

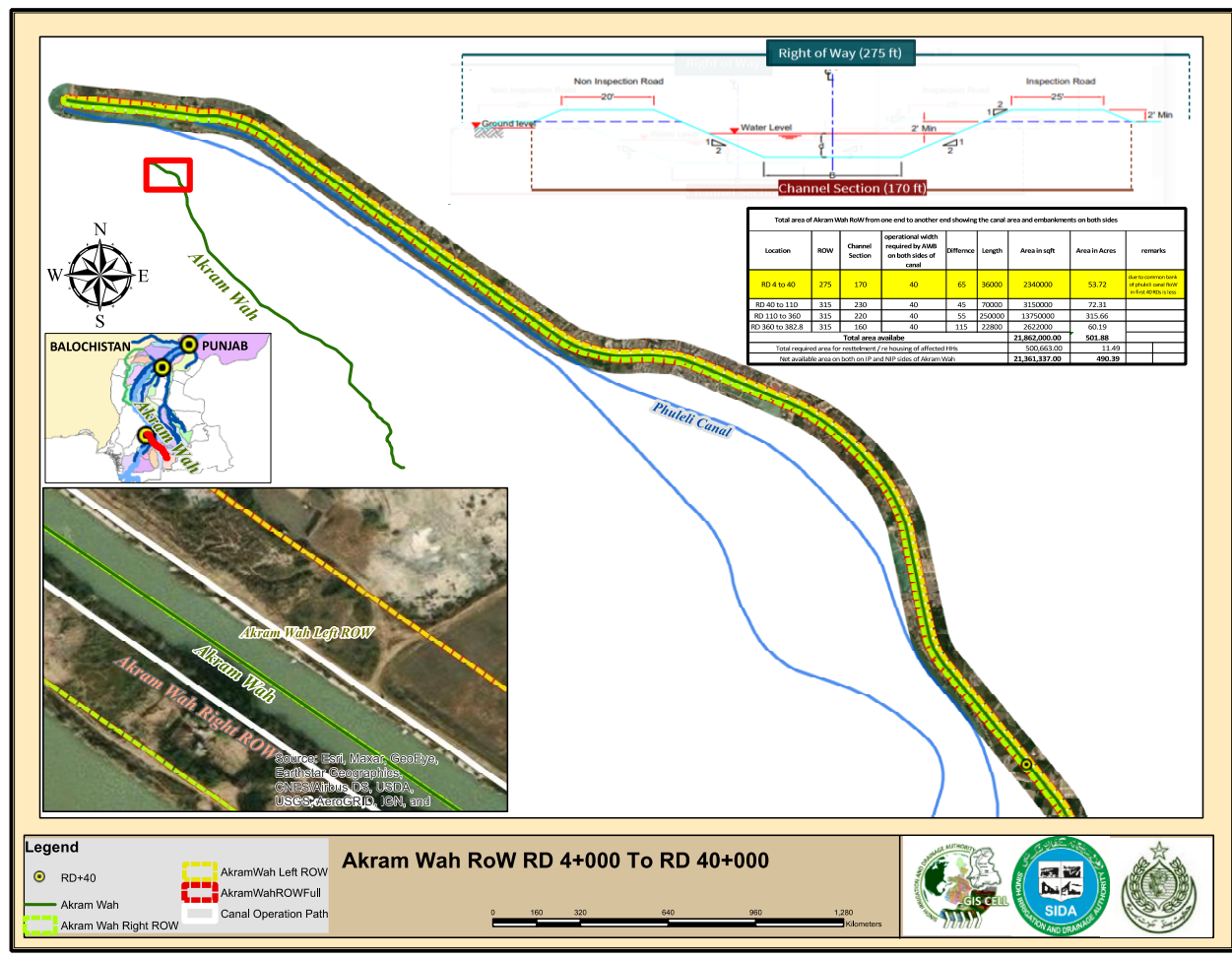
SINDH WATER AND AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION (SWAT) PROJECT

Akram Wah Rehabilitation Subproject

VOL 1:

SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Revised and Final



Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority

Government of Sindh, Pakistan

05 October, 2022

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS(As of 28th July, 2022)

Currency Unit	-	Pakistan Rupee/s (PRs)
USD \$1.00	=	PRs 236.247

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BPL	Below Poverty Line
COI	Corridor of Impact
AED	Anti-Encroachment Drive
AK	Akram Wah
AWB	Area Water Board
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CAS	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EM	Entitlement Matrix
EMU	Environment Management Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GoS	Government of Sindh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GS	Gender Specialist
HHs	Households
IMC	Independent Monitoring Consultant
IOL	Inventory of Losses
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
OPL	Official Poverty Line
P&D	Planning and Development

PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCMU	Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RS	Resettlement Specialist
SIDA	Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority
SRMP	Social Resettlement and Management Plan
SWAT	Sindh Water and Agriculture Transformation
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Asset Inventory	A complete count and description including measurements of all property that may be affected due to the project.
Resettlement Allowance	Cash paid to cover resettlement related expenses other than losses of immovable assets. For example, tenants can be provided with a cash allowance to support their effort to secure alternative housing. A moving allowance can be paid to people who have to relocate as a result of Project land acquisition. An allowance is distinguished from compensation, which reimburses the loss of an immovable asset
Baseline	A set of pre-project conditions used as a basis for the project.
Corrective Action Plan	A set of measures in the CAP addressing the legacy issues.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
Cultural Heritage	Attributes of a group or society that are inherited past generations, maintained in the present.
Cut-off-Date	The date of start of census for all non-land related entitlements; and for land, it refers to the date of announcement of Section-4 notification under the LAA-1894. Any person entering in the project area after the 'cut-off date' will not be eligible and entitled for compensation.
Disclosure	Openly available for public through – for example, website & public libraries and project offices.
Economic Displacement	Loss of productive assets, access or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets, rights or capacities are located in the directly affected area.
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 its previous standard of living.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transition assistance and relocation, which are to be paid to the project affected persons, depending on the nature/type and magnitude of impacts/losses to restore their pre-project socioeconomic conditions.
Eligibility	The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement/corrective action program.
Informal Settlers/ Encroachers	People who have trespassed on public/community/private land on which they are not titled/authorized.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Mechanism by which project-affected persons or general public can raise their concerns to project management.
Involuntary Resettlement	Loss of land and/or assets resulting from development projects that forces people affected with no option/choice must to move and re-build their lives and livelihoods elsewhere.
Katcha	House or building made of un-burnt bricks and/or mud with wooden/thatched roof. Not made of brick and mortar.

Livelihood restoration	Specific activities intended at supporting affected peoples' efforts to restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels. Livelihood restoration measures typically include a combination of cash or other allowances and support activities such as training, agricultural assistance or business enhancement.
Goth (Village)	A demarcated territory, for which separate revenue record (Cadastral map) is maintained by the Revenue Department. The word "Goth" is a prefix or postfix in village names in Sindh, Pakistan.
Market Value	It is more broadly defined as "the price which 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".
Pakka	A house/structure is considered Pakka (also spelled Pacca) if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes bricks, cement, sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime and stone or RBC/RCC concrete, i.e. 'made of brick and mortar'.
Patwari	Revenue record keeper at village level, i.e. Revenue clerk
Project Affected Household	Project affected household refers to a single economic unit where members reside under one roof; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Project Affected Persons	Any person adversely affected by project related change or changes in use of land, water or other natural resources, or the person/s who loses his/her/their asset or property movable or fixed, in full or in part including land, with or without displacement, after the commencement and during execution of a project.
Rehabilitation	Re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and community social systems
Relocation	Moving to another location or site after being displaced due to infrastructure development.
Resettlement strategy	The approaches used to assist people in their efforts to resettlement, including improvements or at least restore their incomes, livelihoods, and standards of living in real terms after resettlement.
Resettlement Action Plan	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, organizational responsibility, monitoring and evaluation.
Resettlement Entitlements	Refers to entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category or the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to the project affected persons
Replacement value	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).

Semi-Pakka	A house/ structure is considered Semi-pakka, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes wood, planks, grass, leaves and wall are made of bricks walls with mud masonry or un-burnt brick.
Stakeholders	A broad term that covers all parties affected by or interested in a project or a specific issue. In other words, all parties who have a stake in a particular issue or initiative.
Socioeconomic Survey	A complete and accurate survey of the project-affected population. The survey focuses on income-earning activities and other socioeconomic indicators.
Tehsil	Tehsil is a sub-district (i.e. the layer of administration below a district).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (ES)

ES 1: Introduction

This Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP) for Akram Wah Subproject is a comprehensive document that deals with legacy and land-take impact related safeguard issues.

- First, it deals with the legacy issues arising from the anti-encroachment drive (AED) carried out in the Subproject area as part of a province-wide initiative of the Government of Sindh (GOS) to free up public lands from informal settlers/encroachers;
- Second, it describes how the Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA), the project executing agency (EA), plans to mitigate the adverse impacts on the project-affected persons (PAPs). The plan also includes measure to improve the quality of life of the people and monitoring and evaluation; and
- Third, it further describes how SIDA plans to avoid, minimize, compensate and manage any future land acquisition and displacement associated with this project.

In short, the social and resettlement management plan sets forth to correct any legacy issues such as compensation for loss of assets due to AED operations, additional assistance/grants for housing upgrade and resettlement, and other social protection measures, including enhanced livelihoods for households/persons affected by the Akram Wah Subproject.

ES 2: Context and Description of Impacts

SIDA has prepared the Sindh Water and Agricultural Transformation (SWAT) Project for financing by the World Bank. The SWAT Project has six components, of which Component-2 (C2)/Water Service Delivery is key. The overarching aim of the SWAT Project is to boost agriculture and the rural economy of the Sindh Province through extensive irrigation systems and improved water resources management. The Project also supports the GOS overall goals to bring about fundamental transformation in agriculture, water management and water service delivery. The proposed rehabilitation of Akram Wah canal is a subproject under C2.

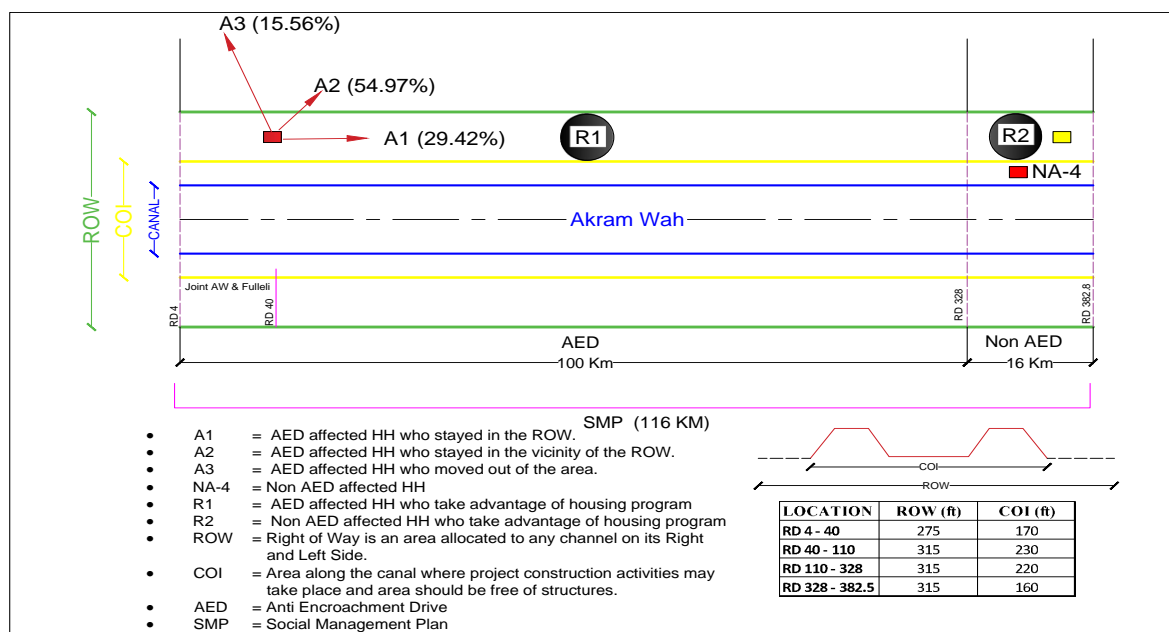
In early 2021, during project preparation, the AED was carried out in the entire ROW around Akram Wah on the orders of the Supreme Court of Pakistan as well as the High Court of Sindh (HCS) for removal of encroachments on public lands in Sindh Province. In the Subproject area, which covers three Districts (Hyderabad, Tando Mohammad Khan and Badin), the AED took place in April 2021 along the first 100 km (out of 116 km) length of the Akram Wah's 315ft-wide ROW. A major proportion of the population (80%) located along the ROW alignment is rural; the remaining 20% is urban or semi-urban. As a result, as per the due diligence report conducted in April 2022, a total of 1,246 households experienced pre-project displacement from the ROW. The structures – both residential and commercial – affected and/or demolished consist of different structures: *pakka* (made of concrete cement), semi-*pakka* and *katcha* (thatched wall/roofs) types. The displacement and post-AED resettlement issues raised alarms both within SIDA and the Bank.

The Bank raised concerns over the AED displacement during the SWAT project preparation and asked SIDA to address the pre-project legacies by taking appropriate corrective measures and mitigation actions. Discussions between SIDA and the Bank, and consultation with the AED and other affected groups, led to the formulation of this SRMP to ensure compliance with Bank OP4.12 and other related safeguards and standards.

ES 3: Post-AED Current Scenarios

The due diligence team (DDT) noticed several scenarios regarding relocation in post-AED context. First, those affected by demolition moved their assets/structures outside of the RoW permanently. Second, others moved the assets outside of the RoW temporarily and then moved back into the RoW after the AED was stopped. Third, some owners did not move despite the threat from AED. The due diligence considered all of the above categories as AED “displaced.” Most commercial structures/kiosk were moved by the owners. The public/community infrastructures on the RoW were not demolished during the AED. The following diagram (ES Figure 1) further explains the displacement and relocation scenarios, based on the due diligence census/survey data.

ES Figure 1: Current Resettlement Scenario



As evident, 30% of the AED-affected households stayed in the ROW (A1), followed by a large majority (55%), who relocated within the vicinity of the ROW (A2). About 16% of the AED displaced households moved out of the area (A3). The scope of the SRMP covers all categories – Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for legacies (R1), and RAP/RPF for those remaining that will need to be resettled in the future (R2), and livelihood enhancement programs for all PAPs, both R1 and R2.

ES 4: Consultation with Stakeholders

The DDT conducted extensive consultation with the AED people, other affected groups and local communities through goth/village level meetings and listened to their concerns and grievances caused by the AED operations as well as other project activities. These consultations were held in two phases, first during the draft CAP (July-Aug 2021) and second, during the due diligence conducted in the month of April 2022. Table ES1 provides a summary of the consultation meetings held.

Table ES1: Consultation Meetings with Affected People and Communities

	Number of Meetings/FGDs	Number of Participants
1st Round Consultation		
Consultation with Government Officials (District Level Institutional Stakeholders Consultations)	18	35
Community Consultations (male members)	80	661
Community Consultations/ FGDs with women	39	359
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>1,050</i>
2nd Round Consultation		
Consultation with Government Officials (District Level Institutional Stakeholders Consultations)	15	40
Community Consultations (male members)	44	416
Community Consultations/ FGDs with women	29	336
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>792</i>
Total	225	1,842

At the consultation meetings, participants were briefed on the Akram Wah Project objectives, more particularly the AED issues and how to redress them and design appropriate social and resettlement plan and strategies for more permanent resettlement with security of tenure and livelihood issues, particularly for the informal/AED people.

ES 5: Project Compensation Entitlement Matrix

A comprehensive entitlement matrix has been designed for the Akram Wah Subproject. The entitlement matrix covers (a) CAP: corrective measures for AED; (b) RAP/RPF compensation for future land-take; and (c) Livelihood Training Programs (LTP)/income and livelihood enhancement programs *all* affected households - i.e., AED households for 100 km, plus the remaining 16 km of the ROW and those likely to be affected by land acquisition. Table ES2 describes Akram Wah compensation and resettlement matrix.

Table ES2: Akram Wah Compensation and Resettlement Matrix

Category	Compensation for lost assets	Allowance	Additional Support, Grant/ Services
A. AED Affected in RoW in the First 100 kms			
Owner of residential structure (all types)	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure	One-time Moving or transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, plus Displacement allowances @ PKR25,000.	-
Owner of commercial structure (all types)	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, plus Livelihood restoration @ PKR25,000.	-
Owner of minor structure	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure	One-time Transportation allowances to remove the minor structures (based on actual cost to be determined case by case).	-
Poor households (HH) under BPL	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, plus Displacement allowance @ PKR25,000, and Poverty allowance @ PKR25,000.	-
Vulnerable Households	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, Displacement allowance @ PKR25,000, Poverty allowance @ PKR25,000, and Vulnerability allowances @ PKR25,000.	-

Katcha Hut	-	-	RoW housing permission Row housing grant Livelihood enhancement
Semi-pakka House	-	-	RoW housing permission Row housing grant Livelihood enhancement
Pakka House			Livelihood enhancement

Notes and additional explanations:

1. Lost Asset valuation based on replacement cost, excluding depreciation costs. The replacement cost was calculated utilizing a variety of indices and taking the highest appropriate index. Most households have partially rebuilt their houses in the vicinity of the RoW using salvaged material; cash compensation and allowances will be used to reconstruct their new houses.

