



GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN

1/4/2024

Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP)

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)



Acronyms

AP	Affected Person
BOR	Board of Revenue
CBE	Commercial and Business Enterprises
CAS	Compulsory Land Acquisition Surcharge
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS5	Environmental and Social Standard 5
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
FPMU	Federal Project Management Unit
RP	Resettlement Plan
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation
CDC	Community Development Council
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Term Used	Definition
Affected Person	Any person or household adversely affected by any project related change or changes in use of land, water or other natural resources, or the person/s who loses his/her/their asset or property movable or fixed, in full or in part including land, with or without displacement, after the commencement and during execution of a project.
Affected Households	All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Census	A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Affected Persons (APs) or Displaced Persons (DPs) 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	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	There is not a single overall project cut-off date. The date of start of census for all land and non-land related entitlements. It is the date for announcement of Section 4 notification under the LA Act of 1894 under which any person entering the project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to receive the agreed upon entitlements. The Bank accepts the date of the baseline survey as the cutoff date for eligibility.
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 do not have a legal title and have trespassed onto private/community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.
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 RPF contains a grievance mechanism (There is no need for separate GRM the GRM mentioned in ESMF will be sufficient to address all the issues under resettlement activities) 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.
Subproject impacts based relocation	Subproject's impacts-based relocation- depending on the sub-project impacts i.e. if rehabilitation of flood-affected structures or improvement of rains-affected road goes beyond ROW then spatial extent will be different depending upon the subproject activities.
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	Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at

	<p>replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive</p>
<p>Vulnerable APs</p>	<p>Households that might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and include: (i) female headed households; (ii) disabled-headed households; (iii) child-headed households; iv) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; (v) elderly-headed households with no means of support and landlessness; (vi) households without security of tenure; and (vii) ethnic minorities and indigenous people. Other groups may also qualify as “vulnerable” in the light of disadvantaged circumstances.</p>

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1 INTRODUCTION

This resettlement framework has been prepared to address issues related to land acquisition, voluntary land donation, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement (if any) in the Balochistan Integrated Flood Resilience Assistance Project (IFRAP), as required by World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

1.1 Objective of Resettlement Framework

The RPF has been prepared to establish resettlement principles and to provide guidance for assessment and resettlement planning. The RPF fulfils the requirements of local laws and WB's ESF ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. Where there are gaps between national and provincial laws and WB's ESS5, a practical approach has been designed which is consistent with Government practices as well as WB's ESS5. The RPF also provides guidance on the requirements of ESS5 regarding voluntary land donation and displacement of informal settlers/occupants from public lands.

The RPF will clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation. Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, this framework will be expanded into specific plans proportionate to potential risks and impacts of the sub-project. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the World Bank.

The RPF also includes a preliminary identification of potential risks and impacts related to displacement of informal settlers, as well as appropriate design measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those that affect poor and vulnerable groups.

1.2 Requirements of Resettlement Framework

This Resettlement Framework covers the following:

- Description of project components and assessment of potential risks related to ESS5;
- Principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation;
- Principles and objectives governing voluntary land donation;
- Process for preparing and approving resettlement plans;
- Eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
- Legal framework reviewing relevant national and provincial regulations and ESF requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps;
- Methods of valuing affected assets;
- Organizational procedures for delivery of compensation and other resettlement assistance, including;
 - A description of the implementation process;
 - A description of grievance redress mechanisms;
 - A description of the arrangements for funding resettlement;

- A description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- Arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and, if required, by third-party monitors.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 General

The proposed Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP) will respond to the impacts of flood by monsoon 2022 in Balochistan by improving livelihoods of community and improving their resilience to potential future climate-related disasters and natural hazards, rehabilitating selected infrastructure and strengthening institutional disaster management capacity, with the aim to improve the climate change and disaster resilience of communities and build back better.

2.2 Project Development Objective

The project development objective (PDO) is to improve livelihoods and essential services and enhance flood risk protection in selected communities affected by the 2022 floods.

2.3 Project Location

The project will be implemented in the calamity hit districts of risk prone zones of Balochistan as identified in PDNA 2022.

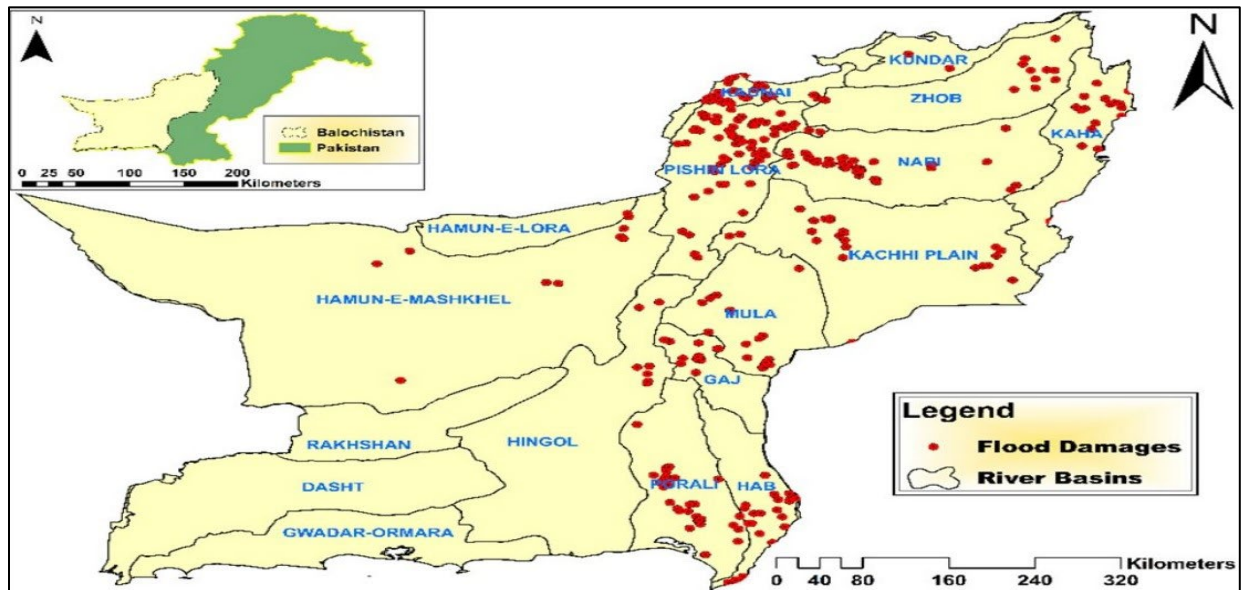


Figure 1: Calamity hit districts of Balochistan

2.4 Project Components

The project scope consists of six components.

Component 1: Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation

This component aims to rehabilitate the priority community infrastructure damaged by floods, including irrigation and flood protection infrastructure, water supply, roads, bridges, and small community facilities located in calamity-declared districts of Balochistan. The guiding principle is to build back better with improved infrastructure based on climate risks, improved engineering design standards, and improved construction and maintenance to enhance resilience.

Sub-component 1.1: Rehabilitation of Irrigation and Flood Control Infrastructure

This sub-component will support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of priority irrigation, drainage, and flood protection infrastructure to restore agricultural production and protect the population and their assets against future floods. The rehabilitation will restore the damaged infrastructure with added climate resilience through improved engineering designs and the integration of nature-based solutions (such as wetland restoration and vegetative riverbank protection, which also help sequester carbon from the atmosphere, as well as other watershed protection measures) to reduce flood peaks and increase infiltration. The proposed project comprises 58 sub-projects. The detail is given in **Table-1**.

Table 1: No of Schemes under Rehabilitation of Irrigation and Flood Control Infrastructure

Sr No.	Description	No of Schemes	Beneficiaries (No)	Command Area (Acres)
1	Flood Protection Structures	12	54900	11118
2	Dam & Spillways	31	199570	65108
3	Flood & Perennial Irrigation Schemes	15	77560	21305
	Total	58	332030	97531

Sub-component 1.2: Restoration of Water Supply Schemes:

Floods have brought about significant damage to the water supply schemes in Balochistan. Under this sub-component, 35 community-level water supply infrastructure affected by the floods, will be restored and rehabilitated. After the refurbishment of flood damaged dysfunctional water supply schemes, about 20.20 MGD of potable/clean and hygienic drinking water could be made available to the deprived population of about 2.2 million souls as well as supplement of present supply in different calamity hit districts.

The climate adaptation capacity of households and resilience to flooding events will also be improved by ensuring that the rehabilitated water supply schemes follow the resilience practices, creating safe passage for rain and flood waters accounting for higher precipitation levels in the future, so that retention of water in human settlements is reduced and mitigate against the mixing of fecal or solid waste with flood water so that water resources and public health are protected.

Sub-component 1.3: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges

This sub-component will support the reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of damaged roads and bridges, provision of technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Communication and Works Department (CWD) of Balochistan and carrying out of feasibility studies and technical design of roads and bridges. The proposed project comprises 46 priority roads with structures and 17 bridges in 26 flood hit districts of Balochistan. The total length of roads is approximately 520 km. The selection of priority damaged roads considered geospatial criteria considering the impact on the accessibility to schools, health facilities, markets, and connectivity within communities and major roads in the province in affected districts. The redesign of the damaged road infrastructure will deliver the following benefits; to reduce flood and other damages to roads, to reduce land degradation and to improve the beneficial use of water to enhance community resilience.

