. Component 3 of the Project will help improve operations and maintenance practices through the use of latest tools and equipment and training

to enhance safety culture during construction, operations and maintenance activities; provide technical assistance for training, studies, preparation of manuals, pilot projects and support project implementation. Component 4 is to support MoE, Power Division (PD), fulfill its policy mandate under the National Electricity Policy 2021, and implement power sector reforms. These components are further described in paras below.

1.2.1 Component 1: Improving Grid Reliability

This component will finance investments in Secondary Transmission and Grid (STG) and Energy Loss Reduction (ELR) programs of the DISCOs to improve reliability of electricity supply and reduce technical losses. The subprojects financed under this Component can be divided into following categories:

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

1.2.2 Component 2: Modernizing Operations and Management

This component will support modernization of the DISCOs' operations and management functions using latest equipment, technology and information systems. Major activities include:

Automation and Information Systems. This entails upgradation deployment of information systems and ERP solutions. This will help improve planning, grid operations and customer services by providing access to and integrating modern information systems, e.g., Incident Management System (IMS), feeder automation, transformer monitoring and protection systems, Geographic Information System (GIS), Customer Management System (CMS) and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP). This will lead to deployment of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Distribution Management Systems (DMS) during project implementation (subject to finalization of feasibility and required approvals) to integrate these information systems and to start the implementation of smart grids.

Revenue Protection Program. It will comprise of installation of Aerial Bundled Cables (ABC), Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), Transformer monitoring System, and other measures to pre-empt theft, reduce losses, improve recoveries, and better service delivery based on access to reliable and timely data.

1.2.3 Component 3: Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

This component will help build capacity of the DISCOs with particular focus on:

Improving operations and maintenance. This will cover procurement of tools, equipment, hardware, software, consulting and non-consulting services for improved operations and maintenance practices, e.g., for live-line maintenance, upgrade repair workshops, inventory/asset management etc.;

Training and capacity building. Conduct studies and assessments including preparation/updating of manuals, procedures and systems in particular for HR management, inventory management, procurement, financial management, customer services and safeguards and assist with their

implementation and conduct training programs including workshops, seminars and post graduate degrees in relevant fields;

Project implementation support. This includes financing of: (a) consulting and other services; (b) individual experts/advisors and any incremental staff positions; (c) equipment and software; (d) financial, operational & technical audits; and (e) operating cost of Project Management Units (PMUs). Key activity will be hiring of Project Implementation & Management Support Consultants (PIMS) covering implementation of all project related activities including: procurement, contract administration, quality control, financial management, preparation/updating of feasibilities, designs and bidding documents as well as support in implementation of safeguard instruments.

1.2.4 Component 4: Reform Support

The purpose of the Component 4 is to support MoE - PD, fulfill its policy mandate under the National Electricity Policy 2021, and implement power sector reforms. This component consists of two main subcomponents: a) supporting governance and institutional reforms; and b) supporting transition to wholesale electricity market through commencement of the Competitive Trading Bilateral Contract Market (CTBCM), as described in more details below:

Supporting Governance and Institutional Reforms: The PD is in the process of consolidating all policy related activities that are currently being conducted by different parts of the sector entities, into one centralized location that will be dedicated to supporting PD in development of policies, strategic plans, frameworks, monitoring, and other activities. Towards this end, PD2 will collaborate with Power Planning and Monitoring Company (PPMC), a newly established entity as a result of PEPCO restructuring. PPMC's role will not involve any management of the DISCOs operation but will be focused primarily on the monitoring of the DISCOs performance, providing policy direction, conduct research and development, carry out strategic studies, sector assessments, analysis, audits, feasibilities for new technologies, etc., all with the aim of improving DISCOs processes and efficiency. With the reconstitution of new boards of DISCOs (part of PACE-I), they have been given more autonomy, at both, board, and management level, including HR functions. The GoP's (through PD) role is now to monitor their performance to improve their efficiency regarding technical and commercial losses in line with goals set in the CDMP. One of the first policy activity to be supported through this subcomponent is the development of the National Electricity Plan (one of the PACE-II Prior Actions). This subcomponent will also finance procurement of software, including trainings, hardware, consulting services (individual experts/advisors as well as firms), research and development program (that would establish PPMC as a center of excellence), required to perform the core policy and strategic functions.

Supporting the Implementation of Competitive Trading Bilateral Contract Market (CTBCM): The MoE (PD) is also in the process of the implementation of electricity market reforms to transition from existing single-buyer market to a competitive wholesale market. The initial market design was approved by NEPRA in December 2020, and it is expected to commence operation in April 2022. The progress towards commencement is monitored through a Market Implementation & Monitoring Group, led by secretary PD and Chairman NEPRA. There are a number of activities already ongoing to accommodate this transition, including new Grid Code and new Commercial Code (both part of PACE-II prior actions). Furthermore, there are some key institutions that are in the process of being established and that will be supported through this subcomponent, such as Independent System Operator (ISO), Market Operator (MO), and Independent Auction Administrator (IAA). Towards this

² According to the National Electricity Policy 2021, Ministry of Energy (Power Division) may designate any entity (or entities) to perform its policy mandate.

end, the PD will collaborate with Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB)/Private Power Infrastructure Board (PPIB),³ CPPA, and NTDC to implement this subcomponent. The support through this subcomponent will further finance procurement of tools, equipment, software, training and consultancies required for effective start-up of these three entities. The IAA will be a new entity responsible for running the competitive auctions for new capacity procurement / new contracts of DISCOs. It will be established as part (AEDB)/ (PPIB) restructuring. The establishment of the ISO and MO will involve organizational restructuring of NTDC and CPPA, whereby Market Operator (MO) function of CPPA-G and System Operator (SO) function of NTDC will be restructured into separate legal entities

1.3 Project Cost and Timeline

The project cost has been estimated to be United States Dollars (US \$) 222 million. The Project will be completed within the five years duration and the expected closing will be 30-Nov-2026.

1.4 Potential Resettlement Impacts

The proposed subprojects that may entail social impacts will include:

- i. Construct the new or extend, rehabilitate and augment the existing Air Insulated Substations (AIS) and Gas Insulated Sub-stations (GIS): The construction of new substations may require securing of land by the IAs. While the majority of the land required for GIS construction will be secured through transfer of government lands directly or in some rare case when even such small piece of land is not readily available with government. The private land may be purchased by the IAs most preferable following principle of “willing buyer-willing seller” on negotiated and mutually agreed rate. The project activities may have small scale land acquisition and resettlement impacts. These are mostly small substations of 132 kV rating with small land requirements of 4 to 6 acres for Air Insulated Substations (AIS) and 1-2 acres for Gas Insulated Substations (GIS).
- ii. Construct and upgrade new or existing Transmission Lines: These might entail relocating people that may have encroached upon the ROW of the transmission lines to be rehabilitated thus leading to resettlement of people, loss of assets or access to resources and consequently loss of income or means of livelihood.

These subprojects have not yet been fully defined in terms of location and any detail of social impacts. Therefore, it is not yet known whether and how the subprojects may affect people or people’s property, places of business, residential structures, crops, or trees. However, every effort will be made not to harm people’s livelihood, incomes, assets, or access to assets, in any way. As a step towards mitigating the negative impacts of the Project on people and their assets that will result in involuntary resettlement.

1.5 Implementing Agencies

The Ministry of Energy, Power division is a Pakistan Government's created on 4 August 2017 after merging of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources with the power division of the Ministry of Water and Power (now renamed Ministry of Water Resources), respectively.[1][2] The ministry has two divisions - petroleum and power. The Ministry will be responsible to implement Component 4.

³ The Cabinet has approved the proposal for a merger of AEDB and PPIB. While the amendments to the respective Acts still need to take place, the two companies have started operating under one Managing Director.

There are three DISCOs involved under EDEIP to ensure supply of electricity in new areas, load reduction on presently overloaded grid stations and transmission lines, and improvement in the voltage profile as well as the system reliability. Under the Project, IAs will establish new grid stations, extension / conversion / augmentation of existing grid stations and laying of new transmission lines.

HESCO is providing electricity to the districts of Sindh province, except for Karachi and parts of the Thatta district. The area within the HESCO network comprises the 13 districts of the Sindh Province as shown the **Figure 1**:

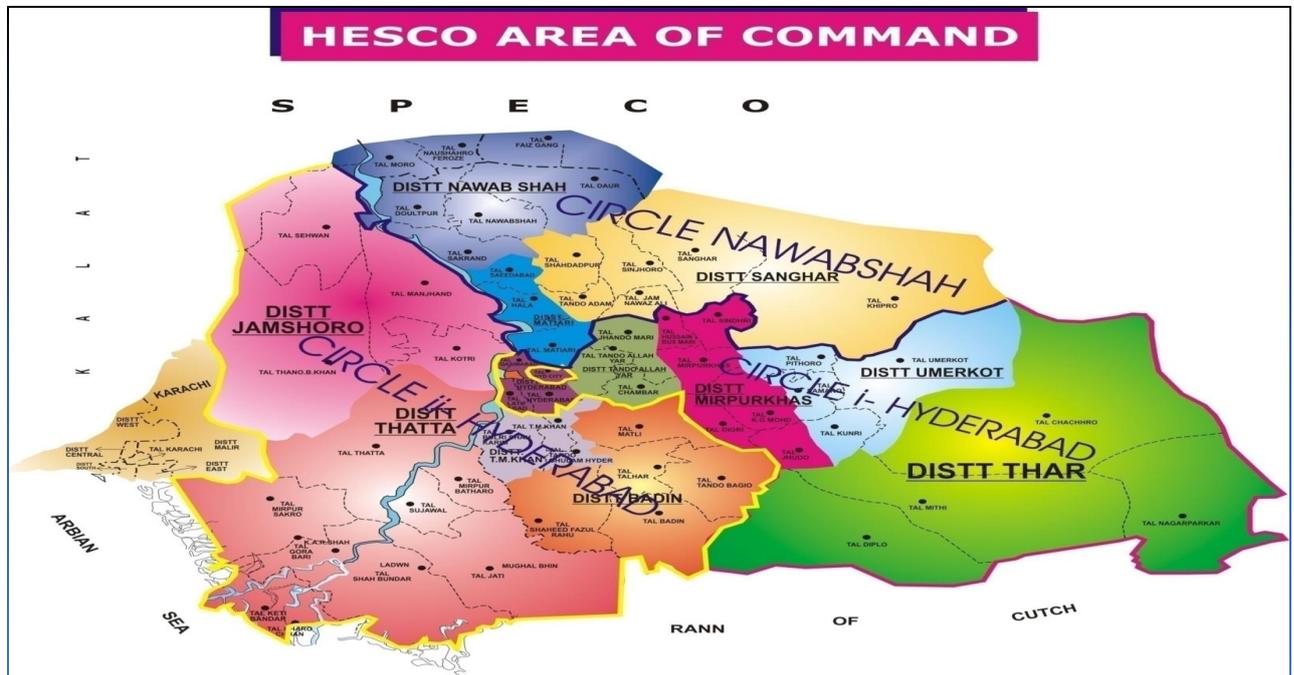


Figure 1: HESCO Area of Operation

MEPCO, which distributes electricity in the 13 Southern districts of the Punjab Province as shown the **Figure 2**:

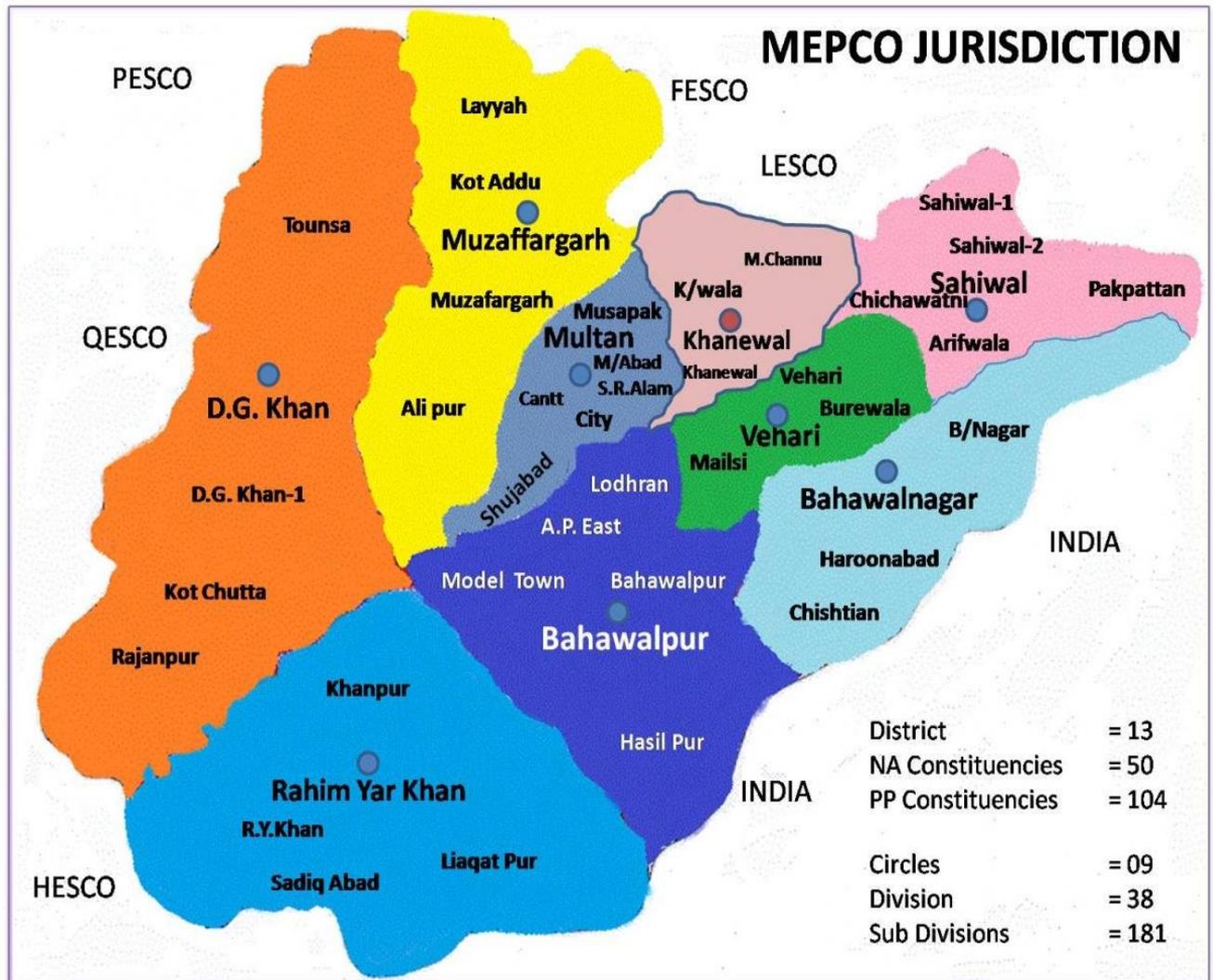


Figure 2: MEPCO Area of Operation

PESCO is responsible for electricity distribution in the entire KP Province as shown in the **Figure 3**.



Figure 3: PESCO Area of Operation

PESCO has excluded Lower and Upper Chitral districts. There will be no subprojects to be implemented in these districts under EDEIP.

1.6 Scope of Resettlement Framework

This document represents the Resettlement Framework (RF) to address issues of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) related to all affected persons (APs) has been developed. RF outlines its objectives, policies and laws guiding the possible R&R in the Project. To offset the losses and inconvenient to the APs, the RF also defines the entitlements which would be used for compensating the APs. This document provides overarching and binding principles to be applied in case of any permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from land acquisition or restriction to land use undertaken or imposed in connection with the Project implementation. These principles shall govern all actions of the IAs and its representatives, its PMU, their subsidiaries if any, contractors, as well as all other governmental and local institutions involved in the Project implementation.

1.7 Need for A Resettlement Framework

The newly adopted Environmental and Social Standards under Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) (October, 2018) set out the requirements for IAs relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing (IPF). The Bank believes that the application of these standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens.

“Where the likely nature or magnitude of the land acquisition or restrictions on land use related to a project with potential to cause physical and/or economic displacement is unknown during project preparation, the Borrower will develop a framework establishing general principles and procedures compatible with this ESS. Once the individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into one or more specific plans proportionate to potential risks and impacts. No physical and/or economic displacement will occur until plans required by this ESS have been finalized and approved by the Bank.” WB ESF – ESS 5, p. 58

Under the ESF, the ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. To prevent, avoid, mitigate and reduce adverse social impacts and risks and to meet ESS5 requirements this RF was developed as the extent and location of subprojects cannot be known at this stage. Once the subprojects or individual project locations are defined and the necessary information becomes available, the RF of the Project will guide the preparation of specific resettlement plans proportionate to potential risks and impacts. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

This RF will assist the IAs in screening all subprojects for land acquisition and resettlement impacts resulting from such land acquisition; ii) identifying documentation and preparation requirements for compliance with World Bank Safeguards Policy. In the event that a sub-project leads to land acquisition and/or Resettlement, Plans (RPs), as may be applicable, will be prepared for specific subprojects in accordance with the project’s RF. The RF will form part of the project’s Operations Manual and be referenced in the Project and Legal Agreements.

The RF will apply to all subprojects/ activities to be identified within the project target areas. The procedures will be carried out through-out preparation and implementation and impacts of any potential resettlement will be included in monitoring and evaluation (M&E). When a RP is required, it

will be prepared in accordance with guidance provided for in this RF, including detailed measurement surveys, census of affected persons (APs), and public consultation and disclosure. This framework shall cover all the project's activities and shall apply to all APs regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact, and whether or not the AP have legal title to the land. Since resettlement often affects the most vulnerable and marginalized groups (economically, politically, and socially), the RF shall be particularly sensitive to the effects which displacement may have on these groups, including the poor, landless, elderly, women, children, minorities, or persons with specific mental or physical disabilities.

1.8 Approach and Methodology

The approach underlying the assessment of social impacts and developing appropriate mitigation strategies is based on the principles of local participation and consultations with stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. The social impact assessment has been carried out with a participatory approach by involving the stakeholders, particularly the project beneficiaries and likely affected persons through a series of consultative processes and techniques. The impacts have been assessed by collecting both quantitative and qualitative types of data.

A combination of deskwork review and stakeholder participation formed the basis of this RF, approaches used include: (a) Review of available namely, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) reports prepared for the Project; (b) Review of Relevant Policies and acts documents includes: Land Acquisition Act 1894 with successive amendments; Telegraph Act 1885; WAPDA Act 1958; World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESS5); (c) Virtual consultation with the APs and other key stakeholders during preparation of RF was geared towards soliciting views and opinions of stakeholders before finalization of the RF. Stakeholders included relevant government departments, employees of the IAs, private sector non-governmental organizations, civil society members, including community-based organizations representing women groups; (d) Desk survey-based research and site reconnaissance by the IAs as a basis for preliminary assessment. The desk study was also used to understand any impacts which the Project is obliged consider by complying with national and ESF requirements at each step of the planning, design and construction process.

1.9 Structure of the RF

The RF format is as follows: Section 1 provides a brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a RF rather than a RP is being prepared; Section 2 outlines principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation; Section 3 explains a description of the process for preparing and approving resettlement plans; Section 4 describes estimated displacement impacts and estimated numbers and categories of displaced persons, to the extent possible; Section 5 summarizes eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons. Additionally, Category of APs, type of losses due to land acquisition, cut-off date, forms of compensation and replacement cost are also presented in this section; Section 6 outlines the legislative requirements in resettlement and social management and presents the key issues in EDEIP in relation to implementing these requirements and reviews the fit between borrower laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them; Section 7 details methods of valuing affected assets; Section 8 describes institutional arrangements and procedures for delivery of compensation and other resettlement assistance, including the responsibilities of the IAs and the government departments; Section 9 provides a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement implementation to civil works; Section 10 discusses a description of grievance redress mechanisms; Section 11 explains the arrangements for funding resettlement, including the

preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and contingency arrangements; Section 12 provides a description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and finally, Section 13 describes arrangements for monitoring by the IAs and progress reporting.

2. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Principles and Objectives of the Resettlement Program

In compliance with the ESS5 and national legislation, this RF will be considered applicable if construction, installation and operation of the project causes physical or economic displacement and access restriction of people or households, even if this is only on a temporary basis. Subprojects could require permanent or temporary use of land, and thus result in physical or economic displacement (collectively referred to as “displacement” or “resettlement”).

The civil works will mainly be concentrated under components 1 and 2. The remaining two components (Components 3 and 4) do not include any physical interventions and hence will not entail any direct environmental and or social impacts. However, the environmental and social aspects and considerations will be incorporated in the studies and other activities to be carried out under these components. However, this RF applies to all subprojects and components of the Project that could affect land, assets, and livelihoods and restrict access. It RF applies to all eligible persons regardless the severity of impact and whether they have legal title to land or not. Besides the need for land, which could cause physical and economic displacement, other types of economic displacement could include:

- Restrictions on the use of land that would affect future uses.
- Loss of standing crops, trees, other property, income sources, or livelihoods due to damage or destruction that result from project activities
- Restricted access to natural resources, public places, or services that results in economic losses.

In addition, the ESS5 also applies in case any subproject activities found as ‘associated facility’. This ESS requirements and provisions apply to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, i.e., in the judgment of the Bank, are (a) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project, (b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project. It should be further noted that no changes to the RF entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates or other entitlements to assistance can be made without prior approval of the World Bank. Any RPs prepared on the basis of the RF will also be subject to prior approval of the World Bank.

2.1.1 Resettlement Principles

The following are the principles outlined in the World Bank’s ESS5 have been adopted in preparing this RF that should guide the preparation and implementation of this RF and the RPs):

- Where feasible, involuntary resettlement and land acquisition should be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternatives as per the mitigation hierarchy in ESS1;
- APs are to be suitably assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, incomes and living standards.
- APs are fully informed and consulted on compensation options.

- Lack of formal legal land title is not a barrier to compensation or alternative forms of rehabilitation assistance.
- Land acquisition and resettlement is conceived and executed as a part of the project, and the full costs of compensation are included in project costs and benefits.
- Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to displacement and prior to ground levelling, demolition, and in any case, before an impact occurs.
- Where relocation or loss of shelter occurs, measures to assist APs should be implemented in accordance with a plan of action for resettlement and compensation;
- The planning and implementation of the resettlement process should be conducted in a consultative manner with those to be affected.
- All APs will be assisted to restore their incomes and livelihood sources to at least pre-resettlement levels. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the elderly, women and children, the handicapped, and the landless, among other vulnerable groups.
- Wherever possible, those impacted by involuntary resettlement should be considered for employment in various project activities including construction works and provision of other services.
- Vulnerable groups such as the physically challenged persons and women-headed households should be entitled to a special benefit package in addition to compensation entitlement.
- Ensure APs have access to functioning grievance redress mechanisms
- The Project will monitor all aspects of the resettlement program to ensure the RF meets its objectives.

The RF includes measures to ensure that APs are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the Project.

Compensation is to be paid at full replacement cost to APs, without deductions for depreciation or any other purpose. It should be noted that according to World Bank's ESS5, the term "involuntary resettlement" encompasses more than the 'physical relocation or resettlement' of affected people. It is defined as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

2.1.2 Resettlement Objectives

The RF provides policies and procedures to determine requirements of the World Bank's on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5), to assess potential expected risks and impacts, to identify detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures, including mitigation and compensation for the impact caused under the project including:

The underlying objectives of the RF are to: (i) guide the IAs, in properly identifying, compensating, and restoring the livelihoods of APs, (ii) serve as a binding document to ensure payment of compensation and assistance to APs, and (iii) provide direction in preparing, updating, implementing and monitoring subproject RPs.

The specific objectives of the RF are to:

- Establish the Project resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements;
- Describe the legal and institutional framework for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
- Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving APs and other key stakeholders with relevant reference to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);
- Determine the eligibility criteria for compensation to various categories of APs;
- Develop methods of valuing affected assets for purpose of compensations;
- Formulate methods to estimate the number of potentially affected persons, including type of property and structures such as land, houses, business premises;
- Delineate the implementation process of resettlement related activities and institutional measures for delivery of compensation and mitigation of negative impacts;
- Provide procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes to be created and used during the preparation and implementation of RPs; and
- Formulate measures for monitoring and evaluation with specific monitoring indicators.

The failure to take into account potential involuntary resettlement in the transmission and distribution subprojects can increase the risk of hardship and negatively impact poverty reduction objectives. In this context, the overall policy objectives described above to be pursued in implementing the RF.

3. PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT PLANS

3.1 Process for Preparing Resettlement Plans

It is anticipated that the project components including construction of Grid Station, Transmission lines (TL) and associated structures will involve permanent land acquisition of agricultural land and non-agricultural land. In addition, the contractor will require temporary acquisition of land for establishment of aggregate quarries, contractor's camp and other facilities. The permanent and temporary acquisition of lands will cause loss of crops, trees, housing structures, community pathways, and is likely to cause loss of employment and livelihoods.

RPs will be prepared based on census of affected persons and socio-economic survey of major impacted APs if any. Social impact assessment of APs will be undertaken for subprojects to determine magnitude of displacement and prospective losses, identify vulnerable groups for targeting, ascertain costs of resettlement, and prepare R&R program for implementation. This RF's processes and provisions will be applied to all the subprojects under EDEIP with World Bank financing. The following tasks will be carried out for preparing RPs.

3.1.1 Screening for Involuntary Resettlement

The first step in the process of preparing a RP during project implementation is to conduct screening for all proposed subprojects to see whether potential land acquisition and resettlement might be involved for each subproject. This screening is to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed, and to provide adequate measures to address them. It also ensures that the efforts of avoidance or minimization of resettlement will be made when designing project activities. Screening for resettlement issues shall be part of the environmental and social screening, as is detailed in the ESMF. Measures to address resettlement shall ensure that APs are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- Included in the consultation process and given the opportunity to participate in the selection of technically and economically feasible alternatives;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for; and
- Losses of assets and access attributable to the subprojects.

Screening Checklist

The screening checklist form is shown in **Annex 1** and will be incorporated into the Project's Implementation Manual/project operational manual. The screening checklist will be completed by a Resettlement Specialist and submitted to the IAs management for a decision. On the basis of the screening process, the resettlement specialist will propose various options to address all other resettlement risks including alternative project designs with a view to avoid and/or reduce displacement risks. The Management will advise whether an additional option assessment should be carried out with a view to avoid or reduce the physical or economic displacement or whether the argument of the subproject proposal is providing sufficient evidence for the proposed decision. The Screening Review Checklist prompts the Management to verify the information provided, and confirm the best course of action. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan will be commensurate with the significance of the potential IR impacts and risks. For subprojects not anticipated any physical and economic displacement then this information will also be indicated in the subproject application form along with a request to waive the requirement for a RP preparation.