2. Transport allowance was calculated by estimating actual costs associated with using salvaged material from a semi-pakka house and transporting the material a short distance to partially rebuild.

3. Displacement allowance is equal to one-month standard minimum wage (PKR 25,000) to compensate for the trauma and inconvenience of forced dislocation. This is equal to twice the average HH monthly income. This was considered an appropriate amount by the Sindh PoE considering prevailing local conditions.

4. Poverty Allowance: The overwhelming majority of HH are poor and thus will receive an additional one-month standard minimum wage (PKR 25,000) to compensate on the additional impacts on poor people. This was considered an appropriate amount by the Sindh PoE considering prevailing local conditions.

5. Vulnerability Allowance of PKR25,000 for female/elderly/handicapped headed houses to account for their extra burden. This was considered an appropriate amount by the Sindh PoE.

6. Livelihood Restoration Allowance of PKR25,000 to compensate owners of small, moveable kiosks for lost income. The overwhelming majority of kiosk owners did not have their structures demolished, but just shifted outside of the RoW. Nevertheless, since it is difficult to reconstruct what exactly happened during the AED period, the kiosk owners will be compensated for full replacement value of their assets as well as livelihood restoration allowance which covers approximately two months of the average income levels. Per the due diligence survey, there is no evidence that residential HH suffered income losses as the overwhelming majority are wage laborers or farm works who remained in the vicinity of the RoW and continued their employment activities.

7. RoW Housing Permission: Owners of Katcha and Semi-Pakka houses can elect to move back into the RoW but most commit to building a house of minimum standards under SIDA supervision. Pakka House HH are not entitled to receive RoW Housing Permission based on the following rationale: (i) value of the residence demonstrates that HH are not poor and had alternative options to encroaching; (ii) they do not need to resort to encroachment of public lands after displacement; and (iii) most HH have already found alternative housing arrangements.

8. RoW Housing Grant: There will be Housing Grant top-up to PKR200,000 for households where lost asset compensation is less than PKR200,000. SIDA will ensure additional support for vulnerable households that may not be able to self-construct their houses to a minimum standard.

9. Livelihood Enhancement: Any member of an AED affected household is entitled to participate in the livelihood enhancement programs

Category	Compensation for lost assets	Allowance	Additional Support, Grant/Services
A. Non-AED Affected Households in the Last 16 kms			
Owner of residential structure (all types) in COI	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Moving or transportation allowance @ PKR 10, 000, plus Displacement allowances @ PKR 25,000.	-
Owner of commercial structure (all types) in COI	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, plus Livelihood restoration @ PKR 25,000.	-
Owner of minor structure in the COI	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Transportation allowances to remove the minor structures (based on actual cost to be determined case by case).	-
Poor HHs (BPL) in COI	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR 10,000, plus Displacement allowance @ PKR 25,000, and Poverty allowance @ PKR 25,000.	-

Vulnerable HHs in COI	Cash compensation based replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, Displacement allowance @ PKR 25,000, Poverty allowance @ PKR 25,000, and Vulnerability allowances @ PKR 25,000.	-
Katcha Hut in COI	-	-	RoW housing permission Row housing grant* Livelihood enhancement
Semi-pakka House in COI	-	-	RoW housing permission Row housing grant Livelihood enhancement
Pakka Structure in COI	-	-	Livelihood enhancement
*Housing Grant top-up to PKR 200,000 for households where lost asset compensation is less than PKR 200,000.			
Notes and additional explanations: 1. Entitlements in the COI in the last 16 kms <i>are identical to those who were affected by AED in the first 100 kms.</i> 2. RoW Permission: Katcha and Semi-Pakka HH living in the space between the RoW line and COI line may elect to participate in the RoW permission program. SIDA/AWB will make individualized arrangements to ensure each house reaches a minimum standard. Some semi-Pakka houses may not need modifications; some semi-Pakka houses and all Katcha huts will need to be updated and will receive a housing grant top-up as appropriate. 3. Pakka HH living in the space between the RoW line and COI will not be disturbed but are not entitled to any housing grants or benefits.			
Category	Compensation		
B. Project Affected Assets in COI for the Full 116 Kms			
Private Structures	Cash Compensation at Full Replacement Cost		
Crops/Trees	Cash Compensation at Full Replacement Cost		
Community Assets	Replaced by Contractor in consultation with community and under supervision and approval by SIDA.		
Public Assets	Replaced by Contractor in consultation with asset owner under supervision and approval by SIDA.		
C. Households/Assets affected outside the ROW due to land-take			
Private Structures	Cash Compensation at Full Replacement Cost		
Crops/Trees	Cash Compensation at Full Replacement Cost		
LA from Titled Owners	Negotiated between SIDA/AWB and Landowners to reflect fair market value; in absence of negotiated agreement SIDA/AWB will utilize powers of eminent domain.		
Commercial Establishments	Cash Compensation at Full Replacement Cost, plus Livelihood Restoration support.		

The entitlements for the corrective measures are largely derived from the findings of the due diligence and intended to assist the AED people and others affected to re-establish their housing needs and livelihood through a combination of cash compensation, housing upgrades for the poor, and livelihood support program. The resettlement and housing upgrades for informal settlers in the Akram Wah sets a “good practice” example in Pakistan. SIDA wants to showcase this as a pilot to assist the Sind government in developing a resettlement policy for the province with support from the Bank.

ES 6: Measures for CAP, RAP and Livelihoods

The management measures taken to address CAP, RAP and Livelihood enhancement include the following:

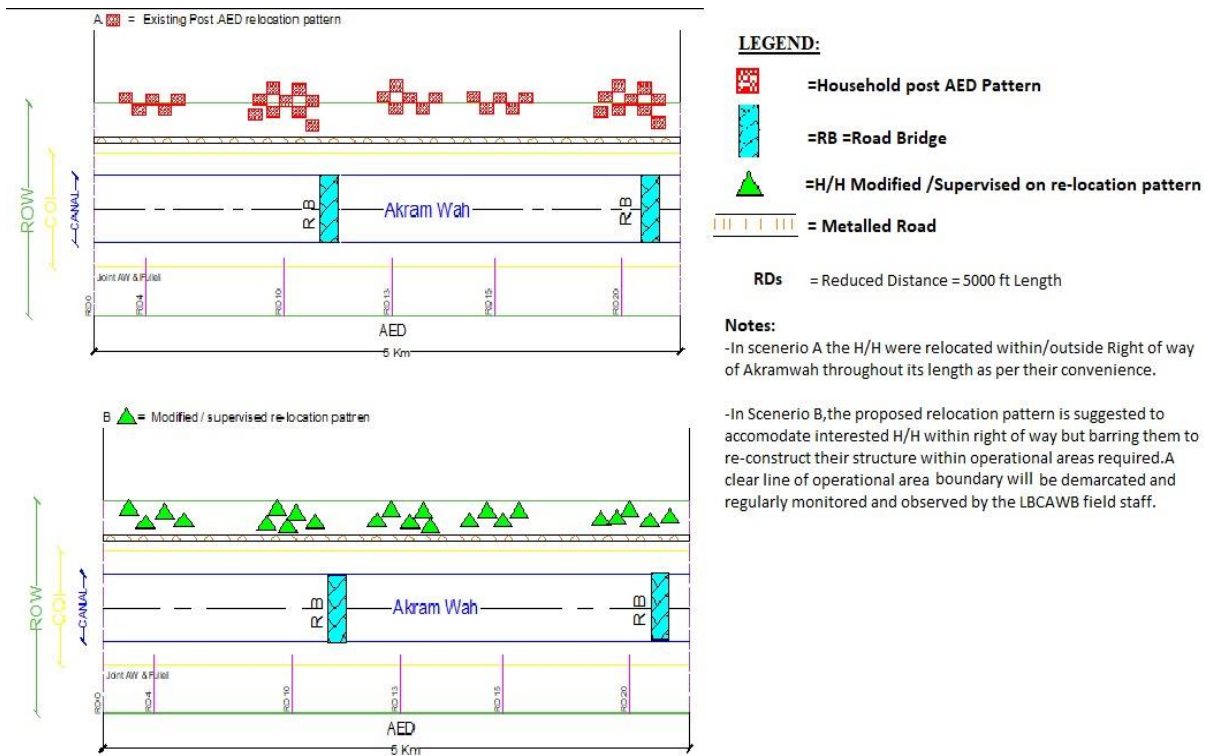
- **Corrective Action Plan (CAP) Legacies:** Cash for lost structures (residential and commercial), on-site resettlement, displacement allowance, transport allowance, loss of income, vulnerability allowance, and additional grants for housing upgrades for the

- poor – i.e., from katcha hut to kutch house and/or semi-pakka house; technical support and supervision for housing upgrades and tenure security for ROW residents.
- **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Future Land-Take:** Compensation based on negotiated approach for land-take, and other assets such as structures, trees, and crops; relocation support in case physical displacement is involved; and income and livelihood support under the Livelihood enhancement program.
 - **Livelihood Training Program (LTP):** The LTP covers all households in Akram Wah, particularly those (i) likely to lose a significant source of their income (i.e., losing 10% or more of their income/businesses) (ii) those physically displaced from housing due to the AED operations/and land-take; and (iii) vulnerable households, who are disproportionately affected and may have more difficulty coping with their displacement. A three-pronged strategy (i.e., vocational/technical training, farm-based training and employment in the project civil works) has been adopted. SIDA will hire an experienced NGO/Livelihood Expert for training and capacity building purposes.

ES 7: Relocation and House Upgrading

Those, who are already re-settled (following the AED) back on the ROW, will be allowed to stay under SIDA's "on-site" supervised resettlement (within RoW but outside COI) plans and upgrading program. As noted earlier, the AED households within R1, having katcha huts and in some instances semi-pakka structure owners, will be eligible for housing upgrades under the project. Those in R2 (i.e., non-AED households), if displaced during the project construction, will receive the same benefits in terms of relocation on available RoW and housing upgrades. The "on-site" housing/relocation on the available ROW is considered the most realistic and the best option for the AED displaced households. The onsite resettlement will generally allow to stay where they are and improve and/or move into the ROW and rebuild as per the SIDA guidelines. For planned on-site resettlement, SIDA will assign where needed land plots and/or reorganize the existing settlements for re-housing, and supervise housing upgrades. As a result, the disruptions will be limited as those displaced will be able to reconstruct and re-build near their original places of residence. Further, this strategy requires limited social or employment support from the project to re-gain pre-project levels of living.

Figure ES2 presents a preliminary drawing illustrating post-AED settlement on RoW in Scenario A while Scenario B shows how supervised relocation will be managed, including RoW protection and management by Left bank AWBs staff. This will be further modified and elaborated into detailed site implementation plan.

Figure ES2: Preliminary Drawing of the Proposed Supervised Relocation Plan

ES 8: SRM Implementation Framework

The roles and responsibilities of various agencies and organizations are explained in Chapter 6 (Table 6.1). The SRMP implementation covers (a) cash compensation to AED households, on-site supervised resettlement and housing upgrades; (b) activities related to future land-take; and (c) livelihood enhancement program for AED and other affected people. The SRMP implementation activities will involve SIDA Managing Director through the office of the General Manager (R&D)/Project Director-PMO, Area Water Board/Left Bank, Environment Management Unit, District Administration/Revenue Department, Project Management Consultants/Contractors, GRC and independent monitoring consultants.

The SIDA will implement the CAP, particularly payments of eligible allowances (plus cash compensation for loss of structures) as advanced action leading to housing upgrades and livelihood enhancement during project implementation. The CAP implementation will start with a social preparation plan involving information campaign and community consultations with full disclosure of the CAP processes, including compensation delivery, relocation and grievances resolution. Table ES3 lists the key steps and actions already taken by SIDA.

Table ES 3: CAP Implementation Steps and Update

Step	Description of Activity and Update
Step-1	Disclosure of approved CAP/SRMP by SIDA/AWB in local language in a clear and culturally accessible fashion. Action taken: The list of AED households already shared; and other activities are in progress. The disclosure will continue till the end of the CAP implementation
Step-2	Gender-specific consultation through female staff to inform and ensure that women are equally consulted and participated in the implementation of the CAP. Action taken: EMU has conducted several meetings during due diligence review. Gender specific consultation will continue and will continue
Step -3	Setting up of the EMU at the filed level Action taken: EMU headed by General Manager is already in place in SIDA; field offices to open soon.
Step-4	Payment of cash compensation via checks to all eligible AED households. SIDA/AWBs will work with concerned District/Revenue administration.
Step-5	GRM and resolution of complaints related to compensation for lost assets and/or resettlement allowance. Action Taken: SIDA has already notified the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs).
Step-6	Panel of Experts (POE) to provide advisory services to SIDA on CAP/SRMP implementation. Action taken: POE is onboard and already met twice to guide SIDA on the CAP/ SRMP. Implementation

ES 9: Cost and Financing

As reported in Table ES4, the total estimated cost for the three plans under the SRMP is PKR 542.13 million or USD2.29 million (@PKR236/July 28, 2022). Funding for CAP is already secured in PC-1 for the Corrective Action Plan that was approved in 2021. The cost for RAP and Housing Upgrades and Training will be financed through the SWAT PC1 from counterpart funds to be authorized by approval of the SWAT PC-1 in late 2022.

Table ES4: SRMP Cost and Budget

Plan	Cost in PKR/million	Cost in USD
Corrective Action Plan	382.78	1.62
Housing Upgrades and Livelihood	109.42	0.46
Resettlement Action Plan	49.93	0.21
TOTAL	PKR 542.13 million	USD 2.29 million

ES 10: Monitoring and Evaluation

The SRMP monitoring tasks have been broadly divided into (i) CAP implementation; (ii) housing upgrades and livelihood enhancement; and (iii) preparation of RAP addendum and implementation. In all cases, key activities shall include consultation with affected households/communities; disclosure; delivery of entitlements; grievance resolution; relocation/housing upgrades; payments of allowances/benefits; and income and livelihood training. Monitoring will focus both on physical and financial targets, and delivery of entitlements to the affected people on a monthly basis. This will be largely considered as

internal monitoring to assess both progress and performances to be supplemented by external review/independent monitoring, including a post-audit of the SRMP implementation. The Project will provide sufficient time, resources and funds for M&E activities, particularly review of lessons learned from the CAP/RAP for future policies and projects in the irrigation sectors.

CHAPTER 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 The Project History

The Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA) has prepared the Sindh Water and Agriculture Transformation (SWAT) Project for financing by the World Bank. The SWAT Project has six components: (i) C1- Support for Water Resource Management and Irrigation Policy and Institutional Reforms; (ii) C-2 Water Service Delivery; (iii) C-3 Agricultural Incentives and Investments; and (iv) C-4 Project Coordination & Monitoring Support; (v) C-5 Agricultural and Food Emergency Rehabilitation; and (vi) Contingency Emergency Response. The overarching aim of the SWAT Project is to boost agriculture and the rural economy of the Sindh Province through extensive irrigation systems and improved water resources management. The Project also supports the Government of Sindh (GOS) overall goals to bring about fundamental transformation in agriculture, water management and water service delivery.

