

SINDH IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE AUTHORITY

SINDH WATER AND AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION
(SWAT) PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	1
LIST OF TABLES.....	4
FIGURE	4
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	5
GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	7
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
CHAPTER 1 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT.....	15
1.1 Introduction	15
1.2 Project Description and Components	15
1.3 Project Benefits, Impacts and Risks	16
1.4 Safeguards Plans under the Project.....	17
1.5 Rationale for RPF.....	17
CHAPTER 2 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	18
2.1 Purpose of the Framework	18
2.2 The Project Area: Overview of Socioeconomic Baseline	18
2.3 Methodology and Guidelines.....	19
2.4 Tentative List of Subprojects	20
2.5 Approval, Disclosure and Updating of RPF	22
CHAPTER 3 REVIEW OF POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS.....	24
3.1 National Legal/Regulatory Frameworks.....	24
3.2 World Bank Safeguard Policies	24
3.3 Gap Analysis and Bridging the Gaps.....	25
3.4 Guiding Principles for RPF	27

3.5	Eligibility for Compensation	28
3.6	Cut-off Date.....	28
3.7	Valuation of Land and Other Assets	29
3.7.1	Permanent Loss of Agricultural Land.....	29
3.7.2	Temporary Loss or Requisition.....	29
3.7.3	Residential and Commercial Land.....	29
3.7.4	Other Assets and Incomes	30
3.8	Severely Project Affected Persons	30
3.9	Entitlement Matrix	31
3.10	Linking Resettlement Activities to Civil Work	35
CHAPTER 4: RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FOR SUBPROJECTS.....		36
4.1	Subproject Context.....	36
4.2	Resettlement Planning Process	36
4.3	Screening Steps and Checklists.....	37
4.4	Preliminary Screening Results of Subprojects.....	38
4.5	Subprojects' RAP Procedures	39
4.6	Addressing AED Legacy Issues	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER 5 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION.....		39
5.1	Scope and Objectives	39
5.2	Stakeholders in SWAT Project	40
5.3	Consultation Process	40
5.4	Community Consultation Meetings.....	41
5.5	Consultation Meetings with Institutional Stakeholders	41
5.6	Framework for Consultation during Implementation	42
CHAPTER 6 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SRMP IMPLEMENTATION.....		44
6.1	Overview.....	45

6.2	Institutional Set Up and Role of SIDA.....	45
6.3	Role of Environmental Management Unit.....	45
6.4	Role of Safeguards Consultants.....	46
6.5	Left Bank Area Water Board.....	46
6.6	Board of Revenue.....	46
6.7	Project Coordination and Management Unit.....	47
6.8	Safeguard Training for Capacity Building.....	47
CHAPTER 7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS.....		50
7.1	Overview.....	50
7.2	GRM in Subprojects.....	50
7.3	GRC Process.....	51
7.4	Accessibility and Submission of Grievances.....	52
7.5	GRC Documentation, Outcome and Disclosure.....	52
CHAPTER 8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....		54
8.1	M&E System for SWAT Subprojects.....	54
8.2	M&E Methods and Indicators.....	54
8.3	Internal Monitoring.....	54
8.4	External Monitoring and TORs.....	54
8.5	Resettlement Databank.....	55
8.6	M&E Reporting Requirements.....	55

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Subproject Types and Activities	20
Table 3.1: Gap Analysis of WB OP 4.12 & LAA1894 & Measures to address Gaps	26
Table 3.2: Entitlement Matrix	32
Table 4.1: Component-wise Physical Interventions under SWAT Project	36
Table 4.2: Guidelines for Subproject Categorization.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 4.3: Preliminary Screening of Subprojects under SWAT Project.....	38
Table 4.4: RAP Outline and Contents.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 5.1: Number of Consultation Meetings Held	40
Table 5.2: Consultation with Local Communities	41
Table 5.3: Consultative Meetings with Officials.....	42
Table 5.4: Consultation and Participation Framework.....	43
Table 6.1: Training/Capacity Development.....	47
Table 7.1: Three-Tier GRC System.....	50
Table 7.2: GRC Processes and Timeline.....	51
Table 8.1: Reporting Requirements and Timeline.....	56

FIGURE

Figure 6.1: Organizational Structure for RAP/ARAP Implementation.....	45
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Annexes A

- 1 A Note of Valuation Methods
2. RAP Outline and Contents
3. Addressing Legacy Issues
4. List of Participants at Stakeholders Meetings

Annex B

Singed copy of the Stakeholders Participants

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS(As of 20th October, 2021)

Currency Unit	-	Pakistan Rupees (PKR)
USD \$1.00	=	PRs 236.247

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADU	Agriculture Delivery Unit
AED	Anti-encroachment Drive
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
AW	Akram Wah
AWB	Area Water Board
C&W	Communication and Works
CAS	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs
CCR	Community Complaint Register
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CoI	Corridor of Impact
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DO	District Officer
E&S	Environment & Social
EA	Executing Agency
EMU	Environmental Management Unit
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGDs	Focus Group Discussion
FO	Farmers Organization
GAD	Gender and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoS	Government of Sindh
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HAI	Hydro-Agro Informatics
IAs	Implementing Agencies

ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ID	Identity Number
IMC	Independent Monitoring Consultant
IMR	Internal Monitoring Report
IWRD	Irrigation and Water Resources Department
LA	Land Acquisition
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NW	Noth-West
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPC	Project Affected Person Committee
PAPs	Project Affected Person
PCMU	Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit
PCRs	Physical and Cultural Resources
PHED	Public Health and Engineering Department
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	Project Management Office
R&D	Research & Development
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RD	Reduced Distance
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEPA	Sindh Environmental Protection Act
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIDA	Sindh Irrigation Development Authority
SMS	Short Message Service
SRMP	Social and Resettlement Management Plan
SWAT	Sindh Water and Agriculture Transformation Project
TMK	Tando Muhammad Khan
TOR	Terms of Reference
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WB	World Bank
WCA	Watercourse Association
WHR	Warehouse Receipts

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Asset Inventory	A complete count and description of all properties and or assets that may be affected due to the project.
Cut-off-Date	The date of start of the 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/census survey as the cut-off date for eligibility.
Economic Displacement	A loss of productive assets or usage rights, or livelihood capacities caused by the project.
Economic Rehabilitation	Economic rehabilitation implies the measures taken for income restoration or economic recovery, so that the affected population can improve or at least restore to its previous standard of living.
Eligibility	The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.
Encroachers/ squatters	People who do not have legal title, and have trespassed onto private/community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrive before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Involuntary Resettlement	Loss of Land and/or asset that results in a reduction of livelihood level. These losses have to be compensated for so that no person is worse off than they were before the loss of land and/or assets.
Kharif	Summer cropping season of the year (15 th April to 15 th September).
Livelihood restoration	Specific activities intended at supporting displaced peoples' efforts to restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels. Livelihood restoration is distinguished from compensation. Livelihood restoration measures typically include a combination of cash or other allowances and support activities such as training, agricultural assistance or business enhancement. Livelihood restoration is often referred to as economic rehabilitation.
Market Value	It is broadly defined as the price that a willing vendor would reasonably expect to obtain from a willing purchaser. It is the value to the seller of the property in its actual condition at the time of expropriation with all its existing advantages and with all its possibilities excluding any advantage due to the carrying out of a scheme for which the property is compulsorily acquired.
Patwari (Tapedar)	An official of the District Administration from District Revenue Office deputed at the village level that is responsible for all land and revenue-related matters.
Project Affected Household	All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components, may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Project Affected Person	Any person or household adversely affected by any project related change or changes in the 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.
Rabi	Winter cropping season of the year (15 September to 15 th April).

Rehabilitation	Compensatory measures provided under the WB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.
Relocation	The physical resettlement of PAPs from his/ her pre-project place of residence.
Replacement value/ Replacement cost ¹	<p>“Replacement cost” is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.</p> <p>The current market value of the asset plus transaction costs (e.g. taxes, stamp duties, legal and notarization fees, registration fees, travel costs and any other such costs as may be incurred as a result of the transaction or transfer of property). This compensation should be made in goods or resources that are of equivalent or greater value and that are culturally appropriate.</p> <p>i) Agricultural land: the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, and transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>ii) Residential land: the market value of land of equivalent area and use, with similar or improved infrastructure and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.</p> <p>Houses and other structures: the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors’ fees and transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.</p>
Resettlement Action Plan	A resettlement action plan is a planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary resettlement.
Resettlement Allowance	Cash paid to cover resettlement related expenses other than losses of immovable assets. An allowance is distinguished from compensation, which reimburses the loss of an immovable asset.
Resettlement Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
Resettlement Entitlements	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Significant Resettlement Impacts	Two hundred or more people physically displaced or losing more than 10 percent of their productive assets (income generating).
Tehsil	Tehsil is a sub-district (i.e. the layer of administration below a district).
Vulnerable Household	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 below the official poverty line (OPL); (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.

¹ Further guidance is available in OP 4.12 and its annexes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared by the Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA), Government of Sindh (GoS) to guide in the preparation of social/resettlement plans for land acquisition and resettlement for implementation in Subprojects under the Sindh Water and Agriculture Transformation (SWAT) Project. The overall objectives of the SWAT Project are to boost agriculture and the rural economy of the Sindh Province through extensive irrigation systems and improved water resources management.

Project Components and Impacts

Of the six components, only Component 2 (C2)/Water Service Delivery and C3/ Agricultural Incentives and Investments will involve physical interventions requiring land acquisition and displacement. For project processing and finances by the World Bank (WB), SIDA has prepared the Akram Wah Rehabilitation Subproject under C2; other subprojects under C3 have been identified on a preliminary basis, subject to further review and due diligence. The interventions under C3 will have limited acquisition of land; however, there may be significant displacement in some instances – for example, due to site-specific project activities and/or anti-encroachment drive (AED) operations involving displacement of informal settlers/encroachers as in the case of Akram Wah Subproject under C2. In other cases, project intervention may lead to economic displacement or temporary relocation/rehousing of the affected populations.

Objectives of the RPF

The RPF has been prepared following the national legal frameworks on land acquisition and resettlement and the WB OP/BP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, and will be a guiding document for identification and management of potential impacts and risks of involuntary resettlement likely to arise during planning and implementation of the remaining Subprojects. The RPF will guide the social screening, social impact assessment and preparation of social safeguards and resettlement plans as required for selected subprojects in the future. It contains methods for risk assessment/resettlement planning procedures and legal requirements, stakeholders' engagement and consultation, valuation of assets, entitlement and eligibility framework, grievance redress mechanisms, institutional arrangements and M&E systems.

Gaps, Gap Analysis and RPF

In Pakistan, the law and regulations governing land acquisition for “public purpose” project is the Land Acquisition (LA) Act of 1894/amended. The LA Act regulates the land acquisition process and payments of compensation only to titled or registered owners of land parcels acquired. The non-titled or informal settlers/encroachers are not covered by the Act. Further, the Act does not provide for resettlement of the project-induced displaced families. The compensatory measures under the Act are inadequate to provide for equal or enhanced living status of the people in post-displaced conditions. In contrast, OP4.12 IR safeguard policies require assistance in case of physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from acquisition for project development irrespective of the fact whether such losses are full or partial, permanent or temporary. A gap analysis was conducted (Table 3.1) to establish the RPF policy principles, more importantly, how the project would

address the differences and gaps, to guide future land acquisition and resettlement under the SWAT project.

Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

All affected households/persons, irrespective of titles, would be eligible for compensation and assistance under the project. The various categories of affected persons and eligibility are described in greater details in Chapter 3 (3.5 Eligibility for Compensation). The project will invest in additional resources to assist the affected persons, particularly the vulnerable groups (e.g., indigenous persons, poor and women-headed households, and those under the below poverty line) in their efforts to improve their livelihoods above the pre-displaced levels. The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix. These will be carefully considered while preparing the subproject-specific RAPs and adjusted to accommodate any specific loss and/or circumstances.

Type of Impact	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Temporary impacts on arable land (the duration of such temporary impacts is likely to be short, typically 3-4 months for small projects and can be larger for bigger projects).	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation for land provided if the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works; - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. - Compensation, in cash, for income loss, if any, for the duration of the temporary impacts.
		Leaseholders (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation for land provided if the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works; - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. - Compensation, in cash, for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts.
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. - Compensation, in cash, for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts.
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including a portion in kind) for the period of temporary disturbance due to project activities.
		Informal Settlers/Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees, where these are owned by the squatters. - Compensation, in cash, for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts.
Permanent impacts on arable land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	All adverse effects on land use independent	Farmers/ Titleholders Landowners with customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; ensuring economic viability of the new land and also ensuring that the

	of severity of impact		PAPs' livelihood is not negatively affected, <u>or</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
		Leaseholders (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewal of lease contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or - Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash equivalent to market value of the lost harvest share once (temporary impact) or twice (permanent impact). - Provision of livelihood restoration support (i.e., inclusion in the Livelihood Restoration Plan).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year. - Provision of livelihood restoration support (ie, inclusion in the Livelihood Restoration Plan).
		Informal Settlers/Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One time rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (i.Loss more than 30 % of gross harvest; ii.Loss of 10% or more of the land)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One time severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation). - If a legal owner loses more than 10% of the land and remaining land is not viable, the land owner is eligible to claim compensation for the entire plot of land acquired.
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One time severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Informal Settlers/Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One time severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation)
Residential or Commercial Land		Titleholders/ People with customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land compensation through provision of a plot comparable in value/ location to plot lost, <u>or</u> - Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.

		Renters/ Leaseholders	- 3 months' rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.
		Informal Settlers/Squatters	- Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance equivalent to one month of official minimum wage.
Houses/ Structures	Full loss of structures; partial loss of structures; moving minor structure; kiosks and temporary structure	Owners	- Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. - In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Houses/ Structures	Full loss of structures; partial loss of structures; moving minor structure; kiosks and temporary structure	Tenants	- Affected tenants will receive cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period, or three months, whichever is higher.
Crops	Crops affected	All PAPs owning crops (including squatters)	- Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by the project activities. - All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Trees	Trees affected	All PAPs owning trees (including squatters)	- For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. - Fruit trees: cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to re-establish a tree of equal productivity.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All PAPs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	- Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; ii) in case of temporary loss, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity. - Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of three months (to be calculated on the basis of Cost of Basic Needs (CBN), which is currently PKR 3,030 per person per month).
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All PAPs affected by relocation	- Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (to be calculated

			on the basis of CBN per person).
Community assets	Mosques, foot bridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	- Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e., mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable PAPs livelihood	Households below poverty line; female headed households; disable persons.	All vulnerable PAPs	- Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (to be calculated on the basis of CBN per person) on account of livelihood restoration support. - Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible. - Provision of one time PKR. 50,000 moving assistance to cover transport expenses, where applicable.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All PAPs	- Deal appropriately during project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies.

Stakeholders Consultation in Subprojects Area

For RPF, consultation was carried out with primary and secondary stakeholders in the subprojects areas. The consultation meetings were geared to establishing communication links between the local communities in the subproject area and to explain the principles of resettlement and how the subprojects will be chosen during project implementation. Detailed consultations were carried out through open forum at the village-level and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the vulnerable communities in the project area. Consultative meetings were also held with the institutional stakeholders. The participants included government officials, representatives of the local governments, and representatives of agriculture, irrigation and forest departments. A total of 33 meetings were held with 123 participants. Annex 3 contains lists of participants at the village/community level meetings and those with NGOs and institutional stakeholders. Public disclosure of the RPF will continue throughout the period of project implementation. The executive summary of the RPF will be available in local Sindhi language. Once the subproject-specific RAPs are prepared and approved during project implementation, the RAPs will be disclosed in a similar manner.