Table 2: District Wise List of Flood Affected Roads and Bridges

Sr. No.	District	Road Name	Category of Road	Damaged Length (KM)	Bridges
1	Quetta	Hanna Urak Road (CM Annexe to Hanna Urak	InterDistricts/ Tehsil roads	12.0	
2	Jhal Magsi	Black Top Road Nautal to Gandawah District Jhal Magsi	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	20.8	
3	Sohbatpur	Sohbat Pur Road Dera Alla Yar To Hairdeen Via Sohbat Pw	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	38.0	
4	Lasbela	Uthal Lakhra Road 20 Km & Liara Lakhra 21 km	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	13.0	
5	Quetta	Soranj Coal mines Degari Road	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	65	
6	Barkhan	Nahar Kot To Dada Shah Mehmood	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	9.0	
7	Awaran	AWARAN MASHKAY ROAD	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	20.0	
8	Jaffarabad	Khan pur Bridge To Erri Laro & Dunmb Sakh	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	11.5	
9	Musakhail	Kingri to Musakhail Road	Inter District/ Tehsil roads	6.0	
10	Kachhi	various Bridges	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads		3
11	Killa Saifullah	FROM N-50 TO MURGHA FAQEERZAI VIA TOR TANGI	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	30.0	
12	Killa Abdullah	Rehabilitation of B/T Road from salad Thana to Toba Chinar (15.00 km)	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	7.0	
13	Kharan	Kharan Ahmad Wall Road various reaches	Inter provincial/Int erdistrict	10.0	
14	Harnai	Harnai Sibi Road District Harnai	Inter District Road	13.0	
15	Quetta	Various Damaged Bridges in Quetta District: BMC, Batneyabad, Kharotabad, Norzai kakar town, Killi shah Alam Nawakilli, Barezai, Chashma Achozai, Ahmedabad	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads		10

Sr. No.	District	Road Name	Category of Road	Damaged Length (KM)	Bridges
		Kuchlak, 2xCoalmines road			
16	Barkhan	N-70 Sarati To Mirriwah Road	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	45.0	
17	Jaffarabad	Usta Mohammad road via Jaffarabad to Head Bagh	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	5.5	
18	Jhal Magsi	Black Top Road Jhal Magsi to Kot Magsi Road.	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	20.4	
19	Kachhi	Black top road N-65 to sunni shoran.	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	33.0	
20	Killa Saifullah	Akhtar Nika Road	Town Internal Roads		3
21	Kachhi	Black top road N-65/Bakhtiarabad to Bhag Tehsil Bhag.	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	9.0	
22	Jhal Magsi	Black Top Road Gandawah to Gajan - Shoran Road.	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	4.6	
23	Barkhan	Contt: For Flood Damages Of Neharkot Top Vitkri Road	Town Internal Roads	25	
24	Washuk	Const; of B/T Road from Dali to Basima, washuk and kharan	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	9.9	
25	Killa Abdullah	Rehabilitation of Road Killi Shersshah (6.50 km)	Town Internal Roads	7.50	
26	Barkhan	Contt: For Flood Damages of N-70 to Chapper Muhammad Samad Khan Gullu	Town Internal Roads	10	
27	Lasbela	Pattara Bridge	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads		
28	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti to Pirkoh Road	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	15.0	
29	Jhal Magsi	Black Top Road Saifabad to M-8 Road.	Inter Provincial/ Inter District Roads	6.5	
30	Kachhi	Black top road shoran to Bhag Phase-1 tehsil sunni	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	15.0	

Sr. No.	District	Road Name	Category of Road	Damaged Length (KM)	Bridges
31	Kalat	Construction Of Bridge at Ghareeb abad District Kalat	Town Internal Roads		
32	Khuzdar	Road From Khuzdar To Saroona	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	5.0	
33	Lasbela	Hinglaj Mata Road Hanjlaj 15 km	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	3.0	
34	Musakhail	Mughal Kot To Zimri Plaseen Road	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	15.0	
35	Nushki	Kaisar Bridge Nushki	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads		1
36	Lasbela	Black Topped Road Bela City To Bara BaghBela	Town Internal Roads	2.2	
37	Loralai	Pathan Kot Bridge	Town Internal Roads	1.0	
38	Mastung	B/T.R Shaik Wasil Road.	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	1.2	
39	Pishin	Alizai Hurazmai Main Road	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	1.0	
40	Panjgur	N85 TO PAROME	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads		
41	Sibi	Construction of Black top road Lehri to Sangsila Dera Bugti road	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	2.1	
42	Sohbatpur	Rehabilitation/Black Top Road Bhand To Manjhi Pur	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	15.0	
43	Ziarat	Killi Spezandi To Speraragha Road	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads		
44	Zhob	Black Top Road From Zhob Wana Road to Qamardeen District Zhob.	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	10.6	
45	Pishin	Yaro to Pishin District Pishin various reaches	Inter Districts/ Tehsil roads	8.8	
46	Lasbela	Restoration of Black Top Road Bypass Bela City Road Connecting	Inter Districts/	4.0	

Sr. No.	District	Road Name	Category of Road	Damaged Length (KM)	Bridges
		with Main Road Quetta City, District Lasbela.	Tehsil roads		
		Grand Total:-		530.60	17

Sub-component 1.4: Restoration of Small Community Facilities:

Under this sub-component, damaged small community facilities including food silos, health, education and community-water storage facilities will be rehabilitated and improved. The selection of facilities is demand-driven and result from consultation with the communities and consider potential low-carbon (e.g., employ renewable energy sources) and climate-resilient design features (e.g., adequate drainage or rain harvesting systems) as appropriate. The selection of facilities related to health and education is prioritize those for women and girls.

Component 2: Strengthening Hydromet and Climate Services

This component will improve the capability of the PMD to generate and utilize hydromet information for decision-making. Currently, the PMD has minimal coverage for the western part of the country, which includes much of Balochistan. Thus, this component will benefit Balochistan by improving climate and flood forecasting capabilities, including early warning systems to mitigate the impacts of climate hazards.

Sub-component 2.1: Modernization of the Observation Infrastructure, Data Management, and Forecasting Systems

This sub-component aims to: upgrade and expand the meteorological and hydrological observation networks and ensure they are well functioning and interoperable; modernize data management, communication, and information and communication technology (ICT) systems; and improve weather and hydrological forecasting processes and numerical prediction systems. Activities include: (i) technical modernization of the observation networks; (ii) modernization of PMD data management, communication and ICT systems; (iii) improvement of the weather forecasting process, including numerical weather prediction system; (iv) assessment and design of an optimum composite observation network and forecasting and service delivery processes (weather, climate, and hydrological); (v) enhancement of PMD climate services delivery and sustainability, and solarization of PMD facilities; and (vi) outreach and public education, awareness raising, and marketing.

Sub-component 2.2: Technical Assistance, Institutional Strengthening, and Capacity Building

This sub-component will support the PMD in five main areas to improve climate and flood forecasting capabilities, including: (i) provide technical assistance and capacity building and O&M of equipment; (ii) support enhancement of the PMD's various operational facilities, including upgrading the Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics and of the Meteorology Workshop in Karachi; (iii) provide technical assistance and operational costs for implementation including staffing, and M&E associated with the component; and (iv) support dialogue for the preparation of a national hydromet policy.

Component 3: Resilient Housing Reconstruction and Restoration

Under this component, resilient housing reconstruction grants will be given to the beneficiaries for the reconstruction of core housing units damaged by floods and institutional strengthening and technical

assistance will be provided for the reconstruction. This component will be implemented through an area-based approach whereby the most affected districts will be selected for housing grants support in close coordination with other development partners. Considering the vulnerability of Balochistan to multiple types of disasters, including floods, droughts and earthquakes, the reconstruction and restoration will be multi-hazard resistant.

Sub-component 3.1: Beneficiary-driven Housing Reconstruction Grants:

This sub-component will finance the provision of Housing Reconstruction Grants to homeowners for the reconstruction or restoration of damaged houses, including: (i) replacement of a destroyed house with new multi-hazard resilient core unit; and (ii) restoration and strengthening of a damaged house to an acceptable resilience standard, including a basic rainwater harvesting system and twin pit latrine to improve water, sanitation and hygiene access. Two types of grants will be given (i) reconstruction grants for all houses with structural damage beyond economic repair; and (ii) rehabilitation and strengthening grants for all houses with repairable structural damage. Housing units with non-structural damage will not be eligible for any compensation.

Sub-component 3.2: Technical Assistance and Institutional Strengthening

This sub-component will finance detailed damage assessment and eligibility verification surveys as well as technical assistance for the formulation of strategies for resilient reconstruction of buildings: (i) categorize the level of damage to each housing unit; (ii) establish the status of land ownership; (iii) establish lists of eligible beneficiaries and vulnerable individuals/households that are unable to prove their identity/property ownership; (iv) develop a geographic information system (GIS) enabled Management Information System (MIS) to facilitate the transparent implementation of the housing reconstruction and employ flood hazard mapping/spatial planning and analysis for reconstruction purposes; (v) community mobilization to collectively vulnerable people in rebuilding their houses; (vi) training and capacity building for multi-hazard resilient construction and retrofitting; (vii) promote use of local material; and (viii) develop housing reconstruction standards and train reconstruction artisans.

Component 4: Livelihood Support and Watershed Management

This component will finance the provision of livelihood grants to small-holder farmers and agribusinesses for enhancing agricultural and livestock-based livelihoods and to communities for watershed restoration. These grants will help restore and enhance productive, inclusive, and resilient natural resource-based livelihoods while restoring degraded watersheds for flood resilience. The component aims to promote climate-smart agriculture, support value chain development, and promote livelihoods. This component will support two complementary grant schemes: (i) matching grants for enhancing agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods; and (ii) community grants for watershed restoration.