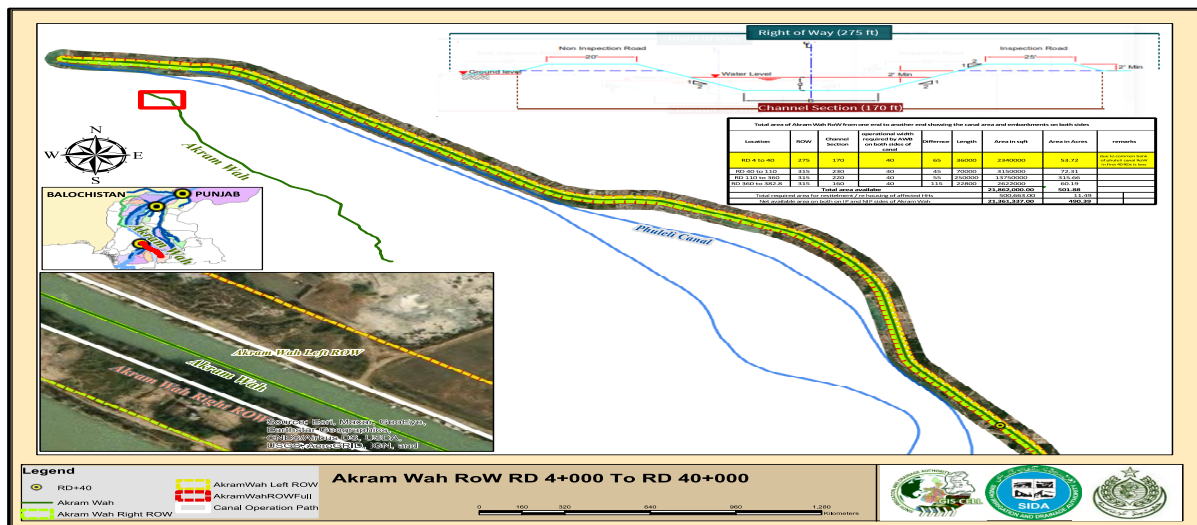
The proposed rehabilitation of Akram Wah Canal is a subproject under C2 and is at advance stage of technical design. Akram Wah is very critical in achieving the overall SWAT Project objectives as it will restore the irrigation flows (3,714 cusecs) of the canal by rehabilitating the existing embankment and concrete lining and replacing hydraulic structures. The total length of Akram Wah Canal is 116 km or 382 RDs¹. The proposed rehabilitation works include:

- (i) Removal and disposal of existing damaged canal lining (59 km; RD 0 to RD 194)
- (ii) Construction of retaining wall through Hyderabad city (11 km; RD 0 to RD 36)
- (iii) Re-profiling of the earthen canal (48 km; RD 36 to RD 194)
- (iv) Embankment raising and strengthening (58 km; RD 194 to the tail end)
- (v) Reinstatement of the Inspection Path (IP) and the Non-Inspection Path (NIP) for canal maintenance
- (vi) Replacement of 4 cross regulators, 13 head regulators and 1 escape structure
- (vii) Replacement of 8 syphons, existing sanctioned pump houses, bridges, protection work to abutments, piers and deck slabs of existing pre-stressed concrete bridges
- (viii) Furnishing of Inspection bungalow and office at Badin, and construction of Engineer's office and staff quarters at Tando Muhammad Khan

The total length of the Akram Wah Canal is 116 km, which runs through the Districts of Hyderabad, Tando Mohammad Khan, and Badin. The Akram Wah has a 315 ft wide right-of-way (RoW), with a much narrower Corridor of Impact (COI) required for construction and operational purposes of the project (see Figure 1.1). The RoW is a strip of government owned land beyond the outer toe of both embankments of the canal, while the COI is within the RoW, but varies down the entire length of the RoW from 160 to 230ft. The first 40 RDs of Akram Wah have a common bank with adjacent irrigation canal, therefore, has less ROW width (i.e., 275 ft). From RD 40, the Akram Wah ROW is wider (315ft). Further details about ROW and COI are presented in Chapter 5 (Figure 5.1).

¹ RD (Reduced Distance) is a measurement of canal chainage. Distance between each RD is 1000 ft.

Figure 1.1: Map of Akram Wah



As part of a previous operation with the Bank, SIDA prepared a preliminary Resettlement Action Plan for Akram Wah Subproject in October 2020, following the World Bank OP4.12 Resettlement Policy. According to the RAP, an estimated 19.47 acres of privately owned land was required for construction and/or replacement of existing hydraulic structures along the canal length. In addition, the RAP reported the presence of 788 informal households/encroachers living on government lands within the COI. These informal settlers/encroachers identified in the RAP would have eventually been required to resettle for project works.² However, this preliminary RAP was never presented or approved/cleared by the Bank. The rehabilitation of the Akram Wah canal remains critical to the overall objectives of SWAT Project outcomes.

1.2 The Context: Anti-Encroachment Drive (AED) in Akram Wah in the Sindh Province

During the preparation of the Akram Wah Subproject, the Sindh High Court on January 18 (2021) ordered the Irrigation Department (ID) to remove all encroachments on ID lands throughout the province by June 30, 2021.³ Accordingly, AED was conducted covering the first 100 of the 116km km of the Akram Wah by the concerned District Administration with the support of the Irrigation Department through the Area Water Board (AWBs) and provincial law enforcing agencies, until halted in April 2021, thanks to SIDA petition to the Sindh Cabinet.

The Irrigation Department was opposed to the AED, because of the severe impact it would have on the mainly poor people living along the canals. The ID argued that it did not need the full RoW for operational purposes.⁴ On 20th March 2021, the Sindh Cabinet directed the

² This preliminary RAP was never formally presented to the Bank.

³ Court Order, High Court of Sindh.

⁴ The RoW on most canals was established many decades ago when the population was much lower and there was ample land available.

Irrigation Department to reassess its requirements on the basis of its operational needs, register the households who had been affected by the AED, and then the government would utilize the surplus lands to resettle the displaced households.⁴ Based on the ID petition, the Sindh High Court approved in April 2021 a halt to the AED operation to allow the Government of Sindh (GoS) to better manage the process and reduce the social impacts, particularly on the poor.

In compliance with Sindh Cabinet order, the Irrigation Department and the Sindh Revenue Department later prepared a report for the Sindh Cabinet identifying (i) areas essential for Irrigation Department operations (“Operational ROW” or COI), and (ii) areas outside the ROW and/or within the ROW but outside of the COI, which could be available for resettlement of AED affected households. The report indicated that there was substantial land available for resettlement of AED affected people (see Chapter 5). The Sindh Government is currently in the process of developing policies and procedures for the orderly resettlement of AED affected households throughout the province.

1.3 AED Legacy and the Corrective Action Plan

The Bank raised concerns over the forced displacements that had taken place within the Akram Wah canal’s ROW during the project preparation. The Bank subsequently asked SIDA to address these pre-project displacement by taking appropriate corrective measures and mitigation actions, which subsequently asked SIDA to address these pre-project legacies by taking appropriate corrective measures and mitigation actions. The SIDA quickly hired a local consultant and conducted a study on the post-AED situation and submitted in December 2021 a draft Corrective Action Plan (CAP)⁵ for retrofitting the AED legacy issues. The Bank reviewed the CAP and later advised SIDA for updating CAP to comply with OP4.12 objectives and requirements. The Bank advisory note⁶ asked for:

- (i) More comprehensive field survey and baseline data, including stakeholder interviews of pre- and post-AED situation, and households to be affected by land acquisition
- (ii) Justified unit rates for lost assets and compensation at replacement rates
- (iii) Provisions for resettlement options/support and services beyond cash compensation
- (iv) Better understanding of living/livelihood – pre and post-AED period
- (v) Long-term livelihood training and non-cash support program for vulnerable/special categories
- (vi) Clarity on institutional arrangements for CAP implementation, including provisions for third-party audit or independent monitoring.

1.4 Agreed Policy Actions on AED Mitigation, Livelihood Restoration, LA and IR

In view of the situations, SIDA agreed to adopt the following principles and practices in mitigating AED impacts, livelihood restoration of AED and project-affected people, and land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in the project:

⁵ *Corrective Action Plan*, December 2021

⁶ *WB Review of the Corrective Action Plan*, 23 February 2022.

- (i) The social and resettlement management plan for the project would cover all households with the Akram Wah 315 ft original ROW, instead of limiting their efforts only to those previously located within the COI. This includes the entire 116 km length and those likely to be affected by the land acquisition during project construction.
- (ii) Due diligence and additional surveys focusing on resettlement and/or housing upgrades for the affected informal settlers and others to be affected by future land-take.
- (iii) Stakeholder consultation on resettlement options, support and services.
- (iv) Compensation for land and other types of lost assets at replacement rate and resettlement of affected households
- (v) Non-cash support and training for rural livelihood restoration for PAPs
- (vi) Third party monitoring of CAP, resettlement management and/or housing upgrades, livelihood programs.
- (vii) Provision for Panel of Experts for SRMP, particularly CAP implementation, as another layer of safeguard supervision due to sensitive nature of the project.

In sum, SIDA makes full commitments for putting measures to address AED issues and future resettlement and livelihood for all affected people, including risks and impacts associated with land-take and physical and economic displacement, in an effort to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-project levels in line with World Bank OP 4.12.

1.5 SRMP: Scope and Objectives

Further discussions between SIDA and the Bank eventually led to the adoption of this Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP), collectively as integrated plans to (a) address adverse social impacts, including pre-project AED legacy displacement/resettlement; (b) housing upgrades and livelihood enhancement for the AED/affected people; and (c) approach to land acquisition and other project-related involuntary resettlement needs during project construction.

The corrective measures under the CAP is a two-prong approach – first, the retrofit measures that includes compensation for lost structures, and second, housing upgrades of the AED families to standards as per the low-cost housing benchmark of the Sindh Government. The former are required measures and entitlements under OP4.12 to address adverse impacts of land taking and relocation under the project, while the latter is not mitigation entitlements, but further development assistance from SIDA to the concerned population to improve their living conditions. It is expected that cash compensation under CAP will enable the AED affected people to restore their living conditions to their pre-AED status. The housing upgrades and livelihood enhancement will further improve the socio-economic status of the people in post-relocation period.

Thus, the integrated SRMP consists of **the CAP** to address the legacy issues, **the RAP** for land take outside the ROW and the remaining 16 km of RoW not affected by AED, and **Livelihood Enhancement and Support** for all affected persons so that people are eventually better-off in post-project period. For SIDA, the experience of Akram Wah will provide “good practice” examples and piloting of how resettlement of informal/AED people can take place in

an orderly form. This SRMP will be revised, updated and/or supplemented as a dynamic process during the implementation of the Akram Wah Subproject as and when required with concurrence of the Bank.

1.6 Outline of the SRMP

The SRMP consists of 9 chapters. This chapter (Chapter 1) describes the project history and context, particularly the AED, and objectives and outlines of the SRMP. Chapter 2 presents due diligence related to the AED displacement, methodology, baseline census/survey and socio-economic profiles of the affected persons. The chapter also contains brief descriptions of the baseline data for 16km length ROW and future land-take for project construction. Chapter 3 discusses consultation meetings held with various stakeholders during the planning phase and due diligence period. Chapter 4 contains a review of the existing legal framework, gap analysis, and the project entitlement matrix. Chapter 5 presents the proposed management measures for CAP, RAP/PFP for land acquisition and livelihoods and training. The implementation arrangements/organizational structures are discussed in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 presents the Grievances Redress Mechanisms. The cost and budget, including valuation and unit rates, are presented in Chapter 8. Chapter 9 presents the M&E systems for the SRMP. The Akram Wah as a “pilot” will inform the GoS on the overall resettlement processes dealing with informal settlers and use the experience later throughout the province.

CHAPTER 2 AED LEGACY, PROJECT IMPACT AND THE BASELINE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the objectives of the due diligence, the methodology and the census/surveys conducted in April 2022. First, the impact of AED for the first 100km length of ROW, followed by a brief overview of the socio-economic profiles of the affected households, is presented. The chapter also presents a broad impact assessment of the remaining 16 km length of the ROW and a description of the future land-take for project construction. Finally, based on the overall assessment, the chapter broadly identifies four categories of affected persons eligible for compensation, assistance, resettlement/housing upgrades, and livelihoods.

2.2 Due Diligence on AED – Objectives and Methodology

The Due Diligence Team (DDT) consisted of local experts, SIDA Headquarters officials and AWB field staff. The processes included (a) desk review of the Akram Wah project documents; (b) consultation with relevant stakeholders, including AED affected people; (c) field visits and interviews of AED households; (d) community level meetings; (d) use of additional survey data on the AED impact. While the AED stopped at 100 km of the alignment, the DDT covered all assets in the RoW for the full 116 kms.

The due diligence was aimed at establishing the current status of occupation in the 116 km ROW, including the post-AED status of the affected AED households, displacement, and resettlement, and impacts on their housing and livelihoods and any other outstanding issues. The survey questionnaire and checklist (see Annex 1) used in the DD provided guidance to the DDT.

A key objective of the DD was to investigate and confirm all relevant facts regarding AED along the 100 km length of the Akram Wah and the ways to resolve displacement and re-housing issues arising out the AED. As a retro effort, the inventory data were reconstructed after the AED for most of the affected households. In the project area, those living along the ROW are all informal settlers/encroachers on government lands for housing and cultivation/and or other income earning sources such as small businesses (e.g., kiosk) along the canal alignments. Following the AED, over two-thirds affected by AED resettled and rebuilt back their houses/dwellings on the available area within the ROW or adjacent to it.

A complete enumeration of all AED affected households on the 116 km length, with their current relocation status, including locations, was undertaken in April 2022. The inventory of all informal settlers/encroachers thus prepared includes number of affected households, descriptions of structures, types, and areas affected (sqft). The final inventory was shared with the AED people to establish its legitimacy and reduce any future speculative moves, and later reviewed and verified by AWB and SIDA.⁷ The census enumeration as well as stakeholders' meetings/FGDs confirmed that there are no indigenous people in the project area.

⁷ See, *Vol. 2 Akram Wah SRMP Inventory*.

2.3 Impact of AED: Analysis and Findings

2.3.1 Number of AED Households

The AED led to massive displacement of households from the ROW (COI inclusive). As evident from Table 2.1, a total of 1,246 households – both residential and commercial – were affected by the AED demolitions. The residential structures typically included living rooms, veranda, kitchen and toilets. The commercial structures shops, roadside hotels/tea stalls, and stores. Other affected structures included boundary walls, gates, cattle sheds and so on, which are also listed in the detailed inventory mentioned above. The largest impact (84%) was on residential structures, which were demolished and/or reduced uninhabitable, following the AED operations.

Table 2.1: Total HHs Affected by AED

	Type	No HHs/Unit	No. of APs	%
AED	Residential	1050	6300	84.2
	Commercial	89	534	7.1
	Other Structures	107	642	8.5
	Total	1246	7476	100

Source: DD Survey (April 2022)

Table 2.2 presents the details with regard to degree of impacts. Of the total 1,246 AED households, 1,139 (91%) experienced significant impacts (i.e., loss of over 30% of the structures). Minor impacts involved other structures such as boundary walls, cattle shed etc.

Table 2.2: Total HHs Affected by AED

Type of structure	Significant impact (over 30%) No. of HHs	Minor impact (less than 30%) No. of HHs (Other structures)	Total
Residential Households	1050	97	1147
Commercial Units/Kiosks	89	10	99
Total	1139 (91%)	107 (9%)	1,246 (100%)

Source: DD Survey (April 2022).

2.3.2 Types of Structures

In the project area, the structures along the alignments are classified as follows in five categories. These categories are distinct and critical for valuation purposes for cash compensation under the CAP. These are illustrated with pictures and brief descriptions.

- (i) *Katcha* Hut (made of straws and bamboo sticks) that can be easily removed and reassembled
- (ii) *Katcha* House (mud hut with roof made of straws/leaf), a slightly better and upgrades on *katcha* hut
- (iii) Semi *Pakka*⁸ House made of brick and cement, but incomplete and/or poor quality
- (iv) *Pakka* house (entirely brick built)
- (v) Small commercial shops/kiosks.



Katcha hut along the canal



Katcha house



Semi Pakka House



Pakka House on the canal bank



Shops/Kiosk (moveable)

In the AED process, the pakka or semi-pakka residential structures were demolished while *katcha* huts were shifted or relocated temporarily outside the ROW, only to come back once

⁸ Also spelled *Pacca*

the AED operations halted. Other associated structures (e.g., fences, cattle pens, outer houses) were also demolished. Likewise, all pakka and semi-pakka commercial structures were demolished. The shops/kiosk were shifted by the owners and subsequently returned and re-established their businesses.

2.3.3 Number of Affected Structures by Types

Table 2.3 provides a complete summary of the number of structures affected by types. A total of 3,159 structures have been affected/demolished during the AED. Nearly all AED households lost multiple structures. Most business/commercial structures that are temporary were moved by their owners.

Table 2.3: Number of Structures Affected by Types

Description	Type	No. of Structure	No. of affected HHs
Residential structure	Pakka	194	63
	Semi pakka	2201	816
	Katcha	278	171
<i>Subtotal</i>		2,673	1,050
Commercial structures	Pakka	28	8
	Semi pakka	137	81
	Katcha	1	1*
<i>Subtotal</i>		166	90
Others-I (Not moveable such as <i>mandir</i> , boundary walls, foundation etc.)	Pakka	16	7
	Semi pakka	166	66 (15*)
	Katcha	31	17 (8*)
<i>Subtotal</i>		213	90
Others – II (moveable, for example kiosk, hand/motor pumps)	Pakka	13	10
	Semi pakka	93	6
	Katcha	1	
<i>Subtotal</i>		107	16
TOTAL		3159	1246

Source: DD Survey (April 2022). Note: (*) indicates the double counting of households.

2.3.4 Loss of Structures by Tenure Types

The AED drive led to the loss 3,159 residential structures and other units that were demolished and/or damaged along the 100 km ROW. Of those affected, 99% are landless informal settlers/encroachers (see Table 2.4). These households are poverty-stricken and vulnerable, which has further been accentuated by the AED situations. Clearly, the impact of the AED has been “significant”. Fourteen (1%) affected households claimed to be title owners, who nonetheless encroached the RoW land.