3.1.2 Socio-economic Assessment and APs Profiling

The preparation of RP for each subproject with land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts will require a detailed social impact assessment which will be initiated at early stage as part of planning and design of all subprojects to be financed under the Project. The social impact assessment will include initial LAR impact assessment, screening, preparation of inventory of lost assets followed by a detailed measurement survey and census of displaced persons, a socio-economic survey, and valuation of lost assets. The results of the IR and social impact assessment will be presented in aggregate form in the subproject RPs, and impacts inventory linked to respective APs will be annexed in the document.

Socioeconomic assessment will include socioeconomic identification and profiling of APs. The key variables for survey and the data collection will focus on: (i) household composition and demography; (ii) education; (iii) livelihood patterns; (iv) ownership pattern of the households; (v) household income sources, income levels and expenditure patterns; (vi) availability and access level to social services; (vii) APs views on the project and various resettlement and rehabilitation options; (viii) specific impacts on the poor, indigenous people, women and other vulnerable groups. This step should take place at the same time as the inventory and valuation of assets affected for each individual AP. All data collection and presentation need to be disaggregated by gender and other relevant social characteristics, depending on the social groups of concern (for example IP, or vulnerable groups). During survey, attention will be paid to possible previous or future occurrence of displacement due to IR among the communities of the APs.

The sample size for socio-economic survey will depend on the expected number of the total displaced/households in a subproject. If the number of displaced households is high, a minimum sample of 20-25 percent of affected households will be considered appropriate for socio economic analysis. A smaller displaced population will require the sampling of a larger percentage and if the APs are below 100 than the efforts will be ensured to gather socio-economic information for all APs. Sampling will be a combination of purposive selection of specific groups in the population from various affected locations and random selection within these groups. Nonetheless, efforts will be ensured to conduct socio-economic analysis for all identified vulnerable households and those facing significant impacts irrespective to the size of displaced population.

For gathering socio-economic baseline information on above parameters, a mix of research methods/techniques will be used, including quantitative sample survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews from a randomly selected sample size and walkthrough surveys to observe the area in which the APs live. The survey will be used to investigate the APs socio-economic condition, identify the project impacts on APs and to establish a benchmark/baseline for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of a subproject's compensation and rehabilitation programs. Once these steps are completed, RPs will be developed in line with the RF prepared for the Project.

3.1.3 Consultations with Key Stakeholders

In parallel to the AP survey, continue consultation with APs to identify their preferences and any special needs, (i.e., for vulnerable households) to be addressed in the RPs. In addition, a replacement cost survey will be undertaken to obtain information on market prices for houses (modern, traditional and simple), residential and agricultural land, crops, trees, and any other property or assets likely to be affected by the Project. Information on replacement rates should be collected from respective provincial, district, and village authorities and the local market, so that the cost estimates and replacement costs can be established in the RP.

The consultation with APs and with other key stakeholders will be initiated during the preparation of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) at the appraisal stage and will continue throughout the project lifecycle. The purpose of consultations during SEP preparation and resettlement planning is to inform APs about the nature and scale of project impacts, and decision making in all IR aspects especially eligibility, entitlements, unit rates of compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.

As part of the preparation of SEP and RP, the consultations with other key stakeholders will also be conducted; these include government departments, civil society/non-profit organizations, non-Governmental organizations, community leaders, public representatives, academia, religious leaders, minorities and local voluntary organizations. The IAs will ensure that consultation will continue during the all phases of RP preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and R&R assistance.

3.1.4 Census and Inventory of Lost Assets

The IAs' Social Team will be responsible for IR planning and will work closely with the design engineers in the field to assess the social impacts in line with mitigation hierarchy for the purpose of RP planning and design. The social and engineering consultants, will (a) procure requisite land ownership and use records about the land and assets subject to acquisition; (b) prepare topographic maps showing the alignment of subproject installations and facilities with marked resettlement impacts preferably superimposed on the cadastral map showing the boundaries of impacted assets; and (c) will conduct impact assessment and census on 100% basis to prepare an inventory of lost assets in coordination with local land revenue staff, the APs and the local communities for each subproject involving LAR impacts.

Census of displaced households will follow the impact assessment and detailed measurement survey by using pre-structured questionnaire to enumerate all physically and economically displaced persons in a subproject, including all displaced households, and, if applicable, displaced enterprises as well. The census questionnaire will include sections on displaced household profile including limited demographic and socio-economic characteristics (family type and size (gender segregated), ethnicity, literacy status (gender segregated), household income level with income sources and vulnerability status in terms of poverty, disability and gender of household etc.), household property (land and land-based assets) and project affected assets with title. The census will cover 100% of affected households.

The data on affected assets and census of APs will be used to prepare a quantitative Inventory of Lost Assets (ILA) linked to the entitled APs as part of the LAR impact database, including land, immovable property (buildings and other structures), and income losses. The ILA will be corroborated or updated with information from relevant government sources, where applicable, such as offices in charge of land administration and property registration. If necessary, outdated official records will be updated according to the current status of the AP's assets.

3.1.5 Detailed Measurement Survey

A detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be carried out with participation of APs for identifying and providing the measurement of the exact dimensions and quantities and valuation of all affected assets, including, as applicable, land (residential and agricultural), buildings, communal/public or cultural/religious facilities, crops, trees and business incomes and wages, will be the basis of the impact assessment will be included in the RP. The valuation for loss of houses and structures will be based on precise measurement and record of type, quality and measurement of materials and will be calculated based on replacement cost, i.e., cost of new building materials and labor.

Based on the detailed design available, through DMS exact size, type, and quality of each asset (land, structures or other assets appended to land) with quantum of impacted/acquired part, thereof, with ownership title, type and use will be determined and inventory of losses will be finalized by the resettlement specialists.

3.1.6 Information Dissemination to APs

During resettlement plan preparation, resettlement information will be disclosed to all APs in their own language, and their views and opinions will be taken into consideration in finalizing the plans. These information relevant to the land acquisition and other involuntary resettlement impacts that include the orientation on potential social and environment impacts of the project, results of social impact assessment, measures to mitigate the impacts, meaningful consultations, eligibility, entitlements, cut-off-date, RP disclosure, grievance redressal mechanism, unit costs for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, RP implementation procedures, institutional responsibilities of RP implementation, time frames, cost estimates, monitoring, and the resettlement planning process. The information brochure in Urdu and local languages will also be disseminated to all affected households. The brochure will provide brief project description; summary of project impacts; eligibility and entitlements; valuation of losses at full replacement cost; grievance redressal mechanism; livelihood restoration and improvement plan; implementation procedures; budget; contact details of PMU and site office staff for additional information.

3.1.7 Resettlement Database

Following the completion of DMS and valuation of assets, the ILA linked to the APs census data will be updated by incorporating entitled compensation costs for the acquired assets and applicable relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration costs applicable against each acquired assess and payable to the respective APs. The updated ILA as well as socio-economic base line of affected households (AHs) will be consolidated and maintained as computerized LAR database for each subproject RP. This database will be used as baseline for subsequent implementation and monitoring of subproject RPs. This database will be kept updated by incorporating information on compensation payment against each paid AP for day-to-day tracking of RP implementation progress and generating periodic RP implementation progress and social monitoring reports to facilitate efficient safeguards management and monitoring of RP implementation progress.

3.2 Process for Approving Resettlement Plans

Following the incorporation of comments from disclosure, the draft RP will be reviewed and approved by the Project Director (PD) of PMU, and the designated Resettlement Specialist. The PD will ensure that the RP complies with the RF and after approval, will submit it to the WB for compliance review with WB policies and procedures prior to providing clearance. The approved RP, together with translation in Urdu of the Executive Summary, will be posted on the website of the IAs. The WB will also disclose the RP to its website. The translation of the RP will include the Cut-off date. This will exclude the cash compensation amounts to be paid to the AHs. Any changes to the RP would have to follow the same clearance/ approval procedures and disclosure.

4. ESTIMATED DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS AND CATEGORIES

4.1 Anticipated Potential Project Impacts

The proposed subprojects under EDEIP with potential social impacts will involve construction, extensions and augmentations of sub-stations and installation of transmission line. The impacts are expected during the phases of sub-stations construction and TL installation: (i) Construction of tower basis/ foundation (ii) Erection of towers (iii) Stringing of wires/installation of lines. Temporary access way to towers and TL installation including transport of construction materials and building operations.

At this stage in the project, it is difficult to estimate the number or likelihood of people to be negatively impacted by the Project, as the subproject locations have not yet been determined.

However, it is assessed preliminarily that the project will have limited permanent land needs for construction/expansion of substations and temporary impacts for distribution network rehabilitation. Distribution line rehabilitation works will mostly follow the existing Right of Way (ROW) and will generally have limited temporary impacts during cabling work. These will be assessed during preparation.

Under the Project, small land areas will be required primarily for the construction of a few new proposed substations. These substations will need land ranging from 4 to 6 acres and their siting can be sufficiently flexible to use willing buyer-willing seller approach and to avoid/minimize encroachments. Similarly, for new Transmission Lines (TLs), DISCOs have a flexibility to shift the alignment to avoid/minimize encroachments. Therefore, the approach is going to be very flexible in terms of location and alignment of TLs. The extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts will also be minimized for the construction of new substations through: (i) preferably using Government land (this is a practice which DISCOs are currently following and several proposed substations of MEPCO are already on government land); and (ii) design modifications, generally, land requirement for 132 kV substations is about 4 to 6 acres. In areas where availability of land is considered an issue, DISCOs will opt for GIS which require only 1-2 acres, half the size of the AIS. MEPCO is operating an unmanned substation in less than 1 acre. Some of these small substations and TLs are expected to be located in small districts which are not densely populated, e.g., MEPCO has shared some proposed sites which are not located in densely populated areas. In addition, the extensions and augmentations will be carried out within the existing premises having a boundary wall. Therefore, the chances of encroachments are non-existent for extensions and augmentations.

Though willing-buyer-willing seller approach will be the first priority of DISCOs, there might be a possibility that this approach may not work for some projects with limited site options due to technical considerations and some encroachers may also be identified for displacement. Keeping this in view, implementing agencies have prepared this RF in accordance with ESS5 which has been consulted on, reviewed and cleared by the Bank, and disclosed in-country and on the Bank system before project appraisal. In such case, the requirement to prepare RPs guided by RF will be included in the ESCP.

The subprojects are likely to have two categories of effects: permanent; and temporary. Permanent effects will result in a complete loss of use of property, crops, trees, or land of APs as a result of the subproject activities. This is likely to occur where permanent installations are established. Temporary effects will result in an interruption in the current use of property or land of the affected persons. This

is likely to occur during, excavations for tower foundations construction of the substations, repeater stations, access and safety zones.

Table 1. Anticipated Resettlement Impacts under the Project

Potential IR impacts	Probability	Action
Land takes not known at this stage; (if less than 10 affected households) Acquisition of certain part of private land parcels without or with associated loss of assets; change in use of public land under use by informal settlers.	Moderate	Preparation and implementation RP, compensation of losses
Temporary Impact on private land. Losses of productive assets (trees; ancillary buildings); Temporary losses of income for small businesses in the close vicinity of substations.	Low	Assistance and/or compensation of losses.
Temporary Impact on private land. Losses of productive assets (trees; ancillary buildings); Temporary losses of income for small businesses within the ROW.	Low	Assistance and/or compensation of losses.
Temporary impact on the visual quality of private land; disturbance during construction works without any losses of income or property	Moderate	impact mitigation measures within ESMP
Structural demolition resulting in physical relocation of households or businesses	Low	Preparation and implementation RP, compensation of losses
Loss of livelihood for reduction in income	Moderate	Preparation and implementation RP (that includes livelihood restoration plan when needed.
Restriction of access to land or natural resources, including informal users.	Low	Preparation and implementation RP, compensation of losses

4.2 Measures for Impact Avoidance

The RF strictly follows the strategy of avoidance, minimization and mitigation. To achieve that following safeguards are put in place:

- To minimize social impacts of subprojects IAs will use different alternatives to avoid commercial areas and Impact on settlements/ villages;

- Efforts will be made to select an alignment, where demolishing of both private and public structures/ infrastructure could be avoided;
- Only the minimal amount of land required for substations will be secured.
- The new grid station will preferably be established on government land. Otherwise, land will be procured from the owner on a willing-seller-willing-buyer basis. In case that is not possible, land will be acquired on a market price or replacement cost basis in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act and the WB standard for involuntary resettlement.
- Appropriate compensation will be paid to the landowner for the land under the transmission line tower to be erected as part of the proposed project.
- Compensation will be paid for the crops damaged during the construction activities. The compensation will be paid to the cultivator, and absence of the land title will not be a bar to receiving the compensation.
- Complete record will be maintained for the determination and payment of the compensation.
- It will be ensured that the land under the 132-KV and 66-KV transmission line tower remains available for cultivation.
- Operation of project vehicles and construction machinery outside the ROW will be avoided. Attempts will be made to use existing tracks/roads to access the transmission line corridor/tower locations. In case new access routes are necessary, the cultivated land will be avoided as far as possible. Damage to crops will be compensated.
- Tubular poles will be used where necessary, instead of conventional transmission line towers, in the urban area as appropriate
- The transmission line route will be aligned along the existing roads/RoW as far as possible.
- Grievance redressal mechanism will be put in place to address the community complaints.

4.3 Categories of People likely to be displaced

In the project context, according to the relevant national legislation and the World Bank's ESS5, APs may be categorized as: (i) An individual is affected when he/she is subject to loss of property and or access to natural resources resulting from the subproject. For example, an individual who is cultivating land or owns a commercial or housing structure which would be affected as a result of the subproject. (ii) A household is affected when one or several of its members are subject to loss of property, land or access to land or other income-generating activity as a result of the subproject. (iii) A vulnerable household may be affected. (iv) Elderly people unable to work (v) Female-headed households may depend on husbands, sons, brothers, or others for support.

The methods to be employed shall depend upon the nature and extent of adverse individual and collective impact by the subproject on affected persons with respect to: (a) land owners who lose some or all of their land, temporarily or permanently, (b) owners who lose their residence, (c) businesses that lose some or all of their structures, (d) owners of property who lose physical assets (fences, verandas, etc.), (e) residential and business renters who lose access to their leased space (f) cultivators losing annual or perennial crops, fruit trees, etc., (g) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (i.e. squatters). Very few, if any, of these conditions are expected to be triggered by most subprojects to be carried out by this project, but this information is provided for completeness.

Records of APs with respective assets to be affected has to be kept in order to ensure that right people are compensated accordingly within the provisions of the national legislation and World Bank

policy. IAs for each subcomponent will be responsible for such record-keeping on their associated subprojects, although ultimate project-level record-keeping and reporting responsibilities lie with the overall project implementing agency, IAs.

4.3.1 Approximate Numbers of APs

For each subproject during screening, if physical and/or economic displacement is established, the number of APs will be known through conducting a census survey and preparation of a RP. At this stage, it is not possible to approximate the number of APs for each subproject to be approved under the EDEIP.

5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR DEFINING VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF DISPALED PERSONS

5.1 Eligibility and Entitlements

The basic principle followed in this RF is that APs should be assisted in their efforts to improve their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least to restore them to pre-project level.

The eligible APs entitled for compensation under this RF may include but not limited to the categories defined below:

- Owners of land and assets, i.e., structures (residential/commercial or of any other use) with formal legal title to land and the recorded occupiers/users of land/assets as provided in the land record registers and cadasters etc.;
- The persons whose rights are not formal or legal but whose claims are recognized or recognizable under national laws or customs will be eligible for compensation against their affected land/assets. Such APs may include people who have customary usufruct right to the land that is held either by the community (collectively) or the state or people who have inherited, occupied, and utilized the land for generations but lack titles simply because the state has not formalized the land records and issued title to them.
- APs without formal legal rights or recognizable claims under national law and customs and may include all squatters, tenants, sharecroppers, and wage laborer. Although such APs will lack legal or recognizable rights to the land/asset but because of lost assets or impacted livelihoods they will be considered affected persons eligible to receive compensation of assets other than land and resettlement assistance.
- Cultivators or those whose livelihood is dependent on acquired land, business operators of affected commercial structures and their employees whether registered under law or informal and the identified vulnerable groups.

5.2 Cut-off-Date

The eligibility for compensation will be limited to the government announced cut-off date for each subproject that involves LAR impacts. The cut-off date shall be set and announced by the government to prevent influx of outsiders and to avoid false and frivolous claims for compensation, relocation and livelihood rehabilitation entitlements. Any person who enters in the project land after announced cut of date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation however, the APs will be served a prior notice to remove their assets and take the salvage free of cost.

In case of acquisition of land and land-based assets under LAA provisions, the cut-off date will be the day when formal declaration of land acquisition under Section-4 of LAA is notified and published in the official gazette. While for purpose of preparation of resettlement plan for any subproject involving IR impacts, the cut-off date will be determined by the IAs based on social impact assessment and census survey. Preferably, the first day of the start date of social assessment and census survey of displaced persons for each subproject will be fixed as cut-off date and will be announced and publicized by the IAs. However, the efforts will be ensured that the land acquisition process and impact assessment and census survey for RP preparation is streamlined to coincide the cut-off date under LAA provisions and for RP preparation.

Each AP will be documented and issued identification as to confirm his presence on the proposed site of a subproject prior to the cut-off date and to avoid false and frivolous claims at the time of RP implementation. The cut-off date will be disclosed to the APs through consultative meetings, focus group discussions, field surveys and other means of communication including face-to-face communication with communities. The disclosure of cut-off date will be formalized through documentation of consultation meetings and disclosure reports.

5.3 Compensation Entitlements

The persons holding or occupying the land/assets at project site on or before cut-off date and who face physical or economical displacement due to permanent or temporary loss of their assets including land, structures and other assets appended to the land or their livelihood whether full or partial will be entitled for compensation and rehabilitation/income restoration provisions under the provisions of this RF for the Project.

5.4 Compensation for Lost Assets

APs losing land, structures (residential or commercial), assets, income, crops, trees; are entitled for compensation and rehabilitation subsidies, including a relocation subsidy, and a business losses allowance; in accordance with the minimum wage for unskilled worker announced by the provinces for 2021-22. The impacts under this RF are defined as partial and full. The partial impacts are those where a structure will not lose its current use and remains useful after rehabilitating the affected part. The full impacts are those where after demolishing the affected part, the remaining structure becomes redundant for its present use.

5.4.1 Compensation for Land for Grid Station and TLs

Agricultural land

Titleholders (recorded land owners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom will be compensated for acquired land either through replacement land parcel of similar type and size (if available) or through cash compensation at full replacement costs including fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued and other applicable payments for acquired land parcel. For determining compensation on replacement cost, the efforts will be ensured for negotiated settlement of land cost and if it is unsuccessful, the process for compulsory acquisition of land will follow and the compensation package may include fair market value of land and other entitled compensation as outlined in Section 23⁴ of LAA 1894 with a 15% compulsory land acquisition⁵ surcharge. Nonetheless, emergency clauses for acquisition of land will not be invoked. All titled land owners/APs will be entitled for compensation so calculated to the extent of acquired land. While the APs, with land-based livelihood, facing 10% or more loss of their productive agricultural land will also be entitled for resettlement assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix **Table 2**.

Those informal land users without traditional/recognizable rights and encroachers losing land, will not be entitled to land compensation but will be provided compensation for their assets other than land or improvements (if any) made to land. In case of arable land, they will be provided an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on

Section 23 sub section (1) of LAA require to determine compensation package including fair market value, costs in consequence of severance, costs for loss of earning or profit the costs for lost fixed assets other than land etc.

⁵ Additional Compensation entitled under section 28.

relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost; and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RPs based on project situation and AP consultation.

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

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

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

Residential, commercial, public and community land

For partial loss of a plot/percent of the total plot (taking into account functional viability of remaining plot), owners defined as titleholders or legalizable users will receive cash compensation at replacement cost above according to the quantity and quality of the land lost, including all transaction costs. Lessees or rental tenants of residential land will receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the affected plot and the duration of the remaining lease period

For full loss of a plot/percent of the total owned plot (taking into account functional viability of remaining plot), owners may choose between either (i) land for land compensation through the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement plot of comparable value, quantity and quality as the lost plot at a relocation site for the displaced community or another location agreeable to the AP or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost according to the quantity and quality of the land lost. In either case all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, will be borne by the IAs.

Temporary Occupation of Land

Temporary land may be required by the civil works contractor for construction campsites, equipment and stockyards. In case of requisition by the contractor, the terms and conditions of such requisition will be agreed between the contractor and land owners and accordingly private lease agreement will be signed between the Parties. However, the IAs will ensure that the compensation provisions in such private lease agreements are fully consistent with the RF provisions.

For the partial loss of structure: The partial structure loss will be determined based on functional/economic viability of remaining structure or possibility for its restoration and to put it into the same use as was before the Project. In case of partial loss of structure, the owners, including non-titled land users/squatters, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost and for the repair of the remaining structure at the market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure.

APs have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. Lessees and rental tenants receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the lost part of the structure and the duration of the remaining lease period.

For the full loss of a Structures: In case of complete loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/economically unviable for use and its restoration and putting into earlier use is not possible, the owners legal and legalizable, may choose either (i) the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable value, quantity and quality, including payment for all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), at a relocation site or another location agreeable to the AP, or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. If the market value of a replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, the owner will be paid cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation for age. If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions will be made. In either case the owners have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. While the non-titled land users/squatters will be compensated either through cash compensation for structure on full replacement cost and rehabilitation/resettlement assistance for self-relocation to the place of their choice or will be provided with replacement structure on secured tenure basis in the resettlement site developed for the project. Lessees and rental tenants will receive a cash refund for the rental fee equivalent to the paid advances (if any) and the period for which rent is paid or the remaining lease period but maximum up to 6 months.

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

For stalls and kiosks or other temporary commercial structures like thatch huts, whether titled or licensed or not, alternative sites comparable in business potential to the lost location will be provided and the vendors will receive cash compensation for self-relocation of their stalls at the current market rate for the cost of labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age.

Crops

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

Trees

Cultivators of affected fruit trees will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost fruit trees assessed at the current market rate of product value multiplied by a i) period required to grow

a new tree to the age of production or ii) average years of crops forgone. The required number of years to grow a fruit plant to production age can be different for different tree species however, for compensation purpose 5 years period can be taken as standard and the compensation cost could be calculated by multiplying this standardized period with average production potential and current market rates of the product. In addition, the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace these trees will be paid. For timber trees, cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current volume, in addition to the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace the trees. However, the rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry.

5.4.2 Land Compensation for Tower Base, TL and Access Restriction

As per the Telegraph Act of 1885 (the law governing the construction of transmission lines), the implementing agencies do not require acquisition of the land falling under towers. This has been a challenge and the landowners resist such use of their land. To address this issue, it has been agreed that the DISCOs (the implementing agencies for this project) will pay compensation for the use of land under towers. This is what the National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC) in Pakistan has done for some transmission projects as 'good practice'.

Hence, land needed for tower base will not be acquired but the land owner will be provided a one-time allowance is paid as per market rate of the land due to lack of easy access unlike the line alignment to the tower sittings. Title to the land shall still remain with the owner(s). However, in case of TLs, owners are entitled for crop cultivation but tree plantation and construction of structures will be prohibited due to safety reasons.

5.4.3 Resettlement & Relocation

Land for land compensation

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

Relocation assistance

Where applicable, the APs will be provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as the case may be, as well as with all related administrative tasks. The physically displaced persons will be relocated at a relocation site or will self-relocate at individual sites and structures of their own choice.

Security of tenure

Arrangements for secure tenure to the replacement land and structures will be made and their provision to each AP, according to the level of eligibility of each AP, will be ensured.

Transport allowance

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

Transition allowances

The displaced households facing interruption in livelihood earning during period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential/commercial structure will be entitled for transitional support up to a period of 3 months. Such transitional support/allowance will be based on officially designated minimum wage rates and shall be paid to household head. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or AP.

Besides rental assistance (residential and commercial) will also be provided as transitional support to facilitate the APs for temporary relocation of their assets and continue their activities while the replacement assets are provided or the partially damaged structures are restored to their original use. This rental support will be computed in consultation with APs on the basis of prevailing rental value of the affected assets or market rental values of available asset in the relocation site and will be paid as such for a period as agreed. The period required to re-establish partially affected asset or construction of similar new will be determined during preparation of respective subproject RPs and the rental assistance will be elaborated based on consultations with the APs and other stakeholders.

5.4.4 Income Restoration Measures

In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding relocation and resettlement costs, the APs facing significant loss of productive assets/livelihood source will be entitled to the income restoration measures as explained below:

Loss of agriculture-based livelihood

In case partial but significant⁶ loss of arable land without provision of alternate land but with remaining land functionally viable, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land as indicated above, the APs (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land will be provided with financial support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs like land levelling and erosion control, irrigation infrastructure, farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc. as feasible and applicable. Meanwhile, additional financial support in the form of grants and micro-credit will be available, if the compensation for partial land loss is insufficient to allow for adequate investments to maintain the AP's livelihood.

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

⁶More than 10 % of productive arable land.

5.4.5 Businesses Loss

Temporary Loss of Business

The owner of businesses or shops affected will be entitled to cash compensation for loss of business during the period of dismantling, moving, rebuilding, and re-establishing their business at the new location. For businesses, cash compensation equivalent to the provincial monthly y wage rate for the transition period.

For the loss of business income (temporary or permanent) due to IR or construction activities by the Project, the owner of a business will receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption up to 3 months if loss is temporary and reversible and up to 6 months if the loss is permanent. based on official designated minimum wage rate, will be used as base rate to compute compensation for affected households. For permanent loss of business in addition to compensation, opportunities for project-based job or training to alternative livelihood sources with organizational and logistical support to establish the AP in an alternative income generation activity will be worked into and elaborated in the respective RPs. For this purpose, relevant governmental and non-governmental organization will be coordinated and their support will be sought.

Employment

The loss of employment due to IR or construction activities among all laid-off employees of affected businesses will be compensated through cash compensation equal to the lost wages during the period of employment interruption but maximum up to three (03) months, based on registered wages or tax records if available or based on officially designated minimum wage rate, if tax based lost incomes are unknown. The APs facing employment loss due to lost assets like agricultural land and business enterprises will be documented and the income restoration provisions will be elaborated in the respective RPs.