Matching Grants for Enhancing Agricultural and Livestock-based Livelihoods. These grants will enable cash-constrained farming communities to restore and diversify agriculture and livestock production, add value, and enhance market access. Support will be provided to demand-driven activities identified through community consultation that seek to promote climate-smart agriculture practices. Agricultural activities to be supported will include support for efficient water use. Eligibility criteria will be developed to prioritize the inclusion of female-headed households and women in households with high dependency ratios, women informal workers, especially home-based workers. Beneficiaries will include small-holder farmers and agribusinesses, selected using National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) data. Details of the grant mechanism will be provided in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

Community Grants for Watershed Restoration. These grants will enable the restoration of degraded watersheds. Specific interventions will include soil and water conservation, vegetative stream and riverbank protection, agro-forestry and reforestation, farmer-managed natural regeneration, and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands. Details of the grant scheme will be provided in the PIM.

Component 5: Project Management, Technical Assistance, and Institutional Strengthening

This component will finance provision of support for: (a) Project management for the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) and the Provincial Implementing Units (PIUs), provision of a pool of technical experts to support implementing agencies; (b) technical assistance for monitoring and evaluation, Project supervisory and implementation assistance, preparation of the second phase of the project, including river basin planning studies, basin-level flood modeling and resilient infrastructure planning and design, dam safety studies and preparation of community flood resilience plans; (c) institutional strengthening, including an internship program, capacity building and the preparation of draft water act.

Component 6: Contingent Emergency Response

This component has provision of immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed. Following an adverse natural event that causes a major disaster or emergency, the government may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds to support response and reconstruction. Resources will be allocated to this component as needed during implementation. A CERC Operations Manual will be prepared by the government and will provide detailed guidelines and instructions on how to trigger the CERC and use funds (including activation criteria, eligible expenditures, and specific implementation arrangements).

2.5 Project Beneficiaries

The project will benefit approximately 2.7 million people in selected communities affected by the 2022 floods in calamity declared districts across Balochistan province. Table shows the number of direct beneficiaries that are communities in the most affected districts.

Table 3: Project Beneficiaries

Component	Beneficiaries
Component 1	1.8 million Inhabitants, of whom approximately 50 percent are women.
Component 2	Component 2 will benefit at least 80,000 households, representing about 640,000 people.
Component 3	At least 35,100 flood-affected households, amounting to 280,000 people (many of whom are among the poorest), through the provision of grants. Around 190,000 households will benefit from the technical assistance under this component, representing approximately 1.5 million people.
Component 4	80,000 households, representing approximately 640,000 people.

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The Article 24 of the Constitution of Pakistan (1973) clearly addresses the protection of property rights by stating that “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with law” and “no property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose, and save by the authority of law which provides for compensation”. However, it neither fixes the amount of compensation nor specifies the principles and manner in which compensation is to be determined and given. Further, Article 4, sub-clause (2) (a) reiterates the legislative right of people; “no action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law”.

3.2 Land Acquisition Act 1894

The Land Acquisition Act regulates the land acquisition process and enables the federal and provincial governments to acquire private land for public purposes and for companies through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. In the absence of a national resettlement policy, the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 is the *de-facto* legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation.

The LAA establishes the right to acquire land for public purposes and specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It covers notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. Surveys for land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. Most notably, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation or livelihood support under the LAA. No laws exist in Pakistan at both the federal or provincial level that consider non-titleholders for compensation, thereby excluding the poor, vulnerable groups, and the severely affected, such as tenants, informal settlers and occupants. The LAA neither provides for rehabilitation of losses in income or livelihood nor for resettlement costs. A brief explanation and salient features of different sections of LAA is given in table 4.

Table 4: Salient Features of Land Acquisition Act 1894

Section	Feature
4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose. Section 5a covering the need for enquiry.
6	The Government makes a formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
8	The LAC has to direct that the land required to be physically marked out, measured and planned.
9	The LAC gives notice to all displaced persons that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.

10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of affected people in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise.
11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final "award." The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
17	In cases of urgency, whenever the Government can take possession of any land needed for public purposes or for a Company. Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances:
18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, affected people may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of the land.
23	The award of compensation for the owners for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
31	The LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.

Source: Land Acquisition Act 1894.

The LAA also contains provisions for acquisition of land and assets on an emergency basis. If a project of public purpose has to be implemented urgently, the requesting department may ask the revenue department to acquire land, which, as per the LAA, determines the nature of emergency and accordingly applies the law. 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 titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average of registered land sale rates. However, in several recent cases the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, have been applied with an added 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge in accordance with the law.

3.3 Balochistan Acquisition of Land Act 1974, 1976 and 1985 AMENDMENTS/ORDINANCES

Provincially, the Balochistan Acquisition of Land Act allows the government to acquire private land for housing or development schemes. Initially, the law specifically mentioned "in rural areas", but this was deleted subsequently through the Ordinance in 1976.

Similar to the LAA, under the Act, "Land Acquisition" is defined as acquiring of land for some public purpose by government/government agency, as authorized by the law, from the individual landowner(s) after paying a government fixed compensation in lieu of losses incurred by land owner(s) due to surrendering of his/their land to the concerned government agency. Under the Act, this acquisition may be done by the government of privately held land for public purposes. "Public purpose", under the act,

refers to the acquisition of land for constructing educational institutions or schemes such as housing, health or slum clearance, as well as for projects concerned with rural planning or formation of sites. It is not necessary that all the acquisition has to be initiated by the government alone. Local authorities, societies registered under the society's registration act, 1860 and co-operative societies established under the co-operative societies act can also acquire the land for developmental activities through the government.

Land acquisition requires interaction between the Requiring Body (RB), which is normally a government agency that requires the land for certain national development project, and the Acquiring Body (AB), which is normally the Provincial Revenue Board, since land is a provincial subject according to the Constitution. The division of responsibility between the Requiring Body and the Acquiring Body in broad terms is that the Requiring Body provides the technical input and the Acquiring Body provides the legal input in the land acquisition process. It is the Requiring Body which must ensure that the project, for which the acquisition of land is required, is approved by the authorities and that funds are available. The Requiring Body must also justify the need for land and other property on the basis of field surveys including detailed engineering design and prepare all necessary documents required for decision making. It is to be noted here that no acquisition of privately held land is envisaged for the said project.

3.4 World Bank ESS5

World Bank's ESS5 (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. 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 (APs) or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented. The objectives of ESS5 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.

3.5 Land Acquisition Act 1894 and World Bank ESS5

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

The law deals with matters related to permanent land acquisition or temporary occupation of private land and impacts on immovable assets that may exist on the land when land is required for public purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is notified. 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 DPs. However, the law only recognizes “legal” owners of property supported by records of ownership such as deeds, title or agreements.

This RPF is designed per the regulatory framework of Pakistan, Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA), 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 APs are assisted to improve, or at a very minimum restore, their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels. However, the country’s regulation, particularly the LAA does not fully recognize resettlement and rehabilitation of all APs. To bridge such gaps, resettlement principles have been developed for the Project.

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 and the World Bank ESS5 principles are compared in Figure 2 below:

Figure 2: Land Acquisition Act 1894 and World Bank ESS5

Topic	Land Acquisition Act	World Bank ESS5	Identified Gaps
Screening and Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No equivalent requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 an analysis of poor and vulnerable groups, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not require screening of the project early on to identify future involuntary resettlement impacts and determine the scope of these impacts. • This RPF provides procedures for screening and scoping as per requirements of ESS5 in Section 3
Consultations, Communication, Vulnerable Groups, Grievance Redress Mechanism, High impacts and Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific requirement. • The decisions regarding land acquisition and the rate/amount of compensation to be paid are published in the official Gazette which is notified in accessible places so that the people affected are informed. • The rate/amount of compensation is established under LAA through the formal land acquisition process or through appeals to the court. • Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) is the pre-land award authority to make decision on objections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. • Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. • Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. • Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not have specific requirements for meaningful consultations with affected persons, other stakeholders and vulnerable groups. • LAA 1894 does not have specific requirements for participation of displaced persons in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement programs. • LAA 1894 does not require establishment of a GRM • This RPF provides procedures for consultations, information disclosure and GRM with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups in Section 4

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase. 	
Improvement or Restoration of Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No equivalent requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost will be offered where feasible; (ii) For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project-related restrictions on access apply, measures will be implemented to either allow continued access to affected resources or to provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility. Where common property resources are affected, benefits and compensation associated with restrictions on natural resource usage may be collective in nature; and (iii) If it is demonstrated that replacement land or resources are unavailable, the Borrower will offer economically displaced persons options for alternative income earning opportunities, such as credit facilities, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not provide for compensations related to restoration and improvement of livelihoods. • This RPF provides provisions for improvement or restoration of livelihoods of affected persons in Section 5

		skills training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities, or cash assistance additional to compensation	
Physical and Economical Assistance to Displaced Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No equivalent requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation and, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required. 	
Standards of Living of the Displaced Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional support to vulnerable households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. • In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not require providing additional support to the displaced poor or vulnerable groups • This RPF provides provisions for additional support of vulnerable groups in Section 5

<p>Transparency, Consistency and Equitable Land Evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equivalent negotiation responds to displaced persons' requested price, but no clear procedure is given. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not provide clear procedures for negotiated settlement • Procedure to be followed in the case of negotiation settlement provided in this RPF, Section 5.
<p>Rights of Displaces Persons without Formal Titles to Land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land compensation is only for titled landowners or holders of customary rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not include provisions for compensation of displaced persons without titles or recognizable rights to land. • This RPF focuses on rights of informal settlers/occupants and provides details of compensation in Section 5.
<p>Establishment of Resettlement Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No resettlement plan is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time bound implementation schedule. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not require preparation of Resettlement Plans • Details and requirements for preparing Resettlement Plans are provided in Section 4 of this RPF.
<p>Disclosure of Resettlement Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No resettlement plan is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before Project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language/s understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. • Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not require preparation of Resettlement Plans • Details and requirements for disclosure of Resettlement Plans are provided in Section 4 of this RPF.