Institutional Framework and GRM

As project executing agency, SIDA will be responsible for implementation of the RPF. The standards agreed and established for the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this RPF are binding upon implementing agencies and may be updated as required or deemed necessary during project implementation. The RPF has provisions for staff training by local experts for capacity building to ensure that institutions involved in the implementation of different subprojects have the technical, management and other skills relevant to resettlement, to perform their role and responsibilities efficiently and in a timely manner. The estimated costs for RPF implementation is Rs. 37.0 million (\$0.15 million). This will be financed from the SWAT PC1 funds.

SIDA has already established a GRM to deal with dispute or grievances for Akram Wah Subproject. The grievance processes in the rest of the subprojects will largely remain the same with the exception of a multi-tier system required to cover the entire jurisdiction of the SWAT Project in 10 districts. The procedures outlined in the GRM include filing grievances and disputes on entitlements and assistance,

and resolve those locally to facilitate effective safeguards management and project implementation. The GRM shall include attention to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation of local women by in-migrants and project workers during project construction. The Project Management Unit, in collaboration with the contractor will undertake proactively measures in line with the World GBV guidelines. However, given the local conservative cultural context, the incidence of such cases would likely be rare, if any.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The M&E system for the SWAT Project covers all subprojects. The M&E systems for future subprojects will synchronize with the Akram Wah Subproject and will be followed as appropriate in the case of other subprojects. However, the initial focus of monitoring in the subprojects will be more on the planning and other due diligence activities. The M&E has provisions for internal as well as external independent monitoring arrangements. The methods to be used will be mixed to allow use of a wide range of tools and techniques (e.g., key informant interviews, FGDs, village-level meetings, in-depth interviews, formal and informal surveys and direct structured observations) in data collection to (i) assess the ongoing progress during project implementation and (ii) *pre-* and *post-*project conditions of the APs and affected communities. The external independent monitor/expert will conduct a post-implementation audit of the resettlement management and its outcome to find out whether the RAPs objectives have been met and the level of public satisfaction. The monitoring and independent evaluation reports will be prepared at regular intervals. The SIDA management will share the reports with the Bank. The reports will also be posted in the project website.

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CHAPTER 1 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.1 Introduction

The Government of Sindh (GoS), with financial assistance from the World Bank (WB), intends to undertake the Sindh Water and Agriculture Transformation (SWAT) Project to modernize and rehabilitate vital irrigation infrastructure in the province aimed at transforming the agriculture sector, water resources management, and irrigation service delivery. However, some likely subprojects under the SWAT Project are yet to be identified at this planning stage. Therefore, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared by the Sindh Water and Drainage Authority (SIDA) – the project executing (EA) agency – in compliance with applicable national laws and the WB OP/BP 4.12 to address any potential resettlement impacts of subprojects during project implementation. The objective for the RPF is to set out the policies, principles, resettlement planning procedures/checklist, institutional arrangements for implementation and monitoring of subprojects to be implemented over the project construction period. The RPF will ensure that due and timely steps are followed to comply with both national and WB safeguards requirements, including stakeholders' participation and involvement in subproject planning and development.

1.2 Project Description and Components

The SWAT Project has the following six key components:

- i) **C1 - Support for Water Resource Management and Irrigation Policy and Institutional Reforms.** This component will provide the foundation for integrated water resources management in Sindh by supporting policy and institutional reforms, improving planning, and establishing a hydro-agro informatics program that will benefit both the water and agriculture sectors.
- ii) **C2 - Water Service Delivery,** which aims at improving water delivery service (i.e., improved measurement and control of flows resulting in better predictability and reliability of the service) for water users. It will encompass the rehabilitation of three left bank canals, modernization of distributary and minor canals managed by farmers organizations in the canal systems of the three existing Area Water Boards (AWBs), and preparatory studies for rehabilitation of right bank infrastructure.
- iii) **C3 - Agricultural Incentives and Investments.** This component support actions targeting implementation of agricultural policy reforms to be introduced by Component 1. Most of the investment activities will be focused on those parts of the province where the irrigation systems have improved (i.e., the principle of co-location) in order to obtain the synergies between agricultural and water improvements.
- iv) **C4 - Project Coordination & Monitoring Support.** The Component shall provide support to the PCMU under the P&D Development
- v) C-5 Agricultural and Food Emergency Rehabilitation; and

- vi) **C-6 Contingent Emergency Response** to support any unforeseen emergency needs from natural disasters.

Of the key components, only C-2 *Water Service Delivery* and C-3 *Agricultural Incentives and Investments* will likely involve physical interventions such as land acquisition for project development and/or improvements, requiring displacement and resettlement of the affected persons. Under C-2, so far, Akram Wah, a left bank canal, has been identified as a subproject. The rehabilitation of Akram Wah is critical in achieving the overall SWAT Project objectives as it will restore the irrigation flows (3,714 cusecs) of the canal systems. A Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP)² has been prepared addressing the displacement impacts, particularly the legacy issues arising out of the anti-encroachment drive (AED) conducted in 2021 by the GoS in the Akram Wah Subproject area and the rest of the province. Additional subprojects will be identified during project implementation for left bank canal systems, distributary and minor canals managed by Farmers Organizations (FO) under the existing Area Water Boards (AWBs). Furthermore, preparatory studies for rehabilitation of the right bank infrastructure will be undertaken.

1.3 Project Benefits, Impacts and Risks

The SWAT Project is expected to bring significant improvements in the agricultural sector in Sindh Province, which has the second largest economy in Pakistan. Historically, Sindh's contribution to Pakistan's GDP varies from 30% to 32.7%. Its share in the agriculture sector ranges between 21.4 % and 27.7%, with room for significant improvements. Development in the agriculture sector is a key priority of the GoS. However, current policies and subsidy regimes in the province favor specific commodities and constrain the sector from modernizing and becoming internationally competitive. This is reinforced by the weak state of research and extension, which preclude the adoption of innovation and diversification. Further, the poor quality of delivery and service results in low willingness to pay, which preempts the fiscal space needed to invest in quality improvements, thus creating a vicious downward spiral. The future transformation in Sindh agriculture is thus inter-dependent on higher value, more water-efficient agriculture, and better irrigation services.

The Sindh rural economy and the farmers will be the biggest and direct beneficiaries of the project. Indirect beneficiaries of the SWAT Project include the entire population of Sindh Province. Also under C3, investment activities will further enhance capacity and improve synergies between agriculture and water improvements. However, the subprojects to be identified under C2 may potentially involve significant social risks from project interventions. The likely range of subprojects may include – for instance, road reconstruction/ rehabilitation, drainage development, canal defence/slope stabilization, water service delivery through the FOs, relocation of public utilities and rehabilitation and reconstruction of high priority public and community-level infrastructure, and contingent emergency responses such as the 2022 flood responses and reconstruction. Furthermore, there are other cross-cutting social risks such as exclusion of vulnerable groups from project employment, labor influx, sexual exploitation/abuse and harassment, involuntary resettlement, and ineffective stakeholders'

² SIDA, *Akram Wah Rehabilitation Subproject – Vol. 1 Social and Resettlement Management Plan*, October, 2022.

engagement and complaint mechanism. These are already addressed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project.

1.4 Safeguards Plans under the Project

According to WB Safeguard policies such as the OP401/Environmental Assessment and OP/BP4.12/Involuntary Resettlement, the SWAT Project is classified as Category A. Thus, the project as already prepared an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), ESMP and SRMP for the Akram Wah Subproject.

The impacts due to involuntary resettlement in the future subprojects may give rise to economic and social hardship that include - for examples, loss of land (residential and agriculture); structures (residential, commercial and community structures), and income and livelihood sources. The field surveys and studies carried out for the Akram Wah Subproject documented significant project impacts, particularly on the informal settlers/encroachers on the RoW throughout the project length.

1.5 Rationale for RPF

Given the scope and the “known” impacts of the SWAT Project, particularly of the Akram Wah Subproject, this RPF will guide SIDA to deal with land acquisition, where necessary, during project implementation, or any unanticipated impacts that may result from emergency flood response plans. The RPF provides guidelines in terms of (i) screening of the impacts; (ii) survey and assessment; (iii) preparation of location specific resettlement plans and mitigation to deal with unforeseen impacts, based on established project-wide policies, packages, implementation and monitoring procedures.

This RPF will be used as the ‘core’ project implementation instrument by SIDA for the SWAT Project. Accordingly, as soon as subprojects are identified, specific planning data are available, land areas are identified, Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared, as needed, consistent with this policy framework, and will be submitted to the Bank for approval prior to any land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, or any other impact on livelihood. The RPF, following the WB OP/BP4.12 establishes the resettlement and compensation principles and organizational arrangements to be adopted by the project.

CHAPTER 2 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Purpose of the Framework

The purpose of the framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during SWAT implementation. The relevant national laws on land acquisition and resettlement and WB OP/BP 4.12 will guide impacts and risk assessment and identify detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures. The RPF provides the necessary background for social considerations, steps/checklist of potential social issues/project activities to be considered and built into the design of the subprojects for sustainable resettlement. Further, the framework describes and defines the process for preparing RAP/s, methods for consultation and engagements of the stakeholders, cut-off dates, valuation methods of assets affected/acquired, description of eligibility and entitlements, grievances redress mechanisms, and monitoring arrangements. Finally, the RPF provides the guidelines for determining how the affected persons/households should be compensated for loss of assets at replacement cost; compensated for loss of wages and income, and, given opportunities to share project benefits and assisted in case of relocation and resettlement.

2.2 The Project Area: Overview of Socioeconomic Baseline

Project Districts: The SWAT Project area covers ten districts of the Sindh Province. These include Hyderabad, Mirpur Khas, Badin, Larkana, Shikarpur, Sukkar, Jamshoro, Sanghar, Tando Mohammad Khan (TMK), and Dadu. The province is famous for its rich traditional Sindhi culture. The majority of the people are Sindhi speaking, although Urdu is also spoken and understood. Punjabi, Pushto, Balochi, Brahavi and Saraiki are also spoken. Islam is the major religion as 80.37% of the population is Muslim, followed by 17.7% Hindus and a small minority of Christians.

Rural-Urban Inequality: Sindh has experienced considerable urbanization since independence, which has resulted in the explosive growth of urban centers, resulting in rural-urban inequality, and socio-economic differences among various ethnic and social classes. The urban centers such as Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur have experienced explosive economic growth. This uneven pattern of development is evident from the baseline socio-economic data, with rural Sindh, particularly the project area, in a relatively backward state. According to one sources, on an average, five percent of the populations in the ten project-districts are rich, while 32% are considered the poorest.³ Mirpur Khas has the largest concentration of the poor people (60%), followed by Larkana (45%), and Jamshoro (40%). Hyderabad District has the largest number of rich people (15%).

Types of Housing Structures: House types consist of both *katcha* and *pakka* structures. Most of the houses in the urban areas are made of cement and having natural roofing and flooring systems. Typically, houses have 2 to 3 rooms, plus kitchen and bath rooms. Houses in rural areas have mainly *katcha* structures (72.6% in Mirpur Khas) with open toilet and 1 to 2 rooms for sleeping.

³ Sindh Districts: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018-2019.

Household Assets: Households in the project districts have access to household and personal assets such as television, washing machine/dryer, air cooler/fan, microwave oven, fridge, electric iron and air conditioner etc., except Mirpur khas, which have limited access to the above facilities.

Access to LPG/Internet: In terms of energy use, households in the urban areas use modern clean fuels and technologies (LPG) are used for cooking purposes; however, these are not accessible in most rural areas – for instance, in Mirpur Khas, Larkana and Sukkar, so the residents use old ways of cooking such as coal and wood burning and dung of animals. Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. The access to the internet connection at home is almost rare (about 17%) within most districts; however, only in modern areas of Karachi district have access to internet facilities at home, whereas the other have internet access through internet café, cybercafé and other internet provision shops.

Land Use and Crops: Land use in the project area consists of both single and double-cropped fields; there are also waste/fallow land and forest lands in the project districts. Among food crops, wheat and rice are predominant; sugarcane and cotton are cash crops.

Employment Pattern: The working populations in the rural areas are mainly involved in agricultural activities such as farming, wage labor (both on and off-farm), and small businesses. In urban areas, people are involved in small business, office work, and women are also doing jobs as school teachers, nurses, doctors and lady health workers. In the project area, rural women are mostly engaged in in-door household activities.

2.3 Methodology and Guidelines

The approaches and methodology used in the preparation of the RPF include (i) review of project details; (ii) relevant legislation, policies and guidelines; (iii) scoping session with local and institutional stakeholders; (iv) socio-economic baseline data, and (v) field level investigation/assessment of potential subprojects' impacts. Stakeholders' consultation meetings were conducted in some subproject locations during the RPF preparation, which further led to the development of a consultation framework to guide the planning and implementation of RAPs of individual subprojects.

SIDA will provide the general direction and guidelines for the planning processes concerning compensation, relocation/resettlement, and ensure coordination between various stakeholders and monitor the implementation. The stakeholders will be duly consulted at the early planning stage to establish planning principles and work arrangements, including policies for mitigations of any adverse impacts induced by subproject operations. Further, SIDA will ensure (a) adequate and timely allocation of resources/persons for RAP preparations; (b) baseline census/surveys; (c) stakeholders' consultation; (d) valuation of properties; and (e) payment of compensation to affected persons ahead of the commencement of work on the subproject involved.

Finally, SIDA will not issue any civil work contracts for approved subproject RAP area until compensation payment of affected property is satisfactorily completed for that area and agreed resettlement program (if any) is in place. The affected households/businesses will be allowed sufficient lead time for reconstruction and re-establish their houses or businesses. No

demolitions of assets and/or entry to properties will be done until the affected households are fully compensated and/or relocated.

2.4 Tentative List of Subprojects

Table 2.1 lists potential subprojects under the five components and proposed activities. These subprojects are divided into two categories based on the requirement of civil works:

- A. **Soft Interventions**, which don't involve any civil works (Components 1 and 4); and
- B. **Physical Interventions**, which require civil works (Components 2 and 3). During the preparation of SWAT, only the design and location of one subproject, the rehabilitation of the Akram Wah canal, has been finalized.

The soft interventions (such as engineering & ESIA studies) that could lead to civil works in future projects are also included under the physical interventions category (to guide the preparation of ESIA documents). In addition, there are approximately 40 “Farmer Organizations” subprojects, which are relatively small in scale will be selected, defined, and approved during implementation through a community-driven development (CDD) process.