Compensation for Damages During Construction

Extreme care shall be taken by contractors to avoid damaging property. Where damages do occur, the contractor will be required to pay compensation immediately to affected families, groups, communities, or government agencies. Damaged property will be restored immediately to its former condition.

5.4.6 Public services and facilities

Public services and facilities interrupted and/or displaced due to IR will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a relocation site. All compensation, relocation and rehabilitation provisions of this RF are applicable to public services and facilities. These include but are not limited to schools, health centers, community centers, water supply or graveyards.

5.4.7 Special provisions for vulnerable APs

Vulnerable households would be provided special assistance, in accordance with the needs identified during the census survey, to ensure that they are able to reestablish themselves and improve their income levels. One of the ESS5 requirements on involuntary resettlement is to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups who may experience adverse impacts disadvantageously from project because of their disadvantaged/vulnerable status. Typically, those below poverty line, the landless or those without a title to land, the elderly, female headed households, women and children comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within a project's displaced population.

Vulnerable affected households (AHs)/APs: To identify vulnerable persons/households, the following vulnerability indicators have been established for the EDEIP subprojects and the households exhibit one or a combination of the conditions below will be termed as Vulnerable:

- The poor with their income level equal to or below officially designated poverty line.
- The land less or those without legal or legalizable title to with their livelihood dependent to acquired land.
- The disabled, elderly and female headed households including women and children.

Vulnerable households with specific IR impacts on their livelihood will be identified during census and socio-economic survey for each subproject and will be indicated in each RP. Such displaced individuals/vulnerable groups will be consulted on measures to safeguard against impoverishment and accordingly livelihood and income restoration measures for rehabilitation and enhancement of their livelihood will be provided in the respective RPs and ensured during execution of the Project.

Provisions for Affected Women

Acquisition of household assets can impact the women disproportionately due to their fragile socio-economic status and it could be difficult for them to re-establish their socio-economic activities because of restricted mobility or illiteracy. Although the female household heads or the female having title of the acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar as to their male counterparts but they may need special attention because of lack of resources, educational qualifications, skills, and work experience. To safeguards women needs and interests, following measures will be considered during impact assessment, census of APs, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and preparation of the RPs for each subproject under EDEIP.

- Gender segregated socio-economic baseline and impact inventory linked to the entitled APs will be developed and women shall be compensated for assets in their name, meanwhile identified female headed households (if vulnerable) will be entitled for additional compensation as provided in the subproject RPs.
- During census and socio-economic assessment, meaningful consultations will be conducted with displaced women through focus group discussion and individual meetings to identify the concerns and mitigation required in resettlement planning and accordingly the subproject RPs will detail the scope of LAR impact on women and wherever required separate gender action plan will be developed.
- In case of compensation for household assets, efforts will be ensured to pay compensation in the joint accounts (if possible) and in case of provision of replacement asset, i.e., land or structure (residential/Commercial) at resettlement/relocation site, it will be ensured that the provided asset is transferred in the joint ownership of the male and female counterparts of the displaced households; and
- Gender sensitive grievance redress system with women participation will be ensured to facilitate the aggrieved women (if any) to lodge complaints and get their concerns resolved through:
 - Accessibility of GRM to women using a transparent process that is gender responsive.
 - Communication, outreach and information dissemination to women on GRM.

- Ensure women are given due consideration while hiring, so as to keep the gender perspectives in GRM.
- A separate desk for women to lodge their complaints in person.
- Representation of females in GRC.

Indigenous People: Indigenous Peoples (IP) safeguards requirements as defined in the ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities of World Bank will not be applicable as no IP exist in Project targeted areas.

5.5 Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

The primary objective of an RP is to provide the framework for compensation for lost assets and resettlement of APs. The RP identifies (i) the extent of losses; (ii) the policy and legal framework for compensation and resettlement; (iii) institutional framework for participation and implementation; (iv) provision for employment and poverty reduction; and (v) responsibilities for monitoring the implementation measures.

The resettlement activities of the Project will be carried out in consultation with the APs and all efforts will be made to minimize disruption during the project implementation.

RF will be implemented according to a compensation and entitlements matrix in line with national and provincial laws and regulations and WB ESS5. Where they are different, the entitlements most favorable to the APs will apply, as set out in the Entitlement Matrix provided as **Table 2** below. The entitlement matrix is based on the premise that resettlement, rehabilitation and compensation programs should improve or, at a minimum, maintain the APs pre-project living standards and ensure their participation in Project benefits.

Table 2: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or • Cash compensation at full replacement cost either through negotiated settlement between the IA and the land owners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge from publication date of section-4 to the date of compensation. • If BoR⁷ compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the APs to restore affected livelihoods. • Resettlement Assistance equivalent to six months of provincial government announced monthly minimum

⁷ Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Land under the Tower Sitings Land under Transmission Lines	Owners of the land	<p>wages, if the impact is 10% or more of productive arable land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time allowance is paid as per market rate of the land taken for each tower. Compensation to a maximum of 15 per cent of the market value of land depending on the land use will be paid towards its diminution in the width of COI due to laying of a transmission line and imposing of certain restrictions, i.e., construction of structures and plantation of trees.
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RPs based on project specific situation and AP consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the APs to restore affected livelihoods.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with APs.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate, or as assessed based on income analysis. <p>Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.</p>
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the land owner and contractor; Restoration of land to original state; and Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) Restoration of land to original state; and Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<p>The AP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of fully titled and registered replacement structures at relocation site (if any) comparably of equal size and value as that of lost one including payment of all transaction costs, fees and taxes applicable under law. <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In any case, AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) or relocation of the structure by the Project.
	Stalls, kiosks, cabins	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, or Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one- year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share.
4. Trees	Affected crops	Land owner/ Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus, cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All APs titled/untitled requiring to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will provide logistic support to all eligible APs in relocation of affected structures whether

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<p>project-based relocation or self-relocation as applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If project-based relocation, APs will be provided with access to civic amenities including electricity, water supply and sewage as well as school and health center (if applicable).
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All APs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If APs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 30,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 20,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed on the basis of prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting house or commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case-to-case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All APs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial loss of arable land: APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-interrupted access to remaining agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs. Under TL, the AP is entitled to grow crops, however, tree plantation and construction of structures will be prohibited due to safety reasons.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on officially designated minimum wage rate of the provincial government.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on officially designated minimum wage rate; and Provision of project-based employment or a training opportunity to one of the adult household members.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. Or Provision of project-based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this Entitlement Matrix.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable APs including those below the poverty line, the landless, households headed by women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration, the vulnerable APs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures to be defined in the RPs and consultations with APs. Preference for provision of project-based employment.

6. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 Context

The potential subprojects under EDEIP may involve land acquisition and resettlement (LAR), which will cause adverse social and resettlement impacts. To mitigate the LAR impacts sufficiently and promptly, this RF is designed on the basis of the laws and regulatory framework with its successive amendments relevant to land acquisition and resettlement in Pakistan and the provinces and in compliance with the World Bank's social safeguard standards of ESS5. The RF provides measures to reconcile and address the gaps between two sets of instruments to ensure IR requirements of ESS5 are complied. Specific provisions are included in the framework to address any gaps between provincial laws and regulations and the WB Policy, that are not fully addressed in the provincial laws and regulations. In case of gaps between the legal framework of provinces (the Act and Rules) and WB ESS5 shall prevail, as per the Project Agreement to be signed between Government of Pakistan and the World Bank.

6.2 National/Provincial Regulatory Overview for LAR

6.2.1 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The Article 24(1) of Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan states “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his/her property save in accordance with law”. Article 24 (2) provides that: “no property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose and save by the authority of law⁸, which provides for compensation therefore and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on, and the manner in which, compensation is to be determined and given”. The Article 4 (2a) also protects the legislative right of people of Pakistan and states: “No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law”.

6.2.2 Land Acquisition Act 1894

With the exception of impacts caused by poles and towers for public utilities land acquisition in Pakistan is regulated by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA) with its successive amendments. In Pakistan, LAA 1894 regulates the land acquisition process and enables the federal and provincial governments to acquire private land for public purposes through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and each province has its own province specific amendments in the Law and interpretation of the Act. The LAA and its implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to the titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, has been applied with an added 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge according to the provision of the law. In addition to the provisions of LAA, related regulations setting out the procedures for land acquisition have been provided in province specific rules.

The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land for projects and payment of compensation. For entering private land or carrying out surveys and investigations, specified formalities have to be observed and notifications to be issued. Damage to any crops during survey

⁸The expression —save by authority of law” in this Article provides for acquisition in accordance with law which in the present case is the Act.

and investigations has to be compensated. The displaced persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

The law deals with matters related to the acquisition/ or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. The surveys of land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. However, the law only recognizes “legal” owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record title, registered sale deeds, or agreements.

6.2.3 The Katchi Abadi Act (KAA) of 1987

The Katchi Abadi Act (KAA) covers the urban squatter’s rehabilitation rights by providing plots in public resettlement areas or cash assistance. Based on the KAA the DISCOs will provide rehabilitation compensation to eventual squatters/encroachers affected by the Project.

6.3 The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

The WB’s ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

The ESS5 Objectives are:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

- This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation: (a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law; (b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures; (c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project; (d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date; (e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible; (f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas; (g) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and (h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

6.4 Gap Analysis

The objectives of ESS5 are clear in their aim to avoid involuntary resettlement caused by land acquisition measures wherever feasible and if not possible to apply such compensation principles for impacts on all APs and to restore their livelihoods at least to pre-project level. In general, the institutional framework for expropriation in Pakistan is not completely in compliance with the ESS5, and the most evident differences relate to the requirements to compensate at replacement cost for land vis-à-vis the national requirement of compensating land at market value without payment of taxes and fees as part of compensation package. Additionally, the national law does not recognize informal users, occupiers and settlements. It does not require a project specific grievance redress mechanism, a social impact assessment, gender disaggregated data and assistance to vulnerable persons. **Table 3** below provides an overview of specific gaps between the national expropriation law vis-à-vis ESS5 and the recommendations for remedy and/or mitigation in order to comply with the ESS requirements.

Table 3: Measures to address LAA 1894 & ESS 5 Differences or Gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	World Bank ESS5	Measures to Address the Gap on World Bank funded projects
<p>The expropriation elaborate contains a detailed list of properties to be expropriated, their location, information about individuals who have formal legal rights on these properties. No socio-economic study is required.</p>	<p>Preparation of this RF, individual RPs, census survey and socioeconomic study is envisaged. The study should include information on (i) current occupants in the affected area, (ii) characteristics of displaced households and their standards of living and livelihoods, (iii) magnitude of expected losses and extent of displacement, and (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons.</p>	<p>All documents must be prepared in accordance with WB ESS5. requirements, in addition to national legal requirements. The implementation of a census is required to identify the persons who will be affected by the project (including those who are not registered through national procedures). The implementation of census survey/ household census is necessary also to identify characteristics of displaced households, including standard of living, level of vulnerability, establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes, and to set a cut-off date.</p>
<p>The Expropriation Law recognizes the eligibility of persons who have formal legal rights on land and structures, as registered by the cadastre and those whose rights are recognizable under national laws (factual ownership).</p>	<p>WB ESS also recognizes those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying on Cut-off-Date are also eligible for rehabilitation assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement value.</p>	<p>Compensation and assistance to APs without legal right or claims will be made per principles and entitlements provided in the entitlement matrix of this RF, if they are present in the project affected area at the time of the cut-off date. Asset inventory and valuations of their affected properties will be conducted and all measures will be recorded in the internal periodical (monthly or quarterly)</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>APs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Pakistan LAA 1894	World Bank ESS5	Measures to Address the Gap on World Bank funded projects
No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, 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).
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.
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	IAs 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 World Bank '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.
No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation	IAs will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective subproject area and amongst the APs.

Pakistan LAA 1894	World Bank ESS5	Measures to Address the Gap on World Bank funded projects
Except invoking legal process by notifying the land under different provisions of the LAA and announcement of award, LAA does not require social impact assessment and preparation and disclosure of specific LAR planning and monitoring documents.	World Bank require social impact assessment and preparation and disclosure of specific IR documents at different stages of project planning, design and implementation and these include IR categorization checklists, Social Impact Assessment, RF/RP/s and periodic monitoring reports etc.	Following SS5 criterions, the EA, in collaboration with World Bank shall conduct social impact assessment of the projects and will prepare RPs for the project with IR impacts and social due diligence reports for the project without tangible IR impacts at project planning and design stage. While the periodic monitoring reports (internal and external) confirming RP implementation progress will be prepared periodically.

6.5 Regulatory Framework Used in Transmission Lines

Two legal instruments are used for temporary use of land for construction of transmission lines that include Telegraph Act 1885 and WAPDA Act 1958, these provide a legal framework for access and use of land for the transmission lines.

6.5.1 Telegraph Act, 1885

This law was enacted to define the authority and responsibility of the Telegraph authority. The law covers, among other activities, installation and maintenance of telegraph lines and posts (poles). The Act defines the mechanism to determine and make payment of compensation associated with the installation of these lines and posts.

Under this Act, the land required for the poles is not acquired (or purchased) from the owner, nor the title of the land transferred. Compensation is paid to the owner for any structure, crop or tree that exists on the land; cost of the land is not paid to the owner.

WAPDA has been installing the transmission lines and towers, and determining the associated compensation, on the basis of this Act. For the proposed Project as well, IAs will use this Act. However, the land under the towers will be acquired and compensated if the value and productive use of the land are impacted.

In case of impacts caused by poles and towers for public facilities and transmission lines, the land acquisition is not regulated by the LAA but instead by the Telegraph Act, 1885 (amended in 1975). The original provision of this law was that the land occupied by telegraph poles was not to be compensated (only crops destroyed during the erection of the pole were compensated). This was based on the logic that a pole, covering only a negligible land area, does not cause substantial impacts to land users. This, however, is no longer the case once the same provision is extended to transmission towers.

The Telegraph Act (Section 11) confers powers to enter private lands and (Section 10) construct/maintain electric poles and lines without the need to acquire the land affected and paying compensation for it. However, the sub-section 10 (d) referred to avoid causing unnecessary damages to the affected land and associated assets. Finally, the Section 16 provides that if any such damage

occurs, (i.e., damages to crops, irrigation facilities, land quality or land income). The proponent has to provide compensation for the damages.

To accommodate the needs of APs, under this Project, the IAs will apply the Telegraphic Act liberally by i) compensating at market rate all land occupied by towers in urban areas, ii) by avoiding land impacts in rural areas through the use of towers with sufficient vertical clearance to allow the continuation of unrestricted farming and animal grazing; and iii) if the construction of such towers is impossible, by compensating the land occupied by tower bases land also in rural areas. In addition, the IAs will compensate by default all crops expected to be affected by the three major distribution lines construction phases, i.e., i) construction of tower bases; ii) tower erection; and iii) stringing. The IAs will follow the footsteps of National Transmission & Despatch Company (NTDC) has already adopted this approach.

The Telegraphic Act of 1885 enacted to define the authority and responsibility of the Telegraph Authority. Under this Act, the land required for the towers is not acquired from the owners, nor the title of the land transferred. Compensation is only paid to the owners for affected structures, crop or tree that exists on the land. IAs will install the transmission lines and their towers, and would determine the associated compensation, on the basis of this Act. **Table 4** summarizes the differences between the Act and ESS5.

Table 4: Measures to address ESS 5 and Telegraph Act, 1885 Differences or Gaps

World Bank Standards - ESS5	Telegraph Act, 1885	Measures to Address the Gap on World Bank funded projects
Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or Census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	No equivalent Requirements	Screened and categorized. Scope defined, social assessment and gender analysis undertaken.
Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs. through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	No equivalent Requirements	The present RF addresses Livelihood allowance, livelihood restoration program, training, and finally a community development and support program

World Bank Standards - ESS5	Telegraph Act, 1885	Measures to Address the Gap on World Bank funded projects
<p>Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations.</p> <p>Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples (IP), 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 APs' concerns.</p> <p>Support the Social and cultural institutions of APs and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p>	<p>No equivalent requirements other than consultations being a key requirement of PEPA 1997</p>	<p>Consultations conducted during the preparation of present RF; additional consultations will be carried out during the implementation per framework to be included in RP.</p> <p>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) included in the present RF.</p> <p>Resettlement planning will address the needs of vulnerable groups.</p>
<p>Compensation for the land taken for project implementation (loss of economic value)</p>	<p>No provision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensated of each tower will be paid at the negotiated value to be determined with land owners. • Community support program will also be designed to share benefits of the project.
<p>Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed support</p>	<p>No equivalent requirements</p>	<p>The present RF addresses these requirements. It includes payment of compensation, requisite allowances and community support program.</p>
<p>Resettlement assistance and allowance for the reduced access to land under towers.</p>	<p>No equivalent requirements</p>	<p>Resettlement assistance will be paid to the APs even without having legal title of the land to be affected.</p>

World Bank Standards - ESS5	Telegraph Act, 1885	Measures to Address the Gap on World Bank funded projects
Crop losses compensation provided to landowners and share-crop/lease tenants whether registered or not.	Crop losses compensation provided only to registered landowners and share-crop/lease tenants	Compensation for crop losses will be provided to landowners and share-crop/lease tenants whether registered or not
Disclosure requirements	No equivalent requirements	Information related to quantification of land, structures and other assets; entitlements will be disclosed to the APs. The amounts of compensation and financial assistance will be disclosed to relevant individuals only. The present RF will be disclosed locally as well as internationally.

6.5.2 WAPDA Act, 1958

The WAPDA Act of 1958 is the other relevant legal framework, which permits “right of entry” for the purpose of construction - for instance, (i) survey of any land, erect pillars for the determination of intended lines of works, make borings and excavations and do all other acts which may be necessary for the preparation of any scheme; and (ii) pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid. The Act further states that “in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, the dispute shall be referred to the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the district whose decision shall be final.”⁹

The Telegraphic and the WAPDA Act mentioned above provide the basis for the legal framework used in the EDIEP for construction of transmission lines. The use of the Telegraphic Act of 1885 as the legal instrument is justified by the fact that there is no land acquisition foreseen for the TL subprojects. Compensation is paid for loss of structures, crops and trees, allowances are foreseen to restore the livelihood of affected people and vulnerable groups but no land ownership change takes place. Past WB funded transmission line projects in Pakistan have also used the Telegraphic Act of 1885 as the basic legal framework for access to land for construction and maintenance purposes.

6.5.3 Reconciliation with WB ESS5

The main provisions affording reconciliation of the differences between LAA and World Bank’s ESS5 include:

⁹ Section 14 Right of entry (paragraph 1/2) of the WAPDA Act 1958.

- Any APs, regardless of title or not, will be entitled to compensation (for structures, crops and trees) and rehabilitation measures under the project. This includes land-less people using land and squatters.
- APs and affected communities will be consulted on options and any impacts of land acquisition and resettlement.
- A social screening will be conducted to identify the level of potential impacts and appropriate mitigation measures.
- If land for land compensation is not technically feasible or socially viable, compensation will be in cash at full replacement cost at current market value.
- Compensation for any other assets affected (structures, crops and trees, as well as business/income loss) will be in cash or kind at full replacement cost at current market value.
- Vulnerable and poor APs will be entitled to additional measures as relevant, and gender issues will be addressed. Maintenance works will avoid or minimize, as far as possible, the need for land acquisition and resettlement.
- Compensation for temporary loss of land or assets, or for temporary disruption of income will be provided. It must be especially noted that under the WB ESS5, status of those without legal title is clearly defined. In accordance with this policy, those people who do not possess official legal title or judicial rights for the land use, but still use the state land are entitled to receive compensation, taking into account the investments they made into the state land, their labor and lost assets, but not for land ownership as in the case of a titled owner. Instead, alternative sites are allocated for their use, or other forms of assistance in lieu of land compensation, are provided to those informally using or occupying land to the project cut-off date.
- In case of disparity of the laws of the Pakistan with the requirements of the WB ESS5 provisions on involuntary resettlement, the principles and procedures of ESS5 should be applied. This priority of WB norms over the national legislation is required for World Bank financed projects and provided by the national legislation

6.6 Resettlement Policy for the Project

Based on identified gaps between World Bank 's ESS5 requirements and LAA practice and procedures following LAR policy is formulated for the Project:

- i. A social Impact Assessment will be carried out for all subprojects to be implemented through different subproject involving IR impacts and the subprojects will be screened at early stage to avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary IR impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement. For projects with IR impacts, a comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (a) a census of all displaced persons (titled and without title), and an inventory of their lost assets (b) a sample based socio-economic survey of displaced persons, and (c) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets including lost incomes sources will be carried out and accordingly comprehensive RPs will be prepared for every subproject with LAR impacts under the Project.
- ii. Potential stakeholders will be identified and meaningful consultations will be carried out at each stage of the project planning and design and shall be continued throughout project planning, implementation and monitoring periods. The APs and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in resettlement planning

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

- iii. An effective grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders will be established at project and subproject level at the time of project inception and will be kept intact and functional throughout implementation period to address the social issues related to project design, resettlement planning and implementation, restriction of access to resources and basic amenities during construction and any other social matter that arises during implementation of the project. All cases/disputes will be recorded and an updated record of such cases will be maintained at project/subproject level.
- iv. Compensation eligibility will be limited to cut-off date announced on the first day of social impacts assessment survey and census of APs.
- v. The absence of legal title will not be a bar to compensation under the project, and all APs with legal title or recognizable title/claim to acquired land and land-based assets on or before the cut-off date will be entitled for compensation of acquired assets including land and relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of nature and type of impacts (permanent or temporary, full or partial). However, the APs occupying the public ROW or acquired land (on or before cut-off date), without legally recognizable claims to land will be only entitled for compensation to the extent of affected assets other than land as well as relocation and rehabilitation support under RP provisions and entitlements.
- vi. Compensation of land and structures will be at full replacement value, either through the replacement of land or structures 10 of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost¹¹. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age and the salvage will be allowed to APs. It will be ensured that APs are not displaced physically or economically before payment of compensation and other entitlements for their lost assets and income and livelihood restoration program is in place.
- vii. Incomes and livelihood sources lost due to acquisition of land or interruption of business activities and employment due to lost productive assets or business structures will be fully compensated either on actual loss if the lost income potential is supported with tax records or on the bases of minimum earning levels prevalent in the project corridor for a period required to re-establish and restore the income levels as assessed during census and socio-economic assessment surveys. In addition, the APs who will permanently lose income and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable APs will be entitled to credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.
- viii. All lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored at site or established at replacement land and the APs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the subproject, if feasible.
- ix. In case of project-based resettlement sites for relocation, the APs will be entitled for secure tenure to replacement land, better housing, transitional support and access to civic infrastructure and services at resettlement site.

¹⁰For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the APs.

¹¹Full replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation.

- x. For all subprojects involving IR impacts resettlement plans will be prepared following the principals outlined in the RF for the Project. Resettlement Plans elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, RP budget with financing plan, and time-bound implementation schedule will be shared with World Bank for review and clearance before appraisal of Project. The RPs will be disclosed on the World Bank 's and IAs' websites while hard copies translated into language understandable to local community will be placed at accessible place in project area. The RP provisions, particularly those on impact assessment and valuation, eligibility and entitlements, compensation delivery and grievance redress mechanisms will be disclosed to the displaced persons by the IA through dissemination of information brochures, placing information boards/banners at conspicuous places in affected villages around the project corridor.
- xi. A monitoring mechanism for regular monitoring (internal and/or external) of RP implementation progress will be established before start of implementation of government endorsed and World Bank cleared final RPs for each tranche project. The RP implementation progress and livelihood restoration measure in place for each subproject will be monitored and evaluated during RP implementation and periodic social monitoring reports will be compiled and shared with World Bank.

6.7 Reflections and Lesson Learned

In this project, based on past transmission line project implementation experiences, the following are highlighted as "lesson learned," for better management and implementation of the EDEIP.

Payment of Tower Pads: Under the Telegraphic Act, 1885, which is used for the construction of transmission lines in Pakistan, the land required for the towers pad/foundations is not acquired from the owner(s). Compensation is only paid to the owners for any structure, crop or tree that exists on the land and within ROW. Since there is no acquisition, the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 is not invoked in the case of construction of transmission line in Pakistan. However, the access to land under towers is reduced. The issue of non-payment for this reduced access had been one of the serious concerns raised by the APs and has resulted in delays in tower siting. This has been an experience of DISCOs in most of its TL projects. In view of this lesson learned from the previous projects and to avoid delays and ensuing social tension, DISCOs has agreed to pay a negotiated compensation for the land under towers as a special provision.

7. METHODS FOR VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS

7.1 Methodology of Valuation of and Compensation for Losses

The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources and other assets under provincial law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

7.2 Valuation of Lost Affected Assets

7.2.1 Land Acquisition/Taking Modalities and Application of ESS5

The ESS5 requires that the compensation for acquired assets should be on replacement cost basis including fair market value, transaction costs, transitional support, interest accrued and other applicable payment under law. All the three participating DISCOs have already adopted well established modes to acquire the land needed to build their power distribution enhancement projects. These modes include (1) Acquisition of unoccupied Government owned land against a negotiated price; (2) Free Purchase of unoccupied land on the market from a willing seller at a negotiated price; and, (3) Involuntary land acquisition under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended), through the concerned Provincial Board of Revenue (BOR) and/or the concerned District's Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). This is always the last option, when all the first two options are not feasible, as this option often involves: (i) adverse impacts on affected persons/families and communities; (ii) high costs; (iii) lengthy procedures; and, (iv) processing delays. The mode of acquiring/taking is further discussed below.

Private Negotiated Purchase

The IAs will prefer land acquisition through private negotiations through willing buyer-willing seller as a first option, but if this fails, then other modes of acquisition will be used. This will follow the requirements of ESS5.

The process of negotiation with the APs will be completed within 90 days preferably from the day negotiations started. In case of successful negotiations, the sale agreement/deeds will be signed between the negotiating parties and the district collector will assist and proceed with registering the sale deed accordingly. Levies, taxes and transaction costs applicable on private sale deeds will be waived off as required under LAA procedures. The process will be outlined in the RP describing the procedures followed including requirements of the ESS5.

Land Acquisition through expropriation under LAA

Land Acquisition through expropriation under LAA will follow if land acquisition through private negotiations is unsuccessful. In that case, the compensation package will be based on fair market value and other incidental costs as provided in Section 23 of LAA 1894. However, to ensure the compensation is reflective of replacement cost, the factors to determine fair market value of land may include: (i) the price paid for land recently acquired in the project area and price paid for land in recent recorded private transactions (recorded before notification under Section-4) in mutations register or the record of the registration department; (ii) review of update land valuation tables and other available information and instructions on valuation of assets under provincial laws and LAA procedures etc., (iii) review of prevailing market rate determined through consultation with respectable people and property agents/appraisers who are disinterested with regard to the value of the land, etc. In addition to the land compensation determined under law, a 15% compulsory

acquisition surcharge and any additional assistance applicable under law will be provided as a solatium.