<p>Conception and Implementation of Resettlement Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No equivalent requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. • For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation. • Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not require preparation of Resettlement Plans • Details and requirements for implementation of Resettlement Plans are provided in Section 4 of this RPF.
<p>Compensation and Other Entitlements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No equivalent requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not require for compensation or entitlements to be paid before physical or economic displacement. • Requirements for payment of compensations and entitlements before displacement are provided in Section 5 of this RPF
<p>Monitoring of Resettlement Plan Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports not required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA 1894 does not require monitoring of resettlement activities • Details and requirements for monitoring of resettlement activities are provided in Section 6 of this RPF.

4 ASSESSMENT OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT RISKS

4.1 Types of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Risks

Based on risk proportionality and material consistency with ESS5, there is ***a moderate risk*** of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Under Component 1 and its sub-components, the project will focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing irrigation, drainage, and flood protection infrastructure to restore agricultural production and protect the population and their assets against future floods. The rehabilitation will restore the damaged infrastructure with added climate resilience through wetland restoration and vegetative riverbank protection, small dams and water retention infrastructure (no large dams) or associated facilities, rehabilitation of selected community-level water supply infrastructure affected by the floods, reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged roads and bridges, restoration of small community facilities, food silos, health, education centers and community-water storage facilities.

In order to comply with the above-mentioned interventions, the project will conduct detailed resettlement or Voluntarily Land Donation studies by conducting walk through surveys, and if, during these studies and implementation of the project activities, may requires larger scale communal land for the irrigation infrastructures, roads and bridges due to unavailability of government lands. In such case this Resettlement Framework may be revised to decrease the level of risk for land acquisition on proportionality.

A summary of land acquisition and resettlement risks related to each component is provided in **Figure 4** and detailed risk identification along with guidance on mitigation and management is **provided** in the following sections.

Figure 3: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Risks

Sub-Component	Risk of Land Acquisition in flood affected areas / Districts	Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) in all districts
Sub-component 1.1: Rehabilitation of Irrigation and Flood Control Infrastructure	Yes	Yes
Sub-component 1.2: Restoration of Water Supply Schemes	No	Yes
Sub-component 1.3: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges	Yes	Yes
Sub-component 1.4: Restoration of Small Community Facilities	No	Yes
Component 4: Livelihoods, natural resources and watershed management	No	Yes

4.2 Category 1: Involuntary Resettlement due to Civil Works

4.2.1 Identification of Risks

Land acquisition for civil works may be required for Component 1 (Sub-Components 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4) and Component 4 Which will be expected in the identified districts.

4.2.1.1 Component 1: Community infrastructure rehabilitation:

This component will finance the rehabilitation of community infrastructure damaged by floods, including irrigation and flood protection infrastructure (subcomponent 1.1), restoration of water supply (subcomponent 1.2), reconstruction of roads, bridges (subcomponent 1.3), and restoration of small community facilities located in calamity-declared districts of Balochistan (subcomponent 1.4). The guiding principle is to build back better with improved infrastructure based on climate risks, engineering design standards, construction and maintenance to enhance resilience. GoB has developed a framework for selection and appraisal of infrastructure investments. The framework has been used to select a priority list of infrastructure to be included in SoP1. This priority list will be further refined during appraisal. The component will also include the technical assistance needed for the design and supervision of the works. The following sub-components are anticipated in the IFRA project;

4.2.1.1.1 Sub-Component 1.1 – Rehabilitation of Irrigation and Flood Control Infrastructure.

Supporting in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of priority irrigation, drainage, and flood protection infrastructure to restore agricultural production and protect the population and their assets against future floods. The rehabilitation will restore the damaged infrastructure with added climate resilience through improved engineering designs and the integration of nature-based solutions (such as wetland restoration and vegetative riverbank protection, which also help sequester carbon from the atmosphere, as well as other watershed protection measures) to reduce flood peaks and increase infiltration. This subcomponent will only consider small dams and water retention infrastructure and no large dam or associated facilities will be included.

4.2.1.1.2 Sub-Component 1.2 – Restoration of Water Supply Schemes.

Supporting in the rehabilitation of selected community-level water supply infrastructure affected by the floods, particularly in areas where flood protection infrastructures are rehabilitated. The climate adaptation capacity of households and resilience to flooding events will also be improved through these measures by: (i) ensuring that the rehabilitated water supply schemes follow the resilience practices; (ii) creating safe passage for rain and flood waters accounting for higher precipitation levels in the future, so that retention of water in human settlements is reduced; and (iii) mitigate against the mixing of fecal or solid waste with flood water so that water resources and public health are protected.

4.2.1.1.3 Sub-Component 1.3 – Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges.

Under SoP1, this sub-component will finance (i) reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of damaged roads and bridges; The selection of priority damaged roads will follow geospatial criteria considering the impact on the accessibility to schools, health facilities, markets, and connectivity within communities and major roads in the province in affected districts. The redesign of the damaged road infrastructure will consider investments that aim to deliver triple benefits: (i) reduce flood and other damages to roads; (ii) reduce land degradation; and (iii) improve the beneficial use of water to enhance community resilience. Improvement of road infrastructure would also include improvement of road safety, the geometry of roads, and bridges, the raising of embankments, provision of adequate drainage systems, re-vegetation, enhanced slope protection, adoption of design enhanced standards for pavements adapted to the harsh climate of the province and reflecting a higher level of climate resilience. In addition, selected roads may include ducts for optic fiber.

The rehabilitation of the Irrigation, drainage, Flood Control, Water Supply Schemes and roads / bridges Infrastructures carries a risk of land acquisition and resettlement as chosen infrastructures may require additional land.

4.2.1.2 Component 4: Livelihoods, natural resources and watershed management:

This component will finance community grants to help restore and enhance productive, inclusive, and resilient natural resource-based livelihoods while also restoring degraded watersheds for flood resilience. The aim of the component is to promote climate smart agriculture, support value chain development and promote livelihoods. The project will support two interrelated grant schemes: (i) matching grants for enhancing agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods; and (ii) community grants for watershed restoration.

The Project will not include any other large-scale construction activities or civil works despite flood affected facilities and all efforts will be taken by ensuring the construction of existing flood damaged facilities of the province. The civil works of proposed infrastructures will be on existing government and community owned lands.

The rehabilitation of the small-scale infrastructures related livestock and watershed management civil works may carry a risk of land acquisition and resettlement as chosen sectors shall require additional land.

Further, any construction activities on land that the government has acquired prior to the project will require an assessment of the land acquisition procedures and compensations as per the World Bank ESF ESS5 standard on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. This will be ensured through a rapid assessment of the site using the “**Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist**” (Annexure A) and if required, an E&S audit.

The following three steps criteria will be used in order of preference for civil works under Component 1 and Component 4:

1. Preference 1: Use of Existing Land for the rehabilitations of infrastructure schemes
2. Preference 2: Use of government or state-owned land

3. Preference 3: Use of Land where relevant through Voluntarily Land Donation (VLD) Process
4. Preferences 4: Acquisition of land

Further, any government owned sites chosen for rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure may have the presence of informal settlers/occupants (encroachers) who are living on or using the land or facilities. There is a low to moderate risk of removal of these informal settlers/occupants (encroachers) from these sites.

Potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts due to project activities can be divided into the following two categories.

- Category 1: Involuntary Resettlement due to large civil works
- Category 2: Voluntary Land Donation due to civil works of rehabilitations on existing schemes and small-scale schemes

4.2.2 Status of Land Settlement and Records in Flood Affected Districts

Land records in Balochistan are accessible and publicly available. Depending on the area, the land is traditionally governed by various tribes and ownership of land is recognized through tribal customs. However, formally the land is governed through the LAA (details are provided in Chapter 2).

The Government of Balochistan has also introduced GIS based land settlement and established a land record and registration system in the revenue system. Under the initial phases of this step, land records have now been established for small parcels of lands in almost all districts started from Quetta main city. The revenue department is committed to register more parcels of land in the coming years.

Keeping in line with the tribal customs and streamline the process, it is recommended that the project should establish a Community Development Council (CDC). This will comprise of a committee of tribal elders, Maliks, Sardars, Nawabs, Waderas, representatives of Districts Administration (Revenue) and Project Official (Resettlement Specialist), tasked with confirming land ownership, boundaries through VLD process.

While, the province has official land records which are available publicly, ground realities may differ depending on the area and its particular context. In the urban centers like Quetta city, the ownership of land belongs to general communities and government i.e. individual, family and tribal and also government owned land. Similarly, in the rural areas such as Sibi, Kachchi plain areas and Pishin basin the circumstances are different. The lands in these areas primarily belong to local tribes, whether it's individual or communal. In both cases the ownership of land is legally recognized by both tribal elders such as, Nawabs, Sardars, Maliks, Waderas as for as individual ones and they control the lands. However, in some cases, the government has also owned their lands especially, railways, forest, PHE, Irrigation departments etc.