Table 2.1: Subproject Types and Activities

Component	Sub-Components	Subproject Type	
		A. Soft Interventions (does not require civil works)	B. Physical Interventions (requires civil works and E&S studies for future civil works)
1. Water Resources Management	1.1 Institutional development for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate new Water Resources Law. - Transform the Irrigation Department into the Irrigation and Water Resources Department (IWRD) - Comprehensive water pricing (<i>Abiana</i> system) reforms 	-
	1.2 Sindh Strategic Water Plan	Preparation of a 'Strategic Water Plan' to address key watershed level environmental and social cumulative impacts and risks, including strategic directions on infrastructure development, water allocation, and water-related environmental and social ecosystem service priorities.	-
	1.3 Hydro-Agro Informatics (HAI) Program	Establishment of an 'HAI Center' to collect and monitor water and agriculture information (canal flows and levels, and quality, groundwater levels and quality, meteorology, crop production)	-
2. Water Service Delivery	2.1 – Integrated Farmer Organization (FO) Area Development - SIDA	Training on Farmer Organizations (FOs) on groundwater management and monitoring	Rehabilitation/Modernization of irrigation infrastructure on approximately 40 integrated FO command areas on the left bank of the Indus river (in three AWBs – Ghotki, Nara and Left Bank). Each FO command area is approximately 5,000 ha in size. Typical construction works include regulators, long-crested weirs for better upstream water level control, new off-takes for water course

			associations (WCAs), earthworks on canal banks, rehabilitation of and addition of structures for community use (canal crossings Support for FOs fall under SIDA's mandate.
	2.2 – SIDA, AWB and FO Support	Capacity building of SIDA, Area Water Boards (AWBs) and FOs to provide reliable services to farmers. Establishment of two new AWBs on the Right Bank Training tools on canal operations.	-
	2.3 – Left Bank Main Canals Upgrading	Calibration of regulators at the head of main and distributary canals	Rehabilitation of the 116km-long Akram Wah Canal (reconstruction of regulators, new retaining walls in urban areas, rehabilitation of bridges) Studies on rehabilitation of Lower Nara Canal, including Chotiari regulating reservoir.
	2.4. Right Bank Studies and small-scale high-priority works		Studies for rehabilitation of 3 Main Canals of Indus Rightbank (Dadu, Rice and Northwest Canals) and Waarah Branch Canal (off-taking from NW Canal) and urgent rehabilitation of the most damaged structures.
3. Agricultural Incentives and Investments	3.1 Integrated Development of 40 FOs supported under Component 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of farmers on climate-smart agriculture (CSA), and its promotion through Climate Business Field Schools - Provision of budgetary support packages to farmers for replicating the learned CSA practices. Technology /Machinery Support for CSA practices: - Provision of 600 precision laser land levelling equipment to farmers, 	The irrigation and drainage infrastructure at the Water Course Association (WCA) level will be improved in the same 40 FO command areas in Component 2.1. Each FO command area has approximately 24 WCAs, with each WCA covering approximately 250 ha. Support for WCA fall under the Agriculture Department mandate.
	3.2 Financing Smart Subsidy Payments to farmers and facilitating wheat Procurement Reform	Providing farmers direct income support through smart subsidies (e-Vouchers) to small and medium-sized farmers in their efforts to move towards higher value, water-thrifty crops.	-
	3.3 Improving Agriculture Information and Technology Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a market data information collection station at the Hyderabad Agriculture Extension wing, including strengthening the crop reporting system. - Strengthening research and extension systems in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water-logging and salinity - Productivity enhancement and resilience of saline soils of Sindh through a holistic approach. - Establishment of agriculture training programs for enhancing and developing the capacity and skills of agriculture experts/officials. 	<p>Construction/Rehabilitation of district-level agriculture extension and facilities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernization of extension and research facilities that are affected due to floods or lack the necessary basic infrastructure and basic facilities - Providing additional infrastructure in other district offices for ICT agriculture extension services.

	3.4 Developing Agriculture Value Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify value chains and associated constraints in the FO subproject areas. - Technical Assistance on government's Warehouse Receipts (WHR) that enable farmers to access credit from formal financing institutions. 	Supporting selected farmers and medium-sized agri-businesses through free technical assistance and partially subsidized investments (equipment, materials and infrastructure).
	3.5 Agriculture Delivery Unit Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of the establishment of an Agriculture Delivery Unit (ADU) in the Department of Agriculture to implement the SWAT. 	-
4. Project Coordination and Monitoring Support		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The hiring of staff and consultants for project implementing agencies and capacity building. 	-
5. Agricultural and Food Emergency Rehabilitation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This component will support small and medium-sized farmers affected by the 2022 floods. 	
6. Contingent Emergency Response		Following an adverse natural event that causes a major natural disaster, the government may request the World Bank to reallocate project funds to support response and reconstruction. This component could also be used to channel additional financing from the World Bank should they become available for such an emergency.	-

Table 2.1 provides a brief description of potential subprojects, which are likely to have social impacts and development-induced displacement. Presently, no estimates are available; the number of affected households/persons or other categories of people (e.g., farmers, business owners, vulnerable groups, etc.) will be available only after completion of the technical design of the selected subprojects. The project implementing agencies (IAs) for the various components – for example, Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU) of the Planning and Development Unit (for Components 1 and 4), Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA) of the Irrigation Department (for Component 2) and Agriculture Department (for Component 3) will be responsible for impact assessments of subprojects and undertake actions as needed.

2.5 Approval, Disclosure and Updating of RPF

This RPF is applicable to all subproject operations to be executed under the SWAT project. SIDA will formally forward the RPF to the World Bank for review and approval. After clearance by the Bank, it will be disclosed through PCMU official website in Sindhi/official Urdu language(s). The original English version of the RPF will be posted for disclosure in the World Bank external website before appraisal.

For unanticipated impacts identified during project implementation and not covered under the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this RPF, new and additional eligibility and entitlement provisions will be determined in accordance with the Bank's OP/BP 4.12 and/or other relevant standards and applicable legal framework of the GoS. The standards agreed and established

for the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this RPF are binding upon GoS and/or other project entities. The RPF will be further updated based on the implementation experiences of the first set of subprojects under the SWAT Project.

CHAPTER 3 REVIEW OF POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

3.1 National Legal/Regulatory Frameworks

There are several legal instruments both at federal and provincial levels that define rights to land and other private property. The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) gives the fundamental right to own, acquire, hold, and transfer lands. It states “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his/her property save in accordance with law.” Article 24(2) provides that: “no property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose and save by the authority of law,” which provides for compensation for acquired assets and property.

The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LA Act 1894) has provisions for compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes. The Act comprises 55 sections dealing with area notifications, survey, acquisition, compensation, apportionment awards, disputes resolutions, penalties and exemptions. In addition, the *Katchi Abadis Act 1987* covers the urban squatters’ rehabilitation rights by providing plots in public resettlement areas or cash assistance. Both the LA Act (1894) and *Katchi Abadis Act 1987* are applicable to SWAT Project and will provide policy framework for compensation and resettlement of all affected persons, including informal settlers/encroachers, affected by the project. There is no resettlement policy *per se* in Pakistan or Sindh Province.

The following government departments/agencies are involved in the compensation and valuation processes involving land acquisition and project development.

- (i) Revenue Department for acquisition of land (permanent or temporary), including assessment, valuation, disbursement of compensation, and mutation in favor of the project;
- (ii) Fisheries Department in case of damage to any fish resources and fish ponds caused by the project activities;
- (iii) Agriculture Department in case of impact on crops and fruit trees, and fully responsible for the assessment and valuation of losses;
- (iv) C&W (Communication and Works) Department in the assessment and valuation of losses related to structures/ buildings and roads; and
- (v) Forest Department in case of impact on timber trees for the assessment and valuation of losses.

The Government of Sindh shall use the LA Act (1894) as the legal and policy framework for land acquisition and payments of compensation. Since GoS is seeking finances from the WB, the government will comply with the applicable social safeguard policies of the Bank, principally the WB OP/BP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and other safeguards (e.g., OP4.1/Environmental Management; OP4.11/Physical Cultural Resources; BP17.50/Access to Information) as appropriate. In case of any policy gaps between the GoS legal framework and the WB OP/BP4.12, the Bank’s guidelines will prevail.

3.2 World Bank Safeguard Policies

OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement establishes requirements of the World Bank for managing involuntary resettlement. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where

possible. Where the acquisition of land or other assets is necessary, the policy sets out requirements for participation in resettlement planning, mandates compensation for lost assets at replacement cost, and expects that incomes and standards of living of affected persons are improved or at least restored to what they were prior to displacement. The policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks. The policy provides a basis for the development/preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework and Resettlement Plan. The main objectives of Bank's safeguard policies are to: (i) reduce and manage adverse risks of the development projects; (b) identify opportunities for promoting social benefits; (c) provide a process for full disclosure and meaningful stakeholders' consultation, and grievances redress mechanism; and (d) ensure that social risks are systematically addressed, evaluated, and incorporated.

The activities under SWAT Project, especially where physical interventions are involved, the project potentially result in resettlement impacts including land acquisition and damage to assets such as crops, trees and structures including private, community and public. The OP/BP 4.12 triggers in the case of the SWAT Project. Another key safeguard policy is Access to Information Policy (AI Policy), which sets out the institution's policy on public access to information in the Bank's possession. The Bank recognizes that transparency and accountability are of fundamental importance to the development process and to achieving its mission to alleviate poverty. It is also critical for enhancing good governance, accountability, and development effectiveness. Openness promotes engagement with stakeholders, which, in turn, improves the design and implementation of projects and policies, and strengthens development outcomes. The AI Policy facilitates public oversight of Bank-supported operations during their preparation and implementation, which not only assists in exposing potential wrong doing and corruption, but also enhances the possibility that problems will be identified and addressed early. In response to these requirements, the present RPF will be disclosed in SIDA as well as Bank's websites.

3.3 Gaps, Gap Analysis and Bridging the Gaps

In Pakistan, the law and regulations governing land acquisition for "public purpose" project is the Land Acquisition (LA) Act of 1894/amended. The LA Act regulates the land acquisition process and payments of compensation only to titled or registered owners of land parcels acquired. The non-titled or informal settlers/encroachers are not covered by the Act. Further, the Act does not provide for resettlement of the project-induced displaced families. The compensatory measures under the Act are inadequate to provide for equal or enhanced living status of the people in post-displaced conditions. In contrast, OP4.12 IR safeguard policies require assistance in case of physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from acquisition for project development irrespective of the fact whether such losses are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

A comparison of the provisions and requirements in the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is presented in Table 3.1 and, more importantly, how the project would address the differences and gaps in the current

resettlement policy framework, which has been approved to guide future land acquisition and resettlement under SIDA project. The RPF complies with the WB OP4.12 IR Policy.

Table 3.1: Gap Analysis of WB OP 4.12 & LAA1894 & Measures to address Gaps

	<i>WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles</i>	<i>LA Act (1894)</i>	<i>Gaps and Measures for SWAT Project</i>
1	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	No equivalent requirements (though the Sindh Environmental Protection Act (SEPA) 2014 does require screening of social impacts that also include resettlement impacts)	Screening initiated as part of the RPF; to be continued during the RAP/ARAP preparation for subprojects.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all persons to be displaced of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of settlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, 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. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	No equivalent requirements other than consultations being a key requirement of SEPA 2014 and negotiated agreement for compensation. Land Acquisition Collector is the final authority to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment of compensation for the affected lands and other land-based assets/impacts.	Consultations initiated during the preparation of RPF; additional consultations will be carried out during the preparation and implementation of subproject-specific RAPs/ARAPs. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) included in the present RPF will be further elaborated in RAPs/ ARAPs. Resettlement planning will address the need of vulnerable groups.
3	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons/PAPs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	No equivalent requirements.	The RPF and to be developed subproject-specific RAPs/ARAPs will address these requirements in compliance with World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles.
4	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed support.	No equivalent requirements.	The present RPF and subproject-specific RAPs/ ARAPs will address these requirements.
5	Resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of land or assets.	The LAA recognizes only the title holder (s) for eligibility for compensation.	Resettlement assistance will be paid to the PAPs even without having legal title of the land to be affected.
6	Crop losses compensation provided to landowners and share-cropper/lease-holders/tenants whether registered or not.	Crop losses compensation provided only to registered landowners and share-cropper/lease-holders/tenants	Compensation for crop losses will be provided to landowners and share-croppers/lease-holders/tenants whether

7	Information Disclosure requirements	Partially covered. The decisions regarding land acquisition and compensations to be paid are published in the official Gazette and notified in convenient places so that the affected persons are awarded.	registered or not (titled/ or non-titled). Information related to quantification and value of land, structures and other assets, entitlements, and amounts of compensation and financial assistance are to be disclosed to the project affected persons prior to taking possession of their assets. The present RPF and subsequent RAPs/ARAPs will be disclosed locally as well as internationally.
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3.4 Guiding Principles for RPF

- i) The RPF, based on national laws/regulations and WB policies shall apply to all subprojects. Further, the stated policies in the RPF apply to all displaced persons regardless of the number affected, the severity of impacts and regardless of the title/ownership of the assets acquired or affected. In other words, all affected persons – directly or indirectly affected by the subproject – are covered by the policy framework. SIDA will adhere to the following guiding principles for identification and management of any subprojects under this RPF.
- ii) SIDA will explore all viable technical options to avoid and minimize acquisition of any additional land for project construction.
- iii) In cases, where land acquisition and displacements are unavoidable, compensation and re-housing/resettlement activities will be conceived and carried out to comply with national laws as well as OP4.12 by providing sufficient resources and opportunities to share in project benefits.
- iv) All affected persons irrespective of land legal ownership/status will be eligible for compensation for lost assets, including land, relocation assistance, and income/livelihood restoration and enhancement.
- v) Affected informal settlers/encroachers in the selected subprojects will be eligible to the same subjected to the same entitlement matrix, cash compensation, housing upgrade options, and livelihood restoration and enhancement program as in the case of the Akram Wah Subproject.
- vi) Registered titled owners of land, if affected by permanent land acquisition, will be compensated at market/replacement values for land, crops, and trees and any other immovable assets.
- vii) Displaced persons/communities will be meaningfully engaged in the planning process and consulted and mobilized in designing their choices and/or any alternative options for relocation and income restoration activities.
- viii) The project will invest in additional resources to assist the affected persons, particularly the vulnerable groups (e.g., indigenous persons, poor and women-headed households, and those under the below poverty line) in their efforts to improve their livelihoods above the pre-displaced levels.
- ix) SIDA will ensure that the processes are fair, open and transparent, including provisions for grievances redress mechanisms. All project impacts and mitigation

- measures will be disclosed to the affected persons through consultation meetings, small brochures/leaflets (also to be printed in local languages as relevant), and via project website.
- x) As executing agency, SIDA will enhance its own capacity as well as other related institutions – for example, local land revenue department, district administration – involved in the planning and execution of the various social, resettlement and livelihood development plans.
 - xi) SIDA will hire independent external monitoring consultant for monitoring and evaluation and provide advice for corrective measures, if necessary, to enhance better performance and implementation of the safeguard plans.

In sum, SIDA will follow the principles and framework provided above and will use the Akram Wah Subproject SRMP as a good practice example in designing and management of resettlement in the SWAT Project and for all future projects.

3.5 Eligibility for Compensation

The following persons would be eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance in accordance with national legal framework and World Bank OP 4.12:

- All land-owning affected persons losing land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land rights, whether for temporary or permanent acquisition.
- Tenants and sharecroppers, whether registered or not, for all non-land assets, based on prevailing tenancy arrangements;
- Persons losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and lease holders plus encroachers and squatters.
- Persons losing business, income and salaries of workers, or a person or business suffering temporary effects, such as disturbance to land, crops, and business operations both permanently and also temporarily during construction;
- Loss of communal property, lands and public infrastructure;
- Vulnerable persons identified through the census/ impact assessment survey/ analysis;
- In case of relocation, all affected persons will receive transitional and other support to re-establish their livelihoods.

In case where women are recipients of compensation and other benefits as per the project entitlement matrix, especial arrangements will be made to pay directly to the concerned recipient either through the project gender specialist and/or female NGO workers in consideration of the local cultural norms and practices.

3.6 Cut-off Date

The cut-off date shall be set to prevent false claims for compensation or rehabilitation. Normally, this cut-off date is the date when the census begins. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date for each subproject on the day of the beginning of the census survey for the impact assessment in order to avoid an influx of outsiders. Each PAP will be identified

and issued with an identification which confirms their presence on the proposed site of a subproject prior to the cut-off date. However, in case of any retrofitting measures such as the Akram Wah Rehabilitation, cut-off date will be determined on the basis of due diligence report and recommendations. The cut-off dates agreed with the affected communities will be announced through local means of communication including face-to-face communication with communities. Any persons who would settle/or build assets on encroached lands in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

3.7 Valuation of Land and Other Assets⁴

3.7.1 Permanent Loss of Agricultural Land

- Legal/legalizable landowners (including who may have customary rights) will be compensated in cash at replacement cost plus a 15 percent compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) free of taxes and transfer costs;
- Leaseholders of public land will receive rehabilitation in cash equivalent to the market value of the gross yield of lost land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of three years);
- Encroachers will instead be rehabilitated for land use loss through a special self-relocation allowance equivalent to one year of agricultural income or through the provision of a free or leased replacement.

3.7.2 Temporary Loss or Requisition

Legal/legalizable owners and tenants or encroachers will receive cash compensation equal to the average market value of each lost harvest for the duration of the loss, and for the restoration of both, cultivable and uncultivable land, to pre-construction conditions. Through specification in the contract agreements contractors will be required to carry out restoration works before handing land back to the original occupiers, or PAPs will be provided with cash to rehabilitate the land.