Although the mechanism for compensation assessment under LAA is somehow consistent to the ESS5 requirements, however, it is likely that, in some instances, the compensation cost assessed under law may fall below the replacement cost because of the tendency of undervalued registration of recorded transactions.

7.2.2 Land Associated Assets

Land associated assets, including structures, crops, tress if acquired will also be compensated on replacement cost without depreciation and salvage material will be allowed to the APs. For providing compensation on replacement cost for affected assets other than land following measures will be considered for valuation and assessing unit compensation rates:

Houses and other structures

Houses and other structures will be valued at replacement cost based on construction type and size of the affected structure and prevalent labour cost in the area. In case of the partial loss with remaining structure viable to restore for its use, the compensation on replacement cost bases will be paid for restoration of the affected structure and when the structure is affected to the extent not restorable, it will be compensated in entirety. No deductions will be made for depreciation, salvageable materials or transaction costs and taxes. Rates for building structures will be evaluated by the Communication & Works Department (C&W) where relevant using the latest/current Composite Schedule Rates that are regularly published.

Crops and Trees

Crops will be valued at current market rates of gross value of harvest as valued by the relevant provincial Agricultural Department.

The loss of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees will be compensated based on their type, productive age and the market value of the produce for the remaining period of its average life or a period required to grow a new tree with same production potential. The value of younger but un-productive fruit trees will be based on the expenditure made to bring the tree to its current state. For assessment of the fruit trees, the agriculture and horticulture departments of the Sindh Province will be coordinated.

The value of trees that would have been used for timber will be calculated based on the average volume and quality of wood produced and taking into consideration the size classes as determined by girth, diameter at breast, height and volume as assessed by the Forest Department of above mention each province.

Cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost to be compensated to the AP, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, World Bank guidelines and technical specifications for compensation at replacement cost will be applied. Compensation for land, structures, business, fixed improvements and other temporary assets will be based on market valuation, productivity valuation, negotiated settlements, material and labor valuation, disposition of salvage materials and other fees paid. It should be noted that lack of title, license or permit is not a bar to compensation.

Making compensation payments raises some issues regarding inflation, security and timing that must be considered. One purpose of providing in-kind compensation is to reduce inflationary pressures on the costs of goods and services. Local inflation may still occur; thus, market prices will be monitored within the time period that compensation is being made to allow for adjustments in compensation values. The question of security, especially for people who will be receiving cash compensation payments needs to be addressed by the local administration. Local banks and microfinance institutions should work closely with the local administration at this level to encourage the use of their facilities, which will positively impact the growth of the local economies. The time and place for in-kind compensation payments will be decided upon by each recipient in consultation with the Compensation Committee. Monetary payments should be paid at a time in relation to the seasonal calendar.

8. ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

8.1 Introduction

The land acquisition and resettlement planning, preparation, implementation and monitoring of subprojects as well as compensation/ rehabilitation programs described in this RF will require participation of several institutions at different levels. Coordination of the participating institutions is a critical requirement to a successful subproject implementation. It is always preferred to have this addressed early into the project cycle, so that all participating parties are made aware of each other's responsibilities, lines of reporting, communication channels, expectations and authority limits.

8.2 Implementing Agencies (IAs)

For components 1, 2 and 3 of EDEIP, three IAs are engaged under EDEIP to ensure supply of electricity in new areas, load reduction on presently overloaded grid stations and transmission lines, and improvement in the voltage profile as well as the system reliability. Under the Project, IAs will establish new grid stations, extension / conversion / augmentation of existing grid stations and laying of new transmission lines.

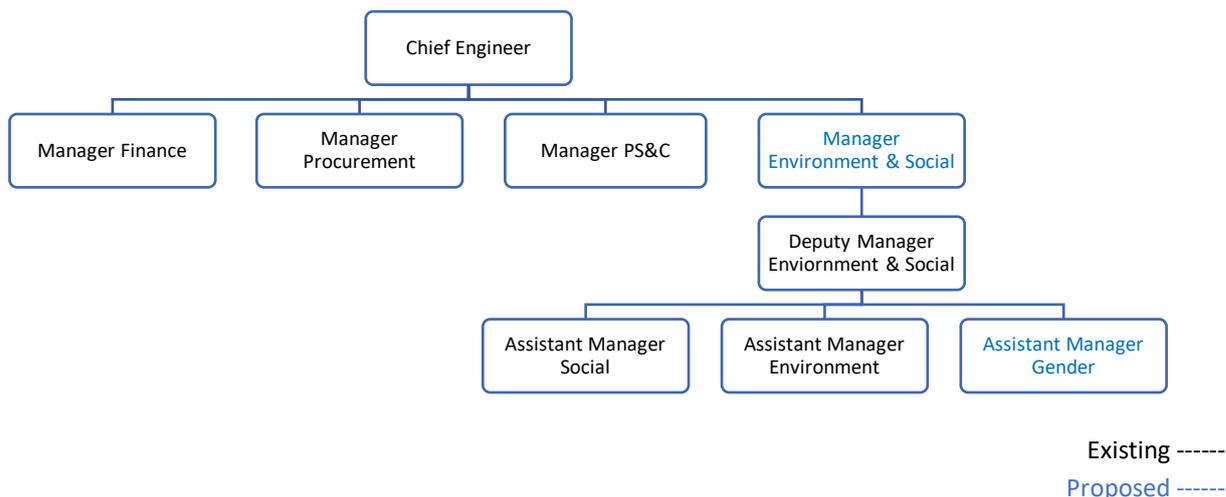
- HESCO is providing electricity to the 13 districts of Sindh Province.
- MEPCO, which distributes electricity in the 13 Southern districts of the Punjab Province.
- PESCO is responsible for electricity distribution in the entire KP Province.

Project Management Unit (PMU): Each DISCO will be responsible for the overall management, supervision, and execution of the project through the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU has established four sections under Chief Engineer (Development): Planning, Scheduling & Coordination (PS&C); Procurement; Finance; and Environmental and Social (E&S) management. EDEIP will also be implemented by these PMUs. PMUs will be supported by the Project Implementation and Management Support Consultants (PIMSC) and other individual advisors and experts as may be required.

The overall responsibility of E&S performance, including SEP implementation, will rest with the Project Director (Chief Engineer Development).

Environmental and Social Cell (ESC): Within the PMU, under the Chief Engineer, Development, IAs have already established their respective Environmental and Social Cells (ESSC) to manage the E&S related activities. This Cell is headed by a Deputy Manager, and assisted by two Assistant Managers, Environment and Social Development, respectively with relevant qualifications and experience; the strength can be increased in the future as required. Under the proposed institutional arrangements, a gender specialist will also be required to be part of each ESSC Team. The implementation and updating of the SEP through the life of the project will be the responsibility of the Assistant Manager- Social under the supervision of the Deputy Manager. In case there is 1 Assistant Manager in the PMU, that person will be responsible for implementing the SEP. The existing and proposed organizational procedures for E&S management are illustrated below.

Figure 4: Existing and Proposed Institutional Arrangements under PMU



The current focal points in the respective DISCOs who are responsible for implementing the SEP are listed below:

Deputy Manager (Environment & Social) PMU, HESCO
Cell #: 92 3337071418, Email: cedevhesco@gmail.com

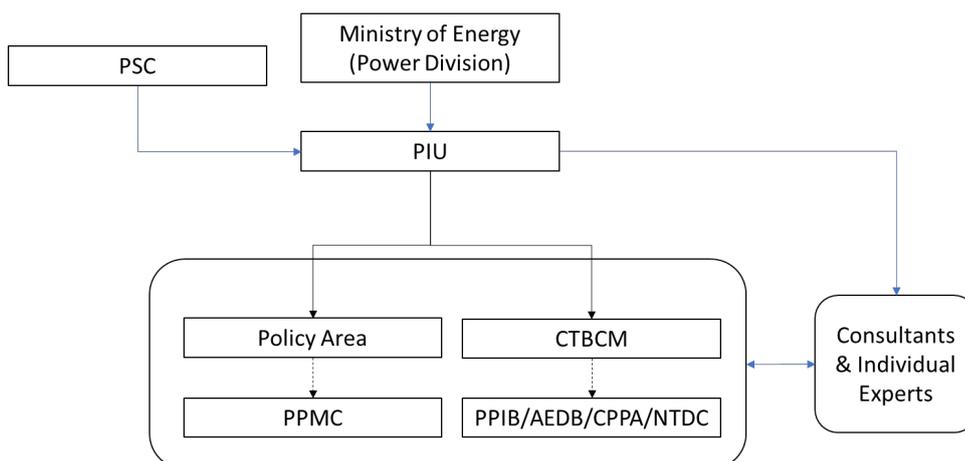
Deputy Manager (Environment and Social), PMU, MEPCO
Cell # 923028266373, Email: arifsoc@gmail.com

Deputy Manager ((Environment & Social) PMU, PESCO
Cell #: 92. 3468008956, Email: pmupesco@gmail.com

MoE – PD will be the implementing entity and principal accounting authority for Component 4 of EDEIP. A joint secretary will serve as a project director of the PIU and will be supported by budget officer(s) from within Power Division to oversee financial management aspect. It will oversee execution of planned activities and will collaborate with relevant entities as described in Figure 5 below for their effective execution.

On the policy aspect, Power Planning and Monitoring Company (PPMC) will support MoE, whereas PPIB/AEDB will be responsible to carry out the work related to the IAA. The setting up of the ISMO will involve NTDC and CPPA-G, who is currently serving the role of the market operator.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) is proposed to provide high-level oversight, strategic guidance and facilitate coordination between relevant entities and departments for smooth implementation of Component 4 of EDEIP in particular and overall project implementation in general. PSC would be chaired by Secretary Energy with Member Energy Planning Commission, CEOs of PITC, DISCOs and PPMC and representatives of NEPRA and Privatization Commission as its members. The PSC composition is fit for purpose and other members can be coopted on a need basis. The PD of PIU in MOE will be secretary to the PSC.

Figure 5: Organogram for PIU in MoE

The MoE will also nominate a focal point on E&S to ensure that these considerations are being met as outlined in the E&S management instruments of the project.

8.3 Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance Disbursement Committee

Each IA will establish a Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance Disbursement Committee (R&RDC). The funds for income restoration/livelihood and rehabilitation assistance for various categories of APs will be disbursed by R&RDC to the APs. The R&RDC will comprise of a) the Project Director (head); b) LAC; c) Assistant Director-Social Safeguards (secretary); and d) Assistant Director, Finance. This committee will meet fortnightly and approve weekly schedules for the payments against compensation and resettlement assistance including income restoration/livelihood and rehabilitation allowances as per provisions made in the Entitlement Matrix of respective RPs.

The APs will be given advance written notices of the date, time, and place of payments in their own villages through public announcements. The payments of compensation against land and other fixed assets will be made by LAC as per provisions in the LAA and by the cheques of the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be signed by the Project Director. All payments will be made through cross cheques. For assets owned by women, compensation will be paid directly to affected women. In the case of married couples/households, the compensation will be paid to the one who owns the assets. In most cases, it usually is the man but if these assets are jointly owned by couple, then the amount is paid to both the parties.

8.4 Design and Supervision Consultants

Each IA will engage Design and Supervision Consultants. The Design and Supervision Consultants will mobilize a team of qualified resettlement specialist with experienced enumerators and surveyors for impact assessment, census, surveys and conducting meaning consultations during project design stage who will facilitate the PMU and ESSC in reviewing and implementation of RPs, recording and redressing the grievances, mobilization of the APs for processing of compensation claims and assisting the ESSC in delivery of compensation to APs. The consultants will also assist ESSC to maintain an updated IR database, monitor day to IR implementation progress and prepare monthly progress reports and periodic social monitoring reports including consolidated progress of RP implementation and social management achieved during monitoring period.

8.5 District Government Departments

The district government have jurisdiction for land administration, valuation and acquisition. At the provincial level these functions rest on the Board of Revenue while at the district level they rest on the District Land Acquisition Collector (District LAC). Within LAC office the Patwari (land records clerk), carry out specific roles such as titles identification and verification. All land acquisition affairs, including publication of notifications under LAA provisions, identification and assessment of land, determination and delivery of compensation for land acquired under law rest with the LAC. The LAC is assisted by the sub-district level land revenue officers.

Functions pertaining to assessment of compensation of non-land assets rest on the provincial line-agencies and their District level offices. Assessment of compensation for buildings and other built infrastructure pertains to the Civil and Works Department, crops and productive trees are assessed by the to the Department of Agriculture and horticulture; and the compensation for wood trees losses is assessed by the Department of Forestry.

8.6 External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

Land acquisition and resettlement tasks under the Project will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by ESSC, assisted by IAs' LAC and Design and Supervision Consultants. The external monitoring responsibilities will be assigned to an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to be engaged by each PMU, according to the Terms of Reference (TOR) to be prepared by ESSC. The EMA shall review the implementation progress throughout the RP implementation, as reported in the internal monitoring reports (IMR) by EA, evaluate the level of achievement of RP objectives, identify gaps, if any, and propose remedial measures for implementation. The EMA shall be a firm hired either for all subprojects under EDEIP or individual subprojects.

8.7 Civil Works Contractor

The civil works contractors selected for subprojects will be tasked with managing temporary displacement at sites used for construction purposes, including making arrangements with APs, payment of compensation and restoration of affected land to its original state. Contractors are obliged to commence civil works only at sites where subproject RPs have been fully implemented and confirmed as such by EMA. The contractors' supervisory staff will participate in LAR capacity building provided by the LAR consultants of the project/facility. These requirements will be included in the works contracts and loan covenants.

8.8 Affected Persons Committee and Representatives

The APs in each subproject will be encouraged and mobilized by ESSC and consultants to elect AP representatives and form an Affected Persons Consultation Committee (APC). AP representation facilitates communication and information flow among APs and with other stakeholders. AP representatives will closely liaison with Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) formed by IAs at project and field levels. In larger subprojects with a relatively high number of APs, APCs with several representatives from various subsections of the resettlement impacted areas, representing different types of losses (partially lost land, relocates, temporarily displaced, and the like) and from different social and ethnic groups, as applicable, as well as from among men and women, will be formed. The APC will meet monthly and on demand from members, due to LAR planning and implementation issues.

8.9 Grievance Redress Committee

A project wide Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up for all subprojects under the Project to address grievances arising from social and environmental impacts (the GRM is discussed later in the document). A Grievance Redress Committee will be constituted to register the grievance raised by the APs and address the grievance forwarded by the APs representative committee. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will try as much as possible to arrive at a compromise for the complaints raised. This may be obtained through a series of conciliations, mediations and negotiations exercises conducted with the APs. In situations where APs are not satisfied with the decision of GRC, the APs can approach the court of law. The response time for cases handled in both committees will depend on the issues addressed but it should be as short as it is possible.

8.10 Institutional Capacity and Development

Effective land acquisition and resettlement depends on the capacity and commitment of the IAs responsible for social safeguard's planning and management. Although, IAs have been implementing ADB and World Bank -funded infrastructure projects and have acquired capacity to manage project safeguards requirements and implement resettlement related activities in accordance with the World Bank IR requirements. However, lack of enabling country safeguards system, national and provincial policy and legislation on involuntary resettlement and commitment is a main bottleneck to streamline resettlement activities in the IAs' system.

The PMUs in each IA under the Project have functioning environment and social safeguards cells. These cells will continue to be responsible for environmental and social management during the subproject's implementation. These cells need to be fully staffed for the management of environmental and social impacts of the project. The IAs will depute required specialists in each PMU to ensure the effective implementation of RAPs in compliance with this RF. In addition, PMU will also hire independent ESIA consultants for the preparation of safeguard instruments for the proposed subprojects.

In view of the above, IAs require an enabling environment together with resource capability to be able to manage and monitor RPs implementation. Therefore, for the Project, IAs need to build safeguards management capacity by (i) inducting additional qualified and dedicated resource for management of WB financed projects, (ii) plan and implement capacity development program for ESSC and project implementation staff for their better understanding of the project-related social issues and resettlement management; and (ii) to strengthen the role of ESSC in implementation of mitigation measures and subsequent monitoring. Based on which focused training modules on safeguards will be developed in the first six months of project implementation to:

- strengthen in house capacity to implement the provisions of RF;
- create awareness, providing the tools for implementation of RP, strategy and accompanying set of management procedures to all concerned; and
- develop competence of key officials to provide training at respective levels.

In the scope of the project, training will be conducted regarding the following subjects: (i) Principles and procedures of land acquisition including key elements of the World Bank's new Environmental and Social Framework; (ii) Meaningful consultations with stakeholders of the project; (iii) Build capacity of organizations involved in the process of land acquisition and resettlement and their roles; (iv) Entitlements, compensation and disbursement mechanisms; (v) Grievance redress; and (vi) Monitoring of resettlement operations.

It is therefore, to ensure affective compliance both at the safeguards planning and implementation levels, institutional support and enhanced capacity is necessary for IAs to respond effectively to social safeguards issues related to the subproject's implementation under the EDEIP.

9. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS – LINKING RESETTLEMENT TO CIVIL WORKS

9.1 Implementation Schedule and Process

The implementation process will cover (i) identification of cut-off date and notification; (ii) verification of properties of APs and estimation of their type and level of losses and compensation payments; (iii) preparation of APs for relocation through consultation, however, the process of consultation will continue throughout the RP implementation and (iv) relocation and resettlement of the APs. This should depend on the magnitude of work to be undertaken as part of RP implementation. APs should be given sufficient notice period to vacate their property before civil works begins.

The implementation process needed to put into action according to the provisions of provincial regulations and World Bank ESS5 resulting subproject resettlement plans to be prepared in compliance with this RF. The resettlement implementation process will, therefore be closely related to the overall project's organizational and implementation arrangements. No civil works should begin until all APs receive the approved compensation package. Civil works should therefore be linked with the completion of land acquisition process. In this case, all land transfers from Government have to be completed. Depending on the ownership, PMU should coordinate the DC's office and the Revenue Department. Each IA has the overall implementation and scheduling responsibilities of resettlement tasks. In line with the principles laid down in this RF, IA will prepare a detailed implementation schedule as integral part of each RP indicating the sequence and time frame of activities for each subproject.

IAs will ensure to coordinate the land taking process with impact assessment, census and socio-economic assessment for each subproject under provisions of this RF. RP implementation timelines will be required to be synchronized with the construction schedule to ensure RP implementation is completed before commencing of Civil Works and timely execution of the subprojects under the EDEIP. The commencement of civil works for any subproject or any of its component with resettlement impacts will be conditional upon full implementation of the World Bank approved RPs to ensure ESS5 requirements are fully complied with.

9.2 Compensation Disbursement

Before site-specific civil works for subprojects begin implementation, APs will need to be compensated in accordance with the provisions of a disclosed and approved RP based on this RF. For activities involving land taking or loss, denial or restriction to access, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance prior to displacement. Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to all APs. APs who need to be physically relocated should be able to either complete construction of their houses at the replacement land plots or the rental fees for temporarily placing them in an alternative housing to be covered by the compensation budget. A written agreement regulating the specific terms and conditions will be signed between the parties. The measures to ensure compliance with this RF will be included in the RPs that will be prepared for each activity involving resettlement or compensation.

World Bank ESS5 and provisions under this RF requires to ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation for acquired assets at full replacement cost has been paid and other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to each AP for subproject components that are ready to be constructed; and (ii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help

APs improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Pakistan's LAA (1894) allows the government to take possession of the acquired land once land award has been made as per LAA Section 11, and payment has been made or deposited to the court as per LAA Section 31. Accordingly, the Collector is required to pay the full amount to the AP, unless (a) the AP refuses to receive the amount, (b) there is no competent person to receive the compensation, or (c) if there is a dispute as to the title to receive the compensation.

Under ESS5, compensation for both land and non-land assets to be paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to APs or deposited into their bank account, or is secured in an escrow account for APs not showing up to collect compensation. While in case of LAA, if the APs or their representatives did not come forward to collect their compensation, the amount could be deposited in the Revenue Department payable to the APs, after exerting due efforts to contact and encourage them to appear and notifying the APs in which treasury the deposit has been made. However, in both cases depositing the compensation in an escrow account, or in district treasury in lieu of providing cash or cheque to the DP is justified only when sufficient good-faith efforts and all legal requirements for contacting and notifying the APs have been made.

Both the LAA (1894) and World Bank ESS5 require that APs are compensated before subproject civil works begin, but allow a mechanism for dealing with cases having legal and administrative impediments restricting disbursing compensation payments provided that sufficient good-faith efforts are demonstrated in (a) contacting, notifying and assisting APs, and (b) delivering compensation payments. In some cases where compensation payment is restricted due to legal and administrative impediments faced by the APs, the IAs will follow the World Bank's policies on compensation payment.

Provisions for compensation include the following activities: disclosure of the general principles of compensation to the various affected communities where initial feedback will be received as to the general compensation principles as outlined in this RF. This will be followed by AP individual compensation packages, disclosure meetings, where cash is the main compensation package agreed, a 90 days' notice of access will be issued to the APs during which time the compensation package paid, must have vacated the ROW, removed all structures/material, etc. so that access for clearance and construction can commence.

Specific details on resettlement and compensation activities will be provided in the implementation schedule of the RP and will include target dates for start and completion of each activity and how they interact with civil works (with cognizance of the 90-day notice). Dates when access and/or possession of the affected land, as per the offer agreement, and showing links between the activities comprising the RP and those comprising the implementation of the project will be coordinated. Scheduling and co-ordination of the RP activities taking cognizance of the civil works activities will ensure that the APs are not economically or physically displaced before compensation is paid and before project land clearance, pegging or civil activity can begin. For example, with regard to agricultural land, it is not only essential that replacement land is provided before construction can begin, but care should also be given to making it available before the start of the planting season where feasible. However, in case of a missed crop cycle, the DP will receive a compensation value

9.3 Commencement of Civil works

The screening process must ensure that RPs contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works in compliance with this policy. The timing mechanism of these measures would ensure that no individual or affected household would be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are

prepared and provided for to the individual or homestead affected. Once the RP is approved by the PMU, the RP should be sent to the World Bank for final review, clearance and approval.

The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of this RF including payment of compensation of land taken, crops, and livelihood assistance and redress of community concerns. Public consultation and disclosure of information will run intermittently throughout the whole project duration. RP completion audit will be conducted after completion of RP implementation. The screening process must ensure that RPs contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works in compliance with this policy. The timing mechanism of these measures would ensure that no individual or affected household would be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or homestead affected. Compensation will be paid to individual APs only after a written consent of the APs, including both husband and wife.

The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, the award of contracts, and release of cleared COI sections to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling, and assistance to APs so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before the commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation. The bid documents will specify the extent of unencumbered land to be handed over at the time of commencement of works and subsequent milestones and this will be strictly followed to ensure that land is provided on a timely basis to the contractors and also plan the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement in line with procurement and civil work timetable.

10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

10.1 Rationale for GRM

The project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address the concerns and grievances of project affected persons and other stakeholders. This mechanism will receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns or grievance of people who believe they are adversely affected by the Project or the people who believe that their interest are at risk due to the Project including construction and operations activities. There is also provision for protection of complainants from retaliation and the right to remain anonymous, if requested, to receive and facilitate resolution of the AP's concerns and grievances regarding the project's social, resettlement and environment performance.

10.2 Project Level GRM

Each IA will establish a GRM to address grievance and complaints related to EDEIP. The Project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up for all subprojects under EDEIP to address grievances arising from social, LAR and environmental impacts. This section determines the structure, roles and functions of the GRM, through which grievances can be addressed in each subproject. These will be further specified in each subproject E&S management instrument.

10.3 Aims and Objectives of GRM

The GRM in each IA will aim to investigate grievances received from the APs and other stakeholders and provide a timely, transparent and fair resolution to voice and resolve environmental and social concerns and grievances linked to the project. The specific objectives of the GRM are to:

- provide an avenue to APs and other stakeholders the opportunity to raise concerns, complaints and grievances with a clear process using several uptake channels, locations and modes;
- facilitate and arrive at mutually agreed solutions satisfactory to both the Project and the APs, and to resolve any grievances locally, in consultation with the aggrieved parties;
- help in the smooth implementation of the E&S management measures and, particularly to cut down on lengthy litigation processes and prevent delays in project implementation; and
- ensure that concerns and grievances are handled in a fair and transparent manner, in line with provincial laws and regulations, and WB's applicable standards.

10.4 Nature of Complaints to be redressed

Problems to be addressed by a GRM during the planning or implementation of subproject E&S management instruments can be complaints about (i) project alignment and requests to avoid specific affected assets, (ii) omission of impacts and some APs in a census, (iii) impact assessment and valuation of losses, (iv) disbursement of compensation relative to entitlements stipulated in a RP, (v) disputes about ownership of affected assets apportionment of compensation with payment delay issues, (vi) delays in payment of relocation and rehabilitation costs and design and completion of relocation sites/facilities, (vii) the adequacy and appropriateness of income restoration measures. (ix) any concerns related to environmental issues during construction like generation of dust, noise, blockage of access and occupational and community health and safety issues. Actions will be

ensured to make the GRM accessible to vulnerable persons, including the poor, elderly, handicapped, female heads of households, as well as women and minorities in general. Each sub-project E&S management instrument will indicate specific mechanisms to ensure accessibility for specific groups of APs.

10.5 Structure of GRM for DISCOs

In each DISCO, the GRM will be set up with a three-tiered structure; one at local, PMU and DISCO levels enabling immediate local responses to grievances and higher-level review addressing more difficult cases not resolved at the local level. To ensure that all geographic reaches and relevant administrative units involved in the project are covered, the GRM will set up (i) a local mechanism in each affected village with grievance redress focal points; (ii) a grievance redress committee (GRC) at PMU levels, as applicable and useful and (iii) a tier at DISCO level.

In accordance with the above, adequate GRM will be available for APs having grievances regarding any decision, practice or activity arising from land or asset assessment, acquisition, compensation, resettlement or rehabilitation, environmental and occupational and community health and safety issues or related matters. For issues related to LARR, APs will be fully informed of their rights under the statutes, i.e., Land Acquisition Act 1894, and World Bank standards on Involuntary Resettlement and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during disclosure of LAA notifications and other LAR information including summary of draft RPs, consultations throughout RP preparation and implementation, surveys, and at the time of compensation.