4.2.3 Mitigation Measures

All project activities which include civil works under Component 1, and 4 on large and small scale civil works will be screened by the Project to identify any potential impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement this includes construction activities that will be carried out on government or state-owned land, existing lands of flood damaged infrastructures, communities' lands etc. The 'Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist' for Civil Works provided as Annexure A will be used for this purpose and will be completed through a rapid assessment of the subproject site.

Based on the findings of the screening activity, the Project will determine the need for preparing a Resettlement Plan, the magnitude and requirements of which will be proportionate to the identified risks and status of land settlement/records. This Resettlement Framework provides requirements for the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, including identification of eligible affected persons and entitlements as per the requirements of LAA 1894 and ESS5. The RPF also provides requirements on eligibility of informal settlers/occupants and their entitlements as per World Bank ESS5.

4.2.3.1 Land Acquisition in Areas where Communal or individual Land is available with its Official Land Records

Where official land records do not exist and lands are communal, the Project will follow the requirements of the Land Acquisition by setting up Community Development Council (CDC) in each area where land acquisitions are anticipated, in addition to the requirements of the LAA 1894 and ESS5. The Resettlement Plan will include detailed processes and TORs for the CDC to ensure the practice does not result in elite capture, conflict of interest and exploitation. Due diligence for acquiring land through the CDC and choosing members of the CDC must include at least the following:

- A new Community Development Council (CDC) must be established for each land acquisition;
- CDC members must not be direct blood relatives of the land owners;
- CDC members must not be employees of the DC Office, Revenue, Acquiring Department or Local Government;
- The PIUs must ensure that CDC members do not benefit financially from the land acquisition
- The PIUs must verify and document that land being acquired is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances;
- The land must be jointly identified by the Collector, Revenue Department, tribal elders and project representative. PIUs must ensure that the land is appropriate for sub-project purposes and that the sub-project will not result in any adverse social or environmental impacts by using this land;
- The PIUs must ensure the land is not being acquired through force or coercion;
- The PIUs must ensure that the price set by CDC is not below the prevailing market price;
- The PIUs must ensure the price set by the CDC includes compensation for assets, trees, crops and economic displacement as per the Project Entitlement Matrix;
- The PIUs must ensure free and informed decision-making through meaningful consultations conducted in good faith with all potential land sellers;
- The PIUs must ensure that the community has knowledge of and access to a fair system of grievance redress, and that the system for project monitoring and reporting is in place.

A **Screening Checklist** will be used for the due diligence and has been provided as **Annexure B**.

4.2.3.2 Compensation for Informal Settlers/Occupants (encroachers)

In addition to legal titleholders and those with traditional rights to land, the World Bank's ESS5 recognizes Affected Persons as those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy and will be displaced from.

Consultations with the relevant government departments reveal there is no consistent approach and written guidance or procedures for the removal of informal settlers from state owned lands. Where necessary, removal of informal settlers is conducted by the relevant local administration (DC Office) on the request of the BOR.

There is no impediment under national and provincial laws, in getting public lands forcibly vacated from the possession of informal settlers. However, World Bank guidelines under ESS5 shall be adhered to and all informal settlers/occupants present on government owned lands identified for use by the Project shall be compensated based on the requirements of ESS5 and the Entitlements Matrix provided in this RPF.

4.3 Category 2: Voluntary Land Donation due to civil works of rehabilitations on existing large and small-scale civil works

4.3.1 Identification of Risks

Component 1; will be financing in the rehabilitation of community infrastructure damaged by floods, including irrigation and flood protection infrastructure (subcomponent 1.1), restoration of water supply (subcomponent 1.2), reconstruction of roads, bridges (subcomponent 1.3), and restoration of small community facilities located in calamity-declared districts of Balochistan (subcomponent 1.4). The guiding principle is to build back better with improved infrastructure based on climate risks, engineering design standards, construction and maintenance to enhance resilience. GoB has developed a framework for selection and appraisal of infrastructure investments. The framework has been used to select a priority list of infrastructure to be included in SoP1. This priority list will be further refined during appraisal. The component will also include the technical assistance needed for the design and supervision of the works.

The Project under this Component and its sub-components will finance medium and small-scales construction activities or civil works therefore all efforts will be taken by the Project to ensure local infrastructure is rehabilitated and constructed on existing lands, government owned land or on land provided by the community through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process.

Component 4; will be financing in **community grants** to help restore and enhance productive, inclusive, and resilient natural resource-based livelihoods while also restoring degraded watersheds for flood resilience. This will include interrelated grant schemes; matching grants for enhancing agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods which leads community grants for watershed restoration. **Grants for under this component** will finance conditional and performance-based grants to local communities for local flood affected Watershed Management infrastructures investments identified through participatory processes and fulfilling key priority conditions across all project districts.

The Project will not finance any large-scale construction activities or civil works therefore; all efforts will be taken to ensure local infrastructure is constructed on existing lands of the communities Watershed etc. or on land provided by the community through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process.

4.3.2 Mitigation Measures

All project activities/subprojects which include civil works under Component 1 and 4 will be screened by the Project to identify any potential impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement. The **'Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist for Civil Works'** provided as Annexure A will be used for this purpose and will be completed through a rapid assessment of the subproject site.

Based on the findings of the screening activity, the Project will determine the need for conducting due diligence and preparing the required VLD documentation as per guidance provided in the **VLD Framework** (Annexure C), **VLD/Due Diligence Screening Checklist** (Annexure D) and **Sample Agreements for VLD** (Annexure E).

4.3.2.1 VLD in Settled Districts/Areas with Land Records

In settled districts or areas of Balochistan where land records have been established, the Project must use the 'VLD Sample Agreement for Settled Areas' (Annexure E).

5 PREPARING RESETTLEMENT PLANS

The Project has planned for the rehabilitation of community infrastructure damaged by floods under Component 1; irrigation and flood protection infrastructure, restoration of water supply schemes, reconstruction of roads, bridges, and restoration of small community facilities located in calamity-declared districts of Balochistan and under Component 4: community grants to support two interrelated grant schemes: (i) matching grants for enhancing agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods; and (ii) community grants for watershed restoration.

Resettlement Plans (RP) are proposed to be prepared for both components of the project where it is identified that medium or small-scale acquisition of land is required, or there is a risk of removal of informal settlers/occupants (encroachers) from public lands. The Project will ensure that priority is given to use existing lands of the flood affected infrastructures, government owned lands and communal or individual lands for the construction activities under Component 1 and Component 4. The process for preparing a RP is provided in this section. The detailed process and outline are provided as Annexure F.

The scope of requirements and level of detail of the resettlement plan varies with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed project and its potential impacts on the affected persons and other adversely affected groups, (b) appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, and (c) the legal and institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of resettlement measures.

5.1 Methodology of Screening

Following the RPF, the PIUs will be overall responsible for each component of the project and shall undertake assessment of all impacts of different project activities, any unanticipated impacts or additional land acquisition required during the implementation of the project. Screening for resettlement impacts will be conducted for all construction activities under Components 1 and 4 using the Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist (Annexure A). The checklist will be filled by the project staff by conducting a rapid assessment of the resettlement impacts and consultation with the affected persons and communities, if any. This will help the PIUs to identify any potential involuntary resettlement risks and the need for preparing RPs.

5.2 Assessment of Impacts from Land Acquisition and Resettlement

If the Involuntary Resettlement Checklist identifies potential resettlement impacts associated with land acquisition or use of government lands, including those who refused to provide their lands in any case and related to removal of informal settlers/occupants (encroachers), or prior acquisition of land which is not in line with the requirements of this Resettlement Framework, detailed assessments will be conducted as following:

1. For public lands, especially in urban areas of Quetta city and its suburb as for as other big cities of the province like Quetta, it is recommended that a research study of anti-encroachment shall be conducted by the project with the help of all stakeholders departments and PIUs which is dire

needs and as per the requirements of ESS1. The assessment will identify potential risks and impacts, as well as appropriate design measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those that affect poor and vulnerable groups, including informal settlers/occupants (encroachers).

2. Based on the assessment, consider measures to minimize impacts and or options to reduce impacts.
3. Conduct a full assessment of resettlement impacts by involving all stakeholders, particularly the affected persons including informal settlers/occupants (encroachers) and establish a full inventory of all assets to be acquired or displaced.
4. Prepare Resettlement Plans for all activities requiring land acquisition or resulting in displacement of formal or informal settlers.
5. Use the approved entitlement matrix to guide the planning and compensation for all losses incurred due to the unanticipated impacts and/ or acquisition of additional properties. New entitlements may be developed depending on the scale of any specific impacts caused by the project.
6. Project will not start civil works or remove informal settlers until all relevant entitlements are paid to affected persons

Share the draft RP with WB for concurrence and approval and explain and disclose to the APs (translated into Urdu and other local languages, if needed).

5.3 Community Participation and Consultations

PIUs will ensure engagement with and consultations with all APs and flood affected communities through the process of stakeholder engagement defined in the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Detailed consultations will be conducted to gather their views and feedback to incorporate into the resettlement plans. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of flood and land affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. The Project will also put in place institutional arrangements by which affected people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation.

The consultation process should also ensure that women's perspectives are obtained and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts may require intra-household analysis in cases where women's and men's livelihoods are affected differently. Women's and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as replacement land or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash, should be explored.