3.7.3 Residential and Commercial Land

Residential and commercial land will be compensated at replacement rate as per the following:

- Legal/legalizable owners will be compensated by means of either cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost based on the market value of the lost land plus a 15% CAS, free of taxes and transfer costs; or in the form of replacement land of comparable value and location as the lost asset.
- Renters are compensated by means of cash compensation equivalent to three months of rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.

⁴ For an explanation of the valuation methods for determining compensation rates, see Annex 1.

- Encroachers/squatters are compensated through either a self-relocation allowance covering six months of income or the provision of a leased replacement plot in a public owned land area. They will be compensated for the loss of immovable assets, but not for the land that they occupy.

3.7.4 Other Assets and Incomes

- i) Structures will be compensated in cash at replacement cost. There will also be a 10 percent electrification allowance and any transaction costs will be paid. Materials that can be salvaged are allowed to be taken by the owner, even if compensation has been paid for them.
- ii) Renters or leaseholders of a house or structure are entitled to cash compensation equivalent to three months' rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period.
- iii) Crops will be compensated for owners, tenants and sharecroppers based on their agreed shares. The compensation will be the full market rate for one year of harvest including both rabi and kharif seasons.
- iv) In case of fruit and other perennial/productive trees, compensation provisions will be based on rates sufficient to cover income replacement for the time needed to re-grow a tree to the productivity of the one lost. Trees used as sources of timber will be compensated for based on the market value of the wood production, having taken due consideration of the future potential value.
- v) Businesses will be compensated for with cash compensation equal to one year of income for permanent business losses. For temporary losses, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business will be paid up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity.
- vi) Workers and employees will be compensated with cash for lost wages during the period of business interruption, up to a maximum of three months or for the period of disruption.
- vii) Relocation assistance is to be paid for PAPs who are forced to move from their property. The level of the assistance is to be adequate to cover transport costs and also special livelihood expenses for at least one month or based on the severity of impact.
- viii) Community structures and public utilities, including mosques and other religious sites, graveyards, schools, health centers, hospitals, roads, water supply and sewerage lines, will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to ensure their level of provision is, at a minimum, to the pre-project situation.

3.8 Severely Project Affected Persons

- Vulnerable households (legal/legalizable owners, tenants or encroachers) will be entitled to one vulnerable impact allowance equal to the market value of the harvest of the lost land for one year (summer and winter), in addition to the standard crop compensation.

- The aim of this payment is to assist severely displaced persons to overcome the short-term adverse impacts of land and asset loss, and help them to readjust to their changed circumstances while they are making replacement earning arrangements. There will be a need to closely monitor such severely displaced persons. The one-time payment should, at the absolute minimum be adequate to provide them with equivalent level of livelihood than they had previously.
- Other options can be considered, including non-cash-based livelihood support and employment, both temporary and permanent. Other additional income restoration measures can be considered based upon the findings of the social impact analysis.

3.9 Entitlement Matrix

The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented in Table 3.2. These will be carefully considered while preparing the subproject-specific RAPs and adjusted to accommodate any specific loss and/or circumstances.

Table 3.2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Specification	Project Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ⁵
Temporary impacts on arable land (the duration of such temporary impacts is likely to be short, typically 3-4 months for small projects and can be larger for bigger projects).	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation for land provided if the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works; - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. - Compensation, in cash, for income loss, if any, for the duration of the temporary impacts.
		Leaseholders (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation for land provided if the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works; - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. - Compensation, in cash, for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts.
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. - Compensation, in cash, for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts.
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including a portion in kind) for the period of temporary disturbance due to project activities.
		Informal Settlers/Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees, where these are owned by the squatters. - Compensation, in cash, for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts.
Permanent impacts on arable land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	Farmers/ Titleholders Landowners with customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; ensuring economic viability of the new land and also ensuring that the PAPs' livelihood is not negatively affected, <u>or</u> - Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
		Leaseholders (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewal of lease contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, <u>or</u> - Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of 3 years).

⁵ Compensation for all assets will be paid to the owner/titled holder of the asset.

		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash equivalent to market value of the lost harvest share once (temporary impact) or twice (permanent impact). - Provision of livelihood restoration support (i.e., inclusion in the Livelihood Restoration Plan).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year. - Provision of livelihood restoration support (ie, inclusion in the Livelihood Restoration Plan).
		Informal Settlers/Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One time rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (i.Loss more than 30 % of gross harvest; ii.Loss of 10% or more of the land)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One time severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation). - If a legal owner loses more than 10% of the land and remaining land is not viable, the land owner is eligible to claim compensation for the entire plot of land acquired.
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One time severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Informal Settlers/Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One time severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation)
Residential or Commercial Land		Titleholders/ People with customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land compensation through provision of a plot comparable in value/ location to plot lost, <u>or</u> - Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 months' rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.
		Informal Settlers/Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance equivalent to one month of official minimum wage.
Houses/ Structures	Full loss of structures; partial loss of structures; moving minor structure; kiosks and	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. - In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining

	temporary structure		structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Houses/ Structures	Full loss of structures; partial loss of structures; moving minor structure; kiosks and temporary structure	Tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affected tenants will receive cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period, or three months, whichever is higher.
Crops	Crops affected	All PAPs owning crops (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by the project activities. - All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Trees	Trees affected	All PAPs owning trees (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. - Fruit trees: cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to re-establish a tree of equal productivity.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All PAPs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; ii) in case of temporary loss, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity. - Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of three months (to be calculated on the basis of Cost of Basic Needs (CBN), which is currently PKR 3,030 per person per month).
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All PAPs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (to be calculated on the basis of CBN per person).
Community assets	Mosques, foot bridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e., mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable PAPs livelihood	Households below poverty line; female headed households; disable persons.	All vulnerable PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (to be calculated on the basis of CBN per person) on account of livelihood restoration support. - Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible. - Provision of one time PKR. 50,000

			moving assistance to cover transport expenses, where applicable.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All PAPs	- Deal appropriately during project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies.

3.10 Linking Resettlement Activities to Civil Work

All resettlement related activities, particularly payments of compensation and relocation, will be completed prior to project civil works. The acquired land and other assets for example, housing/commercial structures will be demolished only after compensation has been paid and alternative housing/resettlement sites being provided. For project activities requiring relocation or resulting in loss of houses/shelter, the affected persons will be informed of the project activities and schedule such as (a) target dates for start and completion of civil works; (b) timetables for transfers and possession of land from the affected households; and (c) a full schedule of project work, including specific project activity involving land acquisition, relocation and resettlement. Thus, the framework will ensure proper timing and coordination of the civil works so that no affected person will be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity, before compensation is paid and before any project construction works can begin.

CHAPTER 4: RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FOR SUBPROJECTS

4.1 Subproject Context

Table 4.1 lists potential subprojects under C2 and C3 of Akrama Wah where physical interventions in terms land acquisition and displacement may occur. SIDA will prepare, based on assessment, RAPs/ ARAPs once the engineering design is finalized. Activities may require additional land, which may or may not be part of the original RoW of these subprojects/canals. In addition, these activities may also affect informal settlers/encroachers who are using the RoW for residential and or commercial purposes. The subprojects/canals rehabilitation activities can also impact the owners of small business operators consisting of thatched sheds/ kiosks and other mobile vendors in varying degrees. In such cases, Akram Wah will remain as good practice example for RAP preparation.

Table 4.1: Component-wise Physical Interventions under SWAT Project

Component	Physical Interventions (include civil works)
C2: Water Service Delivery	➤ Studies for rehabilitation of 3 Main Canals of Indus Right bank (Dadu, Rice and NW Canals) and Waarah Branch Canal (off-taking from NW Canal). The Project will support only studies, no social impact is envisaged.
	➤ Rehabilitation of the Akram Wah Canal (reconstruction of regulators, new retaining walls in urban areas, rehabilitation of bridges) ➤ Studies on Chotiari Reservoir as a regulating reservoir (under Nara Canal System).
	➤ Rehabilitation of selected distributaries on the left of Indus (in three AWBs) – construction of regulators, earthworks for raising of canal banks) for approximately 40 FO Subprojects.
C3: Agricultural Investments	➤ Rehabilitation of office spaces and training centers
	➤ Establish Medium-sized processing units for high-value crops
	➤ Improve last-mile water service delivery (watercourse rehabilitation, land leveling, rehabilitation of farm drains, construction of water storage ponds, solar panels for lift pumps).

4.2 Resettlement Planning Process

RAPs/ARAPs will be prepared for each subproject involving resettlement impacts and will be based on the following principles:

- Identify possibility of land acquisition and resettlement during screening of subprojects;
- Minimize resettlement through relocation/realignment of the project site, where possible;
- If resettlement is unavoidable, prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)/ARAP in line with World Bank OP 4.12;
- Undertake meaningful consultation with project affected persons (PAPs);
- Ensure PAPs are clearly identified including those with no formal rights;
- Restore their livelihood;

- Pay compensation in time before land is acquired and structures/assets are demolished;
- Establish an accessible and culturally appropriate & gender sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at the subproject level for handling complaint (s) that may arise as a result of resettlement process; as well as implementation of the project;
- Disclose all relevant information.

4.3 Screening Steps and Checklists

Screening will be a mandatory procedure for the identification of possible involuntary resettlement. The purpose of screening is to determine the appropriate extent and type of the involuntary resettlement to be conducted. Screening will be carried out for every subproject right after its identification. The following steps will be followed in the screening process.

Step 1: Once a subproject is identified, a due diligence will be conducted to assess the potential impacts of the subproject designed to take appropriate next steps to categorize the subproject for safeguard planning requirements.

Step 2: After subprojects are categorized, a social and resettlement impact screening exercise for all subprojects will be undertaken to identify possible adverse social impacts.

Step 3: A screening checklist will be filled to examine the status of land acquisition, ownership, number of owners/project affected persons, land use category, magnitude of impact on the livelihood and type/nature and magnitude of resettlement impacts.

Step 4: Consultations will be held at the subprojects' site to discuss ways and means to reduce and minimize impacts, where possible, including attention to various concerns of the affected households. The list and the outcome of the consultative process for each site/project activity on the list would then be sent to the respective implementing agencies in the jurisdiction mandated to confirm, approve, disapprove, refer for further consultation and/or take a final decision on each proposed site/ project activities.

The four-step assessment will lead categorization of projects as A, B, and C, following the criteria set out in OP4.01. In case of Category-A Subprojects, comprehensive SIA will be conducted for preparation of RAPs. Category-B Subprojects will require an ARAP or if impacts are minor in nature, those will be mitigated during the construction activities by developing a social management plan. In case of Category-C, RAP/ARAP is not required. In addition to RAP/ARAP, Subprojects' ESMF serves as an environmental and social safeguards instrument to address those issues not related to 'lands' but others such as those affecting inclusion, equity, transparency, accountability, labor, quality control, and construction delays.

The screening process is designed to give integrity and transparency it needs to allow all stakeholders to have confidence in the process. This will also ensure local ownership of the subprojects. These steps were followed during a preliminary screening process for potential subprojects (see Table 4.2).

4.4 Preliminary Screening Results of Subprojects

A preliminary screening was conducted for subprojects involving physical interventions under the SWAT Project as a guidance for future actions. Field visits and stakeholders' consultation were conducted for a quick assessment of potential impacts. The exact nature of interventions/construction activities will be identified during the detailed engineering design. Table 4.2 summarizes the results by Subproject.

Table 4.2: Preliminary Screening of Subprojects under SWAT Project

Subproject	Location	Preliminary Assessment	Safeguard Instrument required
Dadu Canal	Right Bank (Sukkar, Larkana and Dadu)	Likely impacts include 1,354 affected residential structures owned by 1,330 PAHs; 108 affected commercial structures owned by 102 PAHs; Affected crops owned by 69 PAHs; 625 affected trees; 41 affected community structures including mosques; 69 affected public structures & utilities; AED: 694 residential and 14 commercial structures were demolished under AED.	SRMP (with attention to legacy issues caused by AED)
Rice Canal	Rightbank (Sukkar, Larkana and Shikarpur)	Likely project impacts include: 811 affected residential structures owned by 715 PAHs.; 120 affected commercial structures owned by 100 PAHs; 893 affected trees; 13 affected community structures including mosques; 512 affected public structures & utilities; 50 residential structures were demolished under AED.	SRMP (with attention to legacy issues caused by AED)
NW Canal	Rightbank (Sukkar)	Likely impacts include affected residential structures owned by 80 PAHs consisting of about 480 family members; 01 affected community structure including mosque; 02 affected public structures & utilities.	Full RAP
Warah Branch Canal (Off-taking NW Canal)	Rightbank (Shikarpur and Kumbar Shahdakot)	Screening of social Impacts needs to be conducted based on the detailed engineering design for this subproject.	–
Chotiari Reservoir as a regulating reservoir (under Nara Canal System)	Leftbank main canal infrastructure (Sanghar, Sindh)	Screening of Social Impacts needs to be conducted in the event a feasibility study for upgrading reservoir and associated canals is undertaken	–
FO Subprojects	40 FO Subprojects involving upgrading of small irrigation and on-farm canal	FO subproject areas to be identified during project implementation. Minimal or no land acquisition and resettlement anticipated.	–

	network. Located in the jurisdiction of the Nara, Ghotki, and Left Bank Area Water Boards.	Screening of Social Impacts needs to be conducted based on the detailed engineering design for this subproject.	
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4.5 Subprojects' RAP Procedures

The RAP planning activities will be initiated as part of the preparation of each new subprojects involving resettlement impacts. The requirement will be to take the completed detailed design of proposed subproject and carry out a measurement survey and enumeration. Where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor or fewer than 200 people people are displaced, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) may be prepared. An outline of a full RAP is in Annex 2 as a sample to guidance the preparation of RAP.

In addition to the above, RAP/ARAP will be compiled documenting the process and outcome of the resettlement assessment. The RAPs/ARAP will be updated to take into account changes in the final designs or any unforeseen or additional impacts during the construction phase. The RAPs will also include a time bound program which is related to the date that the land is required for construction purposes. In cases of any AED related issues arise in any subprojects, the due diligence must identify the range and scope and prepare the subprojects' RAPs, following the SRMP for Akram Wah both in terms of policies and standards. Annex 3 provides additional guidance on this matter.

All RAPs/ARAPs prepared for subprojects under the SWAT Project will be submitted to the Bank for review and approval prior to implementation. The executive summary of each approved RAPs/ARAPs will be translated in Sindhi/Urdu and available for public review at suitable locations including project office, offices of the concerned government department/agency, and office of the SIDA/and or AWB. The RAPs/ARAPs and Urdu translations of their executive summaries will be placed on the official websites of GoS and SIDA.

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CHAPTER 5 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

5.1 Scope and Objectives

Consultation was carried out with primary stakeholders in the subproject areas and also institutional stakeholders. The consultation meetings were geared to establishing communication links between the local communities in the subproject area and the project

proponents. So, the primary aim was to share project details as available and to receive feedback, including concerns by the likely affected people and community members. It was a two-way process to engage the community and make the consultation meaningful. A framework for conducting the consultations during the RAPs/ARAPs planning and implementation is proposed in this RPF.

5.2 Stakeholders in SWAT Project

Stakeholders are considered to be individuals or organizations which have an interest in the proposed Project or knowledge that would provide insight into issues, impacts/ and or effective decision making related to the project/subprojects and or associated activities. On the basis of interest and role criteria, stakeholders are broadly of two types: primary stakeholders and secondary or institutional stakeholders.