Table 2.4: Characteristics of the AED Households

Loss of Structure	Number/Units	%	Tenure status	Number	%
Residential	2,673	85	Land owner/titleholder	14	1
Commercial/Shops	166	5	Leaseholder	01	0
Other structures	320	10	Landless informal settlers/encroachers	1,231	99
Total	3159	100	Total	1,246	100

Source: DD Survey (April 2022).

2.3.5 Post-AED Relocation Status

The DDT noticed three different scenarios in the field with respect to AED displacement.

- (i) First, AED displaced households moved their assets outside the ROW permanently.
- (ii) Second, others moved outside the ROW temporarily, and later moved back on the ROW after the AED was stopped.
- (iii) Third, some households on the ROW did not move despite the threat from AED.

The DDT considered all of the above categories as AED “displaced”. The public/community infrastructures were not demolished during the AED. Most commercial structures/kiosk were moved by the owners. In all, out of the 1,246 AED households, 1,070 (86%) moved or relocated following the AED displacement; the rest 176 (14%) did not move or shifted. Further details on the relocation scenario are presented in Chapter 5 (Figure 5.1).

2.3.6 Public/Community Structures

The inventory listed a total of 101 units of pakka/katcha structures of various types - for examples, small bridges, police check post/stations, schools/security walls, gas/cable lines, powerlines, sewerage, hand pump, lift machine – that will be relocated and re-established through project cost⁹. Therefore, these not included in the CAP/SRMP.

2.4 Characteristics of the AED Households: A Brief Overview

The length of the project area covers 132 *goths* or locally defined villages in three districts. A major proportion (80%) located along the alignment is rural; the remaining 20% is urban or semi-urban, with an average family size of 5.8 persons per household. Over 4% of the households are female-headed. The affected AED households are landless informal settlers/encroachers on the ROW, and close to 90% of all households belong to below poverty line (BPL). Caste and *baradari* (also spelled *biradari*, literally meaning ‘brotherhood’) – a kin-based system play an important role in the social fabric of the rural communities and remain an important social and organizing force in the project area. Table 2.5 summarizes some characteristics of the population affected by AED.

⁹ The removal of public and community infrastructure necessary for construction of Akram Wah will be included in the bill of quantities (BoQs) for the contractors.

Table 2.5: Characteristics of the AED Households

No. of Village	No. of HHs	Location		HH Head		Average family size	Literacy rate	
		Rural (%)	Semi/urban (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Nos.	Male (%)	Female (%)
132	1,246	80	20	95	4.3	5.8	36	7

The overall literacy rate is low (36% for males and 7% females) compared to national literacy rates (i.e., 70% males and 47% females) in Pakistan. The primary occupations of heads of households are farming, livestock rearing, business/shops, and daily wage labor. The household assets are limited to residential/ commercial structures, animal sheds, and hand pumps and other agricultural tools. A brief account of the socio-economic profiles is presented below. A complete census/inventory is available in Volume 2 – Akram Wah SRMP Inventory (2022).

2.4.1 Socio-Demographic Profiles

Table 2.6 presents the socio-demographic profiles of the households. A large majority (60.2%) is in Hyderabad District. Of the total households, only 4.3% are female-headed. Close to 90% of the households are below the poverty line (BPL).

Table 2.6: Socio-Demographic Profiles

District	No. of HHs	Head of HH (Nos.) (Gender segregated)		Status of Head of HH (Nos.)			
		Male headed	Female headed	Handicap	Landless	Minority	BPL
Hyderabad	750 (60.2%)	715 (59.9%)	35 (66.0%)	29 (63.0%)	475 (58.7%)	127 (42.6%)	600 (54.8%)
Tando Muhammad Khan	61 (4.9%)	57 (4.8%)	4 (7.5%)	4 (8.7%)	50 (6.2%)	32 (10.7%)	60 (5.5%)
Badin	435 (34.9%)	420 (35.2%)	15 (27.8%)	13 (28.3%)	284 (35.1%)	139 (46.6%)	3435 (39.7%)
Total	1246 (100%)	1192 (95.7%)	54 (4.3%)	46 (3.7%)	809 (64.9%)	298 (23.9%)	1095 (87.9%)

Source: DD Survey (April 2022)

2.4.2 Family Size and Gender Composition

The average family size is 5.6 per household, of which the proportion of male and female members is 52% and 48%, respectively (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Family Size and Gender Composition

District	Average Family Size (No.)	Gender Composition (%)	
		Male	Female
Hyderabad	5.5	51.7	48.3
Tando Muhammad Khan	5.8	53.2	46.8
Badin	5.6	52.4	47.6
Total	5.6	52.0	48.0

Source: DD Survey (April 2022)

2.4.3 Gender Segregated Age Distribution

The total affected population in 1,246 households is 6,900. Table 2.8 presents gender-segregated age distribution of the population. There is a large percentage (38%) of younger population of both sexes (1-15 years). Nearly 38% of the population belong to the economically productive age bracket (15-45 years) for both sexes, with females representing only 13.5%.

Table 2.8: Gender Segregated Age Distribution

Sr. No.	Age Bracket	Both Sexes	Gender Segregation (%)	
			Male	Female
1	1-15 Years	37.9	18.0	19.9
2	>15-25 Years	28.9	20.5	8.4
3	>25-35 Years	3.7	1.2	2.5
4	>35-45 Years	5.3	2.7	2.6
5	>45-55 Years	7.9	1.1	6.8
6	>55-65 Years	7.5	3.0	4.5
7	Above 65 Years	8.8	5.4	3.4
	Total	100	52.0	48.0

Source: DD Survey (April 2022).

2.4.4 Literacy Rate

The overall literacy rate is 26%, while the literacy rates of male and female members are 36% and 8%, respectively. Gender segregated educational details are in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Educational Level by Gender

Educational Attainment/ Literacy	PAHs Members (%)		
	Male (n=2351)	Female (n=2057)	Overall (n=4408)
Tertiary	225 (5.1%)	85 (1.9%)	310 (7.0%)
Secondary	336 (7.6%)	128 (2.9%)	464 (10.5%)
Primary	826 (18.7%)	786 (17.8%)	1612 (36.6%)
Did not Attend School	964 (21.9%)	1058 (24.0%)	2022 (45.9%)

Source: DD Survey (April 2022)

2.4.5 Occupational Background of Adult Members in the HHs

Table 2.10 lists major occupations by males and females as reported during the recent surveys. As evident, two-thirds of males reported labor/daily wages as the major occupation, followed by farming (11.3%) and business/shops (7.3%). In the case of females, 43% reported

domestic work as the major occupation, while 26% and 22% reported fetching of water and collection of firewood as the main occupations.

Table 2.10: Major Occupations by Gender

Major Occupation	Male		Major Occupation	Female	
	Number	%		Number	%
Farming	146	11.3	Domestic work	774	43.1
Livestock rearing	41	3.1	Sewing clothes/stitching	115	6.4
Business/shops	95	7.3	Embroidery/bead work	10	0.6
Government Job	53	4.1	Poultry farming	39	2.2
Private Job	91	7.0	Fetching of water	462	25.8
Labour/daily wages	874	66.9	Collection of fuel wood	387	21.6
Abroad (if any member)	5	0.4	Other (Farming)	7	0.4
Total	1307	100%		1794	100

Source: DD Survey (April 2022)

2.4.6 Average Monthly Income of Heads of Households

Household income provides a key indicator to measure livelihood and household well-being. About 84% of the households have a monthly income of less than PKR 25,000, which is equivalent to the notified official poverty line (OPL), based on minimum wages fixed by the Government in 2022. Households having such incomes are considered 'vulnerable' households (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11: Average Monthly Income of Heads of Households

Sr. No.	Income Bracket (PKR)	No. of HHs	HHs (%)
1	Up to 10000	540	43.3
2	>10000-25000	506	40.6
3	>25000-30000	21	1.7
4	>30000-40000	70	5.6
5	>40000-50000	64	5.1
6	>50000	45	3.6
	Total	1246	100

Source: DD Survey (April 2022)

The loss of income by owners of residential structures was temporary caused by displacement as they lost income/wages as day laborers due to disruption by AED operations. There was no evidence of income losses from land, because of their status as landless and informal settlers on RoW. However, affected businesses faced loss of income due to disruption and dislocation. The owners of permanent business structures faced income losses while moveable shops and kiosk re-established their business at the same or nearby place beyond the RoW. Overall, most households did not suffer major and permanent loss of their livelihoods. The livelihood impact was limited and temporary only during the transitional period of relocation. Therefore, the goal of the SRMP is more on livelihood enhancement than restoration.

2.5 Remaining 16 Km Length and Future Land-Take

2.5.1 Scope and Status

The AED stopped at 100 km point. The remaining 16 km (100-116 km) have an estimated 112 households on the ROW as informal settlers/encroachers, who remained unaffected by the AED. However, households within the COI or operational area of the ROW will likely to be affected and/or removed during project construction, depending on the final design parameters and construction requirements.

In addition to the above, a small number of families may be affected from the head to the tail end of the canal due to permanent land acquisition for hydraulic structures to be replaced or probable land area required for each structure. The preliminary figures suggests that 19.47 acres may be required for the project. This figure was worked out during the feasibility study of the Akram Wah component. The SIDA technical team cannot still firmly pinpoint the specific land parcels that would be required for permanent land acquisition. As a result, at this stage, neither the exact number of registered landowners nor the affected households can be determined. The actual land acquisition will be based upon the final engineering design of each hydraulic structure, and then the affected households are need to be identified and confirmed.

2.5.2 Inventory of Losses for 16 Km ROW and LA Impact

Since the design is not ready yet, it is impossible to establish the land impact zone at this stage, and therefore unable to carry out the impact inventory and census survey for the remaining 16 km ROW. Therefore, a broader corridor survey was conducted along the 16 km length to capture the maximum possible scale of impact through a structured census/survey questionnaire. This is largely for costing purpose. All households on the 315 ft ROW, irrespective of ownership/titles, were considered, including all economic and commercial activities. Table 2.12 presents the inventory of possible losses and impact. The impacts identified are loss of structures such as residential/commercial and other types with potential displacement and loss of incomes. Thus, not everyone covered in this 16 km will be actually affected except those in the COI. A final verification survey will be carried out after the engineering design is finalized to confirm the actual impacts for mitigation planning.

Table 2.12: Inventory of Losses

Description	Structure category	Structure type	No. of structure	Affected area	No. of Affected Households
Inventory of losses by informal settlers/encroachers on the ROW for 16 km length					
Residential structure	Houses (living rooms, veranda, kitchen and washroom)	Semi-pakka	86	16,252.25 sqft	66
		katcha	17	2,681.98 sqft	13
Commercial structure	Shops, hotels, stores and washrooms	Pakka	3	8,20.72 sqft	2
		Semi-pakka	24	5,185.16sqft	15
Others	Boundary walls, gates, and foundations <i>Mandir</i> (private religious structure)	Semi-pakka	4	272.65 R. ft	2
		Katcha	1	118.77 R.ft	1
		Semi-pakka	2	166.43sqft	2

	Hand pumps and motor pumps		1	1	1
	Sheds	Pakka	1	110.23 sqft	1
		Semi-pakka	4	477.1 sqft	2
	Thatch sheds	Katcha	3	363.32 sqft	3
	Kiosk		5	254.38 sqft	4
TOTAL			151	26,311.57 sqft 391.42 R. ft	112
Estimated Land Acquisition (to be updated based on final design impact)					
Land	Land to be acquired permanently from private land owners for hydraulic structures			19.47 acres	
Crop	Estimated crop area to be affected			31.319 acres	92
Trees	Privately owned trees			462 Nos.	23

As soon as the final designs are available, SIDA will conduct additional assessments on (i) the impact of LA for hydraulic structures and land to be permanently acquired; and (ii) the 16km ROW, particularly those on the COI, to update the baseline.

2.6 Vulnerable Groups

As evident from the baseline data, the impact is largely on the vulnerable groups – poor, informal settlers, people with low income and those under the poverty line. Female-headed households *without* any adult earning members are included in this category. Similarly, the elderly (65 years or older) and disabled persons are considered vulnerable as they are likely to suffer disproportionately from the AED/project's displacement. The vulnerable categories will be further refined prior to project implementation.

2.7 Summary: Four Categories of Affected Persons

Based on the overall assessment presented in this chapter, four categories of affected persons and their losses can be broadly identified as follows (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13: Categories of Affected Persons and their Losses

Sr.#	Category	Types of Losses and affected persons
1	AED Affected in RoW in the First 100 Kms	Owners of residential structure (all types – katcha, semi-pakka and pakka); Commercial structures of all types; minor structures; poor households under BPL; and vulnerable groups
2	Non-AED Affected Households in the Last 16 kms	Owners of residential structure (all types – katcha, semi-pakka and pakka); - in the COI; Commercial structures of all types; and minor structures in COI; poor households under BPL; and vulnerable groups in COI.
3	Project Affected Assets in COI for the Full 116 Kms	Private structure, crops/trees, community assets, and public assets
4	Affected persons/assets outside of RoW (Future land-Take under RAP)	Private structures, trees/crops; land from titled owners, and commercial establishments.

CHAPTER 3 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

3.1 Objectives and Overview

This chapter describes the processes and outcomes of stakeholders consultation meetings carried out with various groups of stakeholders during the due diligence and SRMP preparation. The purposes of the consultation meetings were to meaningfully engage the primary (i.e., the affected people and communities), and institutional/secondary (i.e., SIDA, AWBs, Irrigation Department, C&WD, and NGOs) who may directly or indirectly influence the project and its design. The meetings were designed with a view to sharing information with stakeholders on project activities/ schedules, benefits, impacts and mitigation measures to encourage feedback from the participants on the nature of their perceived impacts and ways to maximize project benefits. As an interactive process, meetings with stakeholders and others helped the collection of primary and secondary data for SRMP planning.

3.2 Consultation with AED/Project Affected Households

The DDT conducted extensive consultation with the AED/Project affected people and local communities through goth/village level meetings and listened to their concerns and grievances caused by the AED operations as well as other project activities. These consultations were held in two phases, first during the draft CAP (July-Aug 2021) and second, during the due diligence conducted in the month of April 2022. All AED households were identified, including local community leaders and women, who were affected by the AED.

At the consultation meetings, participants were briefed on the Akram Wah Project objectives, more particularly the AED issues and how to redress them and design appropriate social and resettlement plan and strategies for more permanent resettlement with security of tenure and livelihood issues, particularly for the informal/AED people. Table 3.1 provides a summary of the consultation meetings held. More details on consultation meetings including pictorial presentation of selected events are available in Annex 2.

Table 3.1: Consultation Meetings held with AED/PAPs and Communities

Consultation meetings	Number of Meetings/FGDs	Number of Participants
1st Round Consultation		
Consultation with Government Officials (District Level Institutional Stakeholders Consultations)	18	35
Community Consultations (male members)	80	661
Community Consultations/ FGDs with women	39	359
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>1,050</i>
2nd Round Consultation		
Consultation with Government Officials (District Level Institutional Stakeholders Consultations)	15	40
Community Consultations (male members)	44	416
Community Consultations/ FGDs with women	29	336
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>792</i>
Total	225	1,842

Source: DD Survey (April 2022)

As evident from the Table, a total of 225 meetings took place over the project preparatory periods in which 1,842 people attend. In all, 68 FGDs were held with women in Rounds 1&2, and close to 700 women participated in those meetings.

3.3 Concerns and Feedback

In the field, separate meetings were held with institutional stakeholders, representatives of local governments, CSOs/NGOs and officials of various line agencies. At the meetings, many concerns were raised that include loss of housing/structure, valuation of assets, compensation for lost assets, loss of employment days due to AED, loss of livelihood, additional cost for relocation, resettlement, and a sense of uncertainty with regard to housing and resettlement. Table 3.2 lists some of the key concerns.

Table 3.2: Concerns Expressed and Responses provided by SIDA

Sr.#	Concerns/ Feedback from Participants	Responses by SIDA (summarized)
1	No help was provided during AED operations; how can we reconstruct our houses without help and compensation for our losses and damages done to our houses?	SIDA will compensate the AED household from funds provided by the Sindh Government to rebuild houses.
2	The AED displaced households have no lands of their own. As you see, many of us are already back on the embankment (i.e., RoW). We should be resettlement or allow to stay where we are now.	SIDA is working with Government of Sindh to resettle the informal/AED households on government land. More information will be provided as we progress with project preparatory work.
3	We need immediate help to rebuild our houses demolished by the AED. We are poor and live on a day-to -day basis. We need cash and job to support our families.	SIDA will provide cash compensation for your losses so that you can rebuild your houses. There will other additional support, including employment during project construction and training for livelihood and earning.
4	Compensation should be fair and provided as soon as possible. Vulnerable women should receive more help and assistance	The project will pay special attention to vulnerable households, and those under the poverty line
5	The project design must allow people to access the canal for washing, bathing and animal chutes on the banks of the canal	Appropriate places will be identified for adequate number of access points for washing and animal chutes for adjacent communities.
6.	The project area is very poor and backward. There should be programs for improvement of livelihood through training such as in vocational institutes or centres.	The affected people will be supported through the employment, training and community support programs.
7	Affected shops/businesses have suffered during the AED. They should be allowed to re-start their business on the banks to support their families.	The project will have provision for compensation for the lost structure. Also, additional support will be provided.