The Project will be proactive in preventing grievances to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be done through careful subproject design and implementation related to environment and resettlement issues, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the community, the PMU, the LAC and concerned departments in general. For this purpose, the PMU will ensure timely establishment of multi-tiered grievance redress system at village level, Project level and DISCO level.

A three-tier GRM will provide a time-bound, early, transparent and fair resolution for APs' and other stakeholders' grievances regarding E&S management of each subproject. 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 will be developed to receive the complaints. If the complaint cannot be resolved at these three tiers, the complaint will have a choice to lodge his/her complaint at the related court of law. GRM will not, at any stage, bar access of APs to the court of law. The GRM for the project is outlined below.

First Tier of GRM. The first tier of GRM will be established at the field level and will offer the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances at the local level. ESU will facilitate formation of a APCs in each village/settlement and publicize GRM. Local level Grievance Redress will be led by the ESU Manager, with inputs and support from Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) and other relevant staff of Revenue Department (when resettlement activities are in progress), contractors' representatives, consultants' representatives, representatives of other relevant departments, and members from the APC. At this tier, the designated E&S staff of PMU site office will make attempt to resolve the complaints within two to 10 working days, depending on the nature of grievance. The ESU Manager will share the proceedings informally to reach an amicable settlement between the parties within 10 days of receiving a complaint (verbally or in writing) from an affected person or his/her representative. The proceeding will be recorded in writing, and copies will be provided to the parties involved. Grievances will be documented with personal details (name,

address, date of complaint, and nature of the complaint) will be included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned to each complaint/grievance. Should the grievance remain unresolved or the AP is not satisfied with the decision, the grievance can be lodged with the project level grievance redress committee, led by the head of PMU.

Second Tier of GRM. The E&S staff in PMU will refer the unresolved issues or grievances (with written documentation) to the second tier of GRM, the PMU level GRC. The PMU level GRC will be established by each DISCO and will consist of the following persons: (i) the head of PMU will act as head of the GRC; (ii) a representative from DISCO senior management; (iii) Manager/Deputy Manager of ESU; (iv) representative of DC office (where relevant); (v) representative of PIC/CSC; (vi) Chief Resident Engineer of the CSC (on-call); (vii) representative of relevant government offices (on-call); and (viii) two to three representatives of APC (on-call). A hearing can be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the AP(s) can present details of his/her/their concern/grievance. The GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed but not less than on quarterly basis. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 25 working days, depending on the nature of the grievance.

Third Tier of GRM: In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the second tier GRC or if complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of GRC, the affected people can seek alternative redress through the CEO or Board of Directors of DISCOs, district administration, the Secretary Energy and Power Department or higher-level administrative authorities, the Pakistan Citizen Portal or the court of law, as appropriate.

10.6 Structure of GRM for Ministry of Energy

For general complaints MoE has a complaint cell and provides an online option to file available on its website: <http://www.mowp.gov.pk/frmDetails.aspx>. The MoE will also nominate a focal point in the PIU to manage the complaint mechanism under EDEIP.

Further, the Pakistan Citizens Portal may also be used to file a grievance in instances where the public is not aware of an alternate grievance recourse mechanism. Headed by the Prime Minister's Performance Delivery Unit (PMDU), Pakistan Citizen's Portal is an online integrated GRM which connects all government organizations at the federal and provincial level through a mobile application. Available on both Android and iOS, PCP is used for lodging complaints against any government department or functionary, seeking guidance/information regarding government procedures and to provide suggestions to the government for the resolution of any issue pertaining to the interest of the general public. User Guidelines Manual for PCP is available in both Urdu and English. As of 1 November 2021, the PCP had 3019275 million registered users in the country. A total of 281,4630 complaints were registered and 2664254 complaints were resolved. Despite being a robust GRM, PCP's utility to the project's disadvantaged and vulnerable stakeholders is limited due to low female coverage and because of it being a mobile app-based platform which cannot be accessed by persons with no access to mobile phones, with low ICT literacy, or those living in areas with no network connectivity.

Under EDEIP, the GRM process will commence with public communication, i.e., when citizens will be informed about existing mechanisms where they can register their grievances. Methods of how to register grievances and expectations from the process will also be communicated. Information dissemination about the GRM process will be undertaken through various means. These means include but are not restricted to:

- Leaflets, brochures posters and printed material available at the respective DISCO offices (head office and district offices) and to be distributed during consultation sessions, as well as through face-to-face communication in the early implementation phase;
- Social media such as Facebook;
- Websites of MoE, HESCO, MEPCO and PESCO

The accessibility of the GRM to lesser-educated and disabled citizens needs to be ensured. It needs to be widely circulated via dedicated media campaigns using print, electronic, and social media, so that citizens and organizations in the project areas are aware of this facility and can avail it for addressing their issues and complaints. Details on response and frequency of communication with the complainant, complaint handling time and resolution process will be provided in the updated SEP to be prepared 90 days from the project effectiveness date.

As detailed in the project LMP, a GRM will have provisions for confidentially receiving grievances related to SEA/SH. Further details of the GRM will be provided in the SEA/SH Risk Mitigation Action Plan which will be developed for EDEIP as a part of E&S management plans to be prepared during implementation. All SEA/SH related complaints, with the survivor's consent, will be referenced to the project identified service provider who will further manage the case in a survivor centric approach and will report back to the project GBV GRM once the case is solved.

10.7 Grievance Records and Documentation

Each IA will nominate a GRM Focal Point to manage a grievance database to keep a record of all grievances received. The database will contain the name of the individual or organization lodging a grievance; the date and nature of the grievance; any follow-up actions taken; the solutions and corrective actions implemented by HESCO or other relevant party; the final result; and how and when this decision was communicated to the complainant.

10.8 Monitoring and Review

It is critical to monitor the effectiveness of the comment response and, grievance mechanism. Appropriate measures/KPIs for this include monthly reporting on the number of grievances received, resolved and outstanding. This will be undertaken by the GRM focal point. As part of the annual review/report, analyzing the trends and time taken for grievance resolution will help to evaluate the efficacy of the comment response and, grievance mechanism. As part of stakeholder engagement and consultation, involving the views of the stakeholders for whom the Comment Response and, Grievance Mechanism is designed in this monitoring and review, will help to improve effectiveness and stakeholder buy-in.

11. ARRANGMENT FOR FUNDING RESETTLEMENTS

11.1 Preparation and Review of Cost estimates to Implement RF

At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the likely number of people who may be affected. This is because the technical designs and details have not yet been developed and the resettlement impacts have not yet been fully identified. The specific impacts and compensation amounts will be determined during the detailed design stage as part of the preparation of the RP. Each RP will include a budget that will cover resettlement activities including compensation cost for affected assets, cost of consultation and outreach, costs related to restoration of livelihoods and assistance, administrative costs, and provide for contingencies.

The budget for resettlement and compensation for each RP will be determined through a preliminary valuation and baseline socio-economic study. Information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of APs and other available demographic data will facilitate the preparation of a detailed RP. The RP will have a detailed and accurate budget for resettlement and compensation following review and assessment of the socio-economic data. Other related costs, such as surveying, planning, consultancy, supervision, miscellaneous entitlements and monitoring will be estimated. In addition, if required, provisions for training of IAs staff in aspects of RP preparation, implementation and monitoring will be included in the budget. More specifically, each RP will include a detailed budget, which will provide costs of the following:

- Compensation may include, for example: costs for land, structures, crops; restoring structures; community structures and services.
- Relocation costs may include, for example: costs of resettling APs, administrative costs of resettling APs.
- Income restoration costs may include, for example: temporary income support for APs.
- Administrative costs may include, for example: staff costs, training and capacity building costs, monitoring and evaluation.

In addition, the estimated cost of mitigation and enhancement measures by RP for towers, sub-station and some structures implementation will be included in the RP budget as well as cost for land to be acquired for suspension towers, compensation for land use restriction of ROW, crop loss in ROW, community support program in terms of benefit sharing. These costs are included in SIA for the budgetary purpose. The major cost items under social safeguard programs include mainly the followings.

- Compensation for private properties viz land and structures
- Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Livelihood assistances
- Community infrastructure supports (schools, mosques, health posts)
- Community awareness programs (project information, health and safety measures)
- Support for gender and vulnerable groups

IAs will manage both the financial inputs as well as the additional managerial and technical expertise required to complete subprojects, or outsource services as required. In addition, IAs will: (i) maintain overall responsibility for the ROW acquisition or land taking process and manage any associated resettlement/relocation of APs; (ii) ensure the guiding principles in this RF are adhered to; (iii) ensure

maximum participation of the APs in planning their own resettlement and post-resettlement; (iv) obtain access to funding from IAs to finance the implementation of resettlement; (v) accept responsibility for delivering compensation payment to APs and responsibility for other resettlement-related costs; and, (vi) ensure M&E of the RP and undertake appropriate remedial actions so as to effectively deal with grievances.

11.2 Flow of Funds for RP implementation

The allocation and provision of the financial resource is responsibility of each IA for affective management of project resettlement requirements including clearance of ROW land free from encumbrances, payment of compensation for acquired assets, entitled relocation and resettlement costs and implementation of income restoration measures etc. Hence, compensation, assistance, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood will be considered as an integral component of project costs and will be accordingly estimated and included in the project PC-1 to ensure adequate funds are made available.

IAs will allocate sufficient funds IR management and release these based on finalized PC-I including IR costs for the subprojects to be executed under the Project. The IAs will transfer the funds for all land acquisition costs of a subproject to the district treasury department for acquisition of land and assets as per estimated demands by LAC and PMU account for delivery of R&R and income restoration costs and other entitled allowances not covered under applicable LAA procedures in provinces. Timely funding for acquired asset and resettlement and rehabilitation costs as budgeted in the subproject RPs will assist PMU in timely completion of LAR activities, taking possession of the acquired assets and ROW and handing over the ROWs land, free from encumbrances, for commencement of project civil works.

The resettlement funds received by IAs under EDEIP will be deposited by IAs into a designated project account. From this account, payments will be made after review and approval of the project expenditure by responsible officers within IAs.

As part of the on-going progress reporting exercise, the PMU will be required to submit to the WB details of the RP implementation and compensation status as it relates to the resettlement aspects of the project. To enable accurate implementation status reporting, IAs will monitor all aspects related to RP implementation and if need be, revise the budget to ensure smooth implementation. Should it become necessary to revise the budget, the revised budget will be shared with the Bank along with evidence that the funding for any resettlement planned for that year has exhausted.

11.3 Contingency Arrangements

In order to ensure that the compensation and resettlement component will be implemented smoothly, all efforts will be made to develop realistic cost estimates during the preparation of the RP. It is accepted that not all eventualities will be foreseen and a contingency of 10-20% of the total budget shall be included in the budget estimates.

12. MECHANISMS of CONSULTATION AND APs PARTICIPATION

12.1 Introduction

The involvement of APs and other stakeholders in planning, implementation and monitoring is critical. During planning, Initial resistance to the idea of involuntary resettlement is to be expected. To obtain cooperation, participation, and feedback, the APs will be systematically informed and consulted during preparation of the resettlement plans about their options and rights. Particular attention must be given to vulnerable groups such as vulnerable and marginalized groups, minorities, the landless, and women to ensure that they are represented adequately in such arrangements. A comprehensive process of free, prior, and informed consultations will be completed for all APs.

The APs will participate throughout the various stages of the implementation of the RP. To ensure that information about the Project, entitlements, compensation and rehabilitation options and grievance mechanisms are in place, a non-technical summary in the form of information brochure will be prepared and will be translated into national language in Urdu and wherever possible into local languages. The draft brochure should be written in way that is easily understood by the affected communities and includes: (i) Objectives of the Project; (ii) Project policies on entitlement and compensation; (iii) Mitigation and enhancement measures; (iv) Project schedule and activities; (v) Grievance redressal; (vi) Monitoring; and (vii) Importance of ongoing community participation. Copies will also be available at concerned IAs offices and local administrative authorities.

12.2 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder Engagement is the integral part of resettlement planning and RP preparation and implementation for each subproject under the EDEIP. A separate document (SEP) has been prepared for EDEIP. The IAs will devise and implement a comprehensive consultation and information disclosure strategy to ensure the stakeholders who are directly or indirectly involved in the project including APs, marginalized/vulnerable beneficiary groups, government officials and civil society for each and every subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impact are meaningfully consulted in LAR process.

Stakeholder engagement will be an ongoing process that: (i) begin 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 in manner readily accessible and understandable to affected people; (iii) enables to document and address the concerns of stakeholders including APs; iv) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion and 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 APs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultation will be carried out in a manner commensurate with social fabric of the project area and the impacts on affected communities.

12.3 Consultations during Covid-19 Spread

A meaningful consultation is a two-way dialogue rather than a one-way dissemination of information; it is a process rather than standalone events, and it involves people in affected communities and other relevant stakeholders. Traditionally, consultations are held face to face in the community where the subprojects will be implemented. Under current circumstances, however, large gatherings may not be feasible. The COVID-19 crisis presents IAs with an opportunity to reinvent their community engagement and consultations strategy for years to come. This means

re-examining strategy. While the social distancing requirements may mean that face-to-face meetings are not an option, communities still expect to have a say in the planning and delivery of projects that affect them. In order engage communities without meeting face to face to hold successful virtual consultations, the following steps will be considered.

Under conditions of a COVID 19 outbreak a common approach to stakeholder engagement where large gathering of the public is encouraged will need to change. There are numerous alternatives, but the key criteria for stakeholder engagement remains the same, and that is meaningful dialogue with project effected people with attention given to the most vulnerable. Every alternative must still include what feedback and suggestions were provided by stakeholders. Some suggestions for community engagement and consultations during a COVID-19 outbreak are listed below:

- Avoid public gatherings (taking into account national restrictions), including public hearings, workshops and community meetings;
- If smaller meetings are permitted, conduct consultations in small-group sessions of no more than 10 people, such as focus group meetings in an outside area which chairs place to meters apart;
- If in person meetings are not permitted, make efforts to conduct meetings through online channels, including WebEx, zoom and skype;
- Try social media and online channels to share activity information. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chatgroups appropriate for the purpose;
- Employ traditional channels of communications (dedicated phonedlines, and mail) if a stakeholder does to do not have access to online channels or does not use them frequently;
- Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators, or direct calling by the project team.
- Communication and engagement activities under this Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) will also follow the publication from the WHO “Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) readiness and response to the 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)” which will guide messaging about the COVID -19 preparedness and response measures under the CERC and gives broader guidance and checklists for national level communication during different phases of a disease outbreak.

12.4 RP disclosure and information dissemination

The consultation and information disclosure process will continue throughout subproject implementation period and the PMU staff will retain a close liaison with the APs and other stakeholders. The consultation meetings with all stakeholders will be recorded and documented comprehensively, including signed attendance lists, photographs and minutes of the key issues addressed and agreements reached, observations made in the field, and outstanding issues in need of being addressed. The consultations will be documented in the RPs with consultation records appended. This information will be updated for each RP update and will also be continued in the monitoring reports.

Any corrective action plan (CAP), if required, prepared during the project implementation and the Social Monitoring Reports about RP implementation and social safeguards management for each tranche project will be disclosed to the APs and on IAs and World Bank 's website.

Table 5: Consultation and Information Disclosure

Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcome
During RP preparation			
Social impacts assessment	Affected households (AHs), APs and local community, Design consultants, IAs project staff and relevant officials of revenue department	Individual meetings, focus group discussions	Stakeholders including APs informed on project impacts. APs concerns recorded and mitigated.
Census, socio-economic survey and announcement of cut-off date	AHs, APs and local communities, IAs project staff, Local land revenue and other relevant government departments	Quantitative survey, and key informant interviews, Individual meeting, FGDs and walk-through surveys	AHs/APs profile and concerns and suggestions recorded. Cut-of date disclosed and explained.
DMS and Asset Valuation	Affected households and APs, LAR consultants and IAs project staff, Local land revenue and other relevant government departments, Real estate agents and property appraisers, Local notables and communities.	Individual meetings, focus group discussions and key informant interviews	Impacts and asset valuation explained to the APs.
Consultation meetings on (draft) final RP.	DHs/APs, local communities, IAs Design and LAR staff and design consultants, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris, relevant local government departments, CBOs and CSOs.	Formal RP disclosure meeting/workshop	The RP provisions disclosed and documented.
During RP implementation			
Disclosure of RP	AHs/APs, local communities, IAs Project and LAR staff, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris including other	Disclosure through websites, by placing hard copies of at accessible places in project corridor and through	The RP uploaded on World Bank and EA websites, The APs and other stakeholders

	relevant local government departments, CBOs and CSOs.	disseminating translated (Urdu) summary of RP to DHs/APs.	informed on RP provisions.
Grievance redress mechanism established and functional	APs, Local Communities, IAs project engineering and land staff, supervision consultants and civil work contractors, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris including other relevant local government departments etc.	Individual meetings focus group discussions and by disseminating GRM related information through leaflets, brochures and installing hoardings in the project corridor.	APs fully aware and accessing project based GRM to address their concerns.
RP implementation arrangement and timelines	APs, Local Communities, IAs project land staff, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Patwaris etc. supervision consultants and civil work contractors,	Individual meetings focus group discussions, By delivering compensation payment notices in the project corridor.	APs compensation claims processed and paid.
RP Monitoring			
RP monitoring	IAs project land staff, internal and external monitors, APs, and Local Communities, and IAs and World Bank.	Individual meetings, Key informant interviews FGDs and disclosure of monitoring results/reports on web.	RP implementation progress assessed and monitoring reports disclosed to APs and through web.

12.5 Stakeholder Consultations during Project Preparation

Stakeholder consultations were an integral part of the RF preparation and were carried out consistent with applicable World Bank principles¹² when there are constraints on conducting public meetings (COVID-19 restrictions). Consultations started as early as with the Project stakeholders were undertaken during the December 2020 and November 2021 virtually, due to movement limitation. Consultations were carried out in KP, Southern Punjab and Sindh provinces with relevant institutions and government departments/agencies, CSO, experts, and beneficiaries, for identification and assessment of environmental and social impacts, and to recommend measures to improve environmental and social management capacity based on their comments, and suggestions.

¹² World Bank's Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in World Bank-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings (COVID-19 restrictions).

Discussions and meetings were held with the MoE/PD over the past few months to design Component 4 and support PD to implement power sector reforms that started under PACE1. Meetings were held with Secretary Power and other officials including Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary of the MoE as well as officials of relevant entities including CPPA-G, PPIB and PPMC. On November 2, 2021 a meeting was held with a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Energy to discuss the project scope, environmental and social risks, possible impacts and mitigation measures. Institutional arrangements and GRM procedures under EDEIP were also discussed. The proposed activities are in line with National Electricity Policy 2021 to support MoE fulfil its policy mandate under the National Electricity Policy 2021 and implement power sector reforms focusing on two priority areas of the government. These are: a) supporting governance and institutional reforms; and b) supporting transition to wholesale electricity market through commencement of the Competitive Trading Bilateral Contract Market (CTBCM).

Stakeholders' concerns, feedback and suggestions were documented and were assured that mitigation measure will be proposed to the extent possible. The feedback in terms of concerns and proposed mitigation measures received from stakeholders were clustered separately related with each IA targeted area. For details, please refer to **Annex 5** of for the list and types of stakeholders and their feedback on the project. The consultations carried out by the IAs during the project preparation are summarized in **Table 7**.

Table 6: Summary of Consultations with Key Stakeholders

Summary of Consultative Workshop by HESCO

Stakeholders Suggestions	Comments and HESCO's Response
With reference to environment and social commitment plan, can you please tell us which plan do you have which will be implemented at gross root level to minimize the environmental risks?	Environmental and Social Management Framework and environmental and social management plans will be prepared and implemented.
The environmental and social risks identified are: the impact on crops, livestock, on overall environment, and impact on communities. A detailed environmental and social assessment should be carried out before launching the project. The communities which will be affected by the project should be involved in the project.	Environmental impact assessment study which will be submitted to the provincial environmental regulatory agency and World Bank for approval shall cover the aspects like population in the right of way, relocation, birds and wildlife sanctuaries. We do not disturb environment such as if there is a wetland, we do not erect tower in that location. It is our principle and we find alternate location. Your suggestions and points are valid and will be taken care in the report.
Will documents like environmental and social risk management framework will be implemented later in true letter and spirit? The history tells us that HESCO has not put in place an effective grievance redressal system for its customers. As per standards of the World Bank, how would the grievance	As far as the project is concerned, we conducted this workshop to get feedback from the participants. We established the grievance redressal committee at HESCO level in which members from the communities and local management were part of the committee. For this project, a three-tier grievance redressal mechanism

<p>mechanism be put in place to address the grievances of its customers.</p>	<p>has been designed to provide a time bound, early, transparent and fair resolution for affected persons and other stakeholder's grievances regarding environmental and social management of each sub project.</p>
<p>HESCO has to take care of their organizational staff who will try to send wrong messages to the community through the community as HESCO is going to engage with some communities first time on this project. It is a big risk and should be taken care during the implementation of the project.</p>	<p>HESCO will ensure that only the authorized person will conduct the consultations with the affected communities and ensure that the message to the communities should be clear and easily understandable.</p>
<p>Depute or identify focal persons at the cluster level or colonial level who should bring the grievances of the community/customers to HESCO and at central level and those grievances should be timely addressed in a dignified manner. It is learnt whoever comes at your grievances desk they are merely addressed. If you appoint citizens or your customers as focal persons of grievances that may effectively address the customers concerns.</p>	<p>A three-tier GRM has been designed to provide a time-bound, early, transparent and fair resolution for APs' and other stakeholders' grievances regarding E&S management of each subproject. 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 will be developed to receive the complaints. If the complaint cannot be resolved at these three tiers, the complainant will have a choice to lodge his/her complaint at the related court of law. Currently in HESCO, there are different systems in place. We are available for the public on 24 hr. basis. Every sub division has complaint centre. Similarly, at division level, sector level and headquarter level also has complaint centres. If the complaint of a person is not resolved and he again contacts us we resolve the complaint from the headquarter. System is already in place but due to unawareness, all people did not know about it. We have advertised the complaint numbers of HESCO in newspapers.</p>
<p>HESCO should have one desk or counter in its office or regional centres where the customers/consumers note down their grievances and those grievances must be addressed.</p>	<p>PMU will discuss with management and decide how to proceed.</p>
<p>There is provision of grievance redressal committee in your social and environmental impacts framework documents. That committee should be actively engaged and they should regularly meet. The</p>	<p>It will be addressed during the implementation of the project</p>

departments face different consequences during implementation of project due to weak GRC. This should be taken care during implementation of project.	
A survey to identify environmental and social risks related to HESCO operations should be conducted in the areas where the project is going to be implemented so that those risks should be covered in the project	Environmental and social studies will be conducted in the project areas and environmental and social management plans will be prepared to address the E&S risks during the implementation stage of the project.
How will we ensure the strong input from the stakeholders at the gross root level? How can we ensure strong coordination between stakeholders and gross root level communities?	We have noted all your suggestions and will address them in the environmental and social safeguard documents.
To mitigate environmental and social risks, the safety sign boards and direction lines can be installed and awareness can be provided to communities about the hazards associated with the transmission lines.	The system which is existing is 40-50 years old and new system will be updated one. All the safety measures will be kept in considerations during the erection of towers, transmission lines and upgradation of grid stations.
When we talk about new construction, can we say that there will be difference in construction activities in rural and urban areas. Will the transmission line go underground in urban areas?	No. We do not have an underground system. All the existing systems are overhead. The clearance from the ground will be done in a proper manner with safety protocols.
Can you please tell us under which circumstances this environmental impact assessment is being planned away? Is it under PEPA 1997 or under Sindh Environmental Protection Act 2014? Under section 17 of SEPA2014, if a project is launched in Sindh, the professionals of Sindh EPA and academic institutions should be taken in consideration for carrying out this exercise and other condition is of WB.	<p>This consultation which HESCO is conducting is in response to the requirements of the Provincial Act as well as the WB requirement. HESCO conducted the consultations earlier and will keep on doing so in future as and when needed in response to provincial law and WB requirements. The HESCO plans to conduct environmental and social assessment in response to provincial act as well as the WB requirement. This consultation is part of the process. The project and HESCO is going to meet the requirements of provincial law as well as the WB.</p> <p>The stakeholder engagement plan will be prepared for the project which will not only report on consultations carried out so far but will also give a road map for future consultations during different phases of the project.</p>
What is the level of understanding of the community about environmental and social risks? The technical terms need to be	HESCO will ensure that the consultations with the communities would be meaningful

<p>presented in a very simple form to the community. The questions during focus group discussion should be based on level of understanding of the community. There will be housing, forestry, and industries in the areas of operation of HESCO. All the issues need to be discussed separately with the community and in easy language.</p>	<p>and all the environmental and social issues will be discussed in easy language.</p>
<p>There are some serious issues which need to be taken care during the project. If they are not addressed in the beginning, then many problems related to health and safety, environment and social will erupt. Educational institutions can have meetings with HESCO as and when required and also can offer their services for baseline studies and impact assessment for the project.</p>	<p>HESCO will consider this suggestion</p>
<p>If you need any help, Institute of Environmental Engineering Mehran University is open for you to provide services. We have capacity/facility of analysis of water. All kind of analysis could be done here. If there will be any issue of solid waste management and consultations, we can provide our services to guide the project teams.</p>	<p>This is very much appreciated and valuable. The project and HESCO will try its best to utilize available facility and available expertise of your institution.</p>
<p>SIDA is extensively engaged with the communities and can provide you services in the areas where your activities will be carried out. You will not be able to establish a large social setup. We are already registered government organization and we will help you in implementation.</p>	<p>The HESCO's environmental and social cell will coordinate with SIDA and should seek their help if required.</p>
<p>There should be a centralized system in HESCO where all information should be available. The benefit of it will be that the recoveries, losses and maintenance challenges will be solved. If you will include GIS component (mapping) in it, then it will be easy to identify losses in a specific area by marking it on a map.</p>	<p>Your suggestion is very valid.</p>
<p>There are different tools available to engage with the community. For example, arrange orientation workshop, focus group discussion, seminars, and conferences. Sustainable Actions to Access Financial Capital Opportunities (SAFCO) Support Foundation can help the project in organizing consultations in the areas where the organization is working.</p>	<p>HESCO shall consider this suggestion</p>