In SWAT Project, *primary stakeholders* are the project/subproject-affected people, local community and the general public, including women residing in the proposed subprojects' area. These are the people who are directly affected/impacted, and or benefitted from the project and project associated activities. The *secondary stakeholders* (also called institutional stakeholders) are the departments, institutions, and/or organizations that may not be directly affected by the project, however, they may influence the project and its design. They include project executing agency, i.e., SIDA, PCMU, AWBs, Irrigation department; other concerned departments that may have a role during various phases of the project, regulatory agencies such as Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and other departments, i.e., C&WD, Revenue Department, Forest Department, Agriculture department, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the broader interested communities including academia and journalists, and the general public.

5.3 Consultation Process

A series of consultation meeting was held in May and August 2022 in the proposed subprojects' area with both primary and institutional stakeholders to share the potential interventions, impacts and outcomes. Detailed consultations were carried out through village-level and meetings at sites, and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the communities in the project area. Consultative meetings were also held with the institutional stakeholders. The participants included government officials, representatives of the local governments, and representatives of agriculture, irrigation and forest departments. A total of 33 meetings were held with 123 participants (see Table 5.1). Annex 4 contains a list of participants.

Table 5.1: Number of Consultation Meetings Held

Stakeholders	Number of Consultative meetings/ FGDs	Number of Participants
Community Consultations/ FGDs	15	88
Consultation with Government Officials	18	35

Total	33	123
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5.4 Community Consultation Meetings

The Team conducted 15 consultations/FGDs at the community-level, covering 88 participants. These consultations were carried out in different villages at the subprojects' sites. Table 5.2 contains a list of the villages with dates/venue of the meetings.

Table 5.2: Consultation with Local Communities

Sr. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	No of Participants
1	May 22, 2021	Munder, Union Council Munder, Tehsil & District Dadu,	8
2	May 22, 2021	Haji Abdul Karim Mallah, Union Council Band Mancher, Tehsil Sehwan, District Jamshoro.	6
4	May 26, 2021	Goth Ali Murad Shar, UC/ Deh 73, Tehsil Sinderi, District Mir Pur Khas.	4
5	May 26, 2021	Bakar Stop / Pull, Union Council Sahar Pir, Tehsil & District Sanghar.	6
6	May 26, 2021	Chotyarian Dam, Union Council Baqaar, Tehsil & District Sanghar	15
7	May 28, 2021	Kolachi, Union Council Ambar, Tehsil Meher, District Dadu	10
8	May 28, 2021	Warah Put, Tehsil Warah, District Larkana	3
9	August 7, 2021	Ali Gharo Khosa, Union Council Jakhro, Tehsil K.N.Shah, District Dadu	4
10	August 7, 2021	Yar Muhammad Bhurgari, Union Council Thalo, Tehsil K.N.Shah, District Dadu	5
11	August 7, 2021	Porane Deero, Union Council Phuliji Station, Tehsil & District Daud	8
12	August 7, 2021	Sakha Mori, Union Council Khudaabad, Tehsil & District Dadu	5
13	August 8, 2021	Manawabad, Union Council Mirzapur, Tehsil Ghari Yaseen, Shikarpur	5
14	August 7, 2021	Rice Tail, , Union Council Yaro Lakhar, Tehsil Dhokeri, District Larkana	3
15	August 8, 2021	Ruk Stop, Union Council Habib Kot / Ruk, Tehsil Lak, District Shikarpur	1
16	August 8, 2021	Mahauda Regulator, Union Council Mahauda, Tehsil & District Larkana	5
Total			88

Those who attended the meetings were briefed about the potential impacts and benefits of the proposed subprojects. While people expressed their support for the subprojects, common concerns expressed include timely payments of fair compensation and other assistance, uncertainty with regard to relocation (if displaced), and opportunity to work in the project construction.

5.5 Consultation Meetings with Institutional Stakeholders

A total of 18 consultative meetings were held with the officials of government departments/authorities and CSOs/non-government organizations both at district and province levels. These consultations/consultative meetings will be continued during the

planning and implementation phases as well. Table 5.3 lists the consultation meetings with officials.

Table 5.3: Consultative Meetings with Officials

S. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	No of Participants
1	May 20, 2021	Office of the Deputy Director Agriculture Extension Department, District Hyderabad	1
2	May 20, 2021	Office of the Agriculture Extension Department, District Hyderabad	1
3	May 20, 2021	Office of the On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) Department, District Hyderabad	4
4	May 21, 2021	General Manager (GM) SIDA, Focal Person & Consultants	5
5	May 24, 2021	Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA) Focal Person & Other Officials	6
6	May 27, 2021	Managing Director (MG) SIDA & other officers	6
7	May 27, 2021	Office of the Irrigation Department, District Hyderabad	1
8	August 02, 2021	Office of Director, Left Bank Canals, Area Water Board, District Badin	1
9	August 03, 2021	Office of Directorate General, On-Farm Water Management, District Hyderabad	1
10	August 04, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, District Tando Muhammad Khan	1
11	August 05, 2021	Office of the Executive Engineer, Area Water Bank (AWB), Akram Wah	1
12	August 06, 2021	Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, District Hyderabad	1
13	August 06, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, Matli, District Badin	1
14	August 06, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, Tando Bago Sub-Division Talhar, District Badin	1
15	August 06, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, Kadhan Sub-Division, Kadhan, District Badin	1
16	August 07, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, Dhubi Sub-Divisional Water Board, Shahi Fazallah, District Badin	1
17	August 07, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, Shadi Sub-Division, Tando Bago, District Badin	1
18	August 07, 2021	Office of the Assistant Director, Left Bank Canal Area Water Board, District Hyderabad	1
	Total		35

At the meetings with officials, several administrative and co-ordination issues were raised – for instance, delays in compensation payments affecting project schedule, need for the engineering and revenue teams to coordinate, and need to share a detailed plan with line agency staff – including relocation and resettlement (if any) for subprojects to reduce dispute and complaints during project implementation.

5.6 Framework for Consultation during Implementation

The stakeholder consultation and engagement is an ongoing process and will continue throughout the project's construction as well as operation and maintenance phases. The ongoing consultation process would be scheduled on quarterly basis with the stakeholders including but not limited to the concerned government departments, local administration and the community representatives from the proposed project area. The overarching goal of consultations and community engagement is to support and facilitate the project's design and

implementation, to reduce conflicts and project opposition, and to increase project's acceptability. This plan draws on the requirements the ESF(ESS 10).

Stakeholder consultations and participation will take place during implementation through periodic workshops to consult a wide range of stakeholders, including GRCs, SIDA, AWBs and the World Bank representatives to share the progress and elicit the views of all the stakeholders for the improvement. Table 5.4 presents the consultation and participation framework for Subprojects' planning and implementation.

Table 5.4: Consultation and Participation Framework

Description	Target Stakeholders	Methods	Timing	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultations as part of the preparation of each subproject-specific RAP/ARAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary stakeholders particularly PAPs/local community Secondary/institutional stakeholders 	Community-level meetings, FGDs	During preparation of each RAP/ARAP	RAP preparation Consultants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness campaigns/scoping sessions to share the RAP with the project affected persons/ communities; and other stakeholders. Location: different villages/settlements of different subprojects under the SWAT project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential PAPs/local community within subproject area, general public; and line government departments/ agencies. 	Village and community level meetings/ PRAs	Commencing with the preparation of first RAP/ ARAP to be continued thereafter.	RAP preparing Consultants & PIU/AWB/EMU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations and participation during verification of resettlement impacts and PAP list Location: different villages/settlements of different subprojects under the SWAT project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential PAPs; and communities within and in the vicinity of the subproject area. 	Village-wise group meeting for verification and corrections if list, if required	Before implementation of subprojects	RAP preparation consultants/ PIU/EMU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the PAPs/ communities during each RAP/ARAP implementation Location: various places in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs/ Communities at/around subproject area 	Community-level meetings and engagement for social	Before commencement of subproject construction activities.	PIU/AWB/EMU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of GRM and GRCs Location: various places in the project area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs/ local community & general public in the subproject area as well as in its vicinity. 	Public meetings and random checking with PAPs	Before commencement of subproject activities.	PIU/AWB/EMU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance redress Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRC, PIU/AWB staff; consultants; relevant line government departments; and PAPs (as needed). 	Dsmall group meetings	Subproject implementation Stage	PIU/AWB/EMU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus group discussions/ meetings to obtain views of stakeholders and ensure their participation in the project design and implementation. Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs including women, local community as well as general public and other stakeholders. 	FGDs with various groups in the sub project area	Subproject implementation stage	PIU/AWB/EMU/ Consultant

Description	Target Stakeholders	Methods	Timing	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultations and discussions. Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs/ local community at/and in the vicinity of the subproject area. 	Community-level meetings/FGDs	Subproject implementation stage	PIU/AWB/ EMU and Consultants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the PAPs/ local community during the preparation of Internal Monitoring Report (IMR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs/ local community at/around subproject area 	Community-level meetings/FGDs	Project implementation stage	PIU/AWB/ EMU and Consultants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly meetings at subproject sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU/AWB staff; consultants; and PAPs (as needed). 	Meeting with AWBs staff	Project implementation stage	PIU/AWB and Consultants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the PAPs/local community during the Independent Monitoring survey. Location: various sites at subprojects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs/ local community in the subproject project area and its vicinity. 	Community-level meetings/FGDs	Project implementation stage	Independent Monitoring Consultant (IMC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation workshops to review RAP (s) implementation, any outstanding issues and grievances, views and concerns of PAPs; and actions needed to address them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs/ local community and general public and other stakeholders including line departments/agencies and relevant CSOs/ NGOs in the subproject area. 	PRAs, community level meetings and FGDs	Six-monthly during the project implementation phase.	PIU/AWB/ EMU and Consultants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the PAPs/ communities relating to the leftover tasks. Location: various places in the subproject area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs/ Communities at/around subproject area. 	Community-level meetings/FGDs	After completion of subprojects	PIU/AWB/ EMU and RAP Consultants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the PAPs/communities during the site visits by the World Bank Review Missions. Location: various places in subproject area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU/AWB; project consultants; PAPs (if required). 	Community-level meetings/FGDs , and PRAs	Project implementation, completion as well as operational stage.	PIU/AWB/ EMU and World Bank

5.7 Public Disclosure during implementation

Public disclosure of the RPF will continue through out the period of project implementation. For example, for each subproject identification during implementation, the project R&R policies and implementation procedures will be explained to local villagers/affected communities and civil society organizations. Second, an executive summary of the RPF in local language will be available locally. Third, a copy of the summary RPF will be distributed to each affected household. This will also be available with local elected officials and administration. Once the subproject-specific RAPs are prepared and approved during project implementation, the RAPs will be disclosed in a similar manner.

CHAPTER 6 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SRMP IMPLEMENTATION

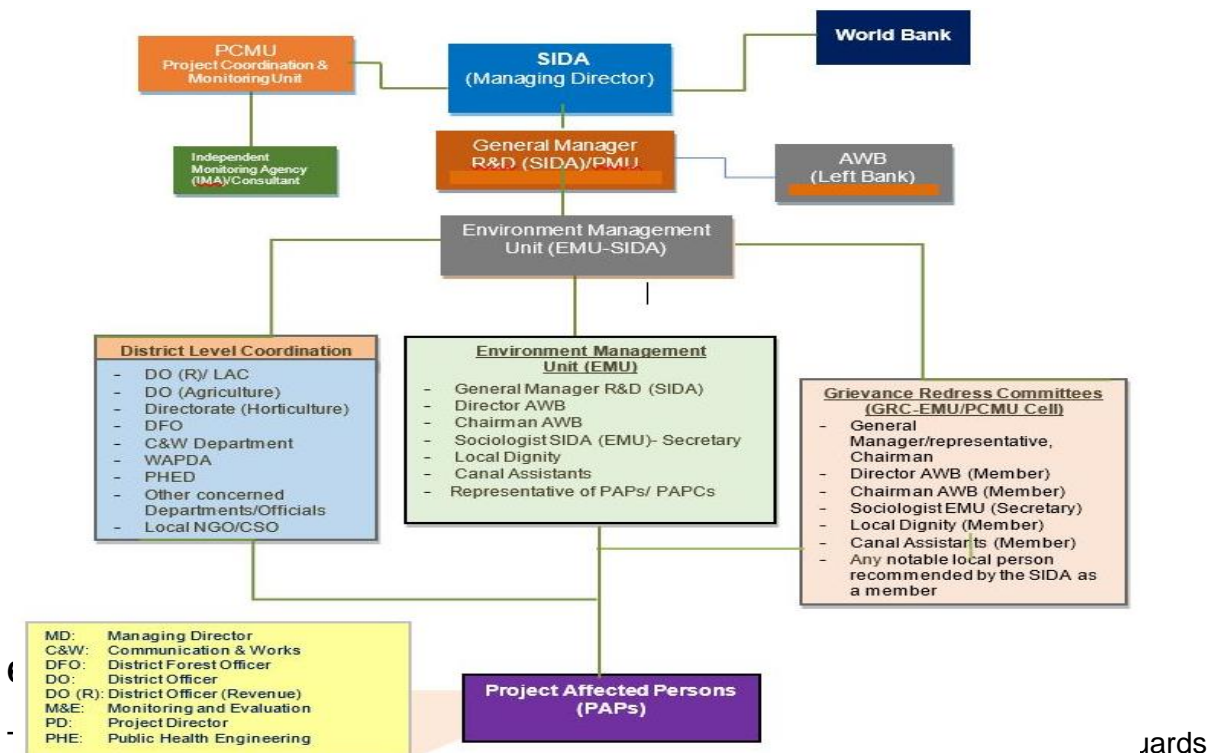
6.1 Overview

For the implementation of Subprojects' RAPs/ARAPs, several implementing agencies/entities will be involved, including the Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU) and EMU established within the Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority, the project consultants responsible for design and construction supervision of the project; relevant Government Departments, PAPs, & others. Roles and responsibilities of these entities are briefly discussed in this Chapter. The implementation arrangements will closely follow the Akram Wah Subproject, and adapted to different subproject context and needs as per the RAPs/ARAPs of individual subprojects.

6.2 Institutional Set Up and Role of SIDA

Although, the GoS Planning and Development Board will oversee the project, SIDA as project proponent, has the overall responsibility for planning and implementation of the RAPs/ARAPs through the PMO. This includes disbursement of funds for compensation and permanent acquisition of land identified in the RAP/ARAP. The AWBs will assist SIDA for implementation of the RAPs/ARAPs. SIDA Managing Director through the office of the General Manager (R&D)/Project Director-PMO, EMU, District Administration/Revenue Department, and Project Management Consultants/Contractors will be involved in the planning phase and implementation of Subprojects' resettlement activities. The PMO will nominate field engineers/technical and social staff during project preparation activities. Figure 6.1 presents the institutional set up for SWAT Project implementation.

Figure 6.1: Organizational Structure for RAP/ARAP Implementation



related tasks. The GM-EMU and the dedicated social expert/sociologist will play critical role in Subprojects' planning work – for example, from due diligence to subproject categorization,

subproject's RAP/ARAPs preparation, review, and approval, disclosure, implementation and monitoring processes. In the process, EMU will delegate tasks to third parties such as consultants, but maintain direct responsibility both for planning safeguard instruments and implementation.

6.4 Role of Safeguards Consultants

The PCMU will engage a consulting firm and/or a Resettlement Consultant to prepare and implement RAPs/ARAPs for individual subprojects under the SWAT Project. The RAP Consultants will be working under the supervision and monitoring of the SIDA/EMU and PCMU's and will ensure that all relevant agencies involved in the planning and implementation of RAP are: (a) fully informed of RAP's and the WB OP/BP4.12 requirements; and (b) ensure RAP implementation at field level by providing District/Agency-level offices and AWBs with the directions needed to ensure effective synergy and task coordination between SIDA/EMU and PCMU, LACs and relevant District/Agency departments, i.e., Forest, Agriculture, C&W, Environment and other concerned. RAP Consultants will maintain close liaison and coordination with EMU/AWB, PCMU, PAPs Committee/s, and concerned Departments/Agencies to ensure smooth preparation and implementation of RAPs. RAP Consultants will include specialists from various disciplines including social development, resettlement, and communication/consultation.