3.4 Disclosure of SRMP

The key features of this SRMP, including the CAP, have already been disclosed during the stakeholder consultation meetings, and field level due diligence surveys. A full disclosure in the form a short brochure in Urdu/Sindhi will be made once this is approved by the World Bank. The brochure will enable the AED and other affected families aware of their entitlements; unit rates of compensation/resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and payment procedures and modalities, including grievances redress mechanisms. The SRMP and the brochure in Sindhi will be made available at the offices of SIDA/AWBs, District Government offices and websites as official public document. It will also be posted in WB website.

3.5 Consultation during SRMP Implementation

Stakeholders' consultation with ROW settlers and local communities was carried out during the surveys. The meetings involved SIDA, AWB staff and local administration officials/line agencies (see Table 3.1). SIDA/AWBs staff will further involve and engage the affected people and settlers in key project activities during the CAP, Livelihood Enhancement and RAP updating and implementation. SIDA Social Specialist along with AWB officials will take special steps towards community engagement and consultation.

In addition, the AWB through its Field Office will undertake a series of pre-construction activities as part of the social preparation and readiness for project implementation. These consultation and participation activities will involve affected persons and other stakeholders – for instance, in activities such as inventory updating, decisions about household relocation options, and livelihood programs. In sum, the purpose of consultation would be to engage the affected households and local communities in the CAP/SRMP implementation processes.

CHAPTER 4: LEGAL FRAMEWORK, ENTITLEMENT POLICY AND MATRIX

4.1 Scope and Objectives

This chapter presents the policy framework for compensation and resettlement/housing upgrades for the AED households and land acquisition and livelihoods and resettlement in the Akram Wah. It briefly reviews the existing legal framework for land acquisition and its inadequacies and proposes additional measures for compensation, resettlement and livelihood program to comply with WB policy standards and requirements. In sum, the policy framework outlined in this chapter form the basis of entitlement matrix regarding land acquisition and resettlement in Akram Wah Project.

4.2 LA Act (1894) and 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.** Although, the Act lays down detailed procedures for acquisition and compensation, **it does not extend to resettlement and rehabilitation of all affected persons irrespective of titles.**

The 1894 Act is a complex legal instrument, which comprises of 55 sections pertaining to – for example, area notifications and surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, dispute resolution, penalties and exemptions. Past project experiences show that it takes between 12 and 18 months from notification to award of compensation to registered owners. Furthermore, 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. There is no legal framework or policy in the province or in the country for resettlement of informal settlers/encroachers affected by project development. However, the project has developed a resettlement policy framework (RPF), which has been approved to guide future land acquisition and resettlement under SIDA project. The RPF complies with the WB OP4.12 IR Policy.

4.3 Compliance with OP 4.12 IR Policy

The SRMP is prepared in line with World Bank OP 4.12. OP 4.12 encourages that any land required for projects it finances, be acquired through negotiated processes based on market value, including independently with advance public notice, good-faith negotiation and rights

of appeal. Expropriation through eminent domain under the law is accepted only as a last resource, and once all alternatives have been exhausted. Therefore, to be eligible for World Bank financing, the processes to be undertaken in the Akram Wah must comply with OP 4.12 IR Policy guidelines. Accordingly, additional land needs in Akram Wah are expected to be met mainly through negotiation (see 5.3:RF/RAP for Future LA). The SRMP has tried to comply with other requirements of OP 4.12 and these are reflected in the compensation and resettlement matrix for the project.

4.4 Akram Wah Compensation and Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

The Akram Wah entitlement matrix covers all four categories of people affected and their losses incurred. These include (i) AED affected households in RoW in the first 100 km; (ii) Non-AED households in the last 16 km; (iii) project-affected assets in COI for full 116 km length; and (iv) Households affected outside the ROW due to land-take (see Table 2.14). Cash compensation for losses under the project is entitlement; however, housing grants and other allowances are additional assistance intended to re-establish the housing needs of the poor. The combination of cash, additional allowances/assistance and livelihood support and enhancement programs are expected to help affected people to re-establish and improve their overall socio-economic conditions as a result of the project interventions. Table 4.1 describes Akram Wah compensation and resettlement matrix.

Table 4.1: Akram Wah Compensation and Entitlement Matrix

Category	Compensation for lost assets	Allowance	Additional Support, Grant/ Services
B. AED Affected in RoW in the First 100 kms			
Owner of residential structure (all types)	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure	One-time Moving or transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, plus Displacement allowances @ PKR25,000.	-
Owner of commercial structure (all types)	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure	One-time Transportation allowance @PKR10,000, plus Livelihood restoration @ PKR25,000.	-
Owner of minor structure	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure	One-time Transportation allowances to remove the minor structures (based on actual cost to be determined case by case).	-
Poor households (hh) under BPL	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, plus Displacement allowance @ PKR25,000, and Poverty allowance @ PKR25,000.	-
Vulnerable Households	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, Displacement allowance @ PKR25,000, Poverty allowance @ PKR25,000, and Vulnerability allowances @ PKR25,000.	-
Katcha Hut	-	-	RoW housing permission Row housing grant Livelihood enhancement
Semi-pakka House	-	-	RoW housing permission Row housing grant

			Livelihood enhancement
Notes and additional explanations:			
<p>1. Lost Asset valuation based on replacement cost, excluding depreciation costs. The replacement cost was calculated utilizing a variety of indices and taking the highest appropriate index. Most households have partially rebuilt their houses in the vicinity of the RoW using salvaged material; cash compensation and allowances will be used to reconstruct their new houses.</p> <p>2. Transport allowance was calculated by estimating actual costs associated with using salvaged material from a semi-pakka house and transporting the material a short distance to partially rebuild.</p> <p>3. Displacement allowance is equal to one-month standard minimum wage (PKR 25,000) to compensate for the trauma and inconvenience of forced dislocation. This is equal to twice the average HH monthly income. This was considered an appropriate amount by the Sindh PoE considering prevailing local conditions.</p> <p>4. Poverty Allowance: The overwhelming majority of HH are poor and thus will receive an additional one-month standard minimum wage (PKR 25,000) to compensate on the additional impacts on poor people. This was considered an appropriate amount by the Sindh PoE considering prevailing local conditions.</p> <p>5. Vulnerability Allowance of PKR25,000 for female/elderly/handicapped headed houses to account for their extra burden. This was considered an appropriate amount by the Sindh PoE.</p> <p>6. Livelihood Restoration Allowance of PKR25,000 to compensate owners of small, moveable kiosks for lost income. The overwhelming majority of kiosk owners did not have their structures demolished, but just shifted outside of the RoW. Nevertheless, since it is difficult to reconstruct what exactly happened during the AED period, the kiosk owners will be compensated for full replacement value of their assets as well as livelihood restoration allowance which covers approximately two months of the average income levels. Per the due diligence survey, there is no evidence that residential HH suffered income losses as the overwhelming majority are wage laborers or farm works who remained in the vicinity of the RoW and continued their employment activities.</p> <p>7. RoW Housing Permission: Owners of Katcha and Semi-Pakka houses can elect to move back into the RoW but must commit to building a house of minimum standards under SIDA supervision. Pakka House HH are not entitled to receive RoW Housing Permission based on the following rationale: (i) value of the residence demonstrates that HH are not poor and had alternative options to encroaching; (ii) they do not need to resort to encroachment of public lands after displace; and (iii) most HH have already found alternative housing arrangements.</p> <p>8. RoW Housing Grant: There will be Housing Grant top-up to PKR200,000 for households where lost asset compensation is less than PKR200,000. SIDA will ensure additional support for vulnerable households that may not be able to self-construct their houses to a minimum standard.</p> <p>9. Livelihood Enhancement: Any member of an AED affected household is entitled to participate in the livelihood enhancement programs</p>			
Category	Compensation for lost assets	Allowance	Additional Support, Grant/Services
D. Non-AED Affected Households in the Last 16 kms			
Owner of residential structure (all types) in COI	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Moving or transportation allowance @ PKR 10, 000, plus Displacement allowances @ PKR 25,000.	-
Owner of commercial structure (all types) in COI	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, plus Livelihood restoration @ PKR 25,000.	-
Owner of minor structure in the COI	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Transportation allowances to remove the minor structures (based on actual cost to be determined case by case).	-
Poor HHs (BPL) in COI	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR 10,000, plus Displacement allowance @ PKR 25,000, and Poverty allowance @ PKR 25,000.	-
Vulnerable HHs in COI	Cash compensation based replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR10,000, Displacement allowance @ PKR 25,000, Poverty allowance @ PKR 25,000, and Vulnerability allowances @ PKR 25,000.	-
Katcha Hut in COI	-	-	RoW housing permission Row housing grant* Livelihood enhancement

Semi-pakka House in COI	-	-	RoW housing permission Row housing grant Livelihood enhancement
Pakka Structure in COI	-	-	Livelihood enhancement
*Housing Grant top-up to PKR 200,000 for households where lost asset compensation is less than PKR 200,000.			
Notes and additional explanations: 1.Entitlements in the COI in the last 16 kms <i>are identical to those who were affected by AED in the first 100 kms.</i> 2. RoW Permission: Katcha and Semi-Pakka HH living in the space between the RoW line and COI line may elect to participate in the RoW permission program. SIDA/AWB will make individualized arrangements to ensure each house reaches a minimum standard. Some semi-Pakka houses may not need modifications; some semi-Pakka houses and all Katcha huts will need to be updated and will receive a housing grant top-up as appropriate. 3.Pakka HH living in the space between the RoW line and COI will not be disturbed but are not entitled to any housing grants or benefits.			
Category	Compensation		
E. Project Affected Assets in COI for the Full 116 Kms			
Private Structures	Cash Compensation at Full Replacement Cost		
Crops/Trees	Cash Compensation at Full Replacement Cost		
Community Assets	Replaced by Contractor in consultation with community and under supervision and approval by SIDA.		
Public Assets	Replaced by Contractor in consultation with asset owner under supervision and approval by SIDA.		
F. Households/Assets affected outside the ROW due to land-take			
Private Structures	Cash Compensation at Full Replacement Cost		
Crops/Trees	Cash Compensation at Full Replacement Cost		
LA from Titled Owners	Negotiated between SIDA/AWB and Landowners to reflect fair market value; in absence of negotiated agreement SIDA/AWB will utilize powers of eminent domain.		
Commercial Establishments	Cash Compensation at Full Replacement Cost, plus Livelihood Restoration support if required.		

4.5 Cut-off Dates

The cut-off date for AED entitlements has been set as 21 July 2021 – the date when the survey was started (AED displacement took place in March 2021). The inventory of affected structures was established through the census carried out in July-August 2021, which was disclosed locally among the AED people to discourage any future fraudulent claims. The list was further verified and confirmed in April 2022 during the Due Diligence study. The revised and updated inventory has identified a total of 1246 households with 3,159 affected structures (residential, commercial and others). The inventory (see Vol. 2 Akram Wah SRMP Inventory) will be used as the sourcebook for identification and delivery of entitlements related to corrective measures. Therefore, persons and/or any household not included in the Inventory will be ineligible for any compensation unless any grievances duly reviewed and approved by the GRC. For land acquisition, the cut-off date(s) will be the date of legal notification for land acquisition issued under the LA Act (1894) by the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned District.

4.6 Unit Rates for Assets and Other Allowances

The valuation of different assets affected has been carefully considered by SIDA considering (a) local market rates, costs of various construction materials; (b) expert knowledge and assessment; (c) Sindh Government approved rates for low-cost housing project (through the Sindh Rural Support Organization) and (d) notified rates of Federal Board of Revenue for built

up areas in *Kanchi Abadies* of Hyderabad. An analysis of the various rates were undertaken by SIDA to assess the replacement cost. The rates used by SIDA are similar and/or higher than have been used for similar structure elsewhere in the province. For instance, SIDA rates for pakka structures (i.e., PKR1134/per sqft) was found much higher against PKR582/per sqft (with T-iron and roof tilling) by Sindh low-cost housing and PKR556/per sqft by the Kanchi Abadies. The unit rates used was further reviewed and endorsed by the Panel of Experts (POE) for Akram Wah Subproject in its second meeting held on 30th June 2022. The POE found the rates approved by SIDA as “appropriate.” One member of the POE found “SIDA rates are a bit higher than other rates.” The rates for others categories such as semi-pakka and katcha are more or less similar, considered reaching replacement cost. Table 4.2 contains unit rates of various structures by types.

Table 4.2: Unit Rates of Various Structures by Types

Sr. No.	Description	Type of Structure	Unit rate/sqft (PKR)
1	Residential structure	Pakka	1134.00
		Semi pakka	523.00
		Katcha	310.00
2	Commercial Structure	Pakka	1134.00
		Semi pakka	523.00
		Katcha	310.00
3	Other Structures	Pakka	1134.00
		Semi pakka	523.00
		Katcha	310.00

All AED (residential and commercials) are entitled to the cash compensation package. Rates for one-time cash assistance for livelihoods and vulnerable groups are based on local conditions and practices followed in other World Bank-financed projects in Pakistan. The rationale for the allowances and other packages have already been discussed in the entitlement matrix under notes and additional explanations. Housing upgrades and other non-cash assistance – for example, training support to affected persons and vulnerable groups etc. are discussed in respective sections. Finally, unit rates for assets to be acquired (e.g., land, tress, crops etc.) from titled owners will be based on negotiated rates.

CHAPTER 5 MEASURES FOR CAP, RAP AND LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENTS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the management measures taken to (i) address the CAP legacies; (ii) resettlement framework for RAP for land acquisition for hydraulic structures; and (iii) the Livelihood Enhancement Programs adopted by the project. The implementation arrangements are discussed in Chapter 6.

5.2 CAP Legacies – Cash for AED Structure Losses

The AED cash compensation for structure losses and additional allowances are meant housing needs arising from the demolition and displacement that took place during the AED operations. Table 5.1 presents average estimated compensation amounts to affected households (residential structures only). As per the eligibility and rates applied, the average estimated cash compensations for residential structures for pakka, semi-pakka and katcha are PKR976,774, PKR214,153, and PKR66,185, respectively.

Table 5.1: Average Estimated Compensation by Type of Structures

Description	Structure category	Structure Type	No. of structures	Affected area/sqft	No. of Affected HHs	Unit rate PKR	Total amount of Compensation PKR/million	Average amount PKR/per HH
Residential Structure	House (living rooms, veranda, kitchen and toilet)	Pakka	194	54265.24	63	1134.00	61.537	976,774
		Semi-pakka	2201	334127.42	816	523.00	174.749	214,153
		Katcha	278	36508.63	171	310.00	11.318	66,185

The cost for a low-cost (katcha hut) as per the Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) is PKR 200,000.¹⁰ Therefore, as evident from the table, there is a short-fall of PKR134,000 for re-building/upgrading to katcha house. SIDA will provide additional assistance to further improve the housing conditions of the poor and vulnerable to meet the standards of the Sind low-cost housing requirements. The compensation for the katcha category and additional assistance for the poor for house upgrading will be available during housing construction to ensure that the houses rebuilt on the ROW under supervision of SIDA and in accordance with design standards and quality.

5.2.1 Payment Modalities and Processes under CAP

Under the CAP, every AED household receives the standard CAP allowances (ref-Table 4.1 Entitlement Matrix). For most families, this will be PKR60,000 (i.e., displacement, low-income/BPL, and transport allowances (as in the Entitlement Matrix); however, for women-headed/disabled, this will be PKR 85,000. The following four-step payment process will be adopted under the CAP for payment of compensation, allowances and additional assistance for house upgrading and reconstruction.

¹⁰ SWAT – Working Paper for 2nd meeting of POE (30th June 2022), Akram Wah Subproject.

Step 1: All AED affected people will receive their allowances immediately. In the process of receiving their allowances they will be given two options: A. Participate in the Housing program and enter into an agreement with SIDA permission; or B. Do not participate in the Housing program.

- If a HH chooses Option A they will proceed to Step 2.
- If a HH chooses Option B they will be paid 100% compensation for lost assets and confirm that they are not and will not encroach on public lands.
- In both cases, the AED affected people will provide their preferences on livelihood enhancement (vocational training, employment in AK construction) for future follow-up by SIDA.

Step 2: For those who chose Option A:

- SIDA and the HH will agree in writing on a mutually acceptable site for relocation within the RoW. SIDA will keep a database, with geographical coordinates, of all agreed upon sites. This information will also be shared with the Revenue Department for their information.
- Upon signing the agreement on site location, SIDA will transfer 50% of lost asset compensation, plus any top-up for house upgrading.