5.4 Field Surveys

Field surveys for the RP consist of four different¹ but interrelated surveys that will prepare a census of all affected persons, households, public sector places, businesses, community infrastructure and identify all impacts.

5.5 Valuation of Assets

The RP will include a detailed valuation of assets such as productive land, houses, structures, crops, trees and loss of livelihoods.

5.6 Approval of Resettlement Plan

All Resettlement Plans (RPs) will be prepared in accordance with this RPF. Once the RPs are finalized, verified and approved by the FPMU, it will further be sent to the World Bank for review and endorsement via a No Objection Letter. After the endorsement, the government of Balochistan will be responsible for the approval of the RP and all resettlement related issues, as well as implementation of the RPs in accordance with the RPF. The RPF will apply to the entire project irrespective of source of financing.

5.7 Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

During project preparation, the Resettlement Plan (RP) will be disclosed after approval of the World Bank, on the Bank and Project websites in English and at project sites in local language(s). Both the World Bank and government of Balochistan will disclose the final version of RP.

5.8 Adaptive Management of Resettlement Plan

Resettlement Plans should include provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes. Resettlement Plans will be updated to reflect changes that lead to substantive changes in the nature of resettlement impacts. Any updated RP should be submitted to the World Bank for review prior to implementation of new design. The updated RP once approved by government of Balochistan and accepted by the Bank, must be disclosed on the Bank and Project websites in English and at project sites in local language(s).

¹ Census of Affected Persons and Project Impacts; Household Profile Survey; Affected Businesses Survey; Public and Community Infrastructure Survey

6 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS MATRIX

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. The 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. The entitlement matrix presented below defines the eligibility and criteria for providing compensation and assistance for various types of resettlements impacts that are likely to be caused by the project.

Table 5: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation issues/Guidelines
1. LAND				
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independent of impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	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 landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of Land Acquisition Act 1894 (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.	The market price of the land shall be assessed by project and the District administration price assessment committee by keeping in view the current rates of the area, its quality of land and demand of the land owners. The Project and relevant public land holding agency will transfer the land as land compensation to the owners or through District Collector will pay cash compensation through crossed cheque but in rare cases, if the land compensation will required in cash.
			If Board of Revenue (BoR) ² compensation falls below replacement cost (RC), the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the APs to	

² Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/ amount.

			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.	
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	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.	This will be applicable for all crops standing on land within the acquisition area at the time of dispossession. The Project or relevant public land holding agency will pay through District Collector for crops or required crops on lease. The District Collector with the assistance from Department of Agriculture will recommend resettlement value of crops at harvest.
			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)	Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.	This will be applicable to all crops and its laborers located within the acquisition areas. The project with the assistance of BoR with expertise from Agriculture department will determine the value and pay to all sharecroppers and laborers.
		Agriculture laborers	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	No compensation for land loss. Income rehabilitation	An assessment study may be carried out to determine the exact locations the encroachments will be

			allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production, including payment for crop loss, and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RPs based on project specific situation and AP consultation.	identified and selected. Later on, based on these findings the rates of the rehabilitation of the in the RPs based on the project situation and community consultation by involving the BoR and district with the help of district administration may be conducted. The project and BoR will jointly decide the current rates and pay them through cash cheques to the APs.
Residential / commercial land	All land losses independent of impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<p>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</p> <p>Lump sum Relocation grant per affected Household to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (to be calculated on the basis of Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) per person).</p> <p>Special assistance of one-time payment CBN for each female, disabled, elderly headed and very poor households.</p> <p>If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the APs to restore affected livelihoods.</p>	The current market rates of the land will be computed by the project and BoR through its District price assessment committee keeping in view the recent rates of the area, quality of land and demand of the land owners.
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent	The project and BoR will assess the market rates of the house rents of leases for lease tenants and renter leaseholders by conducting proper consultation
		Renter/ leaseholder	Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months'	

			rent to be decided in consultation meetings with APs.	meetings within the vicinities of the targeted areas. The cash amounts should be decided in the consultation meetings with the APs and shall pay them through cheques issued by the BoR.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	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.	Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required	Owner, lessee, tenant	Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the landowner and contractor.	When and where the land will be required the project shall conduct an assessment of the land before start of the any civil works at sites. Proper rental fee will be dived in the consultation meetings and record must be kept. A coordination meeting will be held among the contractor and lease tenant and decide the lease amount. After completion of works proper restoration of land to its original state shall be ensured.
	during civil works		Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.	
		Non-titled user	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 , commercia	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	Right to salvage materials from lost structure.	Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected

I, public, community				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
		Lessee, Tenant	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 consultations.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	The AP may choose between the following alternatives: 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.	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 either case, AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	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.
3. CROPS				
	Affected crops	Cultivator	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 Agricultural Department.	The project and BoR with the help of Agriculture department will define the market rates of the affected crops for the cultivators and sharecrop parties. These rates will be shared in the consultation meetings of APs and shall

		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share.	decide traditionally and legally. The amounts shall be made through cross cheques to the affected parties and cultivator.
4. TREES				
	Affected crops	Landowner/ Cultivator	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	Same as above and distributed between landowner 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	The project will provide logistic support to all eligible APs in relocation of affected structures whether project-based relocation or self-relocation as applicable.	Subproject's impacts-based relocation- depending on the sub-project impacts i.e. if rehabilitation of flood-affected structures or improvement of rains-affected road goes beyond ROW then spatial extent will be different depending upon the subproject activities., APs will be provided with access to civic amenities including electricity, water supply and sewage as well as school and health center (if applicable).

Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	For residential structure a lump sum amount of Pakistan Rupees (PKR) 50,000 or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of PKR 30,000 or higher depending upon the situation on ground.	Proper lists of APs and tenants will be furnished with the help of BoR and other stakeholder departments. These lists will further be assessed through assessment study of the concerned areas. Once done, all APs shall be given amount as transport allowance through cross cheques provided by BoR office. These all processes will be done under the overall supervision of project.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	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.	The Project and BoR with the support of any state agency will be involved for the fixing of rental rates as per the required period. Record will be kept in all the relevant stakeholder department.
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate	On a case-to-case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate.	The project will facilitate the tenants who wants to be relocated in cash as per the current market rates assessed during the process. The BoR and Agriculture department will take lead role in the cash payments and other necessary items.
6. INCOME RESTORATION				
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All APs with land-based livelihoods affected	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	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.	The project with the support of Agriculture and other relevant stakeholder departments, will insure positively to provide un-interrupted access to all APs to restore the livelihoods by proving access to residences of persons, business premises and remaining agriculture fields.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	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.	The project, BoR and other relevant stakeholders' departments will pay in cash the minimum wage rates as per the current market after conducting market based assessment. This assessment shall carry out by the project teams with the support of BoR jointly.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	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.	Cash compensation for 6 months will be insured by the project after field based assessment with the support of stakeholder department and BoR.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	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,	Service provider	Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of	The project, all stakeholder departments including BoR and district administrations will give priority to conduct rapid assessments in the

	infrastructure services, graveyards etc.		related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this Entitlement Matrix.	affected areas as per the project anticipated interventions by conducting consultation meetings with the affected communities. Record must be kept at each and every level of the stakeholders.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS				
Vulnerable Aps	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable APs including those below the poverty line, the landless, households headed by elderly, disabled, transgenders , women and children	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.

7 IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Proposed Project Management

The project will be implemented at two levels: i) at the Federal Level, The Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPDSI) within GoP will be the lead agency, responsible for overall coordination and monitoring and evaluation; and, ii) at the Provincial Level, Planning and Development Department (P&DD) Government of Balochistan will ensure prioritization of activities and implementation. A Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) will be established for the overall management of the project, donor and inter-agency coordination as well as monitoring of project outcomes. The FPMU will be supported by Project Implementing Units (PIUs) of BIWRMDP and BLEP at the provincial level that will report to it.

The relevant PIUs of BIWRMDP and BLEP will be overall responsible for the facilitation of all resettlement functions including preparation, implementation, financing and supervision of all relocation and resettlement, social development tasks and cross-agency coordination. The PIUs will have the ultimate responsibility to prepare and implement Resettlement Plans under overall supervision, coordination and technical backstopping through their Social Development Specialists for data collection and implementation of the RPF at the district, tehsil and village level. The FPMU will be taken in loop to receive and review quarterly reports and address all queries from PIUs. PIUs with the support of PSIAC (a consultant) will provide support in conducting surveys, census and assessments during preparation of Resettlement Plans.

Proportionate with the moderate risk of the project, implementation of the RPF, screening of sub-projects, and preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plans will be the responsibility of the Social Safeguard Specialist of PIUs with the overall support of Social Development Specialist of FPMU, who will report to the Project Director of FPMU. The PIU Social Safeguard Specialist will provide the support in field surveys, assessments and implementation of Plans through field staff. The FPMU Social Development Specialist will be responsible for:

- Screening of subprojects in term of involuntary resettlement
- Train project Social Specialists of PIUs and key staff on RPF requirements, with a special focus on ESS5 requirements
- Elaboration of terms of reference for preparing a Resettlement Plan for each subproject
- Engaging and supervising consultants for the preparation of a Resettlement Plan for each subproject
- Providing comments on draft Resettlement Plans prepared by the consultants
- Reviewing and approving the final Resettlement Plan of each subproject
- Disclosure of the approved Resettlement Plan
- Establishing the grievance redress mechanism to address and resolve resettlement related complaints
- Supporting PIUs for engaging the monitoring and evaluation consultants
- Preparing quarterly progress reports on resettlement and other related safeguard aspects in cooperation with the Environment Specialist to be hired for the project

- Supporting FPMU in planning and implementing consultations with stakeholders
- Maintaining liaison with key stakeholders, including regulatory agencies and the World Bank
- Elaborating a project closure report on resettlement aspects.