6.5 Left Bank Area Water Board

SIDA shall delegate responsibility for the following tasks to be implemented by the Left Bank AWB:

- Direct liaison with the Board of Revenue for permanent land acquisition (if any)
- Resolution of any land acquisition issues and cases (if any)
- Ensuring there is no further encroachment into the Col following the cut-off date defined in the RAPs/ARAPs to be prepared. This shall be achieved through social mobilization by the AWB.

The Social Mobilisation Team of the AWB shall assist SIDA in the following:

- Disclosure of the translated RAPs/ARAPs to the PAPs
- Notification of PAPs affected directly or indirectly by the subprojects
- Information dissemination, awareness raising and liaison with affected communities
 - Provide support to the contractor during the construction period in order to resolve any issues arising from temporary land acquisition (borrow areas) and minimise any delays to the construction progress.
 - Vacating the RoW, after payment of compensation by SIDA

6.6 Board of Revenue

SIDA will work with Assistant Commissioners of the Districts' Board Of Revenue covered by the SWAT Project. They shall acquire the land, if needed for subproject construction, on behalf of the AWB following procedures of the LA Act (1894). The Assistant Commissioner also acts

as the Assistant Collector. The Assistant Commissioner shall also be responsible for the disbursement of funds to PAPs through cross cheques during a public event for payments of entitlement in the RAP/ARAP under the national law. PAPs shall present the stamp paper to the Assistant Commissioner, who shall verify the identity of the PAP, disburse the compensation through cross cheque and add their stamp to the stamp paper, confirming disbursement of the compensation. The funds shall be provided by the AWB/SIDA. All other entitlements and/or support required under RAP in compliance with OP 4.12 (over and above the national/provincial laws) will be delivered directly by AWB/SIDA.

6.7 Project Coordination and Management Unit

The Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU) shall be responsible for coordination of the implementation of the RAPs/ARAPs to be prepared and for monitoring of implementation progress. PCMU shall also oversee any acquisition of public or private land or assets associated with the implementation of this sub-project. PCMU shall undertake regular monitoring of progress in implementing the RAPs/ARAPs to ensure timely actions are taken in response to any issues experienced.

6.8 Safeguard Training for Capacity Building

Staff training and capacity building will be needed to ensure that institutions involved in the implementation of different subprojects of SWAT have the technical, management and other skills relevant to resettlement, to perform their role and responsibilities efficiently and in a timely manner. The key institutions/agencies for capacity building include, EMU/PMO/AWB, the Contractor, Consultants, line-departments/agencies, local CSPs/NGOs, and other concerned who will be involved in the implementation of RAP/ARAPs and other social safeguards instruments. The technical officials/engineers of SIDA, Contractor staff require exposure to social safeguard and management. Therefore, SIDA plans to undertake a 2-3 day Safeguards Orientation and Training Program to enhance understanding of safeguards requirements and compliance aspects in carrying out responsibilities under the proposed SWAT Project. Table 6.1 summarizes the training outlines for relevant staff, who will be involved in the implementation of RPF/RAP/ARAPs. The training will be conducted by local social/resettlement experts and specialists from various training institutions and social and resettlement expert(s) of the project.

Table 6.1: Training/Capacity Development

Training activity	Participants	Schedule
World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP (4.12), access to information, social impact assessment, RAP/ARAP, eligibility and entitlement matrix, monitoring & evaluation, GRM, consultation & information disclosure and lessons learnt from previous projects	PIU/AWBs, SIDA/EMU, land acquisition collector/officer/ and or representatives, project engineers, Contactors, Consultants, representatives of line-departments, revenue department and other concerned officials/staff. (10-20 participants)	Prior to commencement of project activities (Training workshops)
Advanced training on assessment, management, monitoring, including details on social impact assessment, RAP/ARAP, gender issues/analysis, labour, and physical and cultural resources (PCRs).	PIU/AWBs, SIDA/EMU, land acquisition collector/representatives, project engineers, Contactors, Consultants, representatives of line-departments, revenue department and other concerned officials/staff. (10-20 participants)	Immediately after project commencement and ongoing during project implementation (training workshop)
Training on participatory development	PIU/AWBs, SIDA/EMU, land acquisition	On-going during the

Training activity	Participants	Schedule
through participatory practices, GRM, labour issues and PCRs.	collector/officer/ and or representatives, project engineers, Contactors, Consultants, representative of line-departments, revenue department and other concerned officials/staff. (10-20 participants)	project implementation (Training workshop)
Gender and Development (GAD)/ gender analysis/ issues.	PIU/AWBs, SIDA/EMU, land acquisition collector/officer/ and or representatives, project engineers, Contactors, Consultants, representative of line-departments, revenue department and other concerned officials/staff. (10-20 participants)	On-going during the project implementation (Training workshop)
Need based skill enhancement training program	PIU/AWBs, SIDA/EMU, land acquisition collector/officer/ and or representatives, project engineers, Contactors, Consultants, representatives of line-departments, revenue department and other concerned officials/staff. (10-20 participants)	On-going basis, during implementation stage (Training workshop)

6.9 Estimated budget for RPF Implementation

The RPF implementation is closely tied to the implementation of subprojects, which is currently not known. However, key activities and agencies involved in the implementation of RPF can be identified. Table 6.2 provides an indicative budget specifically for RPF implementation. Each individual subprojects will have their separate budget.

Table 6.2 Indicative Cost Estimate for RPF Implementation

Dept./ Agency	Task	Cost/ Rs in M	Remarks
PIU/AWBs	Disclosure of RPF to subprojects' areas during subproject identification and planning at implementation	–	PIU/AWBs already in place and responsible for project implementation
Consultants for Subprojects planning (5 identified subprojects, plus many FO subprojects over 3 to 4 Years	Consultants to review and use RPF for subproject planning, and discuss policy and entitlement issues, following the RPF	20.0	To prepare RAPS/ARAPs for each subprojects under the SWAT Project
SIDA/PCMU	External monitoring experts for RPF/RAP	2.0	PCMU will hire experts
SIDA	Training and Capacity building (total 6 training workshops) – modules/training resources, resource persons/experts, and other expenses	15.0	Includes both national workshops and overseas training
TOTAL		37.0	
1USD = Rs236		\$0.15m	

The estimated costs for RPF implementation is Rs. 37.0 million (\$0.15 million). This will be financed from the SWAT PC1 funds.

CHAPTER 7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

7.1 Overview

SIDA has already established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to deal with disputes or grievances arising out of the Akram Wah Subproject's social and resettlement plan implementation. The GRM procedures outlined include filing grievances and disputes on entitlements and assistance, and resolve those locally to facilitate effective safeguards management and project implementation. The process will enable SIDA and the Project Management Office to address any grievances against interventions and activities – for instances, project-related entitlements or benefits and compliant with OP/BP4.12.

The GRM processes in the rest of the subprojects will largely remain the same with the exception of a multi-tier system required to cover the entire jurisdiction of the SWAT Project in 10 districts in contrast to one GRC at the PIU level in the case of Akram Wah Subproject. Given the spatial distribution of subprojects, it is necessary to have GRCs at the local/community, PIU and SIDA/EMU levels to make the system accessible and facilitate speedy disposal of cases with local inputs. Therefore, a three-year system of GRM will be adopted.

7.2 GRM in Subprojects

A three-tier GRM will be established for subprojects under the SWAT Project as described in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Three-Tier GRC System

GRC Tier	Composition	Task and Timeline
Tier 1 – Village/Community Level GRC	Project Officer/Engineer, Chair, with representatives from the affected households, community member/village leader, local elected officers, NGOs	When a grievance arises, the aggrieved party may contact directly the village level committee. The committee may resolve the concern at their door step. If the issue is successfully resolved, no further follow-up is required. The committee will make all efforts to resolve the issue within 10 days of receipt of complaint. If no solution can be found at Tier 1, the disputant (s) may enter grievance to the GRC at the PIU level headed by Project implementation officer.
Tier 2 -GRC at PIU/AWB Level	PIU Head, Chair, with representatives from affected household/complainant, project social expert and NGO representative	The GRC will log the complaint along with relevant details in the community complaint register (CCR). For each complaint, the GRC will investigate & prepare fact-finding report, including field visits (if required), and assess its eligibility, and identify an appropriate solution. Accordingly, the concerns will be redressed/appropriately responded within 20 days. Thus, the GRC will, as appropriate, instruct the responsible entity to take corrective actions. The GRC will review the responsible entity's response and undertake additional monitoring as needed. During the complaint investigation, the GRC will work in close consultation with the Contractors, Consultants, PIU/AWB and the PAP (s)/local community.
Tier 3 – GRC at SIDA/EMU Level	GM-EMU, Chair, with representations from concerned PIU, EMU Social Expert and NGO representative	Only major and unresolved cases will be forwarded from AWB/PIU level GRC to the SIDA/EMU for remedial measures and resolutions. The SIDA/EMU level GRC will be headed by the GM-EMU. The committee will resolve the grievance (s)/complaints within 30 days. However, aggrieved people have the right to access the country's judicial system as and when required.

7.3 GRC Process

Table 7.2 describes the GRC processes for instance, (i) disclosure of GRC committees; (ii) complaint register for submission of grievances through SMS, telephone, email, and in persons. The GRC will hear and resolve grievances, taking between 10 and 30 days (Tier 1 to Tier 3) from receipt of the grievance, depending on the nature of the dispute or grievances. The GRC processes shall include attention to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation of local women by in-migrants and project workers during project construction. However, given the local conservative cultural context, the incidence of such cases would likely be rare, if any. The Project Management Unit, in collaboration with the contractor will undertake proactively, in line GBV guidelines⁶, measures or strategies to:

- (i) raise awareness and engage all stakeholders (e.g., project management, contractors, consultants, community groups/leaders, local NGOs) in responding to the social and cultural risks to local communities;
- (ii) inter-cultural understanding with a view to minimize the risks;
- (iii) better management of construction and labor camps;
- (iv) development and implementation of code of conduct for locals and in-migrant workers (for instance, respect to local values and cultures; workers strictly for bidden to establish contacts and relationship with local women; workers must not leave camps without prior permission from the supervisors; and workers or local resident must report any suspicious contact or activities to the camp officers); and
- (v) improvement in local law and order to ensure positive environment and build a community of mutual trust and respect for project construction.

Table 7.2: GRC Processes and Timeline

Sr. #.	Activities	Responsibilities	Timeline	Remarks
1	Placement of Social Complaint Register/ complaint box at Subproject site	AWB	To be determined based on Subproject planning and implementation timeline	Complaint can be recorded in person in Social Complaint Register, including GBV issues
2	Disclosure of GRM committee/ mechanism to PAPs	AWB	GRM structure has been disclosed during consultation in April and August 2022	To continue during Subprojects' planning and implementation
3	Submission of Grievances	PAPs	Subprojects' implementation period	Through SMS, Telephone, email, in person, SIDA/ AWB Website
4	Documentation of Grievances	Chair, respective GRC committee	As soon as complaints are received	Special attention to gender violence and sexual exploitation issues to be dealt with confidentially by the social expert in liaison with contractor.
5	Dispatching receipt of Grievance received	Chair, respective GRC committee		-

⁶ WorldBankGroup, *Working Together to Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: Recommendations for World Bank Investment Project* (Report of the Global Gender-Based Violence Task Force), 2017.

6	Tier 1 GRC Meeting	-	Within 10 days of receipt of Grievance	-
7	Resolution and documentation of Grievance	-	Within 10 days of receipt of Grievance	If grievances cannot be resolved at Tier 1 GRC, the case will be forwarded to Tier 2 GRC.
8	Tier 2 GRC Meeting	-	Within 20 days of receipt of Grievance	If grievances cannot be resolved at Tier 2 meeting, then the case goes to Tier 3
9	Tier 3 GRC	-	Within 30 days of receipt	Case to be resolved; otherwise, the disputant can seek the help of the court.
10	Notification of the GRC outcome to the disputant	-	Within 7 days of the decision by the GRC	Additional payments (if any) must be made by SIDA/ PMO within 30 days

7.4 Accessibility and Submission of Grievances

Experience has shown that effectiveness of a GRM structure on the ground is very much linked to accessibility to staff/responsible persons, who can receive and respond to all complaints and available in the working week so that people can come and talk to them. At the Subproject-level, complaints can be made in person, writing, verbally over the phone, by fax, emails or any other media.

The designated official (i.e., Chair, respective GRC Tier) will prepare a registration of grievances form with the following details: (a) name of the person(s) registering complaints; (b) complete contact details, national ID, phone number; (c) brief description of the nature of complaints (with documentations, where needed); (d) signature of the aggrieved person; and (e) name and signature of the recording officers with date and time. The aggrieved person will receive an official memo regarding the complaints from the recording officer for the purpose of follow up action. Grievances can be received through any of the available channels and will be placed in the system and addressed by GRC as per the timeline mentioned in Table 7.1.

7.5 GRC Documentation, Outcome and Disclosure

The record on the grievances and disputes and GRCs working will include date of the complaint, particulars of the complainant, description of the grievance, actions taken, the person responsible for taking action, submission of the GRC file to the Committee for review and consideration. The Tier-Chair (or any other person nominated by the Chair) will be responsible for recording all measures taken to mitigate grievances. All complaints received in writing or verbally (or by phone) will be entered and properly recorded and documented. EMU – Social Expert will design an appropriate form for all GTC Tiers in Urdu for distribution.

The outcomes of GRC deliberations and decisions will be notified in written form by the Tier-Chair to the aggrieved party within the stipulated timeline. The decisions taken by GRC are mandatory on the SIDA/Subproject with regard to any additional awards or compensation to be paid to the disputants. The awards by GRCs will be paid to the parties within 30 days by the PMO.

The meeting minutes at various GRCs will be recorded and decisions made will be as part of the input in the case record document and filed properly by respective GRCs. All GRC related documents will be maintained by Tier-Chairs. The GRC proceedings will be available for

review by the World Bank, the external/independent monitor and other interested parties. The GRC activities will be reviewed annually and will be posted in the project website and made available to other stakeholders.

CHAPTER 8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 M&E System for SWAT Subprojects

The M&E system for the SWAT Project covers all subprojects. The M&E systems for future subprojects will synchronize with the Akram Wah Subproject and will be followed as appropriate in the case of other subprojects. However, the initial focus of monitoring in the subprojects will be more on the planning and other due diligence activities mentioned earlier in Chapter 4.

Subproject monitoring tasks at planning stage will follow on the categorization, census/surveys, consultation in the subproject areas and preparation of RAP/ARAP. During implementation, the focus would be on compensation payments, delivery of entitlements, relocation and resettlement. There will be project-wide internal and external or third-party independent monitoring to assess both progress and performances. SIDA will provide sufficient time, resources and funds for M&E activities.

8.2 M&E Methods and Indicators

The M&E methods will be mixed to allow use of a wide range of tools and techniques (e.g., key informant interviews, FGDs, village-level meetings, in-depth interviews, formal and informal surveys and direct structured observations) in data collection to (i) assess the ongoing progress during project implementation and (ii) *pre-* and *post-*project conditions of the APs and affected communities. The M&E methods shall include indicators and benchmarks involving:

- a) *Process indicators*, which include project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment;
- b) *Output indicators or results* in terms of numbers of affected households compensated and resettled and regained or restored and/or improved their livelihoods;
- c) *Impact indicators* related to the long-term effect of the subprojects on people's lives.

8.3 Internal Monitoring

The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored internally by SIDA through the PCMU. The EMU/Social and Resettlement expert will provide necessary technical assistance to the PCMU and AWBs in M&E activities. Local inputs will be taken in the form of consultation with the affected communities and participation of AEDs/representative(s) in the monitoring team. The PMO/Project Director will be responsible for overall project level monitoring. The PCMU will report to the Bank on a quarterly basis on the progress and performance of SWAT Project's RAP/ARAP implementation.