Step 3: For those who chose Option A:

- An NGO will be hired by SIDA to provide support as necessary to the HH to ensure suitable housing construction within the RoW, including the provision and training as necessary of hand pumps, sanitation, solar panel, and gas stoves. Vulnerable (female/elderly/handicapped) will be given additional support as necessary in the event they cannot self-construct their house.
- Upon completion of approximately half of the house, SIDA will transfer the remaining 50% in asset compensation (plus top-up as appropriate) so the HH can complete the construction.

Step 4: Upon completion of the housing structure, SIDA will prepare completion report for each HH that will be signed by HH confirming that all commitments have been met and the HH is satisfied with the situation. In the event the HH is not satisfied, SIDA will attempt to rectify and if necessary disputes can be resolved through the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

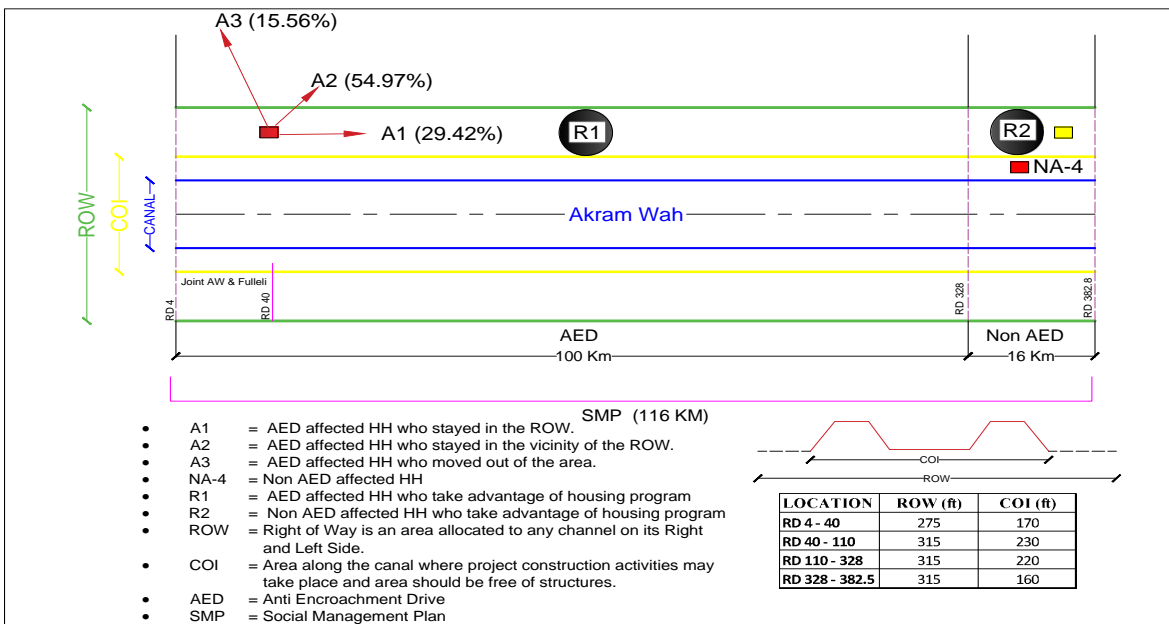
The CAP payments will be processed through the office of Executive Engineer Akram Wah. The compensation cheques shall be routed through the district treasury office and shall be physically handed over to AEDs by respective AWBs Office. The eligible AED households would require National Identity Card (NIC) and bank account in a local bank for receiving compensation cheques. AWB staff will help those without accounts to open accounts in local banks. Special attention/care will be provided to women-headed households and other vulnerable people (e.g. elderly, etc.) – for instance, support and assistance in having an NIC or opening a bank account for payment purposes.

5.2.2 On-Site Resettlement and Housing Upgrades

The displaced AED households had to relocate following the AED operations. Figure 5.1 explains the current resettlement scenario, based on the survey data:

- A1: About 30% of the AED-affected households stayed in the ROW.
- A2: A large majority (55%) relocated within the vicinity of the ROW.
- A3: About 16% of the AED displaced households moved out of the area.

Figure 5.1: Current Resettlement Scenario



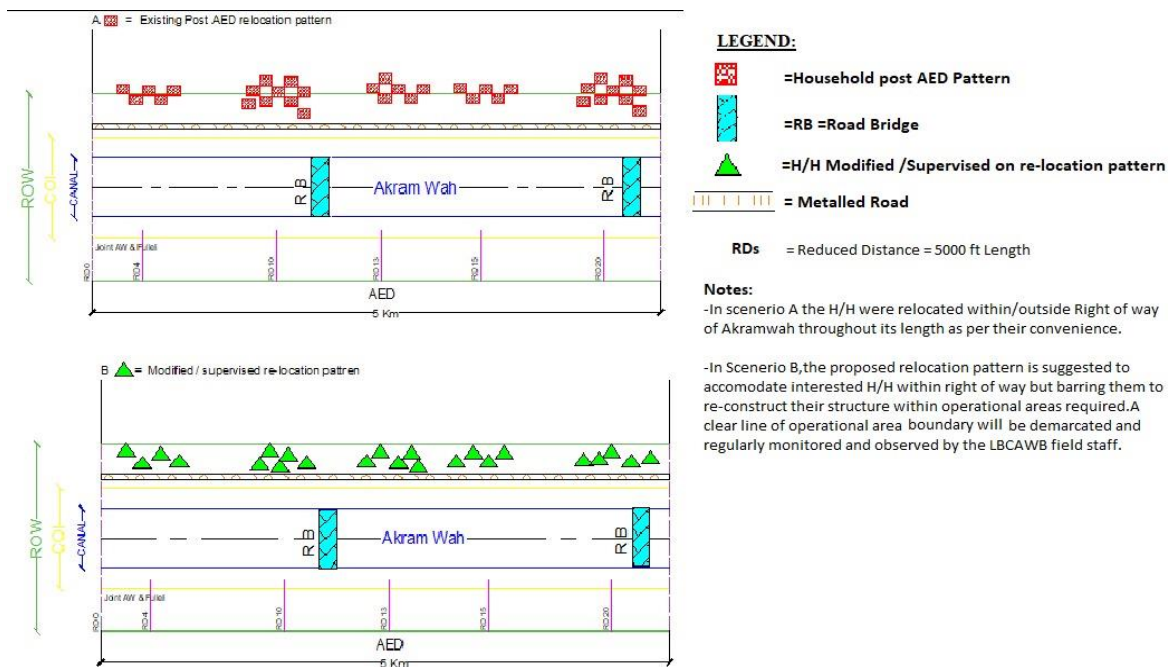
Those, who are already re-settled (following the AED) back on the ROW, will be allowed to stay under SIDA's "on-site" supervised resettlement plans and upgrading program. The AED households within R1, having katcha huts and in some instances semi-pakka structure owners, will be eligible for housing upgrades under the project (see 5.2.5). Those in R2 (i.e., non-AED households), if displaced during the project construction, will receive the same benefits in terms of relocation on available RoW and housing upgrades.

The "on-site" housing/relocation on the available ROW is considered the most realistic and the best option for the AED displaced households (see Annex 3 for available area for on-site relocation). The onsite resettlement will generally allow to stay where they are and improve and/or move into the ROW and rebuild as per the SIDA guidelines. For planned on-site resettlement, SIDA will assign where needed land plots and/or reorganize the existing settlements for re-housing, and supervise housing upgrades. As a result, the disruptions will be limited as those displaced will be able to reconstruct and re-build near their original places of residence. Further, this strategy require limited social or employment support from the project to re-gain pre-project levels of living. The Akram Wah is a step forward in the

resettlement of informal settlers and may serve as a good practice example for the proposed Sindh wide R&R policy being developed by the GoS to regularize the illegal settlements throughout the province of Sindh.

Figure 5.2 provides a preliminary drawing illustrating post-AED settlement on RoW in Scenario A while Scenario B shows how supervised relocation will be managed, including RoW protection and management by Leftbank AWBs staff. This will be further modified and elaborated into detailed site implementation plan.

Figure 5.2: Preliminary Design of the Proposed Supervised Relocation Plan



5.2.3 Steps and Processes in Housing Upgrades

SIDA/AWBs will apply the following steps in planning for housing upgrades and/or reconstruction in consultation with Local Committees for Housing Upgrades (LCHU). Site-specific LCHU will be formed to engage the affected households/communities, with representatives from the affected households, community leaders/maliks, local youths, women, local shop keepers etc., to make the house upgrading and resettlement program more dynamic and responsive to the local needs. The LCHU will be a participatory mechanism, and thus ensure ownership and trust between SIDA and local community members in the planning and execution of upgrading programs. SIDA/AWDs will conduct consultation meetings with AED and other groups through LCHU with regard to design and implementation arrangements. Steps and process in housing upgrades are presented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Steps and Processes in Housing Upgrades

Step	Processes and decisions for housing improvements and upgrading
Step 1	Approval of housing upgrades process from AWB with details of AED housing/relocation
Step 2	Site-specific physical verification, consultation with LCHU, and final list of eligible HHs
Step 3	Individual contract with eligible HHs for housing upgrades
Step 4	Establishment of various committees (e.g., GRC, implementation and monitoring committees)
Step 5	Hiring and mobilization of Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) for design and technical/advisory services and supervision of construction quality
Step 6	Complete documentation of individual HHs design and approval prior to reconstruction
Step 7	Payments to eligible HHs grants/allowances to assist the reconstruction processes
Step 8	Documentation for housing permission on RoW land to AED resettlers by District Revenue Office
Step 9	Handover of legal papers to ROW resettlers
Step 10	SIDA/AWD supervision of the upgrading/resettlement, and internal and third-party monitoring

5.2.4 Housing Upgrades for the Poor

As mentioned earlier, owners of katcha huts on an average would receive a compensation of PKR 66,000, while semi-pakka and pakka households would receive PKR 214,152 and PKR 976,774, respectively, which in both cases suffices the estimated cost of PKR 200,000 for construction of a low-cost house in Sindh. The general principle adopted is that the CAP will ensure each affected HH would have sufficient funds to construct a house in the RoW (or elsewhere if the household has another suitable location) that, at a minimum, would be consistent with SRSO standards for lost cost housing. This would be ensured by applying the following formula:

PKR 200,000 – Total Value of Household CAP Lost Structure Entitlement = SIDA Housing Grant.

As a way of example, if a poor household with a pre-AED katcha residence is entitled to PKR66,000 under the CAP for lost structures, then the household would receive an additional PKR134,000 in grant funding to ensure they can construct a house of around PKR200,000. The value of the housing grant will thus depend on the household's CAP lost structure entitlement. In cases where semi-pakka receive cash compensation which is less than PKR200,000, SIDA will provide the differences to rebuild the semi-pakka house. Table 5.3 provides further details on the on-site resettlement and housing upgrades.

Table 5.3: Housing Upgrades – Key Elements

Strategy	Key Elements
On-Site Resettlement and Housing Upgrades	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eligible households who wish to relocate to the RoW (or in another suitable location) to upgrade houses to meet Sindh low-cost housing standards 2. Households with katcha huts will be eligible to PKR to the difference (between cash compensation and estimated cost (example PKR200,000 – 66,000 = 134,000) for upgrading to minimum standards. 3. In cases where semi-pakka owners receive less than PKR 200,000 as compensation, they would eligible additional grant to match at least to PKR200,000 for reconstruction 4. Project to provide advisory assistance through SRSO for upgrading design and construction as per the choices by owners/settlers. 5. Eligible households will receive 50% of their cash compensation per their CAP entitlement for lost asset when they sign the housing upgrade contract with SIDA. Upon significant progress in construction, SIDA will provide the remaining 50% of their CAP lost asset entitlement and (if eligible) any addition housing grant. 6. SIDA will work with District Revenue Department for permission to stay on the RoW by registering their locations with the Revenue Department. 7. Project to maintain database for relocated households for monitoring and evaluation 8. Water supply, sanitation, solar panels and gas stoves will be provided to resettled households.

In all cases, the additional assistance is an upgrading grant. The project will facilitate this process on a case-by-case basis ensuring that people who resettle on public lands do so in a safe and appropriate manner. However, those who had pakka houses will need to find their own housing arrangements utilizing the cash compensation for structures and other lost assets. Pakka houses will not be allowed to be reconstructed on public land as they own alternative land for housing reconstruction. Finally, the project will allow building and/or upgrading only katcha and semi-pakka houses authorized by SIDA. The Project Team will adapt a flexible and open attitude towards expanding and/or any alternative options for upgrading within the context of the above approaches.

5.2.5 ROW Housing Permission

SIDA and the AWB (as land owner) will prepare a list of AED affected households who relocate onto the Akram Wah RoW. These households will construct their houses on land that the Irrigation Department and the Revenue Department has already designated as non-essential land thus available for resettlement of AED affected people. The Revenue Department, which is responsible for land administration in Sindh, will allow or provide permission by registering the households to live on the RoW. This will be formalized when the GoS adopts province-wide procedures for relocating AED affected households on public land.

This list of households will include the names of the head of the household, and for married couples this will include both the man's and the women's name. The contract that the house will sign with SIDA/AWB upon entering the housing upgrade program will include a provision that the structures will not be sold or transferred to another party for 10 years without the permission of the Revenue Department (see Annex 4 for the Draft Contract). For married

couples, both the husband and the wife must agree to the transfer before it recognized by the Revenue Department.

5.2.6 Technical Support and Supervision

In addition, SIDA will engage SRSO to provide technical guidelines for housing upgrades on an individual basis, based on households' needs and choices, following the SRSO "standards" for low-cost housing model. A sample of low-cost housing model by SRSO is in Figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3: A Sample of Low-cost housing by Sindh Rural Support Organization



As noted earlier, SIDA will establish in consultation with the beneficiary groups Local Committees for Housing Upgrades (LCHU) for participatory design, decision-making, and social mobilization. The LCHUs will remain as the key agents for community mobilization and social preparation for housing upgrades in close cooperation with the relevant SWAT staff and SRSO responsible for design, technical support and supervision of the housing upgrades programs.

For SRSO, the key tasks in the TOR shall include but not limited to: (i) consultation with affected households/communities for house upgrading design; (ii) design and drawing of multiple models to review by the affected communities and SIDA; (iii) tailoring to individual households' needs for upgrading; (iv) providing technical/advisory support; (v) supervise the construction/upgrading of houses on RoW; and (vi) coordination with SIDA and other related agencies for house upgrading.

5.2.7 Civic Amenities and Infrastructures

The Project is committed to providing additional support in terms of provisions for household/civic amenities as a “good-will” assistance by SIDA for improving the quality of living by the poor. The nature and types of infrastructure support would be determined jointly by the resettlers’ community and Project Team during implementation. For katcha houses, additional support such as WASH facilities, hand pumps, solar panel/electricity, smoke less stoves will be provided on a case-by-case through NGOs with training and capacity building. These amenities will also be available for wners of semi-pakka houses on a case by case basis.

5.3 Resettlement Framework/RAP for Future LA

5.3.1 LA Scope and Status

As described earlier (see 2.5 Future Land-Take), there will be a limited land acquisition during construction for the hydraulic structures. An estimate 19.47 acre area was worked out over the length of the project during the feasibility study. The actual land acquisition will be based upon the final engineering design of each hydraulic structure. Since the exact locations and areas to be acquired are still not determined, the exact numbers of registered landowners are not yet available. Under the scenario described above, a resettlement framework and a draft RAP outline is presented, subject to further updated figures on land acquisition and displacement once the project designed is finalized.

5.3.2 Resettlement Framework – Guiding Principles

Given the unavailability of the final and site-specific hydraulic design and data at this stage, SIDA will adhere to the following guiding principles for identification and management of any impact/risk likely to arise during project implementation.

- (i) SIDA will explore all viable technical options to avoid and minimize acquisition of any additional land for project construction.
- (ii) 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/Involuntary Resettlement Policy by providing sufficient resources and opportunities to share in project benefits.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) All affected/informal settlers in the remaining 16 km length of Akram Wah will be subjected to the same entitlement matrix, cash compensation, housing upgrade options, and livelihood restoration and enhancement program as those available to AED-affected HHs.
- (v) Registered titled owners of land, if affected by permanent land acquisition for construction of hydraulic structures, will be compensated at market/replacement rates for land, crops, and trees and any other immovable assets.

- (vi) Displaced persons/communities will be engaged in the planning process and consulted and mobilized in designing their choices and/or any alternative options for relocation and income restoration activities.
- (vii) The project will invest 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.
- (viii) 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, and via project website.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) SIDA will hire independent external monitoring consultant for monitoring and evaluation of the CAP/SRMP 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 in determining compensation through negotiations (and/or use of eminent domain); affected families will be allowed to take salvageable at no costs; stakeholders will be consulted, particularly those HHs affected by during the preparation of the RAP. The RAP to be prepared will include the impact data, identify households affected - including assets affected, provide evidence of consultation held, and establish a matrix for compensation and implementation framework, including grievances redress mechanisms, cost/budget and M&E systems.