It is a suggestion that the stakeholder forum should be formed. SIDA can share the document with HESCO which explains that how the communities and stakeholders were engaged by SIDA.	We will review the SIDA Consultation document and consider the recommendations that can be adopted as a good practice.
SAFCO Support Foundation suggested that the HESCO should call an introductory meeting of the institutions/NGOs working in the target area of HESCO. In this way, HESCO will be able to know about their areas of work and level of expertise and will engage them in future based on their expertise. They will be able to know about their issues of those areas	We have noted your suggestion. The consultations with the stakeholders will continue through the project life to ensure stakeholder feedback is collected and relevant recommendations are considered.
Development of an application which should contain data of different stages of the project would be useful.	This will be discussed with the management for the development of the overall project database.
WAPDA and Irrigation departments are engineering organizations. The training should be provided to engineering staff on environmental and social aspects. It will help them in understanding the importance of environmental and social aspects.	A training program for the staff has been included in the ESMF and will be implemented by the project.
Mehran University of Engineering and Technology has capacity to provide trainings in the field of health and safety and can offer services to HESCO	HESCO shall consider this option
Go towards digitization of data.	
Trainings should be arranged on environmental and social practices with special focus on risk management.	A training program is proposed in the ESMF
Can you please share the environmental impact assessment and ESMP of the project? What will be the mechanism of addressing persistent non compliances by the contractor?	We are in the process of preparing these documents and when completed will be shared with the stakeholders
The establishment of a working group on environmental and social framework will be helpful. The project should identify most relevant departments which could contribute on environmental and social aspects.	HESCO shall consider this suggestion
A Grievance redress committee will be developed for this project. A similar type of committee was developed for SIDA. We can share those documents which explained the	HESCO will consider this information if it is shared with the project PMU.

formation and working of committee with the HESCO	
Roshan Pakistan app like system should be introduced. HESCO should develop such app and it should be user friendly.	We have noted this suggestion

Summary of Consultative Workshop by MEPCO

Stakeholders Comments and Suggestions	Stakeholders Comments and Suggestions
The environmental and social impacts of the project need to be considered on vegetation/trees, impact on settlements, on cultural heritage and other things which will come in the right of way of the line. If there are existing trees/plantation, how many numbers of trees/plants we can protect, how many numbers of trees will be replanted and what will be impact on health of local people and on the environment.	We shall incorporate these suggestions in the environmental and social management assessments being prepared for the project.
Whenever there will be construction of new transmission lines and new grid stations, there will be positive social impacts on the local people. People will be financially strong. New job opportunities will be created. New factories can be established with the reliable and continuous power transmission and people of the areas will get more jobs and earn livelihood. There will be improvement in agriculture. The areas where canal water is not available people can install new tube wells with this power and can irrigate their fields. The electromagnetic field is harmful for birds and plants and it is also harmful for human health. These are reported in various studies. There are negative impacts of these Transmission lines which include depression, aesthetic harm, noise and danger for air traffic.	We are thankful that you highlighted both positive and negative impacts of the project. The project will comply with the World Bank Group environmental health and safety guidelines/WHO recognized standards on electric and magnetic fields through design considerations
You will develop the grid station and the transmission line which will pass through the land, is there any legal mechanism that will be followed by MEPCO for land acquisition or payment of compensation?	Regarding land, MEPCO tries to construct grid station on the government land. The government land is transferred to the department through a system by the board of revenue. We do not acquire the land for erection of tower or transmission line route. As per our policy, only compensation of losses is

	<p>paid to the affectees. There are 10 standards of the WB and standard 5 deals the land acquisition, compensation payment and restrictions on land use. Under standard 5, there is compensation for the land which is under the tower even if it is not acquired. The losses in the form of crop or restrictions will also be paid/compensated. The engagement of the WB with MEPCO is based on the understanding that the compensation will be paid of the transmission line towers and losses. It is a requirement of WB that the compensation payment process will be completed before the start of any civil works at site.</p>
<p>These days the focus of the government is to produce electricity from solar. The people who are producing electricity from solar and that is included in the grid through reverse metering system. Is there any mechanism in MEPCO to give incentive or promotion to such producers or community?</p>	<p>There is an already established mechanism in the department to purchase electricity from the community which is produced through solar system.</p>
<p>Is it compulsory that the constructions will be carried out at the sites which are specified in this workshop or have you considered alternate sites as well? In some cases, the sites are located in areas which are very busy or commercial and their negative impacts override positive impacts. Please consider option of alternate site selection.</p>	<p>These sites are only the identified ones and not compulsory. That site is selected where minimum environmental and social issues are involved. The selection process is carried out by a committee of eight people. People from different allied sections are included in the committee. Two to three alternative sites are studied and the most feasible one is selected. The sites which we are selecting should be away from the population and should have an independent entry and exit. The grid sites should be near the already passing transmission line. Our grid station sites are within 500-1000 m of the line. Only at one site this distance is more.</p>
<p>Please consider the electromagnetic impacts and address those impacts.</p>	<p>It will be considered during the environmental and social assessment studies.</p>
<p>It is mentioned that the trees will be cut and new trees will be planted in other areas. When one mature tree is cut down that absorb the 48 pounds of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and new planted tree takes time to absorb carbon dioxide. It is a good initiative but there should be other ways to protect the flora of the area which will be impacted by the transmission lines.</p>	<p>The clearance of trees and structures under the transmission line is necessary and cannot be avoided. The ROW (i.e.,30 m) should be clear from vegetation. We cannot replant tree under the transmission line and other areas are selected for that purpose. The type of tree is selected keeping in the view the area. we are aware of this issue and exploring to plant the new trees. A tree plantation plan for the project will be prepared and will ensure that the plantation ratio should be from 1:5 to 1:15 normally. The number of replanted saplings is</p>

	more. We will ensure that the sapling should be planted before the cutting of the tree so that there should not be more imbalance in carbon sequestration.
With the transmission efficiency, if we focus on solar power then we could reduce the tree cutting and it will be environment friendly. The developed countries are also adopting solar power now a days	The transmission lines would be required in any case whether the power comes from hydro, solar or wind. The basic infrastructure is critically required.
The areas from where the transmission line passes, the value of land is reduced underneath these transmission line. You did not acquire that land and only compensation for crop losses is paid. The permanent value of land is reduced. There should be policy to compensate land owners as the value of land is reducing permanently	We agree that the value of the land which is under the transmission line, its value is decreased, whereas in other projects, like roads the value of land is increased. The process/system is now changing. This will be addressed in the RF.
For plantation of new trees, if you engage community then it will be successful. The community will look after the trees. If there is any such policy please explain.	Regarding tree plantation ownership, we plant trees at the grid station site and maintenance of the trees is made responsibility of the contractor for minimum two years and its cost is included in the BOQ. For plantation in the schools which will be located near the construction sites, we suggest that teachers and students be involved and look at the fruit trees and eat the fruit as well. School management committees should be engaged in this.
The involvement of school children in planting trees will be very helpful.	It is very good suggestion and shall be considered
You know the route of transmission line and know that the trees will be cut from these areas. It is suggested that you involve the community at the beginning and start planting the trees so that when you cut the trees from the route, the replanted trees will be grown and will take their place.	It is very good suggestion and shall be considered
Public consultation is required to resolve the issues of affected people. In tree plantation, involve the district management (DCs) and they will bound the government departments to carry out the plantation. Is there any technique available to reduce the impact of electromagnetic waves?	One solution could be that the underground cables should be installed. It could be a possibility in the near future. However, for this project the transmission lines will be constructed overhead. No other option is currently available in Pakistan.
How can we handle the losses which occur due to the rains and how can we ensure the safety of the houses from where the transmission line passes?	Our safety cell will provide awareness to the people about the electric wires. They should keep distance from TLs in the rainy season.

<p>Few years back, one project started drilling in the riverine belt of Multan area and there was a rumour in the area that this drilling is being carried out for exploration of oil and other minerals. People who were aware of the project, they started purchasing land in that area to earn profit. Similarly, it is known fact that the value of land which is under tower and transmission line is reduced so the people will start selling their land before the start of the project. Is there any strategy/policy by MEPCO to curtail such practices?</p>	<p>We are bound to inform the community about the proposed project. The community should be aware of the development. If we do not consult with the people and provide them information then we are violating guidelines of the EPA and WB. Our transmission lines pass through mostly unpopulated areas and there are no negative impacts on land and land-based assets. The reduction in value of land could be in the commercial areas which are very few.</p>
<p>Sign small ventures with the organizations working in social sector for organizing and conducting consultations with the communities.</p>	<p>This suggestion will be considered.</p>
<p>The labour department suggested that they can help MEPCO in planting trees through the factories. The number of trees to be planted can be assigned to the factories keeping in view the size of factory.</p>	<p>It is good suggestion. MEPCO shall involve labour department during the implementation stage of the project.</p>
<p>Create WhatsApp group of the stakeholders and share your work progress in the group.</p>	<p>It is good suggestion. We shall look into it.</p>
<p>An implementation mechanism will be developed for the project and different departments will be part of it. It is suggested that after finalization of mechanism, MEPCO should provide trainings to the people of those departments.</p>	<p>We shall incorporate this suggestion.</p>
<p>Make a portal of the project and provide awareness to the people. People should use that portal to launch their complaint.</p>	<p>We shall consider this suggestion</p>
<p>All the communities are not educated and cannot use portal. The mechanism should be simple. The project should share a phone number with the communities to launch the complaints.</p>	<p>It is our practice that whenever we go in the field, we share our number with the communities.</p>
<p>The complaints received by MEPCO from communities always remained very common like tripping of unit, load shedding etc.</p> <p>Instead of a centralized grievance redressal system you should form small units in different areas to resolve the grievances of people at the spot. It will be helpful.</p>	<p>We shall consider this suggestion</p>

Summary of Consultative Workshop by PESCO

Stakeholders Comments and Suggestions	PESCO's Response
The environmental impact that you identified included terrestrial habitat alteration, tree cutting and impact on wildlife. Have you done an assessment that how many numbers of trees will be cut and what is program of replantation?	When we cut one tree, we replant three trees. It is our policy. In this project we have selected those location where no tree cutting will be involved.
Are there any excavation activities involved in this project? If yes then how will you dispose the spoil material?	We shall work at the existing facilities of grid stations. The locations where the capacity of transformer is small, we are going to install large capacity transformer or along with that we shall install another transfer. The foundation pads for these transformers are already established. No major new construction or excavation will be involved in this project.
Will you involve third party for monitoring of air and noise pollution during construction phase?	It will be considered during environmental and social impact assessment studies and if there will be any sensitive locations near the construction sites, the project may engage a third party for environmental monitoring. During our consultations with grid station staff and communities living near the grid stations, we asked people about their views regarding noise pollution during work at grid station or during installation of new equipment. They explained that there is no such problem of noise due to construction at the grid station. The working gang was also consulted and they explained that they carry out our activities during off peak hours so that there should be minimum or no disturbance to the communities.
Which hazardous material will be used at this project?	There is no such use of hazardous material in this project. The only hazardous material is only transformer oil. The highly contaminated oil has been excluded/banned from the system and we have included in the bidding document that the mineral oil will be provided for the transformers which will be PCB free. The transformer oil comes in large drums and these drums are reused.
The grid station where the improvements will be done, the old wires will be changed. What is plan for safe disposal of those wires?	The conductors which we are going to replace will be collected from the site and will be brought to the main store. We have a disposal directorate. They do auction of this material and vendors bid for the material.
The electricity bills are going up and availability of electricity is short. There is	We are going to install ABC cable and bare conductor will be replaced. The commercial losses and technical losses will be controlled.

frustration among the masses. Will there be any impact of this project on electricity bills?	There will be an impact on electricity bills as well.
What will be impact of this project on load shedding?	We are going to upgrade the system so that the load shedding could be reduced.
In the hilly areas of Swat there are two hazards which hinder the supply of electricity. One is flood while the other is strong winds. The electric transformers which you have installed near river Swat or in other flood areas, will you also change these transformers in those areas? Have you done any survey in this regard?	We are currently dealing with the large transmission lines (132 kV). The transmission line which you mentioned is 11 kV distribution line. We have a separate directorate to deal with these lines and its issues.
Is there any specific package under this project for education and health institutions? Will there be any provision of dedicated transmission lines to these institutions?	There are formations which are defined as sensitive and are exempted from the load shedding in the areas under PESCO. Only in case of major faults, there will be load shedding. Educational institutes and hospitals are included in those sensitive formations.
The transformers are very heavy how will you transport these transformers to hilly areas like Malakand division and Hazara division where the load capacity of bridges is less?	We construct the grid at those locations where a proper access road would be available. The equipment is very precious and we do not plan activities in location where access is not possible. There is a committee which selects the site for construction of grid station.
Currently you will work on large transmission line, is there any plan to upgrade the small transmission lines which transmit power to villages?	We are also working on feeders and expansion work is also in progress.
During construction activities there will be disruption in power supply. Is there any alternate plan for those areas so that the people should not suffer?	In case of long load shedding, we issue a schedule and share with the public. Our repair and construction activities are normally carried out in off peak hours. We shall arrange alternate transformers for continuous power supply.
In Charsadda, there is load shedding of 10-12 hours. The Bacha Khan University Charsadda is located in a security risk area. Is there any provision of dedicated line for the university in the project?	The feeders of Charsadda area are included in the project. Load shedding shall be controlled with this upgradation. There is no provision of a dedicated line for the Bacha Khan University in the project.
Tree cutting should be avoided. The wildlife is disturbed due to cutting of trees.	We have noted your point and will incorporate it in the relevant safeguard documents
It is explained that trees will be replanted with 1:3. There are forest trees which take years to grow. If we replant two to three trees as an alternate of large grown trees. Will it be a good alternate?	We are going to upgrade existing grids and no tree cutting will be involved in it.

<p>The labor who will be working on the project and expired as a result of an accident during the construction activities. What are provisions in the project for such labor?</p>	<p>The ten standards of WB are above the national law. Labor management procedures will be prepared and all labor issues will be covered in this document. Special clauses in the contract will be added in the contract. The contractor will implement those measures and the DISCO will monitor the implementation.</p>
<p>When the transformer of an area in Lower Dir becomes out of order, the people of community arrange the repair by themselves. There should be mechanism that in case of damage there should be provision of alternate transformer to that community so that there should be no disruption of power.</p>	<p>We have noted your comments.</p>
<p>The themes on which WWF is working, we can provide you technical input on those themes/aspects. We can tell PESCO about the type of trees in different areas of KP, damage on tress, alternate plantation, impact on wildlife and impact of climate change.</p>	<p>We shall coordinate with WWF.</p>
<p>If the project requires an input from WWF, we can provide our input in written form. We can visit the sites and also can conduct meetings.</p>	<p>PESCO will consult with WWF and seek their guidance through the life of the project.</p>
<p>The stakeholders were willing to provide help in areas of disaster management, community engagement and advocacy.</p>	<p>PESCO appreciates this support and will benefit from relevant stakeholder expertise.</p>
<p>The stakeholders were willing to participate in workshops/trainings arranged by the project.</p>	<p>PESCO will arrange trainings and involve stakeholders on environmental and social issues</p>

13. ARRANGEMENT FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

13.1 Context

Monitoring will be the main mechanism to alert the IAs of any delays and problems and will help measure the extent to which the main objectives of the RF have been achieved. This enables the IAs to make timely adjustments in implementation arrangements and take appropriate corrective measures during project implementation. It is, therefore, important that the adequate resources are made available and monitoring is integrated into the project's planning and management processes.

The overall purpose of monitoring is to keep track of the implementation processes and progress, achievement of performance targets fixed in the work plans, learning lessons and taking corrective actions to deal with emerging constraints and issues. The major objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to:

- ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule and the specified timelines are being met;
- assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures are sufficient;
- identify problems or potential issues;
- identify methods and corrective actions to rapidly mitigate any problems;
- ensure that RP objectives are met with and the standards of living of APs are restored or improved;
- collect gender disaggregated information to monitor the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following (a) Review of project information for all APs; (b) consultation and informal interviews with APs; (c) key informant interviews; and, (d) community public meetings.

13.2 Monitoring of RP Implementation

Monitoring aims at correcting implementation methods during the course of the Project, as required, while evaluation is intended at checking whether policies have been complied with and providing lessons learnt for amending strategies and implementation in a longer-term perspective. In order to assess whether these IR goals are met, RPs will indicate parameters to be monitored, timelines for resettlement program, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

13.2.1 Internal Monitoring

RP implementation and safeguards management activities for each subproject will be subject to internal monitoring and evaluation. Regular monitoring of RF implementation activities will be carried out internally by PMU through ESSC. The PMU will provide World Bank with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems related to scope, the subproject's risks and impacts. Internal monitoring of RP implementation progress will assist to identify and resolve the impediments and ensure timely delivery of compensation and resolution of matter of concerns for APs and other stakeholders. The scope of internal monitoring will include: (i) compliance with the agreed policies and procedures for land acquisition; (ii) prompt approval,

allocation and disbursement of compensation payments to APs, including if necessary, supplemental compensation for additional and/or unforeseen losses; and, (iii) remedial actions, as required.

The objectives of internal monitoring will be to:

- verify that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements, has been carried out in accordance with the resettlement policies provided by World Bank standards and guidelines;
- oversee that the RPs are implemented as designed and approved;
- verify that funds for implementation of the RPs are provided by IAs in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are utilized in accordance with the provisions of the RP.

The main internal indicators that will be monitored regularly include:

- i. that entitlements are in accordance with this RF and that the assessment of compensation is carried out in accordance with agreed procedures;
- ii. payment of compensation to the APs under the various categories is made in accordance with the level of compensation described in the RF and RPs;
- iii. public information and public consultation and grievance procedures are followed as described in the RF and RPs;
- iv. relocation and payment of subsistence and shifting allowances are made in a timely manner; and restoration of affected public facilities and infrastructure are completed prior to construction

Internal monitoring will include day to day tracking progress about IR planning and implementation activities including compensation payment progress, consultation and community feedback campaigns launched, resettlement, rehabilitation and income restoration measures implemented, community concerns and grievances recorded and resolved and corrective actions implemented.

The ESSC responsible for supervision and implementation of RPs will prepare quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit these to the World Bank for review and approval. These internal quarterly monitoring reports will also highlight the bottlenecks and recommend ways and means to improve implementation including corrective action plans (CAPs) as relevant CAPs will be disclosed. The IAs through ESSC will be responsible for internal monitoring. The Resettlement Specialist will provide necessary technical assistance in implementing and monitoring the resettlement activities. Quarterly reports will be forwarded to World Bank. All monitoring reports will be translated and disclosed to the APs and IAs' website.

The monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation will ensure monitoring of key indicators on inputs, outputs, project processes and evaluation of impact indicators.

The PMU will be responsible for internal monitoring and share RP implementation progress and periodic monitoring reports with the IAs and the World Bank. The census of APs and inventory of losses will constitute a base line for monitoring of RPs progress and at PMU level, ESSC will manage and maintain updated LAR databases including quantified data on impacted assets with type, census details of the APs and compensation entitlements with payment progress against the entitlements and payable costs to each AP. Potential monitoring indicators from which specific indicators can be developed and refined according to the census and IOL for each subproject are set out in **Table 7** below.

Table 7: Verifiable indicators for internal monitoring

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Institutional set-up and resource allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RP implementation and monitoring institutional set-up in place. • Budgeted RP costs released and placed at disposal LAR implementation entities. • Grievance redress mechanism established and explained to the APs and affected communities. • Coordination initiative implemented and APCs notified for continued consultations and participation of APs in RP implementation and monitoring.
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Relocation and rehabilitation costs and income restoration support provided as per entitlements and schedule. • Social infrastructure and services restored as and where required. • Entitlements against lost business including transitional support to re-establish enterprises delivered. • Income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan.
Restoration of living standard and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected residential structures reconstructed/restored at relocation sites outside ROW limits. • Impacted business structures (shops/stalls) constructed/relocated outside construction limits and business/income activity restored. • Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood restoration and rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs with degree of satisfaction about support received for income restoration. • Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • No of APs (especially vulnerable) provided opportunities in project related employment. • Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income and living standard (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
Consultation and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. • RP disclosure and information dissemination activities implemented and knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons • Community awareness about grievance redresses mechanism and its use.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on grievances recorded and resolved including information dissemination to AHs on the resolution of the grievances. • Information on the implementation of the social preparation phase and implementation of special measures for vulnerable groups.
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held with APs (male and female) to explain RP provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement mechanism. • Assessment about Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. • Number of APs (male female) participated in the meetings. • Number of meetings and consultations held with vulnerable and indigenous people (if any) with number of participants and level of information communicated.
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to pre-project situation: • Changes noticed in patterns of occupation and resource use. • Changes observed in cost of living, income and expenditure patterns. • Changes access level and frequency with respect to social and cultural parameters. • Changes observed for vulnerable groups and IP.

13.2.2 External Monitoring

The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. In case of subproject with significant IR impacts, IAs through PMU will engage the services of an independent monitoring agency (IMA) or consultant, not associated with project implementation, to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation particularly for high and moderate risks projects.

The external monitor will monitor and verify RP implementation progress and assess the achievement of RP objectives and compliance with World Bank 's safeguards requirements through review of RP implementation progress reports, periodic internal monitoring reports and through, consultations with the APs and other stakeholders and impact assessment based on filed surveys. The key tasks of the external monitor will include:

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by ESSC;
- Validate the RP implementation progress reported and assess the achieved level of RPs implementation progress, issues impeding RP implementation and actions required to improve the safeguards management;
- Review and assessment of compensation, relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration measures provided in the RPs and establish bench mark indicators for assessment and evaluation of level to which the RP objectives are accomplished.
- Review baseline information on socio-economic assessment, census and inventory of losses of pre-displaced persons and establish bench mark indicators for impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;

- Consult APs, officials, community leaders and assess level of information dissemination activities implemented, awareness and access level of APs and communities to project-based grievance redress and complaints handling systems;
- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning;
- Suggest actions for addressing the issues if any and corrective measures to be implemented by the PMU and IAs to ensure the safeguards management is fully consistent with RF provisions and World Bank safeguards requirements as outlined in RF.

Table 8 below presents a set of suggested indicators for verification of the monitoring information of the IAs by a qualified and experienced external monitor.

Table 8: Verifiable Indicators for External Monitor

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Basic information on Affected persons/ households (Gender disaggregated data essential for all aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project location including description on project intervention and IR impacts. • Composition and structure, ages, educational, and skill levels with gender of household Head • Vulnerable households and indigenous groups (if any) • Land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns • Occupations and employment patterns and income sources and levels • Participation in neighborhood or community groups and access to cultural sites and events
Compensation payment and Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the compensation for acquired assets including land, structures and other assets delivered? • Were sufficient replacement land available and compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have displaced persons achieved replacement of affected assets particularly residential, commercial and productive assets and key social and cultural elements?
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for APs moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating displaced persons, displaced persons with enterprises affected.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the compensation for affected enterprise sufficient for re-establishing enterprises and production? • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to reestablish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?
Information and satisfaction levels of APs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much do the APs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? • Do the APs know their entitlements and aware on whether these have been met?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the perception of APs about the extent and level to which their living standards and livelihoods have been restored? • How much do the APs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the APs and their assets correctly enumerated? • Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? • Were entitlements based on replacement costs and adequate for rehabilitation and restoration of the APs? • Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted adequately? • How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?

Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to take corrective measures will be prepared, reviewed and approved by World Bank and disclosed to APs. The CAP implementation progress will also be reviewed and monitored by the EMA and will be made part of the subsequent monitoring reports. Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all LAR activities have been completed. The TORs of the EMA is annexed as **Annex 6**.

In addition to the above defined monitoring mechanism, the World Bank will also keep a close oversight on the subprojects implemented under the facility and will keep monitoring subproject on an ongoing basis by launching safeguards review missions periodically until a project completion report is issued.

13.2.3 Reporting Requirements and Disclosure of Monitoring Reports

The PMUs will be responsible for submitting annual and quarterly progress reports (QPRs) in an appropriate format to the CEO of DISCO, the Secretary Power Division and the Bank no later than 45 days after the end of each period (year/quarter). The PMUs will be supported by PIMSC for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the implementation progress including implementation of safeguard instruments. The PMUs and consultants will be responsible for: (a) monitoring physical progress; (b) carrying out M&E of delivered outcomes; (c) reviewing and supervising the environmental and social issues identified and any mitigation measures; and (d) providing guidance to identify and resolve any issues. PIMSC's scope of work will include: (a) establishing Management Information Systems (MIS), a Geographic Information System, and ICT-based monitoring and verification systems; (b) monitoring the implementation and physical progress of contracts, including environmental and social safeguards; (c) collecting and analyzing data on project impacts, including data on direct and indirect stakeholders; and (d) identifying and assessing problems during implementation and developing potential solutions. MoE or its delegated entity it will send a consolidated report on implementation progress for Component 4.

The periodic monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RPs completion reports will be provided through PDs, PMUs to World Bank for review and disclosure. In case of subprojects with significant resettlement impacts, the external monitoring reports will be prepared by an independent monitor who will prepare and submit bi-annual monitoring reports for IAs and World Bank's review and disclosures. IAs will also submit subproject completion reports to World Bank for each site when compensation has been paid. In addition to the routine monitoring

reports, in cases where ever required and agreed between IAs and World Bank during execution of the project the PMU will prepare supplementary monitoring reports and share these with World Bank. Evaluation Report shall be prepared by the EMA during and at the end of the project implementation as part of the project completion report. All monitoring reports will subject to disclosure and will be disclosed on World Bank and IAs' websites as and when cleared by World Bank.

Annex 1: Social Safeguards Screening Form

Screening Questions for Involuntary Resettlement

Involuntary Resettlement Impact screening questionnaire.				
Probable IR/IP Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land and Resettlement Impacts				
1. Will there be land acquisition?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition and ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				
3. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				
4. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition or due to clearance of existing right of way?				
5. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition or due to clearance of existing right of way?				
6. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition or due to clearance of existing right of way?				
7. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition or due to clearance of existing right of way?				
8. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition or due to clearance of existing right of way?				
9. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services due to involuntary restriction of land use or on access to legally designated parks/protected areas IA?				
10. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?				
Information on Affected Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project?				[] No
[] Yes				
If yes, approximately how many? _____				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?				[] No
[] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				[] No
[] Yes				

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

Annex 2: Outline of a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

1. This outline is part of the Safeguard Requirements. A RP is required for all projects with involuntary resettlement impacts. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The substantive aspects of the outline will guide the preparation of the RP.