8.4 External Monitoring and TORs

SIDA will hire an external independent expert/agency for monitoring and evaluation of the SWAT Sub/Projects. The external monitoring expert will be selected by SIDA with advice and concurrence of the World Bank. The external monitor will design a participatory evaluation framework and conduct workshop prior to start of the monitoring work in light of the planning targets, policies, and implementation outcomes.

The key tasks during external monitoring include:

- (i) Guidance to SIDA/EMU to improve the RAP planning, operation and management practices, if needed
- (ii) Review internal monitoring systems and findings and offer guidance for improvements
- (iii) Identify, through field verification, any gaps in the RAP baseline data and suggest steps to update the data, if required
- (iv) Conduct independent monitoring of the implementation of the RAP/ARAP in terms of, but not limited to the following:
 - a) the quality of relocation and resettlement operations in terms of verification, design and rebuilding
 - b) adequacy in rates used and payment of compensation
 - c) the efficiency of negotiated approach to land take cases
 - d) delivery of entitlements, relocation and adequacy of allowances provided to the vulnerable groups
 - e) timeliness of compensation disbursement, and
 - f) effectiveness of consultation and grievance redress mechanisms with focus on how the concerns of affected persons, especially the female and other vulnerable groups are recorded and addressed.

The external monitor will prepare independent reports based on monitoring visits and suggest recommendations for remedial actions, where needed; identify lessons learned; maintain separate database of independent surveys; support capacity development efforts; and share the major lessons from the process both in terms of success and failure.

8.5 Resettlement Databank

All information concerning RAPs/ARAPs related to land acquisition, compensation, displacement impact, relocation/livelihood experience will be collected by EMU/AWD field staff and the consultants. This data will be computerized by EMU in a databank for use during project implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes for resettlement management.

8.6 M&E Reporting Requirements

The PCMU/EMU will be responsible for supervision and implementation of all RAPs/ARAP and will prepare monthly progress report on resettlement activities. These monthly monitoring reports will assess all implementation activities and highlight the bottlenecks and recommend ways and means for improvement, if needed.

The external monitoring expert will also conduct monitoring of the planning and implementation of subprojects' RAPs/ARAPs independently and submit bi-annual reports to SIDA and the Bank. The external monitor shall submit the review reports directly to the Bank and determine whether or not RAPs/ARAPs goals have been achieved, and more importantly whether affected households and livelihoods of the resettled households have been restored/enhanced.

The monitoring and independent evaluation reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified in Table 8.1. The Table provides details on the content and timing for various reports

associated with M&E. The SIDA management will share the reports with the Bank. The reports will also be posted in the project website.

Table 8.1: Reporting Requirements and Timeline

Activity	Content	Timeline	Responsibility
RAPs/ARAPs Progress Report (Monthly)	Narrative as per the guidelines; the format must provide details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for same and corrections recommended	Submitted within 10 days of the next month	PCMU/EMU
Bi-annual RAPs/ARAP Monitoring Report	Bi-annual overview of the progress covering compensation, re-housing, livelihood, gender, training etc.; financial statements (expenditure vs. budgeted amount by RAPs budget heads); assessment of progress, and remedial measures, if needed.	Submitted within 30 days after each cycle	External Monitor
Evaluation of RAP Performance	Narrative as per monitoring program on RAPs/ARAPs as final report at the completion of SWAT Sub/Project resettlement implementation	Submitted within 60 days of the completion of specific plans activities	PCMU/EMU
Post-RAP Implementation Audit	A full assessment of RAPs/ARAPs achievements, failures and impacts; lessons learned from SWAT experience on resettlement, livelihood and RAP implementation.	Submitted within 90 days of end of the project	External Independent Monitor/Expert

RPF - Annexes

Annex 1 – Valuation Approach for Determining Compensation Rates

The objective of valuation methods would be for replacement cost for assets acquired. Replacement cost involves replacing an asset at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures are not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs. In case of delays, compensation rates must be updated or indexed to adjust annual inflation rates. A short guideline by type of asset is presented below.

Type of Asset	Methods
Land (Rural/Urban)	For land, replacement cost is defined as the pre-project value of land as per the land market within the vicinity of the affected land, plus cost of registration, and transfer taxes etc. For urban areas, the valuation should consider infrastructure facilities and services located within the vicinity of the affected land.
Houses/other structures	For houses and other structures, replacement cost is the cost of materials to build a replacement structure with a space and quality similar to or better than the affected structure, plus labor, transportation, contractors fees, and any related registration and transfer costs.
Crops	Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by the project activities. All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Timbers, fruits and perennial	For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. Fruit trees: cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to re-establish a tree of equal productivity.

■

Annex 2 – Outline and Contents of a full RAP

RAP Outline	Content
Description of Subproject	Objective of subproject; Location of subproject and detailed design with a clear demarcation of the project footprint; Activities involved during implementation (e.g., construction); Activities involved during operation and maintenance; Need of any land take (project component wise requirement of land covering both permanent and temporary acquisition); Detailed GIS maps; Description of implementing agency
Census/Socio-economic Baseline	A census of all households affected for base line and 25% sample of household for socioeconomic analysis and profiles – focusing on demography; Ethnicity, religion and language; Education; Livelihood patterns and employment/income; Land ownership patterns; expenditure patterns; household assets; Poverty levels of the area; Agriculture and cropping patterns (if agriculture is practiced in that area); Livestock; Housing; Gender analysis; Available social/public amenities; Cultural, religious and other structures; Migration; Credit availability and banking facilities; Specific impacts on the poor, women and other vulnerable groups; PAPs responses to subprojects and resettlement options; any legacy issues/court cases or disputes.
Impact Assessment and Inventory	Analysis of the impacts and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) to establish the nature and magnitude of loss. The survey will include all losses including encroached land (residential and agricultural), immovable structures, communal, public and cultural/religious facilities, crops,

	trees and business incomes and wages. The impact assessment will also include a survey of compensation rates as detailed above and also the incomes of the PAHs.
Gender, Social Inclusion and Measures	The RAP to include measures ensuring that the socio-economic needs and priorities of women and other marginalized groups are identified, addressed and mitigated. The gender provisions will be incorporated to safeguard the specific needs and problems of women, displaced persons or other marginalized during subproject implementation. The socio-economic data gathered will be gender-disaggregated. Gender roles will be analyzed and the needs, aspirations and priorities of women will be taken into consideration during consultation and preparing mitigation measures and reported in the RAP. Women and marginalized groups will be included in the consultation process through meetings and will be encouraged to participate in the RAP planning and implementation process. Due consideration will be given to complaints and grievances lodged by women and marginalized PAPs following the procedures outlined in this RPF.
Stakeholders' Consultation	Consultations to be tabulated a reported, particularly with affected persons, beneficiaries and other key stakeholders during preparation and implementation of each RAP/ARAP. The timing and nature of these consultations will vary depending upon the implementation program. Subproject specific stakeholders will be identified through the initial social impact assessment of each subproject. Stakeholder consultations will be carried out during the preparation of the subproject through community meetings, focus group discussions and interviews of key informants for their views and recommendations for the sub-project preparation and implementation. These recommendations will be included in RAP and with description of actions defined to address them. The processes and mechanisms ensuring the active involvement of PAPs and other stakeholders will be detailed in the RAPs, with the list of participants, the location, date and minutes of consultation meetings.
Entitlement and Policy Matrix	An entitlement matrix consistent with the RPF will be developed to cover all types of losses and affected groups identified. For the restoration of the living standards of the PAP, provision will be made so that people should be provided proper compensation and assistance to restore their livelihoods.
Valuation of Assets	Valuation of assets, including land, to be made at replacement cost; also valuation will take into account the land tenure and ownership systems prevailing in the Sindh province. Buildings and other structures will be valued based on precise measurement, quality and measurement of materials and will be calculated based on replacement cost (i.e., cost of new building materials and labor) with no depreciation for age and deduction for salvageable materials, sufficient to cover the cost of materials and labor. Crops will be valued at the current market rates for the net harvest actually lost. Trees will be compensated on the basis of their local market values to reflect replacement income. The cost of wood trees will be calculated based on the average volume of wood produced, quality of wood size classes, as determined by girth, diameter at breast height or volume. Fruit bearing trees will be compensated based on the compensation for loss of fruit trees at current market value depending on type and productive age of the fruit's trees and market value of the produce for the time required to grow a tree of equivalent productive capacity.
Implementation Arrangements	For effective implementation, RAP/ARAP will describe the implementation arrangements. Identification of critical path actions, preparation of RAP implementation arrangements, compensation procedures and resettlement process will be described for an efficient and smooth implementation of RAP/ARAP.
Grievance and Redress Mechanism	Under the GRM, RAP will describe the options available to affected persons for grievance redressal they may have about the process, the identification of eligible people for compensation, the valuation and compensation and any other complaints they may have against the entire process. The GRM will be consistent with the provisions of RPF.
Cost Estimates	The RAP/ARAP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation, various eligible allowances, monitoring & evaluation, grievances redress and LAR administration, as well as contingencies, will be estimated and included in the RAP and will be considered an integral part of Project cost. Cost estimation will be made during preparation of RAP. The RAP (s) will include a budget section indicating (i) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances, (ii) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates, and (iii) a cost table to include all compensation expenses including administrative costs and contingencies.

M&E	The mitigation measures are effective only if properly monitored. For this purpose, proper Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting plan will be prepared.
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Annex 3 – Addressing AED Legacy Issues

The RPF (derived from OP4.12) addresses projects that result in involuntary resettlement. Anti-Encroachment Drive (AED) is a forced eviction and would not be sufficiently mitigated by the guidelines provided in an RPF. In the past, AED on Irrigation Department land have taken place periodically throughout Sindh, with the most recent provincial-wide AED operation occurring in early 2021. In addition, the 2022 floods have created considerable social dislocation with some flood affected families shifting to public land including the relatively higher ground offered by canal embankments. It is thus anticipated that there will be social legacy issues associated with preparation of the RAPs for the rehabilitation of the main canals on the Right Bank under Component 2.4. In addition, there may be cases where there are legacy issues associated with the FO subprojects under Component 2.1. Therefore, to address the AED issues, the following processes will be adopted.

1. SIDA shall submit an Initial Due Diligence Report to the Bank for the RAPs under Component 2.4 and for all FO Subprojects under Component 2.1 (or any other sub-project where this issue might arise). This report shall provide all readily available information, including a qualitative assessment of social legacy issues and estimated/best guess number of people affected.
2. Based upon the preliminary due diligence report, the Bank will advise on whether a Full Due Diligence Report is required. The Bank will provide guidance to SIDA on the scope of the report including any necessary surveys to identify the households and settlements impacted.
3. SIDA shall submit the Due Diligence to the Bank. SIDA will present general options for addressing any social legacy issues and the Bank shall advise on the most appropriate remedial measures. Potential remedial measures include cash payments, housing options, housing upgrades, livelihood enhancement, training opportunities, etc.
4. SIDA shall include the fully elaborated remedial measures in the overall RAP. The RAP must comply with the Bank policy on resettlement policy OP/BP4.12. SIDA's responsibility vis-à-vis social legacy issues and the RAP requirements will depend on the specific circumstances of each case.
5. In the event any AED operation takes place after investment preparation is initiated, the Bank will not finance the investment.

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Annex 4 – List of Participants at Stakeholders Meetings

The list of participants includes (4/a) record of consultation with the PAPS/local population; (4/b) consultation meetings with government officials; and (4/c) consultation meetings with NGOs/CBOs.

4a. Consultation with PAPS/Local Populations

PC No.	Date	Location/Venue	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants	Contact No.	Main Concerns and Feedback
1	May 22, 2021	Munder, Union Council Munder, Tehsil & District Dadu, Province Sindh	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Muhammad Hanif s/o Muhammad Murad Shahani - Mr. Wazir Ahmed s/o Jan Muhammad Shahani - Mr. Khalid Hussain s/o Ghulam Mustafa Shahani - Mr. Ameer Ali s/o Muhammad Qasim Shahani - Mr. Muhammad Ashraf s/o Din Muhammad Sheena - Mr. Maqsood Ahmed s/o Din Muhammad Sheena - Mr. Pasand s/o Shoban Saher - Mr. Ghulallal s/o Muhammad Bux Khokhar 	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>0304 1485742</p> <p>0346 3919941</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compensation for affected persons of homes/shops should be given prior to commencement of construction works. ▶ Employment should be provided to the locals especially as skilled and unskilled labor.
2	May 22, 2021	Haji Abdul Karim Mallah, Union Council Band Mancher, Tehsil Sehwan, District Jamshoro, Province Sindh	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Wadero Hot Khan s/o Muhammad Sadiq Mallah - Mr. Ali Akbar s/o Ali Anwar Mallah - Mr. Ali Ahmad Mallah s/o Muhammad Hussan - Mr. Sadliq s/o Lal Bakhsh Mallah - Mr. Allah Dhina s/o Muhammad Hussan Mallah - Mr. Ghulam Qadir s/o Ghulam Hyder Mallah 	<p>-</p> <p>0306 8591142</p> <p>0301 3879709</p> <p>0305 3121648</p> <p>-</p> <p>0341 8264060</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There should be demarcation of RoW boundary on both side of Wah. ▶ Employment should be provided to locals during canal rehabilitation / construction activities.
3	May 26, 2021	Goth Ali Murad Shar, Union Council Deh 73, Tehsil Sinderi, District Mir Pur Khas, Province Sindh	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Ashiq Ali s/o Mario Machi - Mr. Anwar s/o Raihab Machi - Mr. Mohan Lal s/o Jalal Manpwar - Mr. Mr. Baraho s/o Dewarko Bheel 	<p>0346 3365682</p> <p>-</p> <p>0345 3708785</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The ground water in the sub-project is very saline / brackish. Therefore, the local community uses canal water as drinking water from themselves and livestock. Therefore, uninterrupted water supply should be provided to the local community during this project.
4	May 26, 2021	Bakar Stop / Pull, Union Council Sahar Pir, Tehsil & District Sanghar, Province Sindh	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Umar s/o Hadi Bakhsh Mallah - Mr. Rehmat Ullah s/o Ali Gul - Mr. Ali Anwar s/o Soori - Mr. Nazir Ahmad s/o Muhammad Ali Mallah - Mr. Imam Ali s/o Muhammad Essa Mallah - Mr. Satram s/o Sardaro 	<p>0346 4655895</p> <p>0342 3425086</p> <p>0348 7283841</p> <p>0309 3761208</p> <p>0345 2480617</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Welfare schemes for the improvement of livelihood like vocational and training centre for women and men must be initiated.
5	May 26, 2021	Chotyarian Dam, Union Council Baqaar, Tehsil & District Sanghar, Province Sindh	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Moula Baksh Mallah s/o Sodo Khan - Mr. Ali Raza s/o Ali Baksh Mallah - Mr. Muhammad Umar s/o Mir Muhammad Mallah - Mr. Sanal Ullah s/o Ali Gul Mallah - Mr. Ghulam Muhammad s/o Ali Baksh Mallah 	<p>0334 2883921</p> <p>0303 3940880</p> <p>0343 3217053</p> <p>0347 3554309</p> <p>0348 3783668</p> <p>0303 3940880</p> <p>0333 6757999</p> <p>0347 3554309</p> <p>-</p> <p>0343 3450046</p> <p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Roads, bridge crossings will be demolished during this project work. Alternative access roads should be provided to the local community. ▶ The participants requested that the labours should be hired from nearest village. ▶ Compensation for affected homes/shops should be given prior to