5.3.3 Negotiated Approach and Steps

SIDA will undertake a negotiated approach to buy small parcels of land required for the hydraulic structures. Since the loss of land per family is expected to be very minuscule, the negotiated approach to land-take will be faster and facilitate timely project construction activities. The negotiation will take place following the notification under the LA Act of 1894 (Section 4/1894) for project development. The application of the Act will help secure the availability of land. The rest of the process – for example, compensation rate etc. - are determined through consultation and negotiations, taking into consideration the market value and other associated costs.

SIDA will constitute a Land Purchase Committee (LPC) consisting of SIDA and Revenue officials of concern Districts to purchase the necessary parcels of land that are privately owned through negotiations for the Akram Wah Subproject. The LPC will be formed by SIDA immediately after the project approval. The processes shall work out as follows:

- (i) First, following the formation of LPC, SIDA will hire qualified technical/land surveyors (e.g., *patwaris*) and field staff to carry out valuation of land and other

assets – for instance, structures, crops and trees – on the land parcels notified by the concerned District administration.

- (ii) Second, the value of the land (and other assets) will be determined through field surveys by the technical team/surveyors in consultation with owners as well as in coordination with concerned departments/agencies dealing with built structures, crops, and trees.
- (iii) Third, once the valuation is determined, based on the current market value, the LPC will conduct negotiations and meetings with individual owners on assets to be acquired and/or affected. The rates determined will likely be higher than market rate in order to attract the titled owners for a negotiated deal. The negotiations can take many sessions over weeks or months.
- (iv) Fourth, following successful negotiations with individual owners, SIDA on the recommendation of the LPC, will directly make payments to the households affected by land taking.

In case the negotiations fail, i.e. parties do not agree on rates or parties refuse to take part in the process, the LA Act (1894) will be used to acquire land for the project. The LA Act (1894) has provisions for dispute over compensation rates. In either case, compensation will be paid to the one who owns the assets. If these assets are jointly owned by couple, then the amount is paid to both the parties. However, when assets are owned by single/unmarried/separated women, they will receive compensation directly. Compensation will be paid through cheques to the entitled individuals. These provisions for payments will be discussed with parties during the negotiation meetings. SIDA will ensure timely arrangement of funds for avoiding delays in compensation payment.

5.3.4 Displacement from the remaining 16 km ROW

Any displacement from the project operational area in the last 16 km of the ROW will follow the provisions in the RPF, including housing upgrades and livelihoods. SIDA has already adopted a set of new principles to compensate the losses experienced by the informal ROW settlers (under the CAP) and additional support to on-site housing upgrades in the ROW with provisions for livelihood enhancement.

5.4 Livelihood Enhancement and Skill Training

5.4.1 Overview and Objectives

As noted earlier, the extent of loss of income due to AED was reportedly very limited and temporary during transitional period. The loss of income was more due loss of workdays caused by the disruption by the demolition. The impact was limited and temporary. No income losses from land were reported; an overwhelming majority reported wage labour as the principal source of income. Over 85% of the people living in or near the ROW will continue their farm/daily wage activities. The households are not cultivating crops on farm land, but rather are farm hand or workers. To make the livelihood program more specific and tailored to different individuals and groups, additional income and economic activity data by gender, age group, education, skills, income, household size, preference and options will be collected during project implementation.

A key focus of the Livelihood Training Program (LTP) will be enhancement rather than restoration through training program for AED and others aimed at strengthening existing skills and/or new skills for employment opportunities. The LTP will cover all households in Akram Wah, particularly those (i) likely to lose a significant source of their income (i.e., losing 10% or more of their income/businesses) (ii) those physically displaced from housing due to the AED operations/and land-take; and (iii) vulnerable households, who are disproportionately affected and may have more difficulty coping with their displacement. To achieve this objective, SIDA has kept provisions for additional cash and/or in-kind program such as training program for capacity building and employment. SIDA will hire an experienced NGO/Livelihood Expert for training and capacity building purposes.

5.4.2 Three- Pronged Strategy for Improved Livelihood

In addition to the cash assistance and additional income support, all project affected households will be eligible for the following non-cash training and employment opportunities for livelihood restoration under the Livelihood Training Program (LTP).

- (i) Vocational training for men/women through the Sindh Technical and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA) facilitated and paid for by SIDA
- (ii) Farm based training through the Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) and National Rural Support Program (NRSP) facilitated and to be paid by SIDA
- (iii) Employment opportunities with Akram Wah construction contractors on a preferential basis. The contractor will employ un-skilled/skilled labor (male and female) from the local communities under the general contract clauses.

5.4.2.1 Farm-based Training

The survey in April 2022 prepared a list of households who expressed their interest for farm-based training and vocational training. Tables 5.4 and 5.5 present the survey results, respectively. There are wide ranging preferences expressed by the individual respondents.

Table 5.4: Farm-based Training

Skill Type	No. of Persons	%
Farming – latest technology in agriculture	583	51
Livestock management	273	23
Land use management (cash crops, vegetables and orchards)	296	26
Total	1,152	100

Source: DD Survey (April 2022).

5.4.2.2 Vocational Training

Members of the affected households surveyed showed significant interest in vocational skill training for future employment and better income opportunities. For men, some of the trades mentioned include driving, security guard, carpenter, plumber, electrician, mobile repair, mechanic and computer training. Women also expressed interest for training that include

embroidery, sewing, handicraft, pickle/jam making and vegetable picking and packing. Table 5.6 summarizes types of training for men and women in the project area.

Table 5.5: Types of Vocational Training

Training title	Participants	Location
Training in Farming and livestock	Men and women	Farmers Field Schools by SRSO, NRSP, Agricultural Extension program
Training in Handicrafts and marketing	Women	Village level training by Women's Centre with experience in handicraft
Training in mechanical/electric and other trades	Men and women	STEVTA

Source: DD Survey (April 2022).

More detailed inventory will be prepared during implementation. The NGO/Livelihood Expert to be hired by SIDA will coordinate with the local NGOs/ Women's agencies in designing training for women. SIDA will keep a lump sum budget for funding the training which will be adjusted as per the needs during implementation.

5.4.3 Steps in TLP and TORs

SIDA will hire a qualified NGO/Livelihood Expert with relevant experience and establish track record to undertake planning and implementation of the Livelihood Enhancement and Improvement Plan (LEIP). Among others, the TOR shall include but not limited to the following tasks:

- (i) analyze economic activities of the potential trainees (by gender, age group, education, skills, income, household size, preference and options) to assess their needs for specific interventions
- (ii) identify multiple income restoration programs (both individual and group specific) through consultation with the beneficiaries and also market and financial analysis
- (iii) develop framework for institutional supervision and budget
- (iv) a framework for LEIP program evaluation and additional support where needed.

For employment in project works and training in vocational institution, the NGO/Livelihood Expert will assist SIDA/Project Director in identifying the potential and eligible workers, trainees for various trades, institutions/centres for training and arrangements to execute the training programs, including coordination with various offices and institutions.

CHAPTER 6 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SRMP IMPLEMENTATION

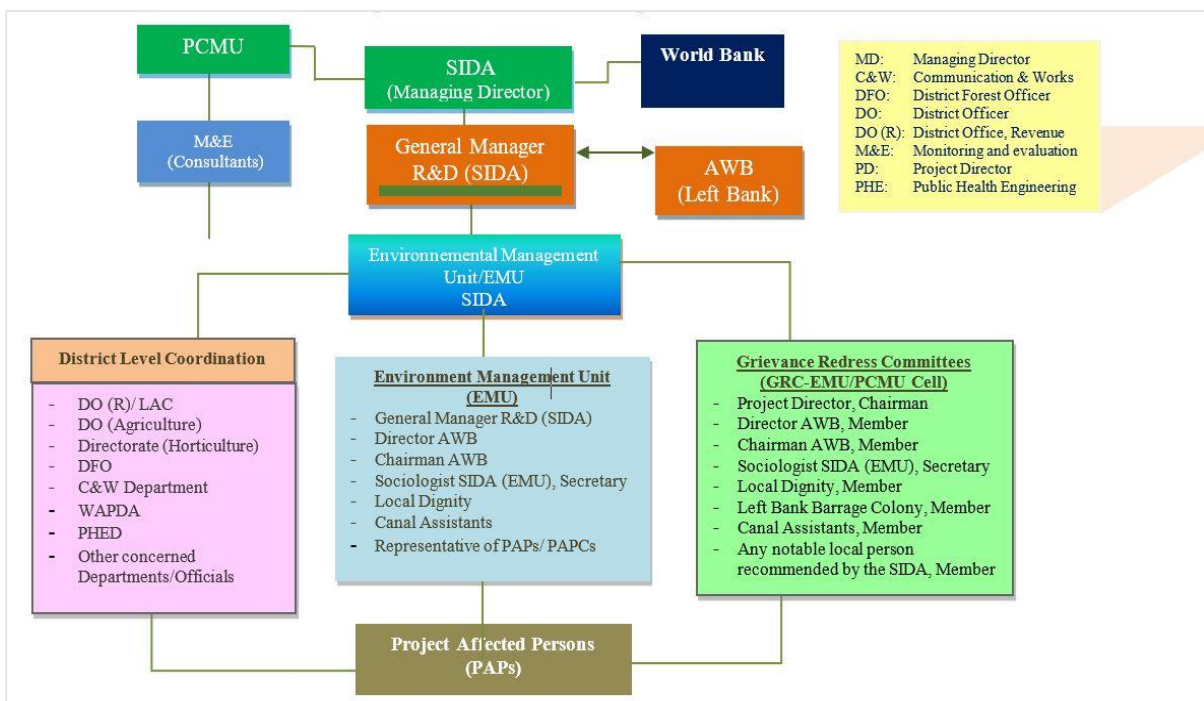
6.1 Introduction and Overview

This chapter outlines the SRMP implementation arrangements. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies and organizations are explained. The SRMP implementation covers (a) cash compensation to AED households, on-site supervised resettlement and housing upgrades; (b) activities related to future land-take; and (c) livelihood enhancement program for AED and other affected households during project implementation. Accordingly, a set of key tasks for CAP, RAP and LTP have been identified as steps to implementation. A preliminary SRMP implementation schedule has also been prepared in view of the overall project operations.

6.2 Institutional Setup

The overall responsibility for implementation and supervision of the SRMP lies with SIDA – the project implementing agency for SWAT. Both SIDA and the Area Water Board (AWB/Leftbank) are under the jurisdiction of the Irrigation Department and receive budget from the Irrigation Department. The AWB is responsible for canal operations and is the actual owner and manager for the Akram Wah RoW (through the Irrigation Department). The AWB has extensive person power to help implement the SRMP. The AWB is under the general supervision of SIDA. The SIDA, will be responsible for implementation of SRMP, including the CAP processes, outcome, GRCs, other relevant committees, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The SIDA has already established a dedicated Environmental Management Unit (EMU) within the EA structure for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the SRMP. The organizational chart for the institutional arrangements is in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: Institutional Setup for SRMP



6.3 Roles and Responsibilities

The SRMP implementation activities will involve SIDA Managing Director through the office of the General Manager (R&D)/Project Director-PMO, Environment Management Unit, District Administration/Revenue Department, Project Management Consultants/Contractors, GRC and independent monitoring consultants. As such, a lot of coordination would be required during the implementation phase. Table 6.1 provides a brief describes the tasks and responsibilities.

Table 6.1: Roles and Responsibilities

Institutions	Roles and Responsibilities
PD-PMO/ EMU	The PMO/PD (through the EMU) is responsible for the implementation, coordination and overall supervision of the SRMP. PMO/Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU) will also be responsible for implementation monitoring of SRMP.
District Admn and other related agencies	District administration and other related agencies such as C&W, Forestry, Revenue Office etc. to provide full support; EMU will coordinate with the relevant agencies.
AWB/Left Bank	AWB will be largely responsible for CAP and SRMP implementation with support from field officials
Revenue Department	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner to assist SIDA in the land acquisition/negotiation processes in terms of evaluation lost assets; the SIDA negotiation team will be responsible for determination of the rates upon which payments will be routed through the DC Office.
GRCs	GRCs will be formed by PMO/EMU with local participation from beneficiary groups for resolution of any grievances.
Project consultants/ contractors	Responsible for the planning and design for housing upgrades (i.e., SRSO), NGOs for LTP; POE and others experts of the project and assist PMO in implementation of SRMP. The project consultants will assist the PMO office in internal monitoring of the social safeguards compliances and submit periodical monitoring reports. Also, will assist in updating the SRMP.
Hiring of NGO/Local experts	PMO will hire the services of experienced NGOs for technical and advisory services for housing upgrades, and livelihood programs.
Independent External Monitor	PMO will hire the services of an Independent Consultant/Expert for periodic monitoring of the SRMP; the experts will be provided with necessary financial and human resources to carry out the assignment effectively.

6.4 Project Management Office

Since Akram Wah has a large resettlement program that entail compensation, relocation and upgrading, and livelihood enhancement, the PMO office under the leadership of the Project Director (PD) will have dedicated staff and expert/agencies (i.e., SRSO for housing upgrade, NGO for LTP, external independent monitor, POE) to undertake responsibilities, including the needed co-ordination activities. The PMO office will be involved in planning, design, mobilization and implementation of the CAP/SRMP.

The PMO office will be aided by SIDA, the executing agency of SWAT, for overall implementation of the Akram Wah SRMP, including disbursement of funds for CAP/SRMP implementation. The AWBs will assist SIDA and PD/PMO Office. The implementation tasks will also be supported by SIDA's Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU). The PMO office will nominate field engineers/technical staff and Project GRC through gazette notification for resolution of complaints and grievances of the affected households related to Akram Wah Subproject.

6.4.1 Environment Management Team

The EMU within the PMO is headed by a General Manager, who would be responsible for all safeguards related tasks. The dedicated EMU sociologist and two engineers from the Left bank AWB will undertake bulk of the responsibility, supported by PCMU. The EMU General Manager will maintain close coordination with the PD, who has operational responsibility for the project. Among others, the EMU will be responsible for (i) translation and disclosure of the CAP/SRMP; (ii) verification of affected households; (iii) establish GRC; (iv) settlement of any issues and coordination at the field level; (v) notification of PAPs on the embankment; (vi) coordination of LCHU and SRSO on design and technical support; and (vii) internal monitoring of implementation progress.

6.4.2 Role of Left Bank AWB/Field Office

The Area Water Board (Left Bank) and its field officials will play important roles in CAP and SRMP implementation. The AWBs will be charged to make the payments via the District Revenue and other appropriate offices as required by law. The payments of AED compensation would be processed through office of the Executive Engineer (XEN) Akram Wah. The Akram Wah covers four subdivisions, namely Qazia, Shadi, Gaja, and Kadhan. The sub-divisional offices are centrally located and thus will be convenient for AED households for receiving their cheques on time. A Compensation Committee will be established in each of the subdivisions to be led by XEN.

In addition, AWBs will ensure that there is no further encroachment in the COI following the cut-off date. This will be achieved through the Social Mobilization Teams (SMTs) of AWBs. The SMTs shall assist SIDA in disclosure of CAP/SRMP, relocation and upgrading plans, and awareness raising and liaison with affected communities regarding upgrading work, training and employment opportunities in the project during implementation. A tentative SRMP implementation schedule is in Annex 5.

6.5 Role of Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit

The PCMU shall be responsible for coordination activities related to the implementation of the SRMP and monitoring of the implementation progress. The PCMU staff will regularly undertake visits to the project site for monitoring activities and take timely actions in response to implementation issues in the field.

6.6 Implementation Tasks – CAP, RAP and Livelihood Training

6.6.1 CAP Implementation

The CAP is an implementation ready plan with (i) a full and verified inventory of AED households; (ii) list of all affected structures; (iii) compensation package; (iv) approved budget, and (v) implementation set up. The SIDA through the AWBs will implement the CAP, particularly payments of eligible allowances (plus cash compensation for loss of structures) as advanced action leading to housing upgrades and livelihood enhancement during project implementation. The CAP Implementation will start with a social preparation plan involving information campaign and community consultations with full disclosure of the CAP processes, including compensation delivery, relocation and grievances resolution. The social preparation phase can help build rapport with affected communities along the ROW and alignment and help identify problems, constraints, and possible solutions. It will also provide the affected communities the needed confidence and motivation for better living arrangements in their resettled homes. Table 6.2 lists the key steps and actions already taken by SIDA.