A. Executive Summary

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

B. Project Description

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

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. This section:

- i. Discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
- ii. Describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
- iii. Summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons; and
- iv. Provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

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

- i. Define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected;
- ii. Describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;
- iii. Discuss the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- iv. Identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

E. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

6. This section:

- i. Identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;

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

F. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

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

G. Legal Framework

8. This section:

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

H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

9. This section:

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

I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

10. This section:

11. Describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);

- i. Describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;
- ii. Provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;
- iii. Describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;
- iv. Outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;
- v. Describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
- vi. Explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

12. This section:

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

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

13. This section:

- i. Provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during loan implementation.
- ii. Describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget scheduled expenditure for key items).
- iii. Includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs.
- iv. Includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

L. Institutional Arrangements

14. This section:

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

M. Implementation Schedule

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

N. Monitoring and Reporting

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

Annex 3: Sample TOR for Resettlement Plan Preparation

SCOPE OF WORK

The resettlement planning consists of the following key tasks, each task including a series of planning activities:

Task 1: Collection and review the available information

The Consultant will collect primary and secondary data available with IAs. This will include but not limited to the sub-stations and TL alignment maps, project design details and other data relevant to the RP preparation. The consultant should pay particular attention to review the draft RF prepared by IAs and the feedback provided by the World Bank. The Consultant will have meetings with the IAs and World Bank to discuss the feedback to ensure that all comments are properly addressed in the subproject RPs.

Task 2: Collecting the socioeconomic baseline information

This task is to collect necessary socioeconomic information and the socioeconomic profile of the population of the project areas for the preparation of draft RPs and establish a socioeconomic baseline for the project area. These will, cover, but not be limited to, information on household characteristics including production systems, labor, household organization, baseline livelihood information – including income from formal and informal activities, standard of living, and health status, land tenure system in the local areas, land ownership, use and transaction practice as well as the local formal and informal institutions and traditional practices related to land use and land acquisitions, patterns of social interaction, such as social networks and support systems, and potential of how project may impact on these social interactions, public infrastructure and social services etc. An emphasis should be laid on the assessment of local social system including its impact on land tenure issues. Special attention should be paid to gender aspects and assessment of vulnerable groups.

Task 2: Review of country legal framework and development of a project entitlement policy

The consultant team will collect and review relevant laws, regulations and policies on land acquisition and resettlement in Pakistan and targeted provinces, and develop project entitlement matrix as required under the legal framework and World Bank ESS5 against various resettlement impacts under the Project. Legal Framework (much of this already included in the RF prepared for the project during preparation) including but not limited to the following:

- Identify if any preliminary legal issues may be encountered;
- Scope of eminent domain; legal and customary land tenure practices;
- Laws governing valuation of assets and losses;
- Legal and administrative procedures including remedies available to impacted persons in judicial process, and alternative relevant dispute resolution mechanisms (which can also be covered in Grievance Redress Mechanism);

- Natural resources usage rights;
- Social welfare legislations;
- Laws and regulations relating to agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;
- Gaps between provincial laws and World Bank policy, and describe measures to bridge the gaps;
- Legal steps needed to ensure effective implementation of resettlement such as the process for recognizing legal, customary, and traditional, usage land claims

The above should be conducted on the basis of the analysis of the legal policy framework and entitlement matrix contained in the project RF. Where necessary, the RF entitlement matrix will be updated in line with the agreed RF objectives and principles.

Task 3: Preparing the inventory of impacts and affected population

This task will establish the resettlement impact profile of the project. It includes the following specific activities:

- Carry out 100% inventory survey of all impacts, including land, structures and crops, within the demarcated impact boundary as established in the detailed engineering design by the project EPC contracts;
- Carry out 100% census of the affected population;
- Establish a household impact profile for all affected households, documenting their assets and losses;
- Establish a project impact database, covering impacts and affected population, in kinds and quantities;
- Conduct an analysis of the vulnerability and poverty of the households; and
- Conduct an impact analysis and this is important for the mitigation strategy and action plan development.

Task 4: Develop compensation and livelihood restoration interventions

The consultant will develop required measures for compensation and livelihood restoration. This will be developed against the identified impacts, including on private, communal and public assets, and in line with the project RF that are cleared for compliance of provincial laws and the policy of the World Bank. In case of suggestions for land owner “contribution”, the consultant will formulate principles, procedure and necessary documentation requirements. The compensation package and resettlement interventions need to be developed in consultation with local communities. This should follow a highly participatory process to ensure that the compensation and resettlement packages take into full consideration feedback from the communities and that they are compatible and acceptable with local cultural preferences and traditions.

Task 5: Review and propose institutional setup and implementation arrangements.

The consultant will discuss with PMU/IAs, review the proposed organizational setup and implementation arrangements for resettlement implementation, and propose any additions or adjustments required. These arrangements should cover, at least, the following,

- Organizational setup at each implementation level, their respective responsibilities and staffing;
- Develop a plan to coordinate resettlement with civil works and identify clear procedures for coordination;
- A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), its setup, operating modalities and procedures, taking into account availability of judicial recourse and traditional community dispute settlement mechanisms;
- Implementation schedule; and
- Internal and external monitoring arrangements and indicators.

Task 6: Conducting the stakeholder consultation and participation

Resettlement planning will need to be conducted with participation of the key stakeholders. The consultant will identify the stakeholders, particularly local primary stakeholders, and engage them closely in the planning process. The consultant will document the stakeholder consultation process as well as developing a strategy for their continued engagement during the resettlement implementation process. Care should be taken to include women, where local traditions allow to do so.

Task 7: Preparing the cost estimate and budgeting

The consultant will develop indicative cost estimates and cost out the developed compensation and livelihood restoration measures and propose the budget for the RP, as well as its financing arrangements. The consultant will identify and propose mechanisms to arrive at the market and replacement costs for losses of assets, describe proposed types and levels of compensation under local laws, and explain supplementary measures needed to achieve replacement cost in order to meet World Bank policy standards. Costs and budget will cover itemized cost estimates for all resettlement and compensation activities including allowances for inflation, transaction fees, contingencies and management cost for the RP implementation; sources of funds and arrangements for timely flow of funds. The consultant will discuss and agree with government on the above and financing arrangements.

RESETTLEMENT PLANNING METHODOLOGY

This assignment will be carried out through a combination of various tools, including desk reviews and field surveys. A big source of information that should be fully utilized are the RF and community consultation outputs during the project preparation phase, as well as the SEP, ESMF and RFP prepared for EDEIP. The field tools would include virtual focus group discussions, questionnaire, census and in-depth interviews. The resettlement planning should be carried out in consultative and participatory process, closely involving local communities and other stakeholders. The consultant

team should work closely with the Contractor and engineering design team so that the field surveys and community consultations are synchronized with the progress of engineering design.

TEAM REQUIREMENTS

Teams of social & resettlement specialists need to be engaged for this assignment. The team will comprise of the following:

Position	Minimum Qualification and Experience
Resettlement Expert as Team Leader	At least 15 years of experience working on involuntary resettlement and preparation of RPs. Should also have experience as team leader. Some experience should also be in Power and Transmission Sector. Experience of working on World Bank funded projects will be advantageous. S/he should have a post-graduate degree in a relevant social science (resettlement studies, development studies, sociology, anthropology, urban studies etc.).
Social and Livelihood Development Specialist	At least 10 years of experience in similar types of assignments. Experience of working on development projects in Power Sector will be preferred. Experience of working on World Bank funded projects will be advantageous. S/he should have a post-graduate university degree in a relevant social science (development studies, sociology, anthropology, urban studies etc.).
Gender Specialist	At least 10 years of experience working on gender issues especially with women. Experience of working on development projects in Pakistan including KP, Punjab and Sindh provinces and in Power and Transmission sector will be preferred. Experience of working on World Bank funded projects will be advantageous. S/he should have a post-graduate university degree in a relevant social science (gender studies, development studies, sociology, etc.)
Evaluation Specialist	At least 10 years of experience working on evaluation of assets during resettlement planning. Experience of working on development projects in Pakistan including KP, Punjab and Sindh provinces and in Power and Transmission sector will be preferred. Experience of working on World Bank funded projects will be advantageous. S/he should have a post-graduate university degree in civil engineering or relevant field.
GIS Specialist	Bachelor's degree in ICT, Management Information Systems (MIS), Geographic Information Systems (GIS), or related field; with at least 5 years' experience of GIS data entry, presentation, and spatial data analysis using GIS software.
Supporting staff for surveys, data collection and entry	At least two years of field survey experience working in Pakistan including KP, Punjab and Sindh provinces.

The above team should work in close collaboration with the Design team and the Contractors. Other team members can be added if a need is felt during the conduct of the Resettlement Planning.

ASSIGNMENT OUTPUT AND DURATION

Two outputs are required. The first output is an assignment inception report after signing the contract. The consultant team will have technical discussions with engineering design team and Contractor (if on board) and develop its working plan to deliver this assignment. The inception report should at least describe the working plan, approach, methodology, team strength, mobilization and deployment, and overall schedule. The inception report should be submitted within two (2) weeks of the signing of the Contract Agreement.

The second assignment output is a draft RP on the arrangements of engineering design work, and availability of transmission line alignment. This RP should comply with the government RF agreed with the World Bank, and meet government as well as World Bank resettlement policies. The timeline of the assignment duration will be further discussed with the contractor engineering design team and proposed. The Draft RP should be submitted within three and a half (3.5) months after signing of the Contract Agreement. The final RP will be submitted within two (2) weeks after receipt of the comments from the World Bank.

Annex 4: Sample Form of Grievance Documentation

Grievance Logging and Initial Response Template

Date of Receiving:		Grievance Number:	
Mode of Receiving:			
Name of Aggrieved Party/Person(s)			
Name of Organization			
Position			
Address			
Telephone/Fax			
Cell Number			
Email Address			
Most effective mean to receive response (please tick)	Post: _____	Email: _____	Phone: _____
Nature of Complaint:			
Received by:			
Date Inputted			
Initial Response (date and sent by):			
Resolved / Addressed by	Name: _____	Signature: _____	
Nature of Resolution			
Date of Resolution			
On-going/Closed			
Comments, if any			
Name of Signature of ESSC staff			

**FORMAT FOR RECORDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF
GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEES**

1. Name of the complainant/s:
2. National identification number:
3. Address and contact details:
4. Date of the inquiry:
5. Time:
6. Whether complainant participated or not:
7. Grievance or issue (in summary):
8. Statement made by the complainant/s:
9. GRC recommendation:
10. Participants in the GRC:
11. Copies to:

Annex 5: Consultation with Key Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
HESCO Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of occupational procedures is problematic • Maintenance of safety equipment needs to be ensured. • Crop damage should be paid at the district rate. • Need cranes at the division level and bucket excavators • Enhance technical monitoring which will lead to increase in efficiency 	Employees suggestions will be communicated to the management.	7/9/2020 HESCO
HESCO Women Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to have a day care center on site • A separate washroom as the existing one was converted into a store. • A common room for offering prayers was also mentioned. • Professional training and refreshers should be offered to employees. 	Employees suggestions will be communicated to the management.	14/09/2020
132 KV Pabbi Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)	<p>the staff of the GSS stated that, the shifting of heavy equipment to the yard damage drain culverts and Flower Pots, and after completion of work the contractors do not restore the site properly.</p> <p>Community Consultation: The GSS Pabbi is located on the Main Cherat road District Nowshera, the surrounding area of the GSS is agriculture land, and on the main road there are commercial shops, during consultation the locals of the area appreciated the proposed package, as there are no high loss feeders. Further the community members added that, the area in the infancy stage of development attracting huge population migration to the area (establishment of University of Engineering and Technology at Jalozai on the main Cherat road, PHA Jalozai housing society, and other private housing societies) also the famous Cherat cement factory is operating in the GSS catchment area.</p>		24.2.2021 - PESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
132 KV Jehangira Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)	<p>On the subject of the impact of development and maintenance works on people residing within the vicinity of the Grid station, the staff of the GSS argued that, no such issues have been faced in the past, however, there is an issue with transportation of heavy equipment to the yard. The shifting of heavy equipment to yard has damaged their access route to colony not restored after completion of work. There is sufficient space for landscaping at the instant GSS, the soil is fertile for the cultivation of citrus and Guava fruit species, as in past the GSS had well established orchard, but as the tube well of GSS went out of commission the orchards vanished.</p> <p>Community Consultation:</p> <p>The GSS Jehangira is located 01 KM on right side of the Main G.T. Road District Nowshera, the surrounding area of the GSS is open grounds and opposite to the GSS there is Tobacco Warehouse.</p> <p>Community members consulted including scrap warehouse team, blacksmiths and general public, the locals appreciated the proposed package. As there is no high loss feeders emanating from Grid, the 4 hours load shedding in the area is due to overloading, if the proposed package executed well in time the existing load shedding issue will be addressed. Over all the community is very cooperative, the only issue raised by the community members as well as GSS staff is the blockage of road during the carriage of Power Transformer to the GSS, but they also elaborate that this task is manageable, the temporary blockage is due to encroachment, and traffic police timely intervention ensures traffic flow as per normal.</p>		24/2/2021- PESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
<p>132 KV Timergara Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)</p>	<p>During construction/maintenance within the Grid Station the GSS staff revealed that, only they are affected due to a foreign working party while using their limited resources such as wash rooms, drinking water and tap water etc. Further only mob attacks are feared due to prolonged power outages due to system constraints, if augmentation work is completed on time it will address the said issue.</p> <p>Community Consultation:</p> <p>In front of the GSS the land is commercial comprised of Marble factories, Ice factories, service stations, Fuel stations, Commercial plazas and markets, during consultation the owners of the facilities on disclosures of the proposed EDEIP Program unveiled that, it is good and admirable initiatives, as all the operations related to commercial activities are electricity based, and actually the existing development in the area is because of the construction of the existing GSS, further augmentation will add value to the existing operating units and will support and contribute to the future demand of expansion in the commercialization.</p> <p>During consultation the domestic consumers added that, the gradual developmental activities in the GSS addressed our low voltage issue, as in past we were using regulators, UPS etc. for running our home appliances which was an additional cost on our income, so up gradation work has resolved this long outstanding issue, and this augmentation work will support the present as well as future domestic demand and long hours power outage issue will be addressed.</p>		25/01/2021 -PESCO
Tangi Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station	The GSS workers mentioned that they did not experience any impact from foreign working gang have been occurred in the GSS. The only issue they have faced is mob attacks, particularly		

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
(Augmentation work)	<p>in summer seasons due to high loss feeders with 16 -19 hours load shedding.</p> <p>Community consultation: In front of GSS there is private health facilities including private hospitals, labs, pharmacies, and Government Tehsil Hospital. The expansion in the health facilities took place due to the construction of the existing Grid station, they were asked whether they are being affected from GSS maintenance or construction work such as damages to their infrastructure, traffic flow etc., they responded no such issues observed, rather appreciated the up-gradation work and the same will support their health facilities for providing best health services to the patients and general public in form of uninterrupted power supply</p>		
<p>Urmer Feeder</p> <p>SUB Division Name: Rehman Baba</p> <p>Mirza dher and Sherpao Feeders, Umerzai</p> <p>Akhune Abad Feeder, Rasheed Garhi</p> <p>Tangi Mira and Abazai Feeders</p>	<p>The PESCO Staff were specifically asked about ABC cables and listed the following benefits of using ABC cables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABC cable will eliminate fatal and non-fatal incidents • it will also eliminate the damages to distribution transformers caused by hooks, • The insulated cable will restore aesthetic beauty of the area • , It will address issues of short circuits • The cable on one hand will reduce the maintenance cost for PESCO and on other hand will eliminate cost on general public for shifting of these lines during construction of their houses etc. • Further, during raids when the culprits are caught red handed, it led to a conflict due to stigmatization in society, so the proposed project will strengthen the weakened ties between PESCO and general public. • Regarding the safety of staff and general public, the respondents said that PPEs 		<p>28/01.2021- PESCO</p> <p>27/01/2021- PESCO</p> <p>28/01/2021- PESCO</p> <p>27/01/2021- PESCO</p>

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>are provided to them, they also added that before commencement of work on lines the influential of the area are taken into confidence to avoid any public nuisance.</p> <p>Feedback from PESCO Consumers (General public):</p> <p>During consultation the general public particularly, the paying consumers highly appreciated the proposed scheme as they are observing more than 18 hours load shedding in the area. They also hoped that it also addresses the issues of overbilling due to hooks and electricity theft. As the consultation took place with diversified group of peoples, so many of them especially commercial consumer added that bare conductor had caused short circuit in the markets and burned their valuable assets and shops, and affected their livelihood.</p>		
132 KV Nowshera City Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)	<p>The staff of the GSS stated that, they have not faced issues with regard to construction/maintenance within the grid station, transportation of heavy equipment or in the context of site restoration after working gangs complete their tasks. However, there is dense vegetation growth (eucalyptus tree species) and the lines are passing through these canopies, during summer season the sparking from transmission line cause fire incidents which are coped with through a fire brigade.</p> <p>In front of the GSS the land is commercial comprised of Marble factories, Army Formations, Government Technical College etc. The locals of the area appreciated the proposed augmentation work in the GSS, as in summer residents of the area facing forced loading shedding, further the community representatives were asked whether community members</p>		2/02/2021- PESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>are affecting from transportation of heavy equipment to the GSS or during any developmental or maintenance activities, they responded that, no such impact has been observed as the Grid Station is located on the a main G.T Road and the GSS has its own access from the main road without compromising the existing infrastructure of the area.</p>		
<p>Jalala Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)</p>	<p>the staff of the GSS mentioned that, they have not faced issues with regard to construction/maintenance within the grid station, transportation of heavy equipment or in the context of site restoration after working gangs complete their tasks.</p> <p>However, there is dense vegetation growth (eucalyptus tree species) and the lines are passing through these canopies. During the summer the sparking from transmission line causes fire incidents which are addressed by fire brigades.</p> <p>The GSS Jalala is located on the main N-45 road, the both sides of the road occupied by hotels, and fish huts, , during consultation the locals of the area appreciated the proposed augmentation work in the GSS, as in summer residents of the area facing forced loading shedding, further the community representatives were asked whether community members are affecting from transportation of heavy equipment to the GSS or during any developmental or maintenance activities, they responded that, no such impact have been observed, the issue raised by the community is overbilling.</p>		<p>2/02/2021- PESCO</p>
<p>132 KV Mardan II (Garhi Kapora) Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station</p>	<p>The staff mentioned that there was an issue with transportation of heavy equipment to the Yard, as the main gate access is narrow enough, the GSS In-charge added that, if the main gate is long-drawn-out to</p>	<p>In-charge of the GSS responded that overloading of Power Transformer is causing long outages, which badly disturbing our routine orders from the customers.</p>	<p>9/02/2021- PESCO</p>

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
(Augmentation work)	<p>security guard room this issue will be addressed, Presently the shifting of heavy equipment to the yard has damaged their access route to colony and the main control room was not restored after completion of work.</p> <p>Community consultation:</p> <p>The GSS Mardan II is located in the Main Village Garhi Kapora District Mardan, the surrounding area of the GSS is commercial land (Markets, show rooms, carpenter display centers). During consultation the blacksmith revealed that, their work is dependent on uninterrupted power supply, during summer season they are facing acute problem of power outages for long hours,</p> <p>On disclosure of the proposed package the respondent appreciated and hoped that, they will get relief in the near future.</p>		
132 KV Warsak Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)	<p>There is no residential colony within the premises of GSS, located adjacent to Warsak power house surrounded by military installations.</p> <p>During consultation the In-charge of the Grid station revealed that, the only issue they are facing is site restoration after completion of maintenance or other necessary work being carried out in the GSS.</p> <p>Community Consultations: As there are different WAPDA installations feeding from the GSS, the consumers are WAPDA employees and they are well aware about the Power distribution mechanism, the catchment area of the GSS is rural and strategically most important, as the site is located at the confluence of two tribal districts (Khyber and Mohmand) separating by river Kabul, the feeding source of Warsak hydel generation plant. Upon disclosure of World Bank Proposed program for PESCO, the respondents pointed out their</p>		08/02/2021

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	concerns as long outages of power supply and over billing		
132 KV Dargai Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)	<p>GSS staff mentioned an issue with transportation of heavy equipment to the yard, as the access route through bridge is narrow enough for the passage of Power Transformer especially, from certain point the T/F is pulled manually takes 15 days to switchyard affecting the movement of the residents. As the denizens are the WAPDA employees, likewise general public they are taken in confidence prior to the commencement of such activities to plan their movement accordingly.</p> <p>Colony inside Grid Station: The GSS is located within the Colony of Dargai II WAPDA Power house having area of 08 kanals, commissioned in 1970. The colony comprised of 10 Nos. Bungalows, 80 Quarters, Rest house, community hall and hospital.</p> <p>The GSS Dargai is located on the service of the main N-45 road, opposite to the GSS Punjab regiment is stationed. During consultation the locals of the area appreciated the proposed augmentation work in the GSS, as in summer residents of the area observe forced loading shedding, further the community representatives were asked whether community members are affecting from transportation of heavy equipment to the GSS or during any developmental or maintenance activities, they responded that, no such impact have been observed, the GSS staff timely inform the public about such activities. Furthermore, it was mentioned that, in the said area three hydel power houses (Jabban, Dargai-II and Malakand III) are operational and time to time maintenance works are carried out in the same to maintain uninterrupted power and water supply for irrigation purposes, so the residents of the catchment</p>		9/02/2021

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>area are well aware about the development works and issues related thereto. The area has attracted investors, as result different steel furnace units have been established employed considerable local skilled and unskilled labours, the locals of the area argued that if the Power constraints are addressed, more investors will be encouraging to establish other manufacturing units which will in turn add value to the economic boom in the area.</p>		
<p>Reconductoring with HTLS from 220 KV Shahi Bagh to 132 KV old Shahi Bagh GSS Staff and Community around the Grid Station.</p>	<p>the In-charge of the Grid station noted that, Shahi Bagh GSS is old station in District Peshawar, considerable development has been made in the GSS Feeding area resulted in heavy demand of power supply. The existing transmission line don't have the capacity to accommodate the emerging demand of power supply and GSS facing issues of tripping, so HTLS is new technology bearing considerable carrying capacity to address the aforementioned issue, without involving any right of way issue or any damages to the public assets.</p> <p>Discussion on issues pertaining to development work affecting the GSS Colony staff, responding to the question GSS staff noted that, they were not suffering from developmental works/maintenance works within the premises of the Grid station, as there is a sufficient buffer zone between switch yard and colony, also the alternate access routes exist for working staff as well as for dwellers of the quarters. Also, the area where these sort of works to be carried out are properly cordoned off with the instruction that entry of irrelevant people is strictly prohibited.</p>		21/01/2021-PESCO
<p>132 KV Rehman Baba Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Extension work)</p>	<p>The switchyard and control room visited both sites having sufficient space to accommodate the extension work, there is sufficient space for landscaping, safety equipment such as fire extinguishers, sand buckets etc.</p>		20/01/2021

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>exist. Instruction regarding safety and GSS operation are displayed at relevant locations.</p> <p>During consultation the in charge of the Gris station revealed that, the existing 15 Nos of Feeder emanating from the GSS cannot accommodate the future load, so extension work in the GSS is inevitable.</p> <p>On issues pertaining to development work affecting the GGS Colony staff, GSS staff stated that, they were not suffering from developmental works/maintenance works within the premises of the Grid station, as there is a sufficient buffer zone between switch yard and colony, also the alternate access routes exist for working staff as well as for dweller of the quarters. Also, the area where these sort of works to be carried out are properly cordoned off with the instruction that entry of irrelevant peoples are strictly prohibited. The main issue which the GSS staff is facing is the mob attack which they have experienced several times due to prolong power outages, and they hoped that if the said proposed project is completed in time this issue would be addressed.</p> <p>Ccommunity Consultation: as the GSS exists on the main ring road in commercial area comprised of Goods transport stations, service station vehicle Show rooms and General stores, the people being consulted were stressing on uninterrupted power supply and improved power voltage.</p>		
132 KV Jamrud Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Extension work)	The switchyard and control room have sufficient space to accommodate the extension work, there is sufficient space for landscaping, safety equipment such as fire extinguishers, sand buckets etc. exist. Instruction regarding safety and GSS operation are displayed at relevant locations.		20/01/2021-PESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>During consultation the In-charge of the Grid station revealed that, the existing 35 Nos of Feeders (16 Feeders to industries, 104 Feeder for hospitals, 08 Feeders for domestic consumers and 07 Feeders for merged district) emanating from the GSS cannot accommodate the future load, so extension work in the GSS is inevitable.</p> <p>The GSS staff confirmed that, they were not suffering from developmental works/maintenance works within the premises of the Grid station, as there is a sufficient buffer zone between switch yard and colony, also the alternate access routes exist for working staff as well as for dweller of the quarters. Also, the area where these sorts of works are to be carried out are properly cordoned off with the instruction that entry of irrelevant people is strictly prohibited.</p> <p>Dust pollution is the major issue in the area as the target area is engulfed by marble factories in abundance.</p> <p>Community Consultations: 132 KV Jamrud Grid is located in the Hayatabad industrial estate, around the Grid station Mable factories are operating, consuming considerable load, marble city marble factory is visited, PESCO disclosed proposed World Bank funded project under EDEIP with the aim and objectives, Manager of the factory appreciated PESCO endeavour to enhance the capacity of the GSS to ensure improved voltage and uninterrupted power supply, on PESCO team question the representative of the factory unveiled that, whenever PESCO plan maintenance work or associated work within or outside of the GSS, they normally on routine basis issue notice to all the concern about the power shutdown, accordingly the Factories Management plans their operational work. He further</p>		

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>added that on Saturday PESCO do maintenance work, so on Saturday the factories categorize their products and arranging in synchronized order for onward supply to market, so PESCO timely informed us through notices for shutdown so this is good mechanism. The representative further argues that, the proposed project admirable endeavour for improved voltage and uninterrupted power supply, he hopes that, long hour power supply outages issue will be addressed.</p>		
<p>132 KV Haripur Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)</p>	<p>the GSS Staff highlighted the main issues they are facing since a long time, namely seepage of water from the roof of control house building, poor drainage system, and lack of recreational site for dweller of the GSS.</p> <p>The 132 KV Haripur Grid is located on the Kot Najeebullah Road approaching Main Haripur City, there is no Community infrastructure in the surrounding of the GSS.</p>	<p>PESCO CEO PESCO acknowledged the importance Environment and Social Safeguards measures, and retreated that, strictly adhere to the best available standards and promote the culture of safety while executing works, CEO PESCO discourage reactive approach and stressed on proactive approach issued Directives to XEN (Civil) to address the e issues on urgent basis.</p>	<p>3/3/2021- PESCO</p>
<p>132 KV Kohat Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work + Extension)</p>	<p>area opposite to the GSS is commercial area, different shop keepers were interviewed to get their comments, views, suggestions and feedback. Most of the Shop keeper responded that, in the near past due to prolonged power outages their commercial activities were badly suffered, now after gradual improvement in the power sector, the commercial market expanded.</p> <p>discussing World Bank proposed program for improvement in the existing facility the nearby stakeholders appreciated the endeavour and they were asked whether they are ready to support and help the PESCO team in the said improvement project while bearing temporary impacts such as heavy vehicle movements/road blockage/ damage to infrastructure (drains, pipes, cables etc.), the community members assured their full support by unveiling</p>		