PC. No.	Date	Location/Venue	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants	Contact No.	Main Concerns and Feedback
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Rashid Ali s/o Ali Raza - Mr. Muhammad Sallah s/o Matho Mallah - Mr. Muhammad Yousaf s/o Khair Muhammad Mallah - Mr. Soomar s/o Phato Mallah - Mr. Muhammad Hassan s/o Ali Gohor - Mr. Ali Anwar s/o Ali Akbar - Mr. Ali Murtaz s/o Ali Bakhsh - Mr. Ali Hassan s/o Ali Muhammad Mallah - Mr. Hazoor Ali s/o Ghulam Shabbir Mallah - Mr. Muhammad Rahim s/o Mir Muhammad Mallah 	0340 0803903 0336 3932326 -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> commencement of construction works. ▶ Farmers training in Agri-Farm Management at field level should be provided.
6	May 28, 2021	Kolachi, Union Council Ambar, Tehsil Meher, District Dadu, Province Sindh	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Mumtaz s/o Ghulam Muhammad Khotr - Mr. Sheraz s/o Niaz Hussain Kolachi - Mr. Ishaq s/o Fazal Muhammad Kolachi - Mr. Sajid s/o Muhammad Safar Ghangro - Mr. More Khan Kolachi s/o Ghulam Rasool - Mr. Shahid Umer Kolachi s/o Ali Ashgar Kumber - Mr. Bashir s/o Raffiq Ghangro - Mr. Raja s/o Haji Qasir Solangi - Mr. Muhammad Hassan Khosa s/o Mehmood - Mr. Ashgar Kolachi s/o Ali Hassan Kolachi 	- 0340 3092528 - 0344 0006999 0322 3013141 0349 6447858 0348 2928007 - 0345 5443889	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The participants requested that construction work should not be done in crop sowing and harvesting seasons. ▶ Compensation should be provided in accordance to the latest market rate. ▶ Avoid relocating / dismantling mosques and graveyard.
7	May 28, 2021	Warah Put, Tehsil Warah, District Larkana, Province Sindh	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Fayaz s/o Haji Mashooq - Mr. Ayzah s/o Shams Din - Mr. Abdul Razaq s/o Haji Mohib Ali 	0318 3265057 0305 7018017 0308 3499767	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employment to locals in the project must be provided to increase the livelihood. ▶ Provide us alternative place to rebuild our homes.
8	August 07, 2021	Ali Gharo Khosa, Union Council Jakhro, Tehsil K.N.Shah, District Dadu, Province Sindh	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Kkosa s/o Naib Bakhsh - Mr. Anwar s/o Muhammad Ali Khosa - Mr. Muhammad Bakhsh s/o Ali Nawaz Khosa - Mr. Khalil s/o Dhini Bakhsh 	- - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compensation must be provided to affectees. ▶ Farmers training in Agri-Farm Management at field level should be provided.
9	August 07, 2021	Yar Muhammad Bhurgari, Union Council Thalo, Tehsil K.N.Shah, District Dadu, Province Sindh	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haji Muhammad Ashraf s/o Ghul Muhammad Bhurgari - Mr. Muhammad Fazal s/o Muhammad Bashir Bhurgari - Mr. Muhammad Akram s/o Haji Muhammad Ashraf - Mr. Waryam s/o Dital Bhurgari - Mr. Mazhar s/o Rowal Bhurgari 	0344 3112099 - 0344 8353209 - 0340 3080408	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Canal withdrawing water use for all purposes, i.e. drinking, livestock use and irrigation. ▶ Compensation must be provided to local's prior to commencement of project civil works.

PC No.	Date	Location/Venue	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants	Contact No.	Main Concerns and Feedback
10	August 07, 2021	Porane Deero, Union Council Phuliji Station, Tehsil & District Daud, Province Sindh	8	- Mr. Ghulam Abbas - Mr. Shams Din Lund - Mr. Ali Bakhsh Mallah - Mr. Hakeem Mallah - Mr. Hajan Mallah - Mr. Imtaiz Bhati - Mr. Allah Ditu Dasti - Mr. karim Bakhsh	0342 3891154 - - - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locals were poor so; they could not rebuilt their houses. Compensation should be provided prior to commencement of project. Participants demanded for construction of road way to the village.
11	August 07, 2021	Sakha Mori, Union Council Khudaabad, Tehsil & District Dadu, Province Sindh	5	- Mr. Ghulam Rasool - Mr. Khadam Hussain - Mr. Muhammad Alam - Mr. Moshoque Ali - Mr. Lal Bakhsh	- - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the local people, compensation for houses and shops should be given as per market rate.
12	August 07, 2021	Rice Tail, Union Council Yaro Lakhar, Tehsil Dhokeri, District Larkana, Province Sindh	3	- Syed Ali Asghar Shah - Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sarghari - Mr. Mumtaz Ali Sarghani	0344 1389017 - 0301 2094755	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project will improve the present conditions of canal and growers. Payment of compensation should be paid timely and properly.
13	August 08, 2021	Manawabad, Union Council Mirzapur, Tehsil Ghari Yaseen, Shikarpur, Province Sindh	5	- Mr. Khalid Hussain s/o Muhammad Ishaq Junejo - Mr. Ghulsher s/o Muhammad Bakhsh Junejo - Mr. Raja s/o Ghulam Nabi - Mr. Nasir Ahmad s/o Latif - Mr. Yaha s/o Muhammad Nawaz Junejo	0302 3665969 - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation must be provided to affectees a main concern of participants. Locals demanded for homes and employment in this project.
14	August 08, 2021	Ruk Stop, Union Council Habib Kot / Ruk, Tehsil Lak, District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	1	- Mr. Raffique Ahmad	0300 1962221	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land compensation should be given to the affected owners as per market rate. Local people must be employed in this project construction activity.
15	August 08, 2021	Mahauda Regulator, Union Council Mahauda, Tehsil & District Larkana, Province Sindh	5	- Mr. Muhammad Ali - Mr. Rajab Ali - Mr. Roshan Ali - Mr. Hamad - Mr. Manzoor Ali	0308 3953580 - - - 0344 3890274	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation should be provided in accordance to the latest market rate. Farmers training in Agri-Farm Management at field level should be provided.

(4/b) Consultation meetings with government officials

Consultation No.	Date	Location/Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants	Contact No.	Main Concerns of Participants and their feedback
1	May 20, 2021	Office of the Agriculture Extension Department, District Hyderabad	Officials	1	- Dr. Mansoor Ahmed Bughio (Deputy Director (Admin))	0316-3110707	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefed about the project scope of work and supportive of the project. Emphasized to have a close liaison and consultations and coordination between the department officials and all concerned stakeholders.

Consultation No.	Date	Location/Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants	Contact No.	Main Concerns of Participants and their feedback
2	May 20, 2021	Office of the Agriculture Extension Department, District Hyderabad	Officials	1	- Mir Hajan Talpur (Director, Planning and Development)	022-9200375	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed briefing on the project scope of work, and supportive of the project.
3	May 20, 2021	Office of the On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) Department SIAPEP, District Hyderabad	Officials	4	- Mr. Muhammad Ayub Burdi (Director, OFWM/SIAPEP) - Mr. Tariq Ali Dahraj (Deputy Director) - Mr. Nazim-ud-Din Burdi - Mr. Naik Muhammad Burdi	0333-2601779 0333-1306886 0300-3202890 0300-3043858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefed about the project objectives and scope of work of the project. Highlighted the following associated activities of the project component relating to OFWM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drain Existing pumps need to be replaced with the Solar energy with the proportion of 40:60 (Department and land owners) Resort (40:60) Construction link drains to meet the requirement of land rain falls/floods Watercourse lining (from 30 to 50%) Farmers trainings
4	May 21, 2021	GM SIDA, Focal Person & Consultants	Officials	5	- Mr. Akbar Azam Rashdi (General Manager, SIDA) - Ms. Shakeela Leghari - Mr. Shaukat Ali Shahid (Social Safeguard Specialist) - Mr. Zaffer Ali Bhatti (Associate SSS) - Mr. Tufail Ahmed Leghari (Social Concept Manger, IDC)	0300-3016010 0306-2633007 0300-9499782 0300-4845531 0333-2741542	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed discussion regarding various aspects of the project, including the RoW, construction works and the potential impacts of the construction-related activities of the project.
5	May 24, 2021	SIDA Focal Person & Other Officials	Officials	6	- Ms. Shakeela Leghari (Focal Person) - Mr. Muhammad Amin - Mr. Shaukat Ali Shahid - Mr. Sajaad Ali - Mr. Muhammad Ali - Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Memon	0306-2633007 0332-2027536 0300-9499782 0333-2770889 0321-3052338 0332-2966892	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed discussion on the right of way (ROW) of Akram Wah. Accentuate to have a close association and consultations and coordination between the department officials and all concerned stakeholders.
6	May 27, 2021	MD SIDA & Officials	Officials	6	- Mr. Pritam Das (Managing Director, SIDA) - Mr. Akbar Azam Rashdi (General Manager R&D) - Ms. Shakeela Leghari - Mr. Muhammad Amin - Mr. Tufail Ahmed - Mr. Zaffer Ali Bhatti	0300-8373698 0300-3016010 0306-2633007 0332-2027536 0333-2741542 0300-4845531	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefed about the project scope of work, and supportive of the project.
7	May 27, 2021	Office of the Irrigation Department, District Hyderabad	Officials	1	- Haji Khan (Chief Engineer, Kotri Barrage)	0331-3217628	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project is for betterment of locals growers and country.
8	August 02, 2021	Office of Director, Left Bank Canals, Area Water Board, District Badin	Officials	1	- Mir Ghulam Ali (Director, LBC)	0300-8377632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This rehabilitation of Akram Wah project not affects our present and future development activities along the Akram Wah. On the topic of suggestions regarding design and of project he said that he will be furnished, if it coincides with any of our project/plans.
9	August 03, 2021	Office of Directorate General, On-Farm Water Management, District	Officials	1	- Mr. Muhammad Nadeem Siddiqui (Deputy Director, Directorate General, OFWM)	0300-3057727	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-silting and lined position where necessary should be improved. Lined work may be carried out to improve the flow to benefit tail ends.

Consultation No.	Date	Location/Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants	Contact No.	Main Concerns of Participants and their feedback
		Hyderabad					
10	August 04, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, District Tando Muhammad Khan	Officials	1	- Mr. Muhammad Bachal (Canal Assistant)	0300-3007735	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ This project is imperative for the betterment and fulfillment of the water needs of the community growers.
11	August 05, 2021	Office of the Executive Engineer, (AWB), Akram Wah	Officials	1	- Mr. Nadeem Ahmed (Executive Engineer, Akram Wah)	0333-8377767	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ This project will improve the present conditions of canal and growers.
12	August 06, 2021	Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, District Hyderabad	Officials	1	- Mr. Muhammad Imran Bhutto (Divisional Forest Officer)	0333-2566734	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Department had shared proposal of plantation to chief conservation officer few days ago. No matter we will be managed. ▶ We have plan of plantation from Husri to Tendo Muhammad Khan. It will be affected but we will plant Right of way of in bank of Akram Wah ▶ We planted trees on canal/roads and then after 3 years, our department handover to irrigation/roads to care and ownership.
13	August 06, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, Matli, District Badin	Officials	1	- Mr. Muhammad Siddique Tauhejo (Canal Assistant)	0302-3922905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compensation must be provided to locals on priority basis. ▶ Welfare schemes for the improvement of livelihood like vocational and training centre for women must be initiated.
14	August 06, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, Tando Bago Sub-Division, Talhar, District Badin	Officials	1	- Mr. Aijaz Ali (Canal Assistant)	0302-2480526	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employment to locals in the project must be provided to increase the livelihood. ▶ Provide them alternative place to rebuilt homes.
15	August 06, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, Kadhan Sub-Division, Dadhan, District Badin	Officials	1	- Mr. Liaquat Ali (Canal Assistant)	0341-2084682	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compensation for loss of buildings/structures and community assets should be paid on the basis of replacement value as well as current market rates before starting the construction the project.
16	August 07, 2021	Office of the Dhubi Sub-Divisional Water Board, Shahi Fazallah, District Badin	Officials	1	- Mr. Ali Muhammad Dharo (Canal Assistant)	0343-3289957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ School and training centers for women facility not present in the area. These facilities should be provided for welfare of locals.
17	August 07, 2021	Office of the Canal Assistant, Shadi Sub-Division, Tando Bago, District Badin	Officials	1	- Mr. Niaz Hussain (Canal Assistant)	0345-8763832	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Education and health facility must be provided.
18	August 07, 2021	Office of the Assistant Manager, Left Bank Canal Area Water Board, District Hyderabad	Officials	1	- Mr. Ayaz Ali Khawaja (Assistant Manager (S.M))	0333-2528448	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Local people must be employed in this project. ▶ Hospital facility must be provided to locals.

(4/c) consultation meetings with NGOs/CBOs.

Consultation No.	Date	Location/Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants	Contact No.	Main Concerns of Participants and their feedback
1	March 28, 2022	Office of the Management and Development Foundation (MDF), Tehsil & District Hyderabad.	Officials	5	- Mr. Pirbhu-Lal Berhaman - Mr. Yameen Memon - Ms. Kiran Daudpofo - Mr. Nelson Robert - Mr. Khalid	- 0300-9376995 0336-8512678 -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ This rehabilitation of canals project not affects our present and future development activities along the canal. ▶ People must be facilitated with compensation for their loss.
2	March 28, 2022	Office of the Sindh Agricultural and Forestry Workers Coordinating Org. (SAFWCO), Tehsil & District Hyderabad.	Officials	2	- Mr. Suleman Gulam Abro - Mr. Tufail Ahmed	0300-3012303 0333-2741542	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Briefed about the project scope of work and supportive of the project ▶ Inspection of the path must be according to the legal requirements ▶ Waste management plan should be implemented to keep the canal water to be in safe use. ▶ Future development project or plan includes: livestock marketing/provision, agro entrepreneurship nutrition project
3	March 29, 2022	Office of the Sindh Rural Support Program, Tehsil & District Hyderabad.	Officials	2	- Mr. Prof. Mushq Miran - Ms. Rukhsana	0300-3020521 0345-1383627	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Provide drinking water resources in these areas and make it approachable for everyone. ▶ This project should be implemented with mutual understanding of locals and government.
4	March 29, 2022	Office of the Sindh Development Society, Tehsil & District Hyderabad.	Officials	2	- Mr. Irshad Ahmed - Mr. Paras Ghaffar Malik	0333-2604314	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Construction of boundary wall should be ensured along the canal ▶ Canal water has been badly polluted so there should be treatment plant facility to treat the water and make it to be in safer use. ▶ Department has no development activity/plan in future along the canal
5	March 30, 2022	Office of the Rahbor Local Support Organization (RLSO), Tehsil & District Badin.	Officials	1	- Mr. Obhayo Panhwar	0332-3881054	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Government should provide compensation to the people for their loss as soon as possible. ▶ Construction of boundary wall should be ensured along the canal to provide safety to people. ▶ Department has no development activity/plan in future along the canal
6	March 30, 2022	Office of the Laar Humanitarian and Development Program (LHDP), Tehsil & District Badin.	Officials	7	- Mr. Abdullah Faraz - Ms Sanam Abassi - Ms. Samina - Ms. Kulsoom - Mr. Shabir Hussain - Mr. Ali Akbar - Mr. Iqbal Haider	0300-3096718 0333-2571222 0331-8508004 0333-5259649 - 0331-3788571 0346-3782227	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Availability of Water Filtration plant ▶ Construction of Drainage pipe lines ▶ In future, department has no development activity/plan along the canal ▶ Education and trainings should be provided to people regarding "Agro Forestry" ▶ Waste Management plan implementation ▶ Water courses and management system should be built by officials. ▶ Livestock management.

Consultation No.	Date	Location/Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants	Contact No.	Main Concerns of Participants and their feedback
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Promote the organic crops.
7	March 31, 2022	Office of Akhawat, Tehsil & District Tando Muhammad Khan	Officials	2	- Mr. Abdul Hassan Masri - Mr. Zohaib Ahmad	0300-2676768 0300-3287132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In future, department has no development activity/plan along the canal ▶ Facility of Water filtration plant to provide clean drinking water. ▶ Government should not allow the community to build any single settlement on the Govt. land