Table 6.2: CAP Implementation Steps and Update

Step	Description of Activity and Update
1.	Disclosure of approved CAP/SRMP by SIDA/AWB in local language in a clear and culturally accessible fashion. Action taken: The list of AED households already shared; and other activities are in progress. The disclosure will continue till the end of the CAP implementation
2.	Gender-specific consultation through female staff to inform and ensure that women are equally consulted and participated in the implementation of the CAP. Action taken: EMU has conducted several meetings during due diligence review. Gender specific consultation will continue and will continue
3.	Setting up of the EMU at the filed level Action taken: EMU headed by General Manager is already in place in SIDA; field offices to open soon.
4.	Payment of cash compensation via checks to all eligible AED households. SIDA/AWBs will work with concerned District/Revenue administration.
5.	GRM and resolution of complaints related to compensation for lost assets and/or resettlement allowance. Action Taken: SIDA has already notified the GRCs.
6.	Panel of Experts (POE) to provide advisory services to SIDA on CAP/SRMP implementation. Action taken: POE is onboard and already met twice to guide SIDA on the CAP/ SRMP implementation
7.	Monitoring CAP implementation by PMO/EMU and reporting on a monthly basis

Further, steps implementing the CAP, particularly for housing upgrades, have also been identified. These are listed in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: CAP Implementation Tasks for Housing Upgrades

Sr.#.	Tasks
1	Hiring of SRSO for advisory services for design and supervision of the katcha and semi-pakka houses.
2	Communications and information disclosure on CAP/housing upgrades, entitlements, relocation planning, and livelihood measures, including timeline for implementation.
3	Consultation with AED households, stakeholders, communities, and local administration to build confidence and capacity and to deal with the transitions to settlement and upgrading, with special attention to women-headed households.
4	Verification and updating of the inventory/database and eligibility for implementation purposes.
5	Coordination with local administration to establish various committees such as GRCs/local committees as per CAP/SRMP.
6	Transfer of legal document of tenure to the entitled households jointly to both spouses where possible.

6.6.2 Submission of RAP for Land-Take

SIDA will prepare a RAP following the guidelines provided in the RPF. The RAP shall include (i) an assessment of the land acquisition for hydraulic structures and impacts on the informal settlers on the ROW currently living in the last 16km of the alignment - both in physical and economic terms and use the policy matrix adopted in this SRMP (4.1 Entitlement Policy and Matrix). The RAP will be submitted to the Bank as an addendum to SRMP for review and approval.

6.6.3 NGO/Expert Agency for LTP

Many NGOs are working in the Akram Wah project area – for example, the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) is working in the health, education and water sector, and provide loans for purchase of crops and animals. SIDA will explore and eventually hire an NGO/expert agency with programs in the project area so that the beneficiary households can remain in the NGO networks for long-term support and sustainable development.

In view of the TOR for LTP, the agency to be hired will be responsible for the livelihood program in coordination with the Project Director/EMU and field staff. The LTP will be design like a standalone project within the Akram Wah, initially for three years with provisions for extension, if required. Major focus of the LTP would be (i) social mobilization of the potential beneficiary groups; (ii) development plans for income restoration and improvements; and (ii) training and capacity building for overall social development of the beneficiary groups. The Project Director will be responsible to supervise and monitor the LTP through the EMU Social Expert in the Project Team.

6.7 Panel of Experts

A six-member POE has been established consisting of academics, experts, former SIDA staff, human rights activist and civil society members. The POE will conduct periodic and comprehensive review of CAP/SRMP implementation activities and provide expert opinion to fill up any gaps and/or improve implementation modalities with appropriate suggestions and steps for improvements (see TOR in Annex 6). To date, two POE meetings were held. The POE was briefed on the project preparatory status by the MD and other senior officials. SIDA already acted upon POE recommendation to appoint an independent retired judge to head the GRC. Also, the POE underscored on the disclosure of the policy issues concerning the SRMP. The POE advisory services will be initially for 2 years, and later extended to cover the SRMP implementation period. The POE shall meet quarterly to review the progress based on field visits and meetings with field/SIDA staff. The POE reports shall be acted upon by SIDA and will be posted in the project website.

CHAPTER 7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

7.1 Rationale for GRM

SIDA has already established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to deal with any dispute or grievances arising out of the SRMP implementation. A key objective of the GRM is to establish procedures for filing any grievances and disputes on social safeguards and other entitlements and resolve locally to facilitate smooth implementation of the CAP/SRMP measures under the project. The GRM will allow for anonymous and confidential submissions from all types of stakeholders. The process should enable SIDA to address any grievances against interventions and activities by the stakeholders. This chapter briefly describes the processes, including documentation and disclosure of GRC outcomes. As a result, the GRC system will make the project accountable to the people and democratize the development process at the local level.

7.2 Objectives of the GRM

Since GRM is an “extra-legal” dispute resolution mechanism, the GRCs will largely deal with project-related entitlements or benefits; any dispute related to ownership/titles, which are legal in nature, will be left to proper judicial/administrative domains. However, in such cases, the PMO/EMU will coordinate with the relevant agency and facilitate resolution of the dispute.

The objectives of the GRM are to (i) ensure that the Akram Wah Subproject complies with OP4.12 requirements; (ii) addresses and resolves all grievances arising out of the CAP/SRMP implementation in a timely manner; (iii) establish relationships of trust between project staff and stakeholders; (iv) create transparency among stakeholders, including affected persons, through an established communication system; and (v) bolster the relationship trust amongst the project staff and the affected parties.

7.3 Akram Wah GRC

SIDA established and already notified the GRC consisting of the following members (Table 7.1). This eight-member committee is headed by a retired judge and consists of SIDA/AWB field staff and representative of the affected communities.

Table 7.1: Grievance Redress Committee

Designation	Members
Retired Session Judge/Lawyer, Sindh High Court	Chairman
Director LBC-AWB	Vice-Chair
Chairman/Key member LBC-AWB	Member
XEN Akram Wah	Member
Canal Asst. (to be nominated by Director LBC-AWB)	Member
GMT-SIDA	Member
Sociologist/Rep SIDA as Focal Point	Member-Secretary
Two representatives of the APs	Members

In view of the AED/project impacts and the number of affected persons, grievances and disputes over various entitlements are very likely to arise due to – for example, (i) unintended

errors in establishing the project inventory of losses; (ii) exclusion of legitimate affected households during census/surveys; (iii) dispute over valuation of assets; (iv) dispute over ownership; and (v) delays in compensation disbursements. It is anticipated that the majority of grievances will be related to eligibility for compensation and allowances, and valuation of lost assets. The tasks for the GRC are to redress the grievances and reach and reach mutually agreed solutions satisfactory to both the project and the disputants, and prevent delays in project implementation. The project will also establish local-level GRCs to make the process accessible to the PAPS.

7.4 GRC Process and Timeline

Table 7.2 describes the GRC processes adopted by Akram Wah Subproject. SIDA has already taken steps to run the GRC system smoothly – for instance, (i) disclosure of GRM committee in March 2022 and (ii) complaint register is already in place for submission of grievances through SMS, telephone, email, and in persons. The GRC will hear and resolve grievances, taking between 5 and 30 days from receipt of the grievance, depending on the nature of the dispute or grievance.

Table 7.2: GRC Process and Timeline

Sr.#.	Activities	Responsibilities	Timeline	Remarks
1	Placement of Social Complaint Register/ complaint box at sub divisional offices/ public places	AWB	September 2022	Complaint can be recorded in person in Social Complaint Register
2	Disclosure of GRM committee/ mechanism to PAPS	AWB	Already completed during the revised CAP surveys in March 2022	To continue during CAP implementation
3	Submission of Grievances	PAPs	CAP implementation period	Through SMS, Telephone, email, in person, SIDA/AWB Website
4	Documentation of Grievances	Secretary GRC committee	As soon as complaints are received	-
5	Dispatching receipt of Grievance received	Secretary GRC		-
6	1 st meeting of GRC	-	Within 05 days of receipt of Grievance	-
7	Resolution and documentation of Grievance	-	Within 10 days of receipt of Grievance	-
8	2 nd meeting of GRC	-	Within 20 days of receipt of Grievance	If grievances cannot be resolved in 1 st meeting, then 2 nd meeting will be called
9	3 rd meeting of GRC	-	Within 30 days of receipt	If grievances cannot be resolved in 2 nd meeting, then 3 rd meeting will be called for resolution
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 within 30 days

7.5 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. In Akram Wah, all complaints shall be directed to the Director General – EMU/Sociologist. Complaints can be made in person, writing, verbally over the phone, by fax, emails or any other media. Contact information or e-mail contacts to submit email grievances are in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Contact details for submission of Complaints

Name	Title	Telephone	Email address	Physical location
	GM-EMU			SIDA Office Hyderabad

Further, DG-EMU 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 mentioned in Table 7.2.

7.6 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 EMU Sociologist (i.e., Member-Secretary) 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 will design an appropriate form for this in Urdu for distribution.

The outcomes of GRC deliberations and decisions will be notified in written form by the EMU Office to the aggrieved party within the stipulated timeline. The decisions taken by GRC are mandatory on the SIDA/Project 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 Office.

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 EMU Office. 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 COST AND FINANCING PLAN

8.1 Overview

This chapter provides itemized indicative cost for SRMP related to CAP measures (e.g., cash for lost structures, allowances, housing upgrades), housing upgrades, training for livelihood enhancement, and land acquisition/resettlement activities for land-take and remaining 16 km length of Akram Wah. The total estimated SRMP budget is PKR542.13 million/USD2.297 million (see Table 8.1). The cost estimates for CAP measures, particularly compensation for lost structures and upgrading, are based on the existing rates used by various government departments/agencies. The cost for land-take, trees/crops etc. and training costs may need some adjustments at implementation. The details are presented separately later in the chapter.

Table 8.1: Estimated SRMP Cost-Summary

Cost item	PKR in million
I. CAP Measures	
- Cash for Structure loss	308.55
- Allowances (relocation, livelihood and vulnerability)	74.23
Subtotal	382.78
II. Housing Upgrades	63.38
III. Training (Farm-based and Vocational)	46.04
IV. LA&R for future land-take and remaining 16km length	49.93
TOTAL	542.13
USD 2.297 million@PKR236/July 8, 2022	

8.2 CAP/SRMP Financing

The CAP portion (PKR 308.55+74.23 = PKR382.78/M) of the SRMP will be entirely funded by the Government of Sindh. As per PC-1, the CAP has an approved budget of PKR 300 million for payment of compensation to AED families. However, the total estimated cost for CAP compensation and allowances is PKR382.78 million, including operational and unanticipated costs. SIDA will get additional funds (i.e., PKR 82.78 million) from GoS. The rest of the budget (i.e., housing upgrades, training and LA&R for land-take etc.) will be financed by SIDA under the SWAT Project- PC1 through counterpart funds. Annex 7 contains details of cost estimates for cash compensation for structures only.

8.3 Cost Estimates for SRMP

8.3.1 Cost Estimates for CAP Payments (Structures and allowances)

Table 8.2 provides detailed breakdown of the cost estimates for payments for structure and other allowances as per entitlement matrix.

Table 8.2: Cost Estimates for CAP Payments

Cost Item			Total cost/PKR million
A. Cash Compensation for structures (residential, commercial and others)			
1. Residential structure			247.60
2. Commercial structure			23.03
3. Other structure			16.63
4. Operational cost (administrative and monitoring)			3.87
5. Unanticipated cost			17.40
Sub-total			308.55
B. Relocation/Livelihood and Vulnerability Allowances			
Description	No. of Eligible AED households	Allowances PKR/per AED household	Total cost PKR/million
6. Displacement allowance	1236	25,000	30.900
7. Transport cost for relocation	1236	10,000	12.360
8. Livelihood allowances for AED/shops etc.	90	25,000	2.250
9. Women-headed households	54	25,000	1.350
10. Below Poverty Line	1095	25,000	27.375
Sub-total			74.235
TOTAL A+B			382.785

8.3.2 Estimated Costs for House Upgrading and LTP

Table 8.3 presents the estimated cost for re-housing and LTP. It includes cash allowances for relocation and vulnerable groups and cost for vocational training. The total estimated cost for housing upgrades and livelihood enhancement training is PKR 104.42 million.

Table 8.3: Estimated Budget for Housing Upgrades and Training

Description	No. of Eligible Persons	Grant per HH/person in PKR	Total PKR in million
A. Housing Upgrade for the Poor (katcha hut to katcha house/semi-pakka) residential/commercial			
House Upgrading Grant for Katcha HHs	188	135,000	25.38
House Upgrading Grant for Semi-Pakka houses	100	30,000	3.00*
Water and Sanitation Facilities, Solar Panels, Gas Stoves, etc.	1000	25,000	25.00**
Technical services/SRSO		Lump sum	10.00

Subtotal			63.38
B. Farm-based Training (includes stipend/per diem for 7 days to trainers)			
Farming – use of latest technology	583	20,000	11.66
Livestock	273	20,000	5.46
Land-use planning	296	20,000	5.92
Sub-total			23.04
C. Technical Training (includes fees for training and stipend for the duration of the training)			
Training in handicraft for women (community level training in project site)	200	20,000	4.00
Training in mechanical/electric and other trades	200	20,000	4.00
NGO services (for B&C)		Lump sum	10.00
Independent third-party monitoring consultant (including post-audit)		Lump sum	5.0
Sub-total			23.00
Total A+B+C			109.42
Note: *This is a provisional sum, assuming there are 100 poor semi-pakka households who have a shortfall of PKR 30,000. ** At some point this should be better calculated. It's around US100 per household now, which seems about right.			

8.3.3 Estimated Costs for LA&R and remaining 16 km Length

Table 8.4 provides indicative and preliminary cost related to future land-take, resettlement and livelihood activities. At this stage, RAP budget is provisional; the cost estimates will be revised and updated once the final design is available with more accurate data (i.e., land, structures, crops, trees) and other losses such as income and livelihood sources, and vulnerability and poverty status. The basis of unit costs (for structures etc.) is the same as the CAP. Details are given in Annex 8.

Table 8.4: Budget for RAP

Description	No. of structures	No. of Affected HHs	Estimated Compensation (PKR in million)
Structures (residential, commercial and others)	151	112	13.856
Land Compensation (19.47 acres)	Lump sum		26.869
Crop compensation		92	3.559
Private Trees	462	23	1.777
Subtotal			32.205
Administrative & Operational cost			3.870
TOTAL COST			49.931

CHAPTER 9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 SRMP Monitoring Tasks, Review and Evaluation

The SRMP monitoring tasks are broadly divided into (i) CAP implementation; (ii) housing upgrades and livelihood enhancement; and (iii) preparation of RAP addendum and implementation. In all cases, key activities shall include consultation with affected households/communities; disclosure; delivery of entitlements; grievance resolution; relocation/housing upgrades; payments of allowances/benefits; and income and livelihood training.

Monitoring will focus both on physical and financial targets, and delivery of entitlements to the affected people on a monthly basis. This will be largely considered as internal monitoring to assess both progress and performances to be supplemented by external review/independent monitoring. The Project will provide sufficient time, resources and funds for M&E activities, particularly review of lessons learned from the CAP/RAP for future policies and projects in the irrigation sectors.

9.2 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 AED/households compensated and resettled and regained or restored and/or improved their livelihoods;
- c) *Impact indicators* related to the long-term effect of the Akram Wah subproject on people's lives in and around the ROW.

9.3 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 AWDs 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 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 CAP/RAP implementation.

9.4 External Monitoring and TORs

SIDA will hire an external independent expert/agency for monitoring and evaluation of the CAP/SRMP monitoring. 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 targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the CAP/RAP.

The key tasks during external monitoring include:

- (i) Guidance to SIDA/EMU to improve the CAP/RAP operation and management systems, if needed
- (ii) Review internal monitoring systems and findings and offer guidance for improvements
- (iii) Identify, through field verification, any gaps in the CAP/RAP baseline data and suggest steps to update the data, if required
- (iv) Conduct independent monitoring of the implementation of the CAP/RAP in terms of, but not limited to the following:
 - a) the quality of AED re-housing 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 for Akram Wah
 - 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.

9.5 Resettlement Databank

All information concerning CAP/RAP issues related to land acquisition, AED households and 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.

9.6 M&E Reporting Requirements

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

The external monitoring expert will also conduct monitoring of the CAP/RAP implementation 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 CAP/RAP goals have been achieved, and more importantly whether AED re-housing 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 9.1. 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 9.1: Reporting Requirements and Timeline

Activity	Content	Timeline	Responsibility
CAP/RAP 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 CAP/RAP Monitoring Report	Bi-annual overview of the progress covering compensation, re-housing, livelihood, gender, training etc.; financial statements (expenditure vs. budgeted amount by CAP/RAP budget heads); assessment of progress, and remedial measures, if needed.	Submitted within 30 days after each cycle	External Monitor
Ex-Post Implementation Audit	Narrative as per monitoring program on CAP/RAP as final report at the completion of the SRMP implementation	Submitted within 60 days of the completion of specific plans activities	PCMU/EMU
Final Independent Evaluation Report	A full assessment of CAP/SRMP achievements, failures and impacts; lessons learned from CAP/AED rehousing, livelihood and RAP implementation.	Submitted within 90 days of end of the project	External Monitor

ANNEXES