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	that, the said improvement is for their bright future.		
132 KV Hangu Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)	<p>During execution of developmental work within the premises of GSS and Maintenance work no such noteworthy issue observed, as the work executing team well aware about the prescribed laid down procedure and due consideration is paid to the GSS operation staff and peoples residing within the colony.</p> <p>The area opposite to the GSS is commercial area, different shop keepers were interviewed to get their comments, views, suggestions and feedback. Most of the Shop keeper responded that, in the near past due to prolonged power outages their commercial activities were badly suffered, now after gradual improvement in the power sector, the commercial market expanded.</p> <p>Mechanic Works workers added that in past the long hours load shedding badly disturbed their work progress and considerable affected their livelihood, now after gradual improvement in the GSS, the improved electricity supply have boost up our livelihood.</p> <p>Car Wash Centre workers were also interviewed added that in near past the electricity supply interrupted their work progress a lot, after gradual improvement in the power sector improved their livelihood by improving their performance.</p> <p>General store owner interviewed, added that in past our ice cream supply was destroyed and in current times the situation is a little improved</p>		
132 KV K D A Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)	On the subject of the impact of Development and maintenance works on people residing within the vicinity of the Grid station, the grid station staff maintained that no such undesirable impacts have been observed in the past. Contractors/firms/GSC staff		HESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	execute the work strictly adhering to technical and safety protocols.		
DG Khan–III Grid Station Site, DG Khan	<p>Community people in general were supportive for construction of grid station in their area and appreciated that project is a good initiative. It will reduce issues of low voltage; load shedding and overbilling community people are facing.</p> <p>However, community members on the base of their past experience showed their concerns related with construction of proposed grid station and allied transmission line. They explained that PARCO oil line is passing through their land. 132KV transmission line recently constructed, is passing through their land. DG Khan Northern bypass under CPEC is also expected to cross from their agricultural land. Therefore, they were afraid that the proposed grid station may decrease the value/price of their land value. They also inquired about the payment of land and possible jobs/employment opportunities of the proposed project.</p>		MEPCO 22.01.2021
Khanewal – II Grid Station Site	<p>People informed that almost all HHs have access to electricity, but complained about low voltage, load shading (in summer season) and electricity price/bills. They welcomed the proposed grid station and appreciated MEPCO initiative to resolve load shedding and low voltage problems. Khanewal–II grid station is proposed to be constructed on state land, one among the participants showed his concerns that construction of the grid station may dislocate his family members who have been living there since 2014.</p>		MEPCO 22.01.2021
132 KV Haripur Grid Station Staff and Community around the Grid Station (Augmentation work)	<p>the GSS Staff highlighted the main issues they are facing since a long time, namely seepage of water from the roof of control house building, poor drainage system, and lack of recreational site for dweller of the GSS.</p>		

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>The 132 KV Haripur Grid is located on the Kot Najeebullah Road approaching Main Haripur City, there is no Community infrastructure in the surrounding of the GSS.</p>		
Punjab Environmental Protection Agency	<p>Assistant Director (EIA) Environmental Protection Agency, Lahore informed that Project may cause to create the issues of Right of Way (ROW), oil leakage and land contamination, persistent organic pollutants (POPs)/PCBs, Resettlement and Land Acquisition.</p> <p>Crossing of 132KV Electricity transmission lines from populated areas may cause fatal and non-fatal accidents for humans, animals and birds' species.</p> <p>Electric Magnetic Field causes cardiac issues and is hazardous to human health, in particular for the community residing along the high transmission lines routes.</p>		30/12/2020-MEPCO
Sindh Environmental Protection Agency	<p>The official asked about the environmental assessments of EDEIP and expressed willingness to be engaged in future consultations</p>	<p>responded that at this stage framework preparation is ongoing and the assessments will follow. Furthermore, the benefits of the project were explained to him and it was shared that the EDEIP is a World Bank funded project and presently the design has not commenced</p>	24/6/2021- HESCO
WWF-Pakistan	<p>Director WWF-Pakistan showed his concern regarding the impact of high transmission lines on migratory and local birds' route and impact of project on flora and fauna of the project area.</p> <p>He further clarified that Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan and Layyah districts are the habitat of houbara bustard; a most vulnerable specie. As per the description of the project it may cause to habitat of houbara bustard and suggested to conduct a GIS base biodiversity mapping and try to avoid transmission lines crossing from wetland, protected areas and</p>		31/12/2020- MEPCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	bird's sanctuary to lesser project impact.		
Social Welfare Department	<p>Director Social Welfare Department, said that the proposed project may create issues of resettlement, social mobility, and socioeconomic. Project may also disturb the social cohesion and social bound of the people of project area if resettlement occurred.</p> <p>He suggested to involve/engage local community from planning to execution of project and proper compensation be paid to the affected persons/HHs. Hiring of local community may be made on quota system at project site. This kind of steps proves helpful towards reduction of conflict at project sites.</p>		30/12/2020 -MEPCO
Women Development Department	<p>The official was of the view that women are the key consumers and end users of electricity therefore, it is a need to sensitize the key consumers and their participation in all layers. He suggested that to launch awareness campaign among households' female regarding energy consumption.</p> <p>He further suggested that a gender-based beneficiary output analysis and need based net-metering (following a socioeconomic assessment of electricity) be carried out.</p> <p>Facilitation for women friendly participation be made towards project execution and public – private partnership be promoted to control electricity theft.</p> <p>Gender sensitive board/committee to be adopted for implementation of gender sensitive model in fixing force against the financial discrepancies.</p>		31/12/2020-MEPCO
Labor and Human Resource Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director workers' welfare and human Resource showed concerns over the cable cluster system. He pointed out that cluster style and hang of domestic/commercial meters on the poles are hazardous and sparking may cause to fire 		28/12/2020- MEPCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>and severe incident. Therefore, this cable system needs to be environment friendly. He suggested that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •local labor be given preference in hiring at project site. •Ensure medical facilities at project site for the workforce labor. •Introduce seasonal clothing allowance for the workers. •Give priority to the worker's health. •Make the project cost effective and community beneficial. • Minimize threat to life and ensure labor safety. •Purchase of local machinery will reduce the cost and prove technical beneficial. 		
Department of Irrigation	<p>Both the Additional Secretary and Deputy Secretary (irrigation) appreciated the project and said such type of projects are very necessary to meet current energy crisis with limited resources. He said that our county is facing water crisis too. Canals are shrinking and not meeting required water for irrigation. People are installing tube wells to irrigate their crops. This project may helpful to meet their electricity requirement.</p> <p>He expressed concern over the erection of poles/towers along with the road side and canals. During extension of that particular road/ canal bank department face difficulties due to proper permission may be taken before erection of poles/towers along the road side or canal bank.</p>		31/12/2020- MEPCO
Agriculture Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director Agriculture department also appraised the project initiative and said that project is beneficial for all layers of the society. It will provide business and employment opportunities in 		31/12/2020- MEPCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>project areas however, he also suggested that along with EDEIP following measures may also be helpful towards energy efficiency and improvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy audit be carried out in offices. • Uniform interior design be implemented for government offices according to their use of energy requirement. • Cost effective and environment friendly electric appliances be introduced. • Clean, and renewable energy projects be promoted particularly, solar energy projects in MEPCO jurisdictions. • Austerity measures, AC policy and timing efficient appliances be adopted. • Awareness program at domestic level be organized for safe energy usage. • Awareness and sensitization on Net-metering projects among the electricity consumers. So, they may sale excessive electricity back to distribution companies. • Underground electricity distribution be promoted. It will be helpful to reduce electricity theft, less hazardous to human life and livestock, be better aesthetically and prove to be environmentally friendly. 		
Department of Environment, BZU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman Department of Environment, BZU Multan was of the view that the proposed project may have minor impacts that can be avoided or mitigated through proper planning and measures. He suggested that the project should try to introduce green technology and invest in solar portion particular in the MEPCO Jurisdiction. • Be environment friendly, cost effective and community beneficial. • Plantation of deep-rooted tree and long-life trees to prevent 		28/12/2020- MEPCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>from wind at the generation site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree plantation along the transmission lines route and grid station site can control the dust • Minimize threat to life and ensure labor safety. • Purchase of local machinery will reduce the cost and prove technical beneficial. • Formulation of proper storage plan and construct storage tanks away from the project site • A Social Assessment should be conducted to gauge how many people will be impacted as their livelihood, and housing will be impacted. it's not just houses it's also animals its more than a house. • A mobilization process has to be carried out to make people aware NGOs and media active. • Complaint cell should be accessible. There should a booth to provide services. Billing is easy and facilitated so there should also be an easy complaint mechanism 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEDO representative commented that it is a very good initiative to upgrade the existing system and to cover the lope holes if there is any existing in the system to facilitate the general public, commercial and industrial users, as MMHP is beneficial for very limited area and for limited uses and for very limited operation whereas PESCO Project is for commercial and industrial purpose and also sustainable in its nature. • He further elaborated that PEDO is working on a small Mini hydro power project, small scale limited production in a particular area, and small-scale distribution to the end users to facilitate them and improve their livelihood, 		

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In recent times PEDO has conducted IEEs for their donor funded developmental projects, further he added that, along with MMHP PEDO is also working on other hydro generation project, i.e., LAWI, KOTO, MATAALTAN, Balakot etc., and they are also engaged in solarization of Mosques, Hospitals and schools. 		
Labor dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressed interest in knowing about the benefits of the project and also asked for detailed project assessments, including on the aspect of capacity building. Also expressed concern on the health and safety mechanisms during the project. The labor dept expressed interest in being invited for orientation programs for EDEIP. 	<p>In response to the question of benefits, officials were told that various components of the project have different outcomes like construction of new grid stations which will increase the reliability and enhancement in uninterrupted supply of electricity; whereas the modernizing operation and management will help in improving the systems and help in better control of management & operations of electricity network</p> <p>Furthermore, the component of capacity building was explained to the Labor dept. HESCO detailed how the capacity will be enhanced in terms of improving operations and maintenance practices through procurement of tools and equipment and by conducting studies and assessments including preparation / updating of manuals, procedures and systems in particular for inventory management, planning, safeguards, procurement, financial management, customer services, etc.</p>	24/6/2021 HESCO
Planning and Development Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the official mentioned that the directorate do scrutiny of the PC-II and PC-I submitted by the line departments, during scrutiny the focus of the directorate is to vet the documents economically socially and environmentally as already prescribed in the PC-II and PC-I Proforma, the official added if the department does not consider the social and Environmental parameters meticulously then the documents are sent back with observations to incorporate the social and environmental aspects rationally. 		23.12.2021 PESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During consultation about EDEIP, the P&D Directorate was well aware of the same requirement of international donor agencies as the same department has created a wing named foreign international Fund, detail discussion on the donor requirement and KP Environmental protection Act took place • The P&D official emphasized on the inclusion of Environmental cost in the PC-I Document. • The P&D official appreciated this initiative, as they do have their own Environment directorate which is being monitored by the P&D (M& E) department. 		
Local Government, Election & Rural Development Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the official, at the directorate level they receive complaints from field formations that lines are crossing our infrastructure. • Beside this compensation made in lieu of damages caused by WAPDA/PESCO transmission line not appropriate and on time. • Over billing issue takes considerable time for settlement. • PESCO should take the necessary steps to explore alternative options for Power supply, i.e., Solar package, Net metering etc. She concluded that the proposed package would have a positive impact on the community. 		22/12/2021 PESCO
Directorate Of Man Power And Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the official revealed that, the major issues and complaints received at directorate are related to discrimination in wages, delayed payment, working hours beyond the permissible limit. • The 2nd major issue is of child labour which is almost very common in all sectors, during raids at different locations, it is found that mostly child labour is engaged with their parents, 		22/12/2020 PESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>and parents are the custodian of their children, the issue department is facing to discourage parent-based child labour. As far as the union is concerned, there is strong registered labour unions for men and they are working very actively for the rights of labor, in the case of women, the law permits their union/association, but there is no women union/association registered under this directorate, because of non-existence of women associations they are facing acute issues of various type of harassment, more than 14000 women labour are working in pharmaceutical industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The third major issue is safety of labor, the official argues that, during monitoring visits to different field formations, it is noted with great concern that, neither Proper PPEs are provided to their workers nor first aid Box and other related equipment/accessories are available at the working site. • The directorate capacity is very limited to provide full coverage regarding labor rights, in this connection department is holding awareness seminars in collaboration with NGOs and other stakeholders. The official suggested that, employers are required to incorporate the prescribed labor rights in the bidding document as special clauses. 		
Forestry and Wildlife Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the interviewed official, deforestation is the major issue, forest cover area is approximately 5.2 % and for balanced ecosystem the country must have 25 % forest cover of their total area • The official asked whether the transmission line/ Grid Station construction affect forest ecosystem, the official replied by sharing two major cases reported to their department, 		23/12/2020

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>one is evacuation of power from Dasu by NTDC passing through Government reserved forest disturbing the habitat of the endangered species Tragopan pheasant and limiting the forest cover, the 2nd issue observed is various hydel generation projects in KPK disturbed the aquatic ecosystem specially river swat and Panjkora.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the proposed project the official argued that, as the package is within the existing facility and upgrading the already installed system, so it is hoped that, there is no threat to forest/wildlife, and he added that timely completion of project will help this department, as this department utilizing huge expenses on alternative options like generators, UPS, which is not a sustainable solution. • This project will help the department through stable uninterrupted power supply, and the department will divert the amount to research work and further expansion in forest development interventions. • The official suggested that, if space is available in proposed Grid station, develop Proper Landscape of indigenous flora that will balance the already disturbed vegetation cover. 		
EPA KPK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the EPA official disclosed that, in recent past during public hearings of various NTDC and WAPDA projects the affectees raised their concerns that, the compensation paid for the damages caused due to the proposed developmental activities is not appropriate. • Also, the general public criticized the Government land acquisition process. • In conclusion the EPA officials appreciated the proposed package Funded by World Bank and assured their full support and guidance in light 	S team in reply to the above added that while working with ADB in the past the Company adopted the Bank Policy "Pay before damages", the compliance of the policy resulted in the smooth implementation of the project, as the compensation was prepared on current market rates and paid to the affectees well in time. The same package also comprised of extension and augmentation works that are to be carried out in the existing Grid stations, neither land acquisition is involved nor is transmission line construction proposed. Explaining the ABC Cabling project, the PESCO team debated on the importance of the insulated cable that, the bare conductor replacement with highly	24/12/PESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	of KP Environmental Protection Act 2014.	insulted cables on one hand, it will overcome the issues of technical and commercial losses thus minimizing the pressure on power generating units, which will in turn save energy ultimately lead to reduction in emission of greenhouse gases and on other hand it will eliminate the fatal and non-fatal incidents of both PESCO line staff and general public.	
Directorate of Archaeology and Museum KP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding PESCO's transmission line work, the officials showed their concern that on some archaeological sites transmission line crossing exist (Kafir Kor D.I Khan, Ghor Ghatrai Peshawar) which banned as per law. • the representative suggested that in future if PESCO has to carry on their routine developmental works at least 200 meters away from the archaeological sites. • the official informed PESCO the directorate has future plans of catching maximum international tourist by providing essential facilitation and establishing infrastructure in their archaeological areas and power supply is one of the urgent needs for this infrastructure, and he hoped that the proposed project will meet this desired requisite. 	assured that, there is no such activity involved in the aforementioned World Bank project that could affect the historical site	24/12 PESCO
Directorate of Social Welfare and Women Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most of the servicing facilities of the directorate falling in high loss areas where PESCO has tight load shedding schedule, forcing the directorate on use of alternative power supply options to run their established institutions through generators, UPS which are not reliable and durable source, further aggravating their financial constraints. • the proposed package is good initiative to upgrade the existing system to cope with the forced load shedding and improve the capacity of the system to provide uninterrupted power supply 	team defended that, to control theft and ensure safety PESCO has proposed ABC Cabling on the high loss feeders.	24/12 PESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis put on the control of electricity theft which is main cause of load shedding, as PESCO is maintaining tight schedule for high loss area. The official noted that, the timely execution of the project will not only cure the anxiety of the general public but will also encourage investors to establish industries, the directorate will link their skilled personnel with the industry thus minimizing the unemployment pressure on Government. 		
Revenue Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus being on land acquisition and compensation, related issue of PESCO project the official noted that the land acquisition Act 1894 is the only legal instrument every department relies on. • Regarding adoption of direct negotiation with the land owner, the revenue dept official strongly disagreed with the said option that every state department is bound to comply with the county laws otherwise there are certain state department such as audit, FIA, NAB that charge for violation. • He pointed out that the compensation is only for damages of crops/ trees not for actual devaluation of land. • Paying before damages is a good approach but if patwari and other concerned personnel are empowered to increase the compensation payment and avoid discrimination in making compensation payment for poor and influential. • He suggested that the said Act belongs to British colonel era and the need of the day is to revise the said Act in light of international lending agencies guidelines. 		30/2/2021 PESCO
Sarhad Rural Support Programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRSP noted that EDEIP is a good initiative if timely and effectively completed. As SRSP has different livelihood 		21/12/2020 PESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>endeavors at northern areas and merged districts (Ex-FATA), the timely completion of this project will boost the function and productivity of these livelihood centers, which will in turn make the local population economically empowered especially the marginalized and deprived segment of the society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SRSP official while sharing his experience informed the PESCO team that in District Kurram there are more than 400 tailor shops operating in Parachinar city, due to prolonged power outages their livelihoods are badly affected. • Similarly, there are numerous skilled women in SRSP's community outreach who don't have access to reliable power supply so they are unable to meet the market demand, as such this issue further aggravating their miseries. 		
Shirkat Gah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official noted that as SG is a women focused organization working on the advocacy of women basic rights, arranging women open court to address their issues, women having 24/7 duty and being marginalized already in stress due to conservative nature of the society, and most of the household activities are mechanized and dependent on power supply. The interrupted power supply further augments their stress levels leading to domestic conflicts, badly affecting normal housekeeping. • While sharing her experience on the above, there were open court activity for women at swat to resolve their issues, there was an emergency issue of power supply, women of the areas were badly affected by the interrupted power supply, and they were asking for immediate solution, SG consulted the concerned 		23/12/2020 PESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>department through open court and addressed their outstanding issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PESCO works have never impacted the organizations activities, women mobility or any women's intervention. 		
Khwendo khor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the pros and cons of the proposed project, KK official said that, obviously it is good to upgrade the overload system, but during entire discussion KK official focused on theft of electricity due to high tariff. • He also added that, if the tariff is revised keeping in view the financial capacity of the public, the issue of theft will be fixed. • KK official suggested that Government required to devise strategy to bring the consumers of the high loss areas in the mainstream of the regular paying consumers in order to curb the issue of long hours shedding in the area, as there are regular paying consumers also exit and suffering. Apart from this most of the investors desired for establishment of industrial units but unable to do so. • On the proposed World bank project, if initiated and completed timely, the officer predicted that, it will not only address the long hours power outages but will also generate local jobs. 		23/12/2020 PESCO
Sindh Development Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High transmission lines in cities should not be near houses/ apartment building as is it dangerous • Urban land which is fertile should not be used for transmission lines and tower erections. • HESCO should secure its transmission lines which are near houses or bumping into trees • Environmentally friendly grid stations etc should be kept in mind. • A social assessment should be done to see impact on 	The Suggestions will be considered during the construction phase of the project.	3/12/2020 HESCO

Stakeholder	Points of Discussion and Concerns Raised	Response from Disco	Consultation Date and Responsible DISCO
	<p>people both livelihood, and housing is impacted, also animals and agricultural fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization process should be carried out to make people aware and NGOs and media can be good platforms. For instance, there is an electricity act which nobody knows about • Community should get better service. Electricity theft takes in katchi abadi. Electricity rates should be fixed to avoid irregularity of electricity bills. • The complaint system should be accessible just like billing is easy and facilitated so should the complaint mechanism 		
National Rural Support Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A compensation plan for communities is necessary in situations of land acquisition. Living in those areas their land is impacted and compensation should be at the market rate. The same applies in situations of land acquisition for grid stations • Local labor should be hired. • The Community would benefit from new lines. In HESCO areas and program areas the lines are so old that they fall and there are mishaps and people die including line staff • Health and safety guidance for Disco staff should also be ensured, especially of line men. • An efficient GRM system should be in place that is well publicized. • Social mobilization and community outreach should be conducted in the local language -Sindhi. IEC material should be distributed along with trainings. 	The project will provide land compensation at the market rate. A GRM will be in place. Health and safety guidelines have been outlined in the project ESMP and LMP.	3/12/2020 HESCO

Annex 6: Sample TORs for Third Party Monitoring

Introduction

External Monitor expert is required to verify and assess the monitoring information relevant to the implementation of this RP of EDEIP Project. The external expert will (i) verify the internal monitoring undertaken by PMU; (ii) conduct site visits, (iii) conduct meeting with relevant stakeholders district and provincial authorities involved in land acquisition and review implementation of resettlement activities semi-annually; (iv) review records of compensation payments, verify provision of entitlements to affected people and assess the significance of identified measures in restoring or enhancing AP's quality of life or livelihood; (v) advise PMU on safeguard compliance issue that arise in connection with the Project and agree on timeline in the conduct of agreed activity; (v) in the event of non-compliance, report to WB any non-compliance identified and recommend corrective actions to be incorporated in the corrective action plan to be prepared by the PMU.

Scope of Work

- To prepare a monitoring and evaluation plan, for review and approval by the PMU and WB. The plan should clearly define the activities and deliverables per reporting, schedule and highlight the scope and strategy of monitoring system, key indicators and methodology in the collection and analysis of data;
- Validate the internal monitoring and reporting of PMU. The external monitor is expected to review the adequacy of PMU's internal monitoring and reporting procedure, including the number and qualification of company staff engaged in implementing the RP at different stages, determine adequacy and integrity of the process, recommend corrective actions and agree on the schedule of implementation of these corrective actions, if necessary;
- Validate the adequacy of public consultation and disclosure of information as designed and described in the RP. Where necessary, the External Monitor should advise PMU if additional public consultation and disclosure of information need to be undertaken. The External Monitor should validate on ground that appropriate consultations and information disclosure took place;
- Assess the extent to which the entitlement matrix, list of displaced/APs or households (authorized representative of affected households), and specific entitlements such as compensation amount and procedure, are followed including timeliness of payment. The Monitor must closely look into the veracity/correctness of available proof of compensation such as receipt or any other document stating acceptance of compensation by the representative of APs/households;
- Assess the adequacy of income restoration strategy and evaluate the matching of specific livelihood development activities against the needs of the intended recipients/beneficiaries. The External Monitor should document the implementation of each activity and determine effectiveness to affected people including women and vulnerable groups;
- Assess the adequacy of institutional arrangements, specifically the capacity of PMU, the local authorities involved in the land acquisition and resettlement process and other

organizations expected to implement the RP to ensure that the objectives of the RP and the OP 4.12 are achieved, and suggest necessary enhancement measures, if necessary;

- Validate the adequacy of the GRM and suggest necessary enhancement measures, subject to further public consultations and disclosure, if necessary. Verify on ground the level of awareness of the community within the project impact area on the existing GRM, common issues raised, resolution of each registered case and level of satisfaction of community on the GRM;
- Conduct an interim audit of land acquisition and compensation and resettlement activities for people affected by the Project. As part of the audit, the following will be conducted:
 - Socio-economic survey will be undertaken to gather information on the AP's land area, land use including farm and livelihood activities, yield and income derived from the affected land, and APs sources of incomes, etc. prior to the Project taking possession of the land;
 - Audit of status of compensation payments, use of funds received by the affected people and current socio-economic living conditions;
 - Audit of project impacts on women as well as their needs and concerns and identify any additional potential assistance for women in affected villages;
 - An assessment of whether compensation at replacement cost has been paid, whether the livelihoods and standard of living of the APs have been restored and whether all activities implemented are in line with WB's policy requirements;
 - Based on the findings of the audit, the external monitor will prepare a Corrective Action Plan with estimated budget, timeline and implementation arrangements;
 - When unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during RP implementation, the External Monitor should assess and advise PMU the need to conduct additional social impact assessment and/or updating of RP, and ensure all existing applicable requirements, entitlements and provisions are followed;
 - Document and highlight major problems/issues encountered and lessons learned;
 - Where necessary, participate in discussion with PMU and among various Project lenders (such as WB) and its consultants;
 - The External Monitor will conduct semi-annual site visits, interview affected people and conduct consultations;
 - Immediately after completion of RP implementation, the External Monitor will undertake a RP Completion Audit covering all APs. The audit will also be supported by findings of the socio-economic survey which will include data on livelihoods and income levels of affected people that would help to determine whether affected households have been able to restore or improve their socio-economic status compared to the pre-Project level;
 - In the event that the RP Completion Audit finds that the objectives of the RP and the OP 4.12 have not been met, the External Monitor will continue with the quarterly site visits during the duration of the implementation of the Corrective Action Plan; and
 - Within 2 years following the completion of RP implementation (or Corrective Action Plan in case Audit findings show non-compliance), conduct annual site visits to monitor whether affected people have maintained or improved their socio-economic status.

Deliverables

The External Monitor will deliver the following reports:

- A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, within one month after appointment
- Interim Audit Report, within 3 months after completion of land acquisition compensation
- payments
- External monitoring reports
- In the event that a Corrective Action Plan is prepared following the audit, prepare a close out report upon completion of CAP implementation.
- Following completion of RP/CAP implementation, prepare annual monitoring reports thereafter.

External monitoring reports and all other reports will be submitted simultaneously to PMU and WB. An evaluation report at the end of the project will be prepared with critical analysis of the achievements of the program and performance of the project as well as PMU.

Qualification and Experience of Consultant

The Consultant will have sufficient technical capacity to provide the above services and the specialists will have a Master's degree in social science or relevant field and a minimum of 10 years' experience in dealing with social/community development projects and demonstrated experience in the resettlement monitoring requirements, as per involuntary resettlement/land acquisition, WB's involuntary resettlement operational policy, Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894, etc.