7.2 District Agencies

District based agencies have jurisdiction over land acquisition and compensation activities. Land acquisition functions rest with the Deputy Commissioner (formerly known as District Revenue Office), which is a provincial Board of Revenue's represented at the district level. Other staff members of the Revenue Department are to identify titles and verify ownership. Functions pertaining to compensation of non-land assets rest on provincial line agencies and their District level offices. Compensation for houses and other structures considered part of housing pertains to the Department of Housing; productive trees compensation to the Department of Agriculture; and the compensation for wood trees losses to the Department of Forestry, Environment and Wildlife.

7.3 Grievances Redressal Mechanism

A GRM detailed in the IFRAP ESMF will be set up to address grievances arising from project impacts, including land acquisition and resettlement. The purpose of the GRM with regard to land acquisition and resettlement is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons, and thereby facilitate implementation of this RPF as well as related RPs. The GRM is likely to address issues on: (i) location of the subproject so as to avoid specific affected assets; (ii) omission of some APs in a census; (iii) identification, measurement and valuation of losses; (iv) assessment and disbursement of compensation relative to entitlements stipulated in a RP; (v) disputes about ownership of affected assets; (vi) delays in compensation payments, relocation activities or livelihood restoration measures; (vii) design and completion of relocation sites and facilities; (viii) adequacy and appropriateness of income restoration measures; or (ix) concerns with the selection or decision of the Community Development Council (CDC). Special care will be taken to make the GRM accessible to vulnerable persons, including the poor, elderly, handicapped, female heads of households, as well as women and members of ethnic and religious minorities in general. Each RP will indicate specific mechanisms to ensure accessibility for specific groups of APs.

7.4 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by the Social Development Specialist at the FPMU under the guidance of the Project Director. This will include monitoring of:

- Preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plans
- Administration of entitlements and assistance to affected persons
- Status of resolution of all complaints (with details) and consultation plans

Results of internal monitoring will be compiled and shared with P&DD and the World Bank through quarterly progress reports (QPRs). Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process, immediate outputs and results.

7.5 External Monitoring

P&DD will hire External Monitors for conducting independent monitoring and evaluation during implementation of Resettlement Plans.

7.6 Budget

Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period. The funds for all resettlement activities will come from the Government of Balochistan.

All land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) implementation costs, including cost of compensation and LAR administration, will be considered an integral part of Project cost. Each RP will include a budget section indicating unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances, relocation of structures, rehabilitation of livelihood, methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates and a cost table for all compensation expenses including administrative costs and contingencies. Total cost of the RP will also include 10 percent contingencies. Finances for compensation, relocation of structures, rehabilitation of livelihood, allowances, and administration of RP preparation and implementation will be provided by the Project. P&DD will ensure that all the required funds are available for different resettlement activities before the start of particular activities as scheduled in the RP.

SECTION 1: Potential Impacts	Yes	No	Expected	Remarks
Was adequate compensation provided for the prior acquisition of land as per requirements of the RIISP Resettlement Framework and World Bank ESS5. If “No”, the land cannot be used for RIISP construction activities till adequate compensation is provided				
Did the acquisition of land prior to the projec involve removal of informal settlers/occupants without adequate compensation as defined in the RIISP Resettlement Framework? If “Yes”, the land cannot be used for RIISP construction activities till adequate compensation is provided				
Will the subproject acquire and use private or communal land? If “Yes”, please refer to Resettlement Framework (RPF)				
Are government land records available for the identified parcel of land? If “No”, please refer to Resettlement Framework (RPF) and follow requirements for acquisition of land in BALOCHISTANs				
Will the subproject require Voluntary Land Donation? If “Yes”, please refer to VLD Framework and Due Diligence Checklist				
Others (specify in “remarks”).				
Land-based assets:				
Impacts on residential structures				
Impacts on commercial structures (specify in “remarks”)				
Impacts on community structures (specify in “remarks”)				
Impacts on agriculture structures (specify in “remarks”)				
Impacts on public utilities (specify in “remarks”)				
Others (specify in “remarks”)				
Agriculture related impacts:				
Impacts on crops and vegetables (specify types and cropping area in “remarks”)				
Impacts on Trees (specify number and types in “remarks”).				
Others (specify in “remarks”).				
Affected Persons (APs):				

SECTION 1: Potential Impacts	Yes	No	Expected	Remarks
Number of APs				
Males				
Females				
Titled land owners				
Tenants and sharecroppers				
Leaseholders				
Agriculture wage laborers				
Informal settlers/occupants (specify in remarks column).				
Vulnerable Aps (e.g. women headed households, minors and aged, orphans, disabled persons and those below the poverty line). Specify the number and vulnerability in "remarks".				
Others (specify in "remarks")				
SECTION 2				
Others:				
Are there any other minority groups affected by land acquisition or project activities? If "Yes" specify in "remarks"				
Minority groups (specify in "remarks"). Describe nature of impacts				

Screening for Due Diligence	Yes	No	Remarks
Has it been verified and document that land being acquired is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances?			
Has the land been jointly identified by the Collector, Revenue Department, tribal elders and project representative?			
Has it been ensured that the land is appropriate for sub-project purposes and that the sub-project will not result in any adverse social or environmental impacts by using this land;			
Has it been ensured that the land is not being acquired through force or coercion?			
Has it been ensured that the price set by the Community Development Council (CDC) will not be below the prevailing market price?			
Has it been ensured that the price set by the Community Development Council (CDC) will include compensation for assets, trees, crops and economic displacement as per the Project Entitlement Matrix?			
Have free and meaningful consultations been conducted in good faith with all potential land sellers?			
If the answer to any of the above is NO, the land in question does not qualify for acquisition			

Annexure C: Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) Framework

This Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) Framework has been prepared to ensure that due diligence will be conducted by the project before the implementation of any interventions/sub-projects that involve construction or require land for local infrastructure schemes under Sub-Component B2. A sub-project requiring land on a permanent or temporary basis will be dropped if the VLD related criteria provided in this framework are not met.

VLD is an act of free and informed consent. Project staff must ensure that voluntary contributions are obtained without coercion or duress. Project affected persons (PAPs) have the right to refuse to donate assets and receive their entitlement and compensation for their land and assets lost. They will be fully informed of their rights and access to grievance mechanisms described in the project's Resettlement Framework.

1. VLD Due Diligence

Due diligence for VLD will be conducted and documented during the screening phase of each sub-project/intervention requiring land. Due diligence will be carried out by the social safeguards specialist of the Project Management Unit (FPMU). Due diligence will cover at least the following:

- FPMU must verify and document that land required for the sub-project is given voluntarily and the land to be donated is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances;
- The land must be jointly identified by the Revenue Department, beneficiary community and project representative.
- FPMU must ensure that the land is appropriate for sub-project purposes and that the sub-project will not result in any adverse social or environmental impacts by using this land;
- The titleholder/s or land owners donating land should be made to understand that they will have equal access to the infrastructure built on the donated land like any other community member and that they cannot claim for any priority treatment;
- FPMU must verify that the donated land does not cause any physical or economic displacement;
- FPMU must verify that the donated land/assets are no more than 10% of the total land assets of the individual;
- In case of communal land, FPMU must acquire consent of 90% of land owners through a consultative process;
- The land titleholders/owners should not belong to vulnerable sections of society, unless he/she is a direct beneficiary of the sub-project (i.e., donated parcel of land would result in net gains in that person's livelihood). Vulnerable sections are:
 - households below the poverty line (with a valid government issued proof);
 - women headed households with women as sole earners who may lose their shelter or livelihood due to land donation;
 - handicapped persons who may lose their shelter or livelihood due to land donation.
- FPMU must ensure free and informed decision-making through meaningful consultations conducted in good faith with all potential land donors. Documented verification must be maintained of this consultation showing that land donors are in agreement with the sub-project and its benefits, and agree to donate their land;

- FPMU must ensure that separate discussions are held with vulnerable donors such as women, elderly and orphans to facilitate meaningful participation and ensure there is no coercion by other land donors;
- FPMU must verify that land is free from any encroachments;
- FPMU must verify that land donation will not displace tenants or bonded labour, if any, from the land;
- FPMU must ensure that the community has knowledge of and access to a fair system of grievance redress, and that the system for project monitoring and reporting is in place.

2. VLD Documentation

FPMU will document the VLD due diligence for each sub-project that requires donation of private or communal land through the following means:

- Completion of VLD Screening Checklist at sub-project planning/screening stage (format provided as Annexure C);
- Completion and signing of the written consent form for VLD on Stamp Paper of the amount required by the Revenue Department for land donation. This needs to be verified by notary public, and by all donors (in Urdu) (format provided as Annexure D);
- Verification of donation and signing of consent form by two witnesses who are community notables to ensure that the land was voluntarily donated without any form of coercion or duress;
- The VLD due diligence information will be verified during detailed design preparation of the sub-project and updated as necessary.

3. VLD Monitoring

VLD will be monitored by the social safeguards specialist at FPMU and periodically reviewed by the WB as per the requirements provided in the ESMF. During review missions, WB will verify that land donation due diligence has been conducted in accordance with the above procedures.

4. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Anticipated grievances may relate to coercion for land donation or a donation of more than 10% of private land holding. Any complaint will go to the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) established for the project.

5. Consultations

This VLD Framework will be included in consultations with communities about the project, the rights and options available to them, and proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects. To the extent possible, communities will be involved in the decisions that are made concerning VLD and resettlement.

Annexure D: VLD/Due Diligence Screening Checklist

Screening for Due Diligence	Yes	No	Remarks
Is the land in question free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances?			
Has the land been jointly identified by the Revenue Department, beneficiary community and project representative?			
Has the Project team ensured that the land is appropriate for sub-project purposes and that the sub-project will not result in any adverse social or environmental impacts by using this land?			
Have efforts must be taken by the project team to spread land donation over a number of owners rather than one influential land-owner?			
Have the Titleholders or land owners donating land been made to understand that they will have equal access to the infrastructure built on the donated land like any other community member and that they cannot claim for any priority treatment?			
Is the land to be donated no more than 10% of the total land holding of the individual?			
In case of communal land, has consent of 90% of land-owners through a consultative process been acquired?			
Has it been ensured that the land titleholder/owner does not belong to vulnerable sections of society, unless he/she is a direct beneficiary of the subproject (i.e., donated parcel of land would result in net gains in that person's livelihood)? Vulnerable sections are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • households below the poverty line (with a valid government issued proof); • Women headed households who may lose their shelter or livelihood due to land donation; • Handicapped persons who may lose their shelter or livelihood due to land donation, 			
Has free and informed consent through meaningful consultations in good faith with all potential land donors been ensured?			
Have separate discussions been held with vulnerable donors such as women, elderly and orphans to facilitate meaningful participation and ensure there is no coercion by other land donors?			
Has it been verified that land is free from any encumbrances?			

Screening for Due Diligence	Yes	No	Remarks
Has it been verified that land donation will not displace tenants or bonded labor, if any, from the land?			
Has it been verified that land donated is not land used by indigenous peoples either traditionally or customarily?			
If the answer to any of the above is NO, the land in question does not qualify for Voluntary Land Donation			

Annexure E: Sample Agreements for Voluntary Land Donation (to be translated into Urdu)

1. Sample Agreement for VLD in Settled Districts/Areas with Land Records

(Voluntary Donation of Land on Stamp Paper of value prescribed by Revenue Department)

1. This deed of voluntary donation is made and executed on day of between Mr./Ms./MrsS/O W/O D/O Mr. ----- AND the Government of Balochistan through Village Council/Neighbourhood Council -----of Balochistan to render ----- services (insert project title and location here). Herein after called the "Recipient" which term denotes to "for and on behalf of Project Management Unit, Balochistan Integrated Flood Resilient Assistance Project (IFRAP), Government of Balochistan" on the other part and shall mean and include his successors – in office, nominees and assignees etc.

2. Whereas, the details of the title holder and location of the land are given below:

Land and Location Details

Land record No:	Location /Village:
Tehsil and UC:	District:
Land Area:	Details of Structures on land:
Description of North Boundary:	Description of East Boundary:
Description of West Boundary:	Description of South Boundary:

Note: Detailed Map to scale is appended.

Title Holder Details

Title Holder Name and CNIC Number:	Name of Father/Husband and CNIC Number:
Age: Occupation	Status: Title Holder/ Encroacher
Residence:	Gender:

3. Whereas the Title Holder is presently using/ holds the transferable right of the above mentioned piece of land in the village mentioned above. Whereas the Encroacher does not hold any transferable rights of the above mentioned piece of land in the village mentioned above but has been a long standing encroacher, dependent on its usufruct hereditarily.

4. Whereas the Title Holder/Encroacher testifies that the land is free of encumbrances and not subject to other claims/ claimants.

5. Whereas the Title Holder/Encroacher hereby voluntarily surrenders the land/structure without any type of pressure, influence or coercion what so ever directly or indirectly and hereby surrender all his/her subsisting rights in the said land with free will and intention.

6. Whereas the Recipient shall construct and develop infrastructure facilities under the Balochistan Integrated Flood Resilient Assistance Project and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.

7. Whereas both the parties agree that the infrastructure so constructed/developed shall be for the project purpose.

Signatories

Title Holder		Tehsildar	
Name		Name	
CNIC		Official seal	
		Transfer registration No.	
Village Council/Neighborhood Council Chairman			
Name			
CNIC			
Witnesses*			
1. VC/NC /General Secretary	Name		Signature
	CNIC		
2. Village Numberdar	Name		Signature
	CNIC		
3. FPMU Representative	Name		Signature
	CNIC		

*Witnesses may be changed

2. Sample Agreement for VLD in Areas of Balochistan without Land Records

(Voluntary Donation of Land on Stamp Paper of value prescribed by Revenue Department

1. This deed of voluntary donation is made and executed on day of
2. Between Mr.S/O Mr., Community Notable/Elder on behalf of Mr/Ms/Mrs -----SO/DO/WO ----- CNIC Number ----- AND the Government of Balochistan through Village Council/Neighbourhood Council -----of Balochistan to render ----- services (insert sub-project title and location here). Herein after called the “Recipient” which term denotes to “for and on behalf of Project Management Unit, Balochistan Integrated Flood Resilient Assistance Project (IFRAP), Government of Balochistan” on the other part and shall mean and include his successors – in office, nominees and assignees etc.

2. Whereas, the details of the title holder and location of the land are given below:

Land and Location Details

GIS Coordinates:	Location /Village:
Tehsil and UC:	District:
Land Area:	Details of Structures on land:
Description of North Boundary:	Description of East Boundary:
Description of West Boundary:	Description of South Boundary:

Note: Detailed Map to scale is appended.

Title Holder Details

Land Owner Name and CNIC Number:	Name of Father/Husband and CNIC Number:
Age: Occupation	Status: Land Owner as Verified by Tribal Elder
Residence:	Gender:

3. Whereas the land owner is presently using/ holds the transferable right of the above mentioned piece of land in the village mentioned above. Whereas the Encroacher does not hold any transferable rights of the above mentioned piece of land in the village mentioned above but has been a long standing encroacher, dependent on its usufruct hereditarily.

4. Whereas the land owner/encroacher testifies that the land is free of encumbrances and not subject to other claims/ claimants.

5. Whereas the land owner/encroacher hereby voluntarily surrenders the land/structure without any type of pressure, influence or coercion what so ever directly or indirectly and hereby surrender all his/her subsisting rights in the said land with free will and intention.

6. Whereas the Recipient shall construct and develop infrastructure facilities under the Balochistan Integrated Flood Resilient Assistance Project (IFRAP) and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.

7. Whereas both the parties agree that the infrastructure so constructed/developed shall be for the project purpose.

Signatories

Land Owner		Tehsildar	
Name		Name	
CNIC		Official seal	
		Transfer registration No.	
Village Council/Neighborhood Council Chairman		Tribal Notable/Elder	
Name		Name	
CNIC		CNIC	
Witnesses*			
1. VC/NC /General Secretary	Name		Signature
	CNIC		
2. Village Numberdar	Name		Signature
	CNIC		
3. FPMU Representative	Name		Signature
	CNIC		

*Witnesses may be changed

Annexure F: Elements of a Resettlement Plan

Minimum Elements of a Resettlement Plan

A Resettlement Plan must include at least the following elements:

1. *Description of the project.* General description of the project and identification of the project area.
2. *Potential impacts.* Identification of:
 - a) the project components or activities that give rise to displacement, explaining why the selected land must be acquired for use within the timeframe of the project;
 - b) the zone of impact of such components or activities;
 - c) the scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets;
 - d) any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources;
 - e) alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; and
 - f) the mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.
3. *Objectives.* The main objectives of the resettlement program.
4. *Census survey and baseline socioeconomic studies.* The findings of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. The census survey also serves other essential functions:
 - a) identifying characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
 - b) information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;
 - c) identifying public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected;
 - d) providing a basis for the design of, and budgeting for, the resettlement program;
 - e) in conjunction with establishment of a cutoff date, providing a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance; and
 - f) establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

As the Bank may deem relevant, additional studies on the following subjects may be required to supplement or inform the census survey:

- g) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;

- h) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; and
 - i) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e. g ., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
5. *Legal framework.* The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering:
- a) the scope of the power of compulsory acquisition and imposition of land use restriction and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
 - b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the project;
 - c) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and
 - d) gaps, if any, between local laws and practices covering compulsory acquisition, imposition of land use restrictions and provision of resettlement measures and ESS5, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps.
6. *Institutional framework.* The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:
- a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs/CSOs that may have a role in project implementation, including providing support for displaced persons;
 - b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs/CSOs; and
 - c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs/CSOs responsible for resettlement implementation.
7. *Eligibility.* Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cutoff dates. These eligibility criteria along with the entitlement matrix included in the RPF will determine the entitlements for each affected party.
8. *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 local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.
9. *Community participation.* Involvement of displaced persons (including host communities, where relevant):
- a) A description of the strategy for consultation with, and participation of, displaced persons in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
 - b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
 - c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and

- d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.
10. *Implementation schedule.* An implementation schedule providing anticipated dates for displacement, and estimated initiation and completion dates for all resettlement plan activities. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.
 11. *Costs and budget.* Tables showing categorized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.
 12. *Grievance redress mechanism.* The plan describes affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from displacement or resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
 13. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Arrangements for monitoring of displacement and resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by third-party monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.
 14. *Arrangements for adaptive management.* The plan should include provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes