

Pakistan

Government of Sindh

**Second Karachi Water and Sewerage Services
Improvement Project (KWSSIP-2)**

K-IV Project (Associated Facility)

**CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR
RESETTLEMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION
ASPECT**

Karachi Water and Sewerage Cooperation (KWSC)

May 2024

K-IV Project

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR RESETTLEMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION ASPECT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DMC	District Municipal Corporation
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
ESF	Environmental & Social Framework
GKBWS	Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GoS	Government of Sindh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	Implementation Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IMR	Internal Monitoring Reports
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
JICA	The Japan International Cooperation Agency
KDA	Karachi Development Authority
KMC	Karachi Municipal Cooperation
KWSC	Karachi Water & Sewerage Cooperation
KWSSIP	Karachi Water and Sewerage Services Improvement Project
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
MAF	Million Acre Feet
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
OPL	Official Poverty Line
PAPs	Project Affected Parties /Project Affected Persons
PAPC	Project Affected Persons Committee
PD	Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
ROW	Right of Way
SOP	Series of Projects
TOR	Terms of Reference
WAPDA	Water & Power Development Authority
WB	World Bank
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

GLOSSARY

Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Cut-off-date	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation i.e., they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the census. The cut-off date is the start of census for all land and non-land related entitlements, the date for announcement of Section 4 notification under the LA Act of 1894 under which any person entering the project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to receive the agreed upon entitlements. The Bank accepts the date of the baseline survey as the cutoff date for eligibility.
Detailed Measurement Survey	Detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.
Economic Displacement	A loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities caused by the project.
Eligibility	The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.
Encroachers/Squatters	People who do not have legal title and have trespassed onto private/community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops, or land improvements that they will lose.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Involuntary Resettlement	Land and/or asset loss which results in a reduction of livelihood level. These losses have to be compensated so that no person is worse off than he/she was before the loss of land and/or assets.
Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for compensation.
Livelihood Restoration	Specific activities intended at supporting displaced peoples" efforts to restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels. Livelihood restoration is distinguished from compensation. Livelihood restoration measures typically include a combination of cash or other allowances and support activities such as training,

Market Value	<p>agricultural assistance, or business enhancement. Livelihood restoration is often referred to as economic rehabilitation.</p> <p>It is 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.</p>
Project Affected Person (PAP)	<p>Any person adversely affected by any project related change or changes in use of land, water or other natural resources, or the person/s who loses his/her/their asset or property movable or fixed, in full or in part including land, with or without displacement, after the commencement and during execution of a project</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>Compensatory measures provided under the WB Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets aimed at re- establishing incomes, livelihoods, and social systems.</p>
Relocation	<p>The physical resettlement of PAPs from his/ her pre-project place of residence.</p>
Replacement value/ Replacement cost	<p>“Replacement cost” is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. The current market value of the asset plus transaction costs (e.g., taxes, stamp duties, legal and notarization fees, registration fees, travel costs and any other such costs as may be incurred as a result of the transaction or transfer of property). This compensation should be made in goods or resources that are of equivalent or greater value and that are culturally appropriate. i) Agricultural land: the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, and transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes. ii) Residential land: the market value of land of equivalent area and use, with similar or improved infrastructure and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes. iii) Houses and other structures: the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors’ fees and transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes.</p>
Resettlement Plan	<p>A resettlement plan is a planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary resettlement.</p>

Resettlement Allowance	Cash paid to cover resettlement related expenses other than losses of immoveable assets. An allowance is distinguished from compensation, which reimburses the loss of an immoveable asset.
Resettlement Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project
Resettlement Entitlements	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Substantial/Significant Resettlement Impacts	Two hundred or more people physically displaced or losing more than 10 percent of their productive assets (income generating).
Severe Impact	PAPs who will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10 percent or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Vulnerable Household	Households that might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and include: (i) female headed households; (ii) disabled- headed households; (iii) child-headed households; iv) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; (v) elderly-headed households with no means of support and landlessness; (vi) households without security of tenure; and (vii) ethnic minorities and indigenous people. Other groups may also qualify as “vulnerable” in the light of disadvantaged circumstances.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Federal Government and Government of Sindh (GoS), through the Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) are executing the K-IV Project to supply additional Bulk Water of 650 MGD to the city of Karachi.

In parallel to above, GoS through Karachi Water and Sewerage Cooperation (KWSC) is planning to implement the second phase of Karachi Water and Sewerage Services Improvement Project (KWSSIP-2), which will be financed by World Bank (WB) and Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB). The K-IV Project is an associated facility to the KWSSIP -2. .

This Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for the Resettlement and Land Acquisition aspects has been prepared to bring the resettlement planning and implementation of the K-IV project in compliance with the WB requirements defined by the WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

ES-1 BACKGROUND OF K-IV PROJECT

The efforts for the K-IV project initiated as early as 2002 when the PC-II was prepared and submitted to GoS. The detailed feasibility study of K-IV was carried out in the year 2006-07, which studied nine (9) different routes (1,000 ft. corridor open canal system) for greater bulk water supply of 650 Million Gallons per Day (MGD). This feasibility study delineated the K-IV canal corridor through Karachi (Malir District) and Thatta district, being approximately 124 km long, which falls in the north of the existing K-II and K-III corridors. The Feasibility Study for K-IV Main Stream Project was completed in 2007 by M/s Osmani and Company Limited and the alternate route for bulk water supply and long-term expansion was proposed. Due to the complexity and urgent need the Project was divided into phases. The study proposed a canal on a hilly terrain alignment almost parallel to the Kirthar range. Review of Feasibility Study, Detail Design, and preparation of PC- I, and Tender Documents was completed in 2014. The construction of the K-IV Project (Phase-I, 260 MGD) started in 2016 by Frontier Works Organization (FWO) under KWSC.

After the execution of some of transmission works by the end of 2018, the work could not proceed further due to serious technical issues that raised during project implementation. Detailed design review was carried out in 2019 which confirmed all the apprehension related to the hydraulic, hydrological and geotechnical design of the proposed project. As per review, the reliability of hydrological design and vulnerability of high embankments of the proposed canal intercepting the flash flood flows generating from Kirthar range was found to be a major concern noted during the 2019 event of heavy rain. The route selected for the Project has rugged features, which are permanently associated with it. The problems associated with deep cut reaches pertain to instability of slopes and clogging of channel flow sections by fall of debris. The proposed alignment of the selected route was passing through undulating terrain due to open channel.

GoS recommended to find a new alignment for K-IV and advised the execution agency to use the same alignment for the project and to address the shortcomings and deficiencies in project

design and configuration. Meanwhile, the Federal Government, under an arrangement with GoS, agreed to take up the implementation of the Project as a part of the Prime Minister's Package for Karachi and directed WAPDA to take over the implementation responsibilities of the Project. WAPDA carried out an entirely new design for K-IV Project (with due incorporation of already executed components as much as possible) which is based on the Pressurized Pipeline instead of canal with optimized pumping system. The adoption of pressurized pipeline system is the only viable, doable and sustainable solution for K-IV project which also utilizes to some extent, the investments made so far in K-IV Project. The RoW of the pressurized pipeline also reduced to 300 ft as compared to 1000 ft. required in case of canal.

The proposed new K- IV corridor is approximately 110 km long which falls in the north of the existing K-II & K-III corridor. Furthermore, it extends in east-west direction from Keenjhar Lake to Karachi. It starts from Kohistan Chak No. 2 (Thatta) and terminates at Deh Allah Pihai and Goth Khairo Barohi (Gadap Town, Karachi) near Northern Bypass. Currently, the Project has been divided into three phases, with the first phase planned to supply 260 MGD of the 650 MGD to the city of Karachi. The proposed pressurized pipeline-based K-IV Project will include intake structure, five-cell conduit, pumping complex, project colony, pipeline along the alignment, reservoirs, and water treatment plants as major components.

ES-2 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose at federal and provincial levels through the right of exercise of eminent domain. Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation/livelihood support. For those without title rights, there are no laws in Pakistan either at federal level or in the Sindh Province where proposed Project will be implemented. However, there are practices in Pakistan in which non-title holders have been paid compensation for their lost assets and livelihood sources.

World Bank's ESF and Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS-5) recognize that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when PAPs or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented.

ES-3 IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

ES-3.1 RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS OF OLD ALIGNMENT

The old alignment of K-IV project was passing through Thatta and Malir districts, where land acquisition for the project was started in 2014 and was done under the old alignment/design. This meant that a Right of Way (RoW) of 1000 feet width would be acquired for the entire alignment. The total length of the canal was 121 km. Out of that, 40 km falls into the Thatta district, and 81 km into the Malir district. A total of 12,469.33 acres of land was required under old alignment out of which about 11,396 acres was government in district Malir and Thatta whereas, about 1,073 acres belong to private owners of district Malir. As per land acquisition data received from the office of Project Director (PD) K-IV project (Land), private land (1073.90 acres) of the Malir district belongs to 341 Affected Households (AHs). As per document received, out of 341 AHs, only 183 AHs (54%) received compensation against their affected land, however, the compensation is yet to be made to the remaining 158 AHs (46%). The evidence of the payments to 183 AHs obtained from the concerned revenue department through PIU is annexed in this CAP-RP which provides proof of the payments made to the AHs. It was also observed that some of the land-affected persons have contacted the court of law against the land acquisition process and their matter was subjudice. As per the information, 14 cases have been filed by the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the court of law. During social impact assessment, the social team of the consultant identified/enlisted the 19 miscellaneous demolished structures and tried to contact the respective AHs. The respective structures were constructed in the proposed 300 ft RoW of new alignment of the project. A brief report regarding the AED carried out above has been shared with the PIU, KWSSIP and requested to provide record of the demolished structures and any compensation paid to the Affected Households (AHs) by the KWSC. Following are the major gaps identified in the land acquisition process and clearance of ROW:

- Use of Emergency Clause of LAA 1894;
- Evaluation of the Land Prices;
- No Consultation with the Affected Communities;
- Demolition of the Private Structures; and
- Resettlement and Relocation Allowances.

ES-3.2 RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS OF NEW ALIGNMENT

The social impact assessment has been conducted based on RoW required for the implementation of proposed Project for various components of K-IV. The possible impacts arising due to the clearing of RoW were listed and the inventory of losses (IOL) for the commercial, residential affected assets and impacts on crops as well as loss of livelihood, was finalized through the detailed census and social impact assessment. Discussions with the local community/ general public were also carried out while conducting the field surveys and were continued during the census and socio-economic surveys for this CAP preparation. Overall, 116 PAPs of different categories will be affected due to clearing the encroached RoW.

The assessment indicated that twenty (22) acres of private land will be acquired for the proposed project in the District Thatta. In addition to the above land based impact, thirty-one (31) different commercial structures belongs to 31 AHs and forty (40) AHs of residential facing impacts on their structures. There is loss of employment of 24 AHs apart from above mentioned AHs. Moreover, three (03) public and six (06) religious structures will be affected

due to the project implementation. Besides other impacts, 162.88 acres of different crops of twenty (20) AHs were identified in the ROW. The details on the type of assets of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and nature of businesses and impact significance is given in **Table ES-1**.

Table ES- 1: Livelihood Impact with Number of PAPs

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of AHs	
Private Land Acquisition					
1	Land	Number	Acres	22 (1-AH)	
2	Loss of employment	Number	--	24	Working at Restaurant,
Land based Assets in ROW					
3	Crops	Acres	162.88	20- AHs	Various Crops
Commercial Structures					
4	Shops and Offices	Number	12	12	commercial structures will be completely affected
	Farm houses	Number	07	07	
	Poultry Farm	Number	07	07	
	Cattle Shed	Number	02	02	
	Hotel	Number	01	01	
	Demolished Structures	Number	02	02	
Total			31		
Residential Structures					
5	Rooms, washrooms, verandas and boundary walls and Yards (Exist in ROW)	Number	39	39	All will be affected significantly
	Demolished	Number	01	01	
Total			40		
Religious Structures					
6	Mosques	Number	04	Community	Will be affected fully
	Prayer Places		02		
Total = 06					
Public Structures					
7	Public/ Government Structures (1 school building, (1) structure of FWO and One abandoned structures of WAPDA	Number	03	-	
Fixtures					
8	Tube wells	Numbers	02		
9	Hand pumps/ Electric Motors	Numbers	02		

ES-4 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

The socioeconomic information is based on the socioeconomic analysis of the PAPs in the project area. Information has been obtained from the available secondary sources, socio-

economic surveys and census of PAPs in the proposed ROW. Out of the total 116 PAPs, 60 available AHs (about 52%) were interviewed to develop their socio-economic profile. Information was also collected through consultations with the stakeholders including community organizations, government departments and line agencies. The surveyed households comprised of 371 persons and among them, there were more males (57%) than females (43%). The average family size is 6.2 persons per household. About 37% of PAPs were living in joint family system, where some grandparents were also living under same roof, and 63% respondents reported that they were living in nuclear family system (parent – children).

The demographic characteristics of the survey shows that 5% of the respondents were up to 25 years of age, 22% of the respondents were aged between 26 - 35 years while 28% were 36 – 45 years and remaining 45% respondents were more than 45 years of age. Around 62% of the PAPs were earning less than PKR 25,000 per month, 10% PAPs were earning between PKR 25,001 to 45,000 per month, and 10% respondents reported their earnings between PKR 45,001 to 65,000. Whereas, 12% of the respondents reported their family earnings above PKR 65,000 per month.

Social infrastructure and amenities are vital to creating sustainable communities. The route of the K-IV Project mostly passes through the undeveloped areas where civic amenities are nominal as such only 13% of the households were found having access to electricity and only 7% had access to natural gas. Educational and Health facilities were available to 68% and 25% of the households, respectively. Moreover, the facility of water supply and sanitation is available for 23% and 12% of the households, respectively.

ES-5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

The consultations were conducted with the PAPs, general public and other Interested Parties. The discussions were mainly focused on the resettlement requirements, valuation and compensation mechanism, timely completion of civil works, local movement will not be hindered during construction work, and provision of adequate time for relocation. The information related to the Project, its possible impacts, mitigation measures, entitlements including the grievance redress mechanism were shared with the participants during these consultation meetings. This CAP, following approval, will be translated and distributed among the PAPs and disclosed on WAPDA, KWSSIP and WB websites.

The consultations were conducted from September to November 2022, in the project area while preparing this CAP. A total of 25 consultation sessions, including 07 women consultations, were carried out in which 158 male and female community members participated. In addition, a total of 11 institutional consultations were held during the environmental and social (E&S) study of proposed project.

ES-6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A multi-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is proposed to address any complaints or grievances arising during the implementation of the project. Efforts will be made to avoid grievances through meaningful consultations at grassroots level. Nevertheless, it may be expected that some complaints cannot be resolved through consultation and participation,

therefore, an accessible and effective GRM is needed. The proposed Project will establish the GRM from the beginning, i.e., as soon as activities for project design starts and will remain functional till its closure. For effective coordination in the field, stakeholders will be involved at each sub-project level to build/maintain a close rapport with PAPs and local community throughout project implementation. The GRM will remain operational throughout the project implementation to address the community concerns and grievances arising during execution of project works.

The formal GRM will be set up with a three-tiered structure; the first at the community level enabling immediate local resolution to grievances, second at sub-project and third at PIU level for reviewing and addressing the grievances. A grievance redress committee (GRC) has already been notified at the PIU level under this GRM.

The complaints received will be properly recorded and documented in the Complaint Register by a designated staff. The information recorded in the register will include the date of the complaint, particulars of the complainant (such as name, address, national identity card number, as appropriate), description of the grievance, actions/steps taken/to be taken to resolve the complaint, the person responsible to take the action, follow up requirements and the target date for the implementation of the mitigation measure. The register will also record the actual measures taken to mitigate these complaints. The aggrieved stakeholders will be kept informed about the actions on their complaints.

ES-7 COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION

The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to full or partial, permanent or temporary 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 involuntary acquisition of land. The entitlement matrix presented in this section, captures all PAPs, the characteristics of the impact, and the types of compensation / reinstatement due to them.

All PAPs will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and livelihood assistance and vulnerable allowance, depending on the scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. In this context, persons who are positively affected and are not subject to adverse impacts described above are not considered PAPs.

The Entitlement Matrix (EM) is given below in **Table ES-2**.

Table ES- 2: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or • Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) either through negotiated settlement between the EA and the land owners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge (CLAS) from publication date of section-4 to the date of compensation. • If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the PAPs to restore affected livelihoods. •
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years' maximum. • Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper / tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture labourers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agricultural labourers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land loss • Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RAPs based on project specific situation and PAP consultation.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable • If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the PAPs to restore affected livelihoods. •
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/ lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with PAPs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land loss • Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3- 6 months' livelihood based on minimum wage rate, or as assessed based on income analysis. <p>Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.</p>
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; • Restoration of land to original state; and • Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) • Restoration of land to original state; and • Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. • Right of PAP to salvage materials from lost structure • For vulnerable households, provide legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard. • Any improvements made to a structure by a lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable through apportionment between owner and the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. • Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<p>The PAP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of fully titled and registered replacement structures at relocation site (if any) comparably of equal size and value as that of lost one including payment of all transaction costs, fees and taxes applicable under law. <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. • In any case, PAP has the right to salvage the materials of affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; • Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/ tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The PAP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) or relocation of the structure by the Project.
	Stalls, kiosks, cabins	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age).
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments. Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with PAPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. Trees	Affected crops/Trees	Land owner/ Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus, cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All PAPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will provide logistic support to all eligible PAPs in relocation of affected structures whether project based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the PAPs. If project-based relocation, PAPs will be provided with access to civic amenities including electricity, water supply and

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			sewage as well as school and health centre (if applicable).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe Impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land Significant loss of commercial structure land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All landowners'/ land user DPs with land-based livelihood. All PAPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed on the basis of prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the PAP and project team, to assist the PAPs in renting house or commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case to case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All PAPs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the PAPs: Partial loss of arable land: PAPs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs, such as

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>land levelling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing PAPs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the PAPs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<p>For the loss livelihoods, the compensation for 03 months calculated on actual basis on production of Income Tax payment record or in absence of such documents equal to 03 months' minimum wage rate of PKR 25,000 announced by the Government of Sindh in the budget for the financial year 2022-23 i.e., PKR 25,000 per month as provided in the Resettlement Framework of the Project and agreed during the consultation meetings with the PAPs based on officially designated minimum wage rate.</p>
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate And • Provision of project based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish PAP in alternative income generation activity
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. Or • Provision of project based employment or re- training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish PAP in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable PAPs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable PAPs including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section, 1 to 7 the vulnerable PAPs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures to be defined in the CAP based on income analysis and consultations with PAPs. Preference for provision of project based employment.

ES-8 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

On the basis of the entitlements described above, the total resettlement budget has been estimated to be about PKR **2,166,042,803**(2166.04) million. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, this estimate also includes CAP implementation and administrative support costs with contingencies. See Table ES-3 for details.

Table ES- 3 Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)
A	Land Acquisition					
	Additional Cost for Already Acquired Land	Acre	1073.42	30% additional to BOR determined land cost	1,125,000,000	1125
	Private Land	Acre	22	700,000	15,400,000	15.4

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)
	15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge		22		2,310,000	2.31
	Total	Acre	22		1,142,710,000	1142.71
B	Crops					
	Wheat And Vegetable (Two Seasons)	Acre	162.88	200,000	32,576,000	32.58
	Sub Total				32,576,000	32.58
C	Fixtures					
	Tube wells	No.	2	500,000	1,000,000	1.0
	Hand Pump	No.	2	20,000	40,000	0.04
	Sub Total (C)				1,040,000	1.04
D	Residential Structures					
	Covered Area (Pacca)	Sq.ft	11,163	2,200	24,558,600	24.56
	Covered Area (Semi-Pacca)	Sq.ft	2,126	1,700	3,614,200	3.61
	Covered Area (Katcha)	Sq.ft	388	1,100	426,800	0.43
	Hutt (Straw)	Sq.ft	7,971	150	1,195,650	1.20
	Boundary Wall, Foundation Platform, etc. (Pacca)	R.ft	489	200	97,800	0.10

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)
	Boundary Wall Foundation Platform, etc. (Katcha)	No.	210	150	31,500	0.03
	Demolished Structures (Pacca)	R.ft	289	2,200	635,800	0.64
	Sub Total (D)				30,560,350	30.56
	Commercial Structures					
	Shops, Eatery Places, Offices, etc. (Pacca)	Sq.ft	147,820	2,200	325,204,000	325.2
	Shops, Eatery Places, Offices, etc. (Semi Pacca)	Sq.ft	20500	1,700	34,850,000	34.85
	Shops, Eatery Places, Offices, etc. (Katcha)	Sq.ft	468	1,100	514,800	0.51
E	Shops, Eatery Places, Offices, etc. (straw)	Sq.ft	136	150	20,400	0.02
	Boundary Wall Foundation Platform, (Pacca) etc	R.ft	53,091	200	10,618,200	10.62
	Demolished Structures (Straw)	Sq.ft	26,772	150	4,015,800	4.02
	Sub Total (E)				375,223,200	375.2

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)
F	Community/Religious Structures					
	Mosque Covered area (Pacca)	Sq.ft	657	2,200	1,445,400	1.45
	Prayer Place)	Sq.ft	225	200	45,000	0.05
	Sub Total (F)				1,490,400	1.49
G	Public Structures					
	Shed Katcha	Sq.ft	1,524	2,200	3,352,800	3.35
	Shed Katcha	R.ft	192	200	38,400	0.04
	Sub Total (G)				3,391,200	3.39
H	Resettlement Allowances					
	Transport					
	Loss of Permanent Residential Structures	Nos	40	15,000	600,000	0.6
	Loss of Permanent Business Structures	Nos	31	10,000	310,000	0.31
	Severity Allowance	Nos	89	75,000	6,675,000	6.68
	Transitional Support	Nos	40	75,000	3,000,000	3.0
	Livelihood Disturbance Allowance					
	Commercial	Nos	31	75,000	2,325,000	2.33
	Employees	Nos	24	75,000	1,800,000	1.8
	Vulnerability Allowance					

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)
	Vulnerable Allowance	Nos	37	75,000	2,775,000	2.78
	Sub Total (H)				17,485,000	17.49
I	Sub Total (A to H)				1,604,476,150	1604.48
	Other Costs					
J	RAP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	5 % of (I)			80,223,808	80.22
	Administration Cost	10 % of (I)			160,447,615	160.45
	Contingencies	20% of (1)			320,895,230	320.90
	Sub-total (J)				561,566,653	561.57
K	Grand Total (I+J)				2,166,042,803	2166.04

ES-9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The resettlement planning, preparation, implementation and monitoring of project as well as compensation/ rehabilitation program described in this CAP involves a number of institutional arrangement and separate processes to be carried out by different agencies. KWSC is the owner of the proposed project, which will be responsible to provide the clear ROW with all respect for the construction of the proposed project through KWSSIP. Whereas, PIU of KWSSIP will also be responsible for the implementation of the CAP-RP. Moreover, the PIU of K-IV will assist the KWSSIP in the implementation of the E&S requirements. The overall responsibility for implementing, supervising this resettlement lies with the Executing Agency, KWSC, through PIU of KWSSIP and K-IV. The PIUs will engage Construction Supervision Consultants of K-IV that will also supervise CAP implementation. In addition, PIUs will also engage Independent Monitoring Consultants to carry out external monitoring of CAP implementation.

ES-10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

An implementation schedule for CAP activities has been prepared and presented in **Table ES-4**.

Table ES-5: Tentative Implementation Schedule of CAP

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
1	Approval of CAP-RP Document	PIU and World Bank	1st Quarter of 2023
2	Urdu Translation of CAP-RP	SSMC-PIUs	Within two weeks of approval
3	Notification of GRC (Site Level)	PIUs and KWSC	Within four weeks of approval
4	Notification of PIU-GRC	PIUs and KWSC	Already done
5	Notices to PAPs regarding their claims	PIUs and KWSC	Within six weeks of approval
6	Notices to PAPs to receive Business/livelihood allowance	PIUs and KWSC	Within eight weeks of approval
7	Payment of compensation and allowance to the PAPs	PIUs and KWSC	Within 12 weeks of approval
8	Hire and Mobilize IMA	PIUs and KWSC	Within four weeks of WB approval
9	Submit Monitoring Report by IMA	IMA	Within 14 weeks of WB approval
10	WB's Approval of IMA Compliance Report	WB	Within 18 weeks of WB approval
11	Disclosure of CAP Implantation	PIUs and KWSC	Throughout as per the sub-activities under implementation of CAP

ES-11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring (IM) and external monitoring (EM). Internally, the CAP implementation for the project will be closely monitored by the PIUs assisted by the Supervision Consultants (SC) of K-IV; while for external monitoring the services of an independent external monitoring agency will be hired.

1 Introduction and Project Description

The Federal Government and Government of Sindh (GoS), through the Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) are executing the K-IV Project to supply additional Bulk Water of 650 MGD to the city of Karachi.

In parallel to above, GoS through KWSC is planning to implement the second phase of Karachi Water and Sewerage Services Improvement Project (KWSSIP-2), which will be financed by the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB). The K-IV Project is an associated facility to the KWSSIP -2..

As per the WB ESF, the Associated Facility means any facilities or activities not part of the funding of the Project and are directly and significantly related to the Project, carried out and planned to be carried out contemporary with the Project and necessary for the Project to be viable and would not have been constructed expanded or conducted if the project did not exist. Therefore, K-IV project is an associated facility to the K-IV Augmentation Project. Therefore, as a part of the associated facility K-IV CAP has been awarded to the SOP-2 Group 1 Consultant as an additional assignment.

This Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for the Resettlement and Land Acquisition aspects is being prepared to bring the resettlement planning and implementation of the K-IV project in compliance with the WB requirements defined by the WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

1.1 CURRENT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM OF KARACHI

Karachi, Pakistan's largest city and economic and financial hub contributes 25% ¹of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provides the largest share of national tax revenues, industrial employment, manufacturing, and high-end services. Water and sanitation are the basic necessities of life, yet the amenities providing for these essential services are severely lacking and highly unsuitable to meet the demand of city's burgeoning population.

There are four prominent, officially declared, and legal water resources for the city of Karachi. Out of which three resources are surface water resources which include; Lake Haleji, Lake Keenjhar and Hub Dam. Fourth water resource is categorized as groundwater resource; the Dumlottee wells.

Keenjhar Lake is the main source of water for the city of Karachi. Presently, the city of Karachi has an allocated quota of 650 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) water from Keenjhar Lake and Hub Dam against a demand of 1,300 MGD. Water is collected and treated by the conventional water treatment plants and distributed by a system which is at least 40-45 years old with some new distribution facilities in the city. Approximately, 210 MGD of water is supplied without treatment². River Indus feeds water to Keenjhar Lake through KB Feeder canal. From

1

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karachi#:~:text=Ranked%20as%20a%20beta%2Dglobal,2022%20according%20to%20FBR%20report.>

² *Situational Analysis of Water Resources of Karachi, WWF 2019*

Keenjhar, water through conduits goes to Haleji, Gharo, Port Qasim, Steel Mills and to Dhabeji Pumping Station. From Dhabeji Pumping Station, water is pumped to different pumping stations to supply water among all districts of the city by using electrical pumping motors as shown in the **Figure 1.1**.

In order to fill the Gap of demand and supply of water to the Karachi, the K-IV Main Stream Project proposal was initiated in 2002. The Feasibility Study of K-IV was carried out in 2006-07, which studied nine (9) different routes (with the Right of Way (RoW) of 1,000 ft. corridor) for bulk water supply of additional 650 MGD. As the Right of Way (ROW) available for the Karachi Water Transmission lines was fully exhausted after the implementation of the K-III Project, the scope of the K-IV Feasibility study also involve the identification and selection of new route and corridor for this additional bulk water supply.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF K-IV PROJECT

The efforts for the K-IV project initiated as early as 2002 when the PC-II was prepared and submitted to GoS. The detailed feasibility study of K-IV was carried out in the year 2006-07, which studied nine (9) different routes (1,000 ft. corridor open canal system) for greater bulk water supply of 650 Million Gallons per Day (MGD). The existing RoW of KWSC available for the Water Transmission lines has been fully exhausted after the implementation of the K-III project, therefore, the identification and selection of alternate route and corridor for the K-IV was considered during the feasibility study. This feasibility study delineated the K-IV canal corridor through Karachi (Malir District) and Thatta district, being approximately 124 km long, which falls in the north of the existing K-II and K-III corridors.

The Feasibility Study for K-IV Main Stream Project was completed in 2007 by M/s Osmani and Company Limited and the alternate route for bulk water supply and long-term expansion was proposed. Due to the complexity and urgent need the Project was divided into phases. The study proposed a canal on a hilly terrain alignment almost parallel to the Kirthar range. Review of Feasibility Study, Detail Design, and preparation of PC-I, and Tender Documents was completed in 2014. The construction of the K-IV Project (Phase-I, 260 MGD) started in 2016 by Frontier Works Organization (FWO) under KWSC.

After the execution of some of transmission works by the end of 2018, the work could not proceed further due to serious technical issues that raised during project implementation. To address the design issues of the K-IV project, GoS assigned the task of third party through a cabinet decision in May 2019 (Notification No. LG/Dir/DM&BC/AD-II/115(2-KWSC), 20115/474 dated March 13, 2019)³. M/s National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK) was selected for detailed design review which confirmed all the apprehension related to the hydraulic, hydrological and geotechnical design of the proposed project.

As per review, the reliability of hydrological design and vulnerability of high embankments of the proposed canal intercepting the flash flood flows generating from Kirthar range was found to be a major concern noted during the 2019 event of heavy rain. The route selected for the Project has rugged features, which are permanently associated with it. The problems associated with deep cut reaches pertain to instability of slopes and clogging of channel flow sections by fall of debris. The proposed alignment of the selected route was passing through undulating terrain due to open channel.

GoS recommended to find a new alignment for K-IV and advised the execution agency to use the same alignment for the project and to address the shortcomings and deficiencies in project design and configuration. Meanwhile, the Federal Government, under an arrangement with GoS, agreed to take up the implementation of the Project as a part of the Prime Minister's Package for Karachi and directed Pakistan WAPDA to take over the implementation responsibilities of the Project. After taking over charge of the project, WAPDA also concluded

³ "The Sindh Cabinet approved direct contracting of M/S NESPAK under Section 21 (1) of the Sindh Public Procurement Act, 2009 for Design Review and provision of funds from accumulated amount of 1% TPM being collected by the Government of Sindh from various administrative departments."

that the K-IV Project has serious technical issues relating to its design, route, and functionality and therefore, the project cannot proceed without resolving these issues.

WAPDA carried out an entirely new design for K-IV Project (with due incorporation of already executed components as much as possible) which is based on the Pressurized Pipeline instead of canal with optimized pumping system. The adoption of pressurized pipeline system is the only viable, doable and sustainable solution for K-IV project which also utilizes to some extent, the investments made so far in K-IV Project. The RoW of the pressurized pipeline also reduced to 300 ft as compared to 1000 ft. required in case of canal. In this document the open gravity canal has been termed as Old K-IV alignment or Old Alignment while the pressurized pipeline currently being implemented is termed as New K-IV Alignment or New Alignment respectively.

1.3 KARACHI WATER AND SEWERAGE SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

KWSC is responsible for managing water supply and sewerage services in the city of Karachi. It plays a crucial role in ensuring the delivery of safe and reliable water services to the residents of Karachi, as well as the effective management of wastewater treatment. KWSC needs to enhance its operational capacity for ensuring reliable water services, stabilizing KWSC's finances, and creating an environment for future private sector investments in water supply and wastewater treatment.

The World Bank (WB) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) have joined hands with the GoS under programmatic engagement spread over a period of 12 years called the KWSSIP. The investment program (Karachi Water and Sewerage Services Improvement Project - KWSSIP) is divided into four parts called Series of Projects (SOPs).

- SOP-1 (or KWSSIP-1) Focuses on reforms, maintenance and rehabilitation
- SOP-2 (or KWSSIP-2): To continue reforms and to scale-up investments
- SOP-3: Will focus on increasing water production and financing investments to ensure the additional wastewater created can be treated
- SOP-4: Will focus on improving services in informal settlements based on experience gained under the previous projects.

Currently, SOP-1 (or KWSSIP-1) is under implementation, whereas the KWSSIP-2 (or SOP-2) is under preparation. The proposed KWSSIP-2 addresses three interlinked structural problems in Karachi's water and sanitation system – the overall supply shortfall; the low water quality; and the lack of sewage treatment capacity.

As per the WB ESF, the Associated Facility means any facilities or activities not part of the funding of the Project and are directly and significantly related to the Project, and planned to be carried out contemporary with the Project and necessary for the Project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist. Therefore, K-IV project is an associated facility to the K-IV Augmentation Project. As a part of the associated facility K-IV CAP has been prepared under SOP-2 as an additional assignment.

1.4 K-IV-PROJECT

The new K- IV alignment is located in Karachi (Malir district) and Thatta District. It is approximately 110 km long which falls in the north of the existing K-II & K-III corridor. Furthermore, it extends in east-west direction from Keenjhar Lake to Karachi. It starts from Kohistan Chak No. 2 (Thatta) and terminates at Deh Allah Pihai and Goth Khairo Barohi (Gadap Town, Karachi) near Northern Bypass. Currently, the Project has been divided into three phases, with the first phase planned to supply 260 MGD of the 650 MGD to the city of Karachi. The Project overview map showing original and revised alignment of proposed project is given in **Figure 1.2**.

Right of Way: Based on the new pressurized pipe system (revised alignment), a 300 feet wide RoW is required out of the 1,000 feet (RoW of Old Alignment which is already acquired by KWSC). For the portions where the route of the Project has been changed, land will have to be acquired as per the 300 feet RoW for the proposed Project.

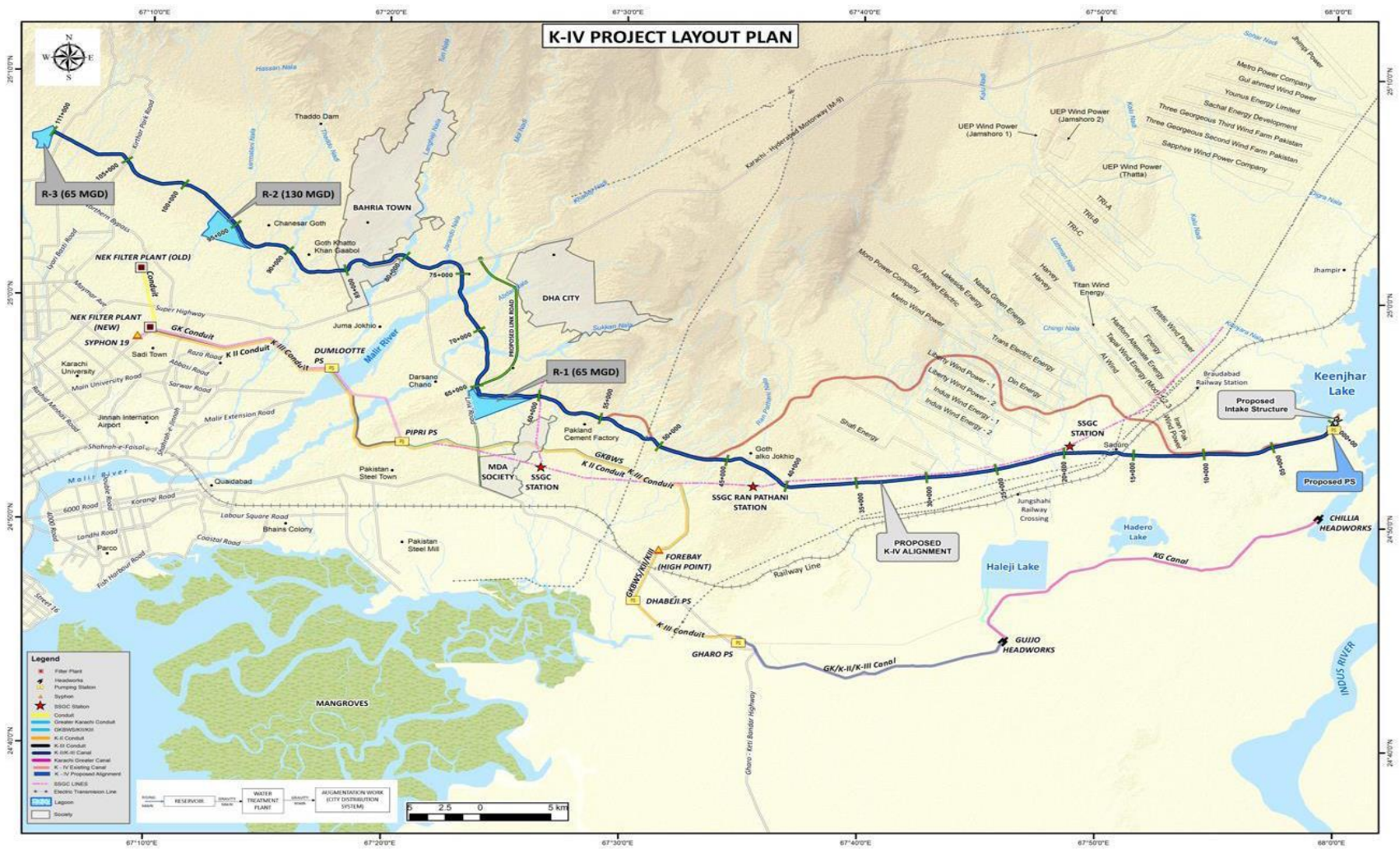


Figure 1-1: Location Map of Proposed Old and New K-IV Project Alignments

1.5 COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

The proposed pressurized pipeline-based K-IV Project will include the following major components:

- Intake structure;
- Five-cell conduit;
- Pumping complex;
- Project colony;
- Pipeline along the alignment;
- Reservoirs; and
- Water treatment plants.

The K-IV Corridor is located in Thatta and Malir Districts. The locations of the Project component are mentioned in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Locations of the Project Component

Sr. No.	Project Components	Locations
1.	Intake Structure	At Keenjhar Lake.
2.	Five-Cell Conduit	Near Keenjhar Lake.
3.	Pumping Complex	The gravity connection between Intake structure and Pumping complex.
4.	Project Colony	Adjacent to Pumping complex.
5.	Pipeline along the Alignment	The pipeline along the alignment connecting the reservoirs and the pumping complex.
6.	Reservoirs	The location of the Reservoir 1, 2 and 3 with respect to nearby KWSC Water Filtration Plant are near Pipri adjacent to the eastern bypass, near NEK and near Hub adjacent to Hub dam road.
7.	Water Treatment Plants	The location of the WTP 1, 2 and 3 with respect to nearby KWSC Water Filtration Plant are near Pipri adjacent to the eastern bypass, near NEK and near Hub adjacent to Hub dam road.

The footprint of intake, Five-cell conduit, pumping complex and Project colony is about 62.25 acres, footprint of K-IV Alignment is about 337 acres, footprint of the Reservoirs and water treatment plant combined at R1, R2 and R3 are about 83.42 Acres, 96.44 Acres and 63.7 acres respectively.

1.6 EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE THE RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

To select the most viable route keeping in view the environmental, economic and social considerations, the analysis of different alternatives was carried out for the selection of the most feasible routes of the study. Following measures has been adopted to minimize the land acquisition and resettlement impacts:

- The route has been optimized to reduce the length from 124km to 110km and maximum utilization of government owned barren land. This realignment has reduced the impacts on private land, structures and crops.
- RoW has been reduced from 1000 feet to 300 feet by changing the design from open canal system to pressurized pipe system which has minimized the land requirements for the proposed project;
- The change in the design (buried pressurized pipe system) has eliminated the impact of social fragmentation of settlements, major change in landuse of the project area as well as surroundings and physical disturbance to the nearby community.

1.7 CAP- RESETTLEMENT AND LAND ASPECTS

This document covers the CAP- Resettlement and Land Aspect of the proposed project in accordance with the ESS-5 of WB-ESF. The (CAP aims to:

i) identify the most cost-effective actions that can be implemented to correct deficiencies in the original plan; ii) develop and implement a plan of action to improve processes or methods so that outcomes are more effective and efficient as per ESS5; iii) achieve measureable improvement in the highest priority areas; and iv) eliminate deficient practices. Hence, the respective CAP is prepared to identify the gaps in land acquisition process and to develop strategies to mitigate the identified flaws and gaps.

In this context, several data collection tools were used to prepare this document, which are provided as appendices. The document includes a retrospective assessment of the project's impacts on land, specifically focusing on the previous alignment with 1000ft RoW. It outlines the calculation of land compensation based on historical data, details payment made to the PAPs from the previous alignment, and assesses the land and resettlement impacts of existing alignment with 300ft RoW. Additionally, it identifies the f PAPs for the revised alignment, presents the compensation policy and provisions for both compensation and rehabilitation, provides cost estimates, and offers an implementation schedule for mitigating the impacts associated with the construction of the proposed K-IV Project (K-IV).

The overall objective of this CAP is to ensure that the livelihoods of all PAPs are improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels and the standards of living of the poor PAPs and other vulnerable groups are improved. With this objective in mind, following aspects have been taken into account for implementation:

- Avoid or minimize resettlement impacts of proposed project on local communities and those affected by the project interventions.
- Undertake meaningful consultations with PAPs and local communities, take their concerns into account and adopt all possible design and alternate options to appropriately and adequately address their concerns,
- Provide a time-bound plan implementation without delays.
- Ensure disbursement of compensation to all PAPs before their displacement and undertake monitoring of this process and validation of compensation disbursement through independent external monitoring consultant.

2 IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

2.1 BACKGROUND

The land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impact assessment is conducted based on the detailed design, required RoW land for laying of the pipeline and construction of the allied structures including reservoir area. All affected assets located in the proposed RoW have been assessed and the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to finalize the inventory of losses, determine title/ownership and assess the socio-economic status of the PAPs and affected households (AHs). Additionally, retrospective aspects/impacts associated with the already acquired land were also studied and findings are incorporated in this section.

The following type of social and resettlement aspects are associated with the K-IV Project for which impact assessment has been carried out:

- The status and confirmation of land acquisition along the entire alignment for the project;
- Identification and compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) under the old alignment and design of the project;
- The status of any Anti-Encroachment Drives (AED) that may have taken place along the project alignment; and
- An understanding of the assets inventory and PAPs based on the revised alignment and design of the project.

The first three tasks related to land acquisition and compensation of already demolished structures under original alignment are explained in first section (PART-A) whereas, the brief on current LAR impact assessment for the revised alignment is presented in second portion (PART-B) of this chapter.

2.2 PART-A: RETROSPECTIVE ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT

Initially E&S screening was carried out in March 2022 to ascertain the number and type of structures/settlements come under the RoW of the revised alignment and highlighted the nature of environmental and social risks exist for the K-IV project. As per the WB ESF, K-IV is an associated facility to the K-IV Augmentation Project, therefore, the K-IV Project will meet the requirements of the WB ESF, to the extent that the KWSSIP-2 has control or influence over K-IV. The E&S team made the following efforts to retrieve the land and resettlement related retrospective aspects:

- Meetings with Project Director K-IV (WAPDA);
- Meeting with Lead from Existing Supervision Consultant (M/s Unified Consultant K-IV Project);
- Meeting with Senior Member Board of Revenue for Land Acquisition & Compensation Data;
- Meeting with the Managing Director (MD) KWSC on land issues and information required;
- Meeting with the Project Director (PD) K-IV (Land) regarding land acquisition and compensation payment record; and
- Meeting with the PAPs (old alignment).

2.2.1 Land Acquisition for K-IV Project Along the Entire Original Alignment

The K-IV project passes through Thatta and Malir districts, where land acquisition for the project was started in 2014 and was done under the original alignment/design. This meant that a RoW of 1000 feet width would be acquired for the entire alignment. The total length of the canal was 121 km. Out of that, 40 km falls into the Thatta district, and 81 km into the Malir district. A 1000 feet wide RoW was taken to accommodate all three phases of the K-IV project and further futuristic water needs of Karachi. As per available information and official correspondence, the Land acquisition process for the K-IV Project was initiated in 2014. The Notifications U/S-4 for Thatta and Malir districts were announced on 28 April 2014 and 09 June 2014 respectively, the notifications are attached as **Annex-II**.

In February 2015, based on the detailed topographic survey, the Consultants suggested some fine-tuning in the route of the canal. The Project Director K-IV vide his letter no. PD/K-IV/2015/98-A, dated 24-03-2015 requested the Deputy Commissioner, Thatta for a re-survey of K-IV Project RoW due to changes in route alignment. After the re-survey in April-May 2015, Corrigendum/ Addendum to the Notification U/S-6 of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894, by invoking Urgency Clause U/S-17 (4) for the 5,117 acres and 34 Ghuntas of government land in Thatta district was issued by the Assistant Commissioner, Thatta on 08-07-2015 (Refer **Annex-II**).

The total land acquired for the original K-IV Project alignment is given in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Land Requirements of the K-IV Project

Sr. No.	Name of Deh/ Village	Acquired Land (Acres)		
		Government	Private	Total
District Thatta				
1	Kohistan Chak-3	257.00	0.00	257.00
2	Kohistan Chak-5	185.85	0.00	185.85
3	Kohistan Chak-15	1021.00	0.00	1021.00
4	Kohistan Chak-16	2625.00	0.00	2625.00
5	Kohistan Chak-17	249.00	0.00	249.00
6	Kohistan Chak-18	840.00	0.00	840.00
Total Land under District Thatta		5177.85	0.00	5177.85
District Malir				
1	Abdar	0.00	12.60	12.60
2	Chuhar	273.45	32.40	305.85
3	Amilano	307.33	27.40	334.73
4	Joerji	736.93	4.90	741.83
5	Koterio	161.08	10.10	171.18
6	Konkar	639.65	99.58	739.23
7	Narathar	1678.78	296.20	1974.98
8	Shah Mureed	172.50	253.15	425.65
9	Allah Pihai	403.10	229.00	632.10
10	Langheji	323.11	26.29	349.40
11	Kathore	409.13	81.80	490.93
12	Dhandho	163.00	0.00	163.00
13	Ghaghar	377.00	0.00	377.00

14	Dhabeji	573.00	0.00	573.00
Total Land under District Malir		6,218.06	1,073.42	7,291.48
The total land under K-IV Project		11,395.91	1,073.42	12,469.33

The above table shows the brief on land acquisition regarding the K-IV project original alignment. A total of 12,469 acres of land was required out of which 11,395.91 acres was government whereas, 1,073 acres belong to private owners. There are 5,178 acres of government land falls in the Thatta district. Apart from this, 1073 acres of private land and 6218 acres of government land in the Malir district, thus making a total acquired land in Malir district as 7291 acres.

Efforts were made to ascertain and verify the above provided information. As per consultations conducted with KWSC and WAPDA officials, all the land based on 1000 feet RoW alignment was acquired at that time.

2.2.2 Up-to-Date Status of Payment of Compensation

As per land acquisition information acquired by the Consultants from the office of Project Director (PD) K-IV project (Land), private land (about 1074 acres) of the Malir district belongs to 341 AHs.

After fulfilling the procedures defined in the LAA 1894, GoS issued an amount of PKR 3,750 million for the payment of compensation against the private land to be acquired for the K-IV Project. The compensation amount was deposited in the account of the Land Acquisition Officer, K-IV wide Cheque nos. 286210 and 256317 dated June 12, 2017 and May 29, 2018 respectively.

As per the information acquired compensation package for the AHs was calculated by considering the following aspects;

- Actual cost of land (DC rates of 2015 as per Revenue Department GoS);
- 6% interest on the cost of land from the date of possession i.e. March 2015 to December 2017; and
- 15% Statutory Allowance of Compulsory Charges on Cost of Land.

As per information provided by concerned departments, out of 341 AHs, only 183 AHs (54%) received compensation against their affected land, however, the compensation is yet to be made to the remaining 158 AHs (46%). Hence, an amount of PKR. 754.31 million was disbursed to 183 AHs on account of compensation for their acquired land (Village wise lists of payable and paid AHs are attached as **Annex-III** and **Annex-IV** respectively). Moreover, the documentary evidence of the individual AHs who received the payment provided by the PIU is attached as **Annex-IV (A)**.

The provided lists by the PIU reflect/proves that compensation amount has been paid to the respective 183 AHs.

2.2.3 Court Cases Filed by the AHs

During the social impact assessment and consultation with the local communities, it was observed that some of the PAPs have contacted the court of law against the land acquisition process and their matter was *sub judice*. Therefore, respective PAPs refused to provide any information to the Consultant and asked to contact the court of law to pursue the matter. The matter of the court cases was discussed with the PD K-IV and some details of the court cases was shared with the Consultant. As per the information, 14 cases have been filed by the PAPs in the court of law. The details of these cases as received are attached as **Annex-V**.

2.2.4 Demolition of Miscellaneous Structures

One of the major tasks for the preparation of this document was to assess the status of any Anti-Encroachment Drives (AED) that may have taken place along the project alignment. These AED AHs identified are the persons living by having structures within the RoW of original alignment without legal title. These AHs can further classify into two (02) types. The category belongs to the AHs whose structures were demolished recently and the second AHs are those whose structures are still intact.

Data obtained from KWSC, PIU KWSSIP and PD K-IV (Land) also verified this fact of demolition of structures along the alignment. As per the information obtained a joint visit by the WAPDA officials with the officials of the revenue department was carried out to clear the RoW of the revised alignment which belongs to GoS from June 08, 2022 to June 11, 2022. The **Table 2.2** summaries the findings of the above Joint Visit for the clearance of the RoW of the revised alignment.

Table 2.2: Joint Visit of Revenue Department with WAPDA Officials for Clearance of ROW

Sr. No.	Chainage	Description	District	Remarks	Action By
1	47+353 to 68+334 (Approx. 21 Km)	As per the decision of the meeting held in the office of DC Malir on 07-06-2022 Joint visit was carried out on 08-06-2022 for the clearance of ROW and possession of Site to WAPDA	Karachi District Malir (Bin Qasim)	Section 4, Section 6 and Mutation has been done. Clearance of Site was required.	Revenue Department
2	68+334 to 85+000 (approx. 16.5 km)	As per the decision of the meeting held in the office of DC Malir on 07-06-2022 Joint visit was carried out on 09-06-2022 for the clearance of ROW and possession of Site to WAPDA	Karachi District Malir (Gadap)	Section 4, Section 6 and Mutation has been done. Clearance of Site was required.	Revenue Department

Sr. No.	Chainage	Description	District	Remarks	Action By
3	92+767 to 111+700 (approx. 19 Km)	As per the decision of the meeting held in the office of DC Malir on 07-06-2022 Joint visit was carried out on 11-06-2022 for the clearance of ROW and possession of Site to WAPDA	Karachi District Malir (Gadap)	Section 4, Section 6 and Mutation has been done. Clearance of Site was required.	Revenue Department

During the social/resettlement surveys, 19 miscellaneous demolished structures were identified. Efforts were made to contact the respective AHs. The respective structures were present in the proposed 300 ft ROW of revised alignment of the project. During the consultations, these AHs claimed that the respective structures were demolished without any compensation paid. The list and pictorial demonstration of the demolished structures is attached as **Annex VI**.

2.2.5 Gaps Identified in the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and ESS-5

A Gap Analysis was carried out to identify the main issues pertaining to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in view of the requirements of LAA 1894 and the WB ESS5. A review of the land acquisition process and clearance of the ROW based on the available data for K-IV project and social impact assessment revealed the following gaps.

2.2.5.1 Use of Emergency Clause of LAA 1894

During public consultations, it was told by the local community that the KWSC invoked the Emergency Clause of LAA 1894 for acquisition of the land to be acquired. The respective clause of the LAA 1894 permits to acquire the land by overriding the requirements for prior compensation. There is need to revoke this clause with the normal land acquisition procedure within the provisions of the law so that local community may get their right of involvement in the land acquisition procedure. However, it was briefed to the participants that it is not possible at this stage to revoke it now as the action is already taken. Therefore, the participants were agreed on provision of additional compensation amount as per market value of the acquired land instead of revoking the emergency clause and once again start the procedure.

2.2.5.2 Evaluation of the Land Prices

It was observed during the consultations with the local community that they were not happy with the mechanism of land price evaluation. They were of the view that government determined the prices of their land by ignoring the market rates and nominal prices of land were fixed on the basis of the DC rates of 2015 by concerned district Revenue Department of GoS. The PAPs were of the view that the record of the revenue department is not updated as the categories of land has been changed with the passage of the time and revenue department did not update the land category record. Moreover, comprehensive consultations were conducted with local people and different real estate agents along the proposed alignment to assess the land rates determined by the revenue department. The respective estate agents

were dealing in sale and purchase of all types of land including agricultural, commercial and residential land in the area. The local community and estate agents were of the view that land rates determined by the revenue department were 25 to 30 percent lower with compare to market rates at that time. The PAPs requested to ensure the evaluation of land prices on the basis of the replacement cost and current market rates because the ground realities are different which doesn't match the land record of the revenue department.

2.2.5.3 No Consultation with the Affected Communities

The PAPs described that the KWSC acquired the land by invoking emergency clause which empowers Land Acquisition Collector to over-rule Sections 5 and 5(a) which provide affected persons to raise objections on the land notified U/S-4 of LAA. The PAPs were deprived of this consultation opportunity by invoking the Section 17(4) of LAA. The ultimate result of this situation is that a considerable number of PAPs have not received their compensation and the cases have to be referred to the court.

2.2.5.4 Demolition of the Private Structures

The social survey and public consultations revealed that an AED was launched by the revenue department in the month of June 2022 to clear the RoW of the proposed project. The various private residential and commercial structures were demolished without serving any notice and paying compensation. According to provision of the ESS5, such PAPs should be compensated at replacement cost for their affected assets and structures but no compensation was paid to the PAPs.

2.2.5.5 Resettlement and Relocation Allowances

It was observed that documents regarding paid and payable compensation provided by the PD K-IV do not contain the provision of the resettlement and relocation allowances. As per provision of the ESS5 of WB-ESF, the respective allowances should be paid to the PAPs along with compensation for affected assets and structures at replacement cost.

- Transitional Allowance;
- Transportation Allowance;
- Vulnerability Allowance;
- Loss of Agriculture based Livelihood Allowance;
- Business loss Allowance;
- Employment Loss Allowance;
- Severity Allowance;

2.3 PART-B: RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

This section deals with the LAR impact assessment conducted from September to November 2022 based on the detailed design and required RoW land for the proposed Project under the revised alignment. All affected land and structures based on the LAR impacts within the required RoW for the proposed laying of water supplies were enumerated and the inventory

of losses (IOL) was finalized through the detailed social impact assessment. Additionally, the owners/occupiers of such impacted land, structures, and business places were enumerated and interviewed to assess the socio-economic status of the PAPs and affected households. Discussions with the local community/ general public were carried out during the field survey and were continued during the impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys for preparing this CAP-RP.

Based on a detailed census survey, it was concluded that 116 number of households will face permanent or temporary losses. The assessment indicated that twenty-two (22) acres of private land belong to 01 AH will be acquired for the proposed project in District Thatta. In addition to the above land based impact, thirty-one (31) different commercial structures belongs to 31 AHs and forty (40) AHs facing impacts on their residential structures. There is loss of employment of 24 AHs apart from above mentioned AHs. Moreover, three (03) public and six (06) religious structures will be affected due to the project implementation. Besides other impacts, 162.88 acres of different crops of twenty (20) AHs were identified in required ROW.

Table 2.3 provides a summary of affected assets entitled to compensation and quantum of impacts in each asset category.

Table 2.3: Summary Impacts

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of AHs	
Private Land Acquisition					
1	Land	Number	Acres	22 (1-AH)	
2	Loss of employment	Number	--	24	Working at Restaurant,
Land based Assets in ROW					
3	Crops	Number	Acres	162.88 Acres (20-AHs)	Different Crops
Commercial Structures					
4	Shops and Offices	Number	12	12	commercial structures will be completely affected
	Farm houses	Number	07	07	
	Poultry Farm	Number	07	07	
	Cattle Shed	Number	02	02	
	Restaurant	Number	01	01	Partially affected
	Demolished Structures	Number	02	02	Completely Affected
Total			31		
Residential Structures					
5	Rooms, washrooms, verandas and boundary walls and Yards (Exist in ROW)	Number	39	39	All will be affected significantly
	Demolished	Number	01	01	
	Total			40	
Religious Structures					
6	Mosques	Number	04	Community	Will be affected fully
	Prayer Places		02		
	Total = 06				
Public Structures					

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of AHs	
7	Public/ Government Structures (1 school building, (1) structure of FWO and One abandoned structures of WAPDA	Number	03	-	
Fixtures					
8	Tube wells	Numbers	02		
9	Hand pumps/ Electric Motors	Numbers	02		

Location wise details of all affected structures, assets, AHs and compensation are provided in **Annex-VII**.

2.3.1 IMPACT ON LAND

The proposed project will be constructed on a revised alignment for which about 2,808 acres of land is required for intake structure, five-cell conduit, pumping complex, project colony, pipeline along the alignment, reservoirs; and Water treatment plants. Out of the total required land, 2,786 acres is government land and remaining 22 acres of private land will be acquired on a permanent basis. However, Section-4 of the required private land is yet to be implemented and landownership record has not been prepared yet by the Revenue Department. Hence, the record of the land title holders will be incorporated in final document before its implementation

2.3.1.1 Land Acquisition Status for K-IV Project along the Revised Alignment

Based on the change in the design and alignment (as per notification (dated 13-06-2022) attached as **Annex-VIII**), efforts were made to ensure that most of the alignment of the project remain within the 1000 feet RoW of already acquired land for the project. However, following are the changes in the alignment with regard to land acquisition:

- Currently, under the revised design (Pressurized Pipe with 300 ft RoW), the portion passing through District Thatta has been changed over a section of about of over 33 km (RD from 12+190 to 45+655). The total additional land of 861 acres needs to be acquired, out of which over 22 acres is the private land; and
- In District Malir, revised alignment mostly follows the original alignment except at 3km section from 51+065 to 54+037 is out of the previous 1000 ft RoW acquired land. The total additional land of 73.3 acres belongs to various government departments.

Based on the effort made, Section 4 is yet to be notified under LAA 1894 to initiate the process for the land acquisition for development projects. However, a letter was written by the Secretary Land Utilization Department, Hyderabad to Commissioner Hyderabad on March 03, 2022 to appoint a Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) and carry out the land acquisition of this portion as per LAA, 1894. Upon receiving the directions of the commissioner Hyderabad, concerned revenue staff carried out field investigations and came up with that respective 22 acres of land falls in the village (deh) Achar Jakhro Goth and Mr. Achar Jakhro is the sole

owner of the respective 22 acres of the land to be acquired. However, the land acquisition process is yet to be initiated under LAA 1894 by the concerned revenue department.

Moreover, due to the change in the design in the Malir District, the alignment is passing through the government land of 73.3 Acres for which again Section 4 is yet to be notified under LAA 1894. It was communicated to the Consultant that for the District Malir, additional 73.3 acres of government land and the court cases of the original alignment all the land belongs to KWSC. All land has been acquired. The status of land to be acquired chain-age wise for revised alignment is briefed in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: K-IV Land Status Pressurized Pipes Conveyance System (Revised Alignment)

Sr. No	Chain age	Description	Area (Acres)		Total	District	Remarks	Action By
			Govt. Land	Kabooli Land				
1	0+000	Intake+ Pumping Station+ Access (Modified Alignment-WAPDA)	839	22	861	Thatta	Required Section 4, Section 6 and Mutation	Revenue Dept.
2	12+190 to 45+655	Modified Alignment-WAPDA ROW 300 ft Wide					Required Section 4, Section 6 and Mutation	
3	51+065 to 54+037	Pressurized Pipe Conveyance System WAPDA Alignment 300 ft wide. (Modified Alignment)	73.3	NIL	73.3	Malir	Required Section 4, Section 6 and Mutation	Revenue Dept.

2.3.2 CROP

Agricultural activities were observed during the social impact assessment. According to survey, approximately, 163 acres of the cropped area was identified will be affected. The respective cropped area belongs to 20 AHs. Wheat and different types of vegetables were major crops in the RoW.

2.3.3 Affected Residential Structures

The project will affect residential structures that fall in the RoW. As per inventory of losses, for (40) AHs will have impact on their residential structures and assets that identified in the ROW limits. Out of total structures 39 were intact and one structure was found demolished. Forty (40) residential assets owner/AHs will be fully impacted (no more viable or livable) on their residential structures and PAPs will face physical displacement. All the affected assets are

comprised of different construction types, sizes and dimensions. The affected area of the identified structures is measured and assessed basic area units, i.e., square feet (sq.ft.) and running feet (r.ft.) for calculating compensation on replacement cost basis by applying prevailing construction unit rates. These structures are considered as significantly or partially affected based on assessment of functionality of structures falling inside or out of the RoW. **Table 2.5** below summarizes the impacted structures.

Table 2.5: Affected Residential Structures

Description	AHs	Structure category	Structure type	Affected Area of Impacted Structure	Units
	(Nos.)				Sq. ft./ R. ft.
Residential	39	Room, Washroom, kitchen and, etc.	Pacca	11163	Sq. ft.
			Semi Pacca	2126	Sq. ft.
			Katcha	388	Sq. ft.
			Straw	7971	Sq. ft.
		Boundary Wall	Pacca	489	R. ft.
	Katcha		210	R. ft.	
	01	Demolished Structures	Pacca	289	Sq. ft.

2.3.4 Commercial Structures

During social impact assessment of the proposed project it was observed that due to construction of proposed project, thirty-one (31) commercial structures will be affected permanently. Due to clearance of RoW, these structures will be demolished/shifted. There will be adverse impact on the income of the AHs including (owners and renters) and will lose their livelihoods. The detail of these structures is presented in **Table 2.6**. The affected area is calculated in square feet which is a basic unit used for assessment of structures.

Table 2.6: Affected Commercial Structures

Description	AHs	Structure category	Structure type	Affected Area of Impacted Structure	Units
	(Nos.)				Sq. ft./ R. ft.
Commercial Structures	31	Shops, Hotels, Poultry sheds, cattle farms Farm houses and water tanks,.	Pacca	147820	Sq. ft.
			Semi Pacca	20500	Sq. ft.
			Katcha	468	Sq. ft.
			Straw	136	Sq. ft.
		Boundary Wall and Watercourses	Pacca	53091	R. ft.
	Demolished Structures	Pacca	26772	Sq. ft.	

2.3.5 Religious/Community Structures

During social impact assessment of the proposed project, it was observed that five (6) religious structures (4- mosques and 2-prayer places) will be affected due to construction of the proposed Project. All these structures located in the existing RoW of the proposed K-IV Main Stream. All structures will be affected fully. The detail of the religious structures is presented in **Table 2.7** below.

Table 2.7: Impact on Community and Religious Structures

Description	Type of structures	Unit	Number of structures	Total Affected Area	Remarks
Mosque	Pacca	Sq. ft	4	657	Fully affected
Prayer Place	Pacca	Sq. ft	2	25	

2.3.6 Public Structure

Identified impacted public structures, i.e., school building, room of the watchman of FWO and abandoned structures constructed by the WAPDA within the ROW limits of the proposed K-IV project. The inventory of losses documented of three (03) public structures that will be affected. All affected public structures/assets with construction type of the structure are presented in **Table 2.8**.

Table 2.8: Impact on Public Structures

Description	Type of Structures	Unit	Number of Structures	Total Affected Area	Remarks
School	Pacca	Sq. ft	1	672	Fully affected
Structure of FWO	Pacca	Sq. ft	1	295	Partially affected
Abandoned Structures of WAPDA	Pacca	Sq. ft	1	557	Fully affected
	Boundary Wall & Platform Pacca	R,ft	2	192	Fully affected

2.3.7 Fixtures

Different types of fixtures will be affected due to clearing of RoW. The detail of the different fixtures is presented in **Table 2.9**.

Table 2.9 Impact on Fixtures

Description	Type of Fixture	Unit	Total Affected Covered Area
Fixtures	Tube well Boreholes	Number	2
	Hand pump / Electric Motor	Number	2

2.3.8 Impact on Employment

Due to the impact on business owners, a total of 24 workers working at shops, restaurants, farm houses, agricultural land and poultry sheds on daily wages may lose their primary livelihood on a temporary basis. The workers of the restaurant will face temporary impact on their employment as the respective commercial structure will be partially affected. Moreover,

the rest of the employees will also face temporary loss of employment and they may continue their work after reconstruction of the commercial structures in nearby vicinity. The employees will be entitled for the employment loss allowance for the transitional period.

2.3.9 Vulnerable AHs

Vulnerable people are defined as the people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by the Project than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of the rehabilitation assistances and related development benefits. As per the socio-economic survey and census of AHs, 37 vulnerable AHs were identified whose income was below the minimum wage rate fixed by the government of the Sindh for the year 2022-23 which is PKR 25,000 per month.

Impact on vulnerable AHs of land affected persons will be assessed and updated once the land ownership record is received from the revenue department.

2.3.10 SEVERELY AFFECTED AHs

As per impact inventory, a total of 89 AHs of (31 owners of commercial structures, 40 owners of residential structures and 18 cultivators facing 10% and more loss of their arable land are considered severely affected.

2.3.11 Impact on Livelihood/business and Employees

The project will result permanent relocation of structures. However, it will have a temporary impact on livelihood of 55 AHs for which they will be compensated. Out of these 55 AHs, 31 AHs are business operators, whereas, 24 AHs will be affected due to loss of employment. The details on the type of assets of AHs and nature of businesses and impact significance is given below in **Table 2.10**.

Table 2.10: Livelihood Impact with Number of AHs

Sr. No.	Impact Quantum	
	Categories	Number of AHs
1	Shops and Other small business	31
2	Employees of Commercial Structures	24
Total		55

2.4 CUT-OFF DATE

The eligibility for compensation is limited to the government-announced cut-off date for the project involving land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts. The cut-off date will prevent influx of outsiders and to avoid false and frivolous claims for compensation, relocation and livelihood rehabilitation entitlements. In the case of the acquisition of land and land-based assets under LAA provisions, the preferred cut-off date under LAA 1894 provisions is the day when formal declaration of land acquisition under Section-6 of LAA is notified and published in the official gazette.

While in case of LAR impacts relevant to clearance of public land and the designated RoW, the preferred cut-off date is the start of IR impact assessment and census survey. Any person who will enter in the project land after announced cut-off date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

This Section provides the socioeconomic assessment pertaining to the demographic and socio-economic conditions of the PAPs. To assess the socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs, a social survey was carried out with the following objectives:

- Observe and document the existing socio-economic conditions of the PAPs;
- Gain information about the demographic characteristics of the PAPs;
- Identify the economic resource dependency of the PAPs;
- Explore the situation of civic amenities, drinking water conditions, education and health facilities etc.
- Get feedback from the community about existing and potential social issues; and
- Evaluate the possibilities of addressing their concern through relevant authorities.

3.1 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR DATA COLLECTION

A sample socio-economic survey was carried out covering 60 AHs (52%). During the socio-economic survey, people were informed about the project objective, its location and basic design features. To get the maximum information about the AHs and proposed Project area, both primary and secondary sources were used for data collection. Before going in the field, the maps of the project area, design and relevant reports were reviewed. The survey focused on the following main features of the affected population:

- Demographic characteristics;
- Education and literacy;
- Source of livelihood
- Housing pattern
- Religion
- Access to social facilities

The following activities were carried out at site for impacts identification and to assess the socio-economic conditions of the affected population.

- Sample Socioeconomic survey of the PAPs;
- 100% Census of the PAPs;
- Focus Group discussions; and
- Community consultations.

3.2 ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The proposed Project area falls in administration jurisdiction of Thatta and Malir districts. According to Census of 2017, the population of these two districts is 2,804,216. The brief of the districts is shown in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Area, Density and Population of Districts

Name of District	Number of Sub-Divisions	Area (Sq. km)	Density Population per Sq. km	Population
District Thatta	7	8,570	114.6	879,870
District Malir	6	2,160	891	1,924,346
<i>Source: Finalized Census Results of Karachi 2017 – Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Govt. of Pakistan</i>				

The main settlements along the proposed revised alignment are Kinjhar, Darson Town, Gul Muhammad Barhi Village, Shah Mureed Goth Khameso Goth, Gulam Muhammad Bin Qasim, DHA City, Bahria Town and Gadap Town.

3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Detailed findings of the survey are discussed in the following sections.

3.3.1 Population and Family Size

The socio-economic survey indicates that the population of the surveyed households was male dominated (57%) and the overall family size was 6.2 persons per household. **Table 3.2** below shows the population and family size of the AHs.

Table 3.2: Population and Family Size

Total Respondents	Sex	Population			Total Population	Avg. Household Size	Sex Ratio
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage			
60	210	57	161	43	371	6.2	130

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey of AHs

3.3.2 Family System

During survey indicated that nuclear family system prevails among a majority of PAPs though joint family system is also quite common. The primary reason behind the prevalence of the nuclear family system is the economic constraints the requirement of more space for the members of the family followed by more freedom and privacy, interdependence, better bonding between husband and wife, and less conflicts. The detail is shown in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Family Structure

Sr. No.	Family Structure	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Joint	22	37
2	Nuclear	38	63
Total		60	100

3.3.3 Age, Education and Occupation

The survey results indicate that the majority of the respondents were of 46 and above years of age. A significant majority, 48 percent of the respondents were illiterate and 27 percent of them received education up to primary level which indicates that the trend of getting education is quite low because most of the families of PAPs are settled in the less developed of the proposed Project areas where educational facilities are less as compare to develop areas of Karachi city and financial constraints are the other reasons. Due to low education level, the livelihood sources of the respondents have narrowed down to the small businesses including shops/ kiosks and mechanical work. Detailed demographic characteristics of the respondents are given in below **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Demographic Characteristics of the Population

Sr. No.	Description	Number of Respondent	Percentage
Age Composition			
1	18-25	3	5
2	26-35	13	22
3	36-45	17	28
4	46 & above	27	45
Education			
Sr. No.	Educational Level	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	29	48
2	Primary	16	27
3	Middle	3	5
4	Metric	7	12
5	Intermediate	1	2
6	Graduation	4	7
Occupation			
Sr. No.	Occupation	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Small Business Operator / Shopkeeper	35	58
2	Agriculture Farming	15	25
3	Labor	8	13
4	Cobbler	1	2
5	House Wife	1	2

3.3.4 Overall Education Level of Surveyed Population

The census data revealed that majority members of the AHs were illiterate. Out of the total, 50% male and 78% female were illiterate. Education status among the members of AHs is shown in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5: Overall Education Level of Surveyed Population

Gender	Illiterate		Primary		Middle		Matric		Inter-Mediate		Graduation		Post-Graduation		Technical Diploma		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	105	50	47	22	13	6	23	11	9	4	4	2	-	-	1	0	8	4	210	100
Female	125	78	22	14	5	3	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	161	100
Total	230	62	69	19	18	5	26	7	9	2	5	1			1	0	13	4	371	100

3.3.5 Religion

Respondents were asked about their religion during the survey and 98% of the respondents reported their religion as Islam and remaining 2% were Hindu.

3.3.6 Mother Tongue

Most of the AHs have been settled in different rural, sub-urban and area and they have different mother languages to communicate. The socioeconomic survey indicated the Balochi was the dominant language being spoken by respondents. The major languages being spoken in the proposed project area are shown in **Table 3.6**:

Table 3.6: Languages Spoken in Project Area

Sr. No.	Language	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Balochi	43	72
2	Sindhi	14	23
3	Urdu	2	3
4	Pashto	1	2
Total		60	100

3.3.7 Caste / Ethnic Structure

The respondents have different cultural background and they belong to different ethnic groups. The survey findings indicated that Gabol and Jokhiyo were the major ethnic groups of the PAPs. Various ethnic groups and castes of the PAPs are depicted in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7: Ethnic Structure of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Ethnic Group	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Gabol	27	45
2	Jokhiyo	7	12
3	Rind	4	7
4	Memon	4	7
5	Bugti	2	3
6	Other	16	26
Total		60	100

3.3.8 Monthly Household Income and Expenditure

The data given in **Table 3.8** indicates that the monthly income earned from businesses/shops/kiosk varied widely among individuals with the lowest earning mentioned is less than PKR 25,000 and the highest earning being PKR 65,000 and above. Survey results show that the majority of the respondents fall in the range of PKR 25,000 – 45,000 per month. The mean income of the AHs came out up to PKR 38,173 per month.

Household expenditure depends on the earning of the families; therefore, about 62% of the respondents reported their monthly household expenditure to be less than PKR 25,000. While 12% were having their expenses more than PKR 65,000 per month. However, the mean expenses of the studied AHs was calculated as PKR. 33,825 per month.

Table 3.8: Average Monthly Household Income and Expenditure

Average Monthly Household Income			
Sr. No.	Average Monthly Income (PKR)	Number	Percentage
1	less than 25,000	37	62
2	25,001 – 45,000	6	10
3	45,001 – 65,000	6	10
4	Above - 65,000	11	18
Total		60	100
Average Monthly Household Expenditure (PKR)			
1	less than 25,000	44	73
2	25,001 – 45,000	4	7
3	45,001 – 65,000	5	8
4	Above - 65,000	7	12
Total		60	100

3.3.9 Ownership Status of the Houses

The survey results show that the, majority, i.e., 88% of the respondents had their own house, some of the respondents were living in the rented house and have encroached government land to live there. **Table 3.9** shows the ownership status of the houses of the respondents.

Table 3.9: Ownership Status of the Houses

Sr. No.	Type of Ownership of House	Number	Percentage
1	Owner	53	88
2	Renter	4	7
3	Encroacher	3	5
Total		60	100

3.3.10 Housing Construction Pattern

A mixed housing pattern of the AHs was observed because they were living in the scattered areas of the city according to their affordability. Survey data indicate that the majority of the respondents were living in the pacca⁴ houses that are constructed with superior materials and

⁴Pacca structures are: RCC roof, stone walls with cement mortar, cement plastering & flooring

Semi-Pacca structures are: RCC roof, stone walls with cement mortar, without plastering & cement flooring and

Kacha structures are: CIG Sheet roofing, stone & wood walls with cement mortar, without plastering & cement flooring

workmanship while remaining were living in semi pacca and Katcha houses. **Table 3.10** shows the construction pattern of houses of AHs.

Table 3.10: Housing Construction Pattern

Sr. No.	Type of House	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Pacca	17	28
2	Semi Pacca	12	20
3	Katcha	7	12
4	Hut	24	40
Total		60	100

3.3.11 Civic Amenities

Social infrastructure and amenities are crucial to creating sustainable communities. This assessment sets household amenities like availability of electricity and modern appliances, nature of access to water, fuel for cooking, and type of sanitation facilities available as primary indicators for assessing standard of living.

The K-IV revised alignment mostly passes through the undeveloped areas where civic amenities are nominal. The respondents were asked about the basic amenities, they indicated that they have access to electricity, gas, water supply health care centers, educational institutions, shops and the nearest main roads to buy various durable goods.. Moreover, they expressed their concerns/complaints regarding poor condition of the sewerage system. **Table 3.11** depicts the situation of the available social amenities.

Table 3.11: Access to Social Amenities

Sr. No.	Social Amenities	Number of Respondents	Available (%)
1	Electricity	8	13
2	Natural gas	4	7
3	Water Supply	14	23
4	Telephone/Cell Phone	40	67
5	Sewerage/Drainage	5	8
6	Education	41	68
7	Health	15	25
8	Road	10	17
9	Public Transport	5	8
10	Solid Waste Management	7	12
11	Masjid	55	85

3.3.12 Source of Drinking Water

Access to safe drinking water supply is not only a basic need and a precondition for healthy life, but is also a basic human right. The quality of water is directly linked to the quality of health. Drinking water is not available in adequate quantity for human population as the groundwater in the area is brackish. There were different sources of the drinking water in the project area but the majority of the population was using piped water supply as a major source of potable water but they were not satisfied with the quality and quantity and quality of the water. Those who have no access to the water supply they have to purchase water from the

water suppliers through tanker. The different sources of domestic water are presented in **Table 3.12**.

Table 3.12: Sources of Drinking Water

Sr. No.	Source of Water	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Public Water Supply	5	8
2	Borehole (Hand Pumps/Electric Motor)	25	42
3	Tanker	30	50
Total		60	100

3.3.13 Mode of Transport

As far as means of transportation is concerned, the people normally their own private vehicles because public transport is not available in the most of the settlement that exists along the alignment while remaining respondents use public transport. **Table 3.13** describes mode of transport being used by the respondents.

Table 3.13: Mode of Transport

Sr. No.	Mode of Transport	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Personal	53	88
2	Public	03	05
3	Personal & Public (both)	04	07
Total		60	100

3.3.14 Awareness Regarding the Proposed Project

Active community participation in project planning and implementation may improve project design through the use of local knowledge; increase project acceptability; produce a more equitable distribution of benefits; promote local resource mobilization; and help ensure project sustainability. The survey findings revealed that a large number of respondents were those, who had prior knowledge of the Project. **Table 3.14** shows the status of prior knowledge of the local community about the project activities.

Table 3.14: Awareness about the Project

Sr. No.	Awareness of the Project	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	55	92
2	No	05	08
Total		60	100

4 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

4.1 OVERVIEW

Public consultation and information disclosure is an essential component of the environmental and social assessment process, recognized by development agencies and national governments alike. Incorporating the views, concerns and suggestions of project stakeholders and providing them sufficient opportunity to become part and parcel of the development process throughout the project life-cycle ensure sustainability of the project. These objectives are imbedded in the WB Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS-10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, which has guided the overall stakeholder engagement during the KWSSIP-2 preparation and also during the resettlement planning of the proposed project. In compliance with ESS10, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has also been prepared for the entire KWSSIP-2.

4.2 CONSULTATION OBJECTIVES

Effective stakeholder engagement enhances project beneficiaries' role from "participants" to "enabling agents" that proactively provide insights to project planning and implementation. The stakeholder consultation process for the proposed project has been designed to enhance the role of stakeholders and thereby contribute towards project success and sustainability.

The specific objectives of the stakeholder engagement exercise carried out for the K-IV project are listed below.

- Inform all stakeholders about the K-IV project, its context and objectives, salient design features and potential social and environmental consequences;
- Facilitate and encourage interaction with project's beneficiaries, including project-affected parties and other-interested parties to encourage project acceptance, sustainability and ownership;
- Adopt an inclusive, participatory and transparent approach towards stakeholder engagement that provides opportunities for engagement with relevant stakeholders of all backgrounds, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, income-class and ability;
- Take benefit from the local knowledge for enhancing strategic interventions for public space design and infrastructure improvement; and
- Identify specific community concerns and suggestions about proposed designs and develop solutions to ensure satisfactory results.

4.3 STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

The three categories of stakeholders as per the ESS10 are outlined below:

- **Affected Parties** – persons, groups and other entities within the Project Area of Influence (AOI)⁵ that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project,

⁵ This refers to the overall project area which may have direct or indirect impacts due to project activities in these locations.

and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures;

- **Other Interested Parties** – individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way; and
- **Vulnerable Groups** – persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project(s) as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status⁶, and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project.

Stakeholder identification and consultation were carried out as per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) of KWSSIP-2.

4.3.1 Primary Stakeholders – Project Affected Parties

. The RP focuses particularly on those directly affected, positively or adversely by the project activities. The project affected parties of the proposed project include the following:

- Beneficiaries of the project; and
- People as well as entities affected by environmental and social impacts such as livelihood loss, social and cultural issues, noise, dust and increased vehicular traffic.

Project-Affected parties include all those communities that are situated along the project routes. In the context of the K-IV project, these include several residential and commercial areas of low-income communities from mixed ethnic (Sindhi, Balochi, Pashto and Urdu) and religious backgrounds, pockets of selected minor and major commercial units including road-side vendors, eateries and restaurants. Social service providers (schools and health facilities), several local mosques are the other important religious/cultural structures along the routes.

4.3.2 Secondary Stakeholders - Other Interested Parties

There may be broader stakeholders who may be interested in the project because it indirectly affects their work or has some bearing on it. As elucidated in the ESS10, while these groups may not be directly affected by the project, they may have a role in the project preparation and implementation or have a broader concern including for, but not limited to, information dissemination, awareness raising, community mobilization, and feedback. Other Interested parties under this category may be identified but not limited to the following:

- Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA),
- Revenue Department;
- Karachi Water and Sewerage Cooperation;
- Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA);
- Sindh Wildlife Department;

⁶Vulnerable status may stem from an individual's or group's race, national, ethnic or social origin, color, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, property, age, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources.

- Livestock & Fisheries Department,
- Sindh Forest Department,
- Karachi Water and Sewerage Improvement Project (KWSSIP)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs);
- Academia and Subject Specialists (water sector, environmental and social sector, etc.);
- Press and Media.

The stakeholder engagement process includes conducting consultations with representatives of each of these groups and defining a strategy for continual engagement with each of them throughout the project life as relevant.

4.3.3 Disadvantaged / Vulnerable Individuals or Groups

It is particularly important to understand whether project impacts may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impact of a project. It would also be critical to ensure that awareness raising and stakeholder engagement with disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups be adapted to take into account particular sensitivities, concerns and cultural sensitivities of such individuals or groups and to ensure a full understanding of project activities and benefits. The vulnerability may stem from person's origin, gender, age, health condition, disability, literacy levels, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. religious and ethnic minorities or fringe groups), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, especially those living in remote, and insecure or inaccessible areas. Engagement with the vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the project-related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders. In this project, the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Elderly employees and citizens;
- Disabled employees and citizens;
- Minorities (ethnic, religious, women);
- Low-income households;
- Women/child headed households; and
- Transgender persons.

Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will be further confirmed and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate, during the CAP-RP implementation and then during the project implementation.

4.4 CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The project has utilized various methods of engagement as part of its continuous interaction with project stakeholders. For the engagement process to be effective and meaningful, a range of various techniques were applied that were specifically tailored to the identified stakeholder

groups. Community consultations, focus group discussions, and individual interviews were conducted to carry out the consultation process with the project stakeholders. For ascertaining the perceptions of different stakeholders about the project, consultations/ meetings were carried out with following two groups:

- Consultations with Primary Stakeholders - Project Affected Parties and Vulnerable / Disadvantage Groups;
- Consultations with Secondary Stakeholders - Other Interested Parties.

4.4.1 Consultations with Primary Stakeholders - Project Affected Parties

As described earlier, ESS10 refers to Identifying individuals, groups, and other parties that may be directly or indirectly affected by the project, positively or negatively. Affected Parties for the proposed project include local communities, community members and other parties that were subject to direct impacts from the proposed activities.

For the proposed project, the public consultations were arranged through Participatory Appraisal method. Participation mechanism and consultative process included: Information sharing, disseminating impacts of the project on social life and infrastructures of the people in the project area, benefits of the project and participation of stakeholders in the project related activities, where their feedback were ultimately being incorporated back into the project design to the extent deemed possible.

4.5 CONSULTATION FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

The feedback received from various categories of stakeholders is presented below.

4.5.1 Project Affected Parties - Primary Stakeholders

The comments, concerns, and suggestions received from stakeholders during the consultation process have been collated in this section. The comments solicited from stakeholders were helpful in the screening of the potential environmental and social aspects of the project. Consultations were conducted at different location along the project routes to record views of the PAPs related to the project implementation. A total of 19 consultations were carried out during the study by E&S team in which 109 community members participated. Additionally, detailed consultation was also conducted with Mr. Achar Khan Jakhro who is the main affected person in district Thatta (22 acres land is affected in Achar Khan Jakhro Goth) and his concerns were also recorded. (please see **Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**).

Table 4.1: Consultation Meetings

Sr. No.	Location	No. of Participants
1	Aachar Khan Jakhro Goth	6
2	Mr. Achar Khan Jakhro (Achar Khan Jakhro Goth)	4
3	Peero Jakhro Goth	7
4	Ishfaq Chakrani Goth	8
5	Dodo Salar Jokhio Goth	5
6	Dher Sharif Goth	10
7	Haji Khamiso Baloch	7
8	Haji Dildar Goth	2
9	Haji Jumo Goth	9
10	Miandad Goth	3
11	Essa Gabool	6
12	Dengo Jakhro Goth	2
13	Saleh Mohd Burfat Goth	5
14	Gul Mohd Brohi Goth	3
15	Mohammad Khan Bhand Goth	12
16	Mohd Ali Jokhio Goth	11
17	Lait Mohd Goth	2
18	Khair Mohd Goth	5
19	Taisar Town	2
Total		109

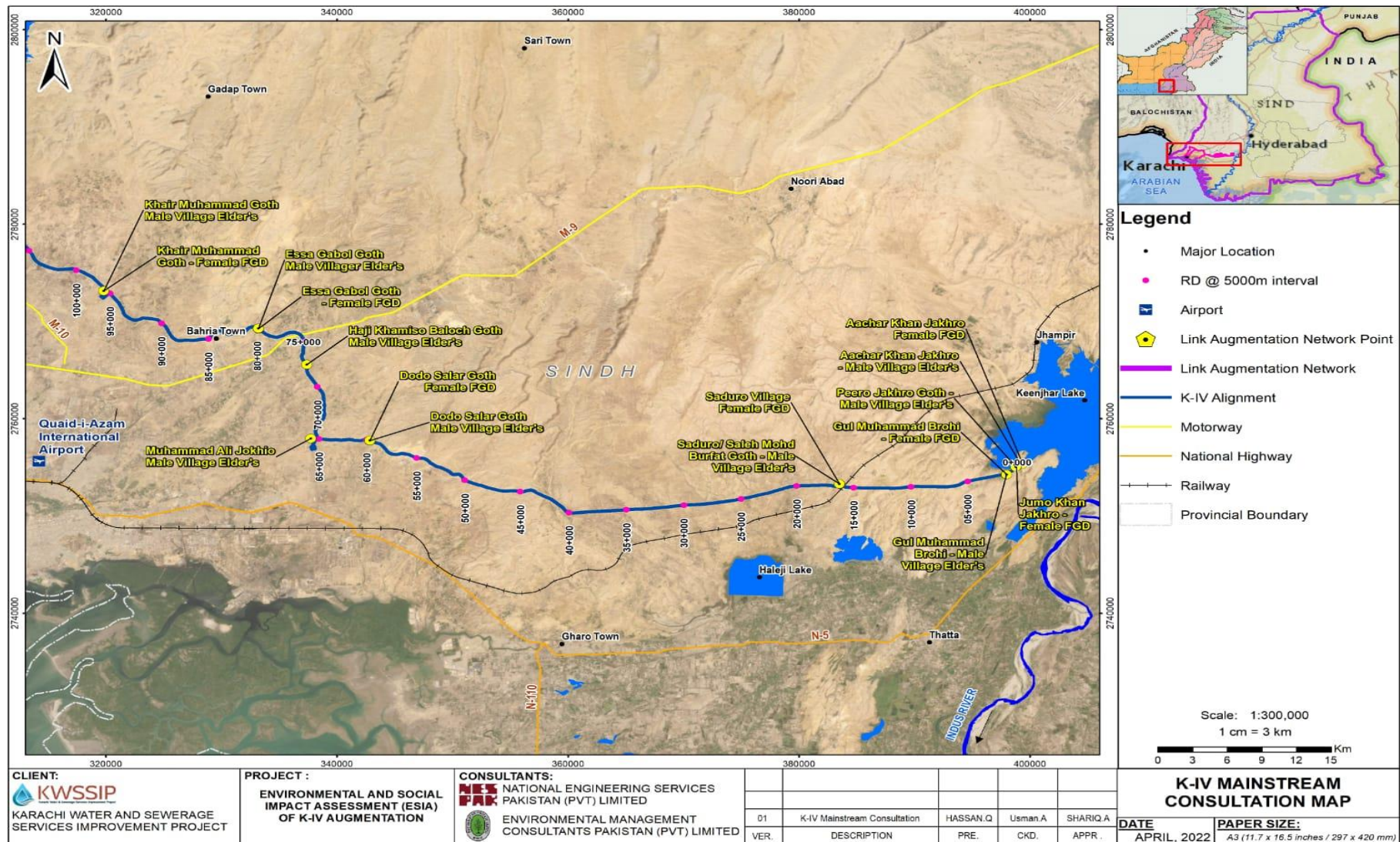


Figure 4.1: Location Map of Community Consultations

The main issues and concerns raised and their responses are shown in **Table 4.2** whereas the pictures are shown in **Photolog**.

Table 4.2: Summary of Concerns, Mitigations and Actions

Sr. No.	Concerns/suggestions by the Participants	Mitigation Proposed by the Participants	Action to be taken by the Project IA
1.	Most of the population of settlements in the areas doesn't have access to basic amenities or services such as electricity, piped water, sewerage, gas connections, roads, public transport, health and educational facilities.	Although, these social facilities are not in the scope of the proposed KWSSIP and K-IV project however it is suggested that these social facilities should be provided in the main settlement of the area	There is no such provision in the K-IV project. Concerns and suggestion noted
2.	One of the significantly PAP, informed that his major chunk of land is falling in the K-IV project. There are approximate 300 trees including Banana, Mangoes and Dates without compensation. He was not satisfied with the rates determined by the revenue department against the affected land.	He requested to arrange a meeting with concerned officials to resolve his issues regarding compensation of the land as well as affected assets.	The land compensation will be provided at replacement cost along with uprooted fruit and timber trees.
3.	Job and labor opportunities should be provided to local people.	The skilled and unskilled workforce should be hired from the local community. It will enhance the acceptability of the proposed project among local people.	The contractor will be bound to hire the skilled and unskilled workforce from the local community as a priority.
4.	Participants showed their concerns regarding the displacement of their commercial and residential structures falling in the ROW of the proposed Project.	They were of the view that proper compensation should be given to the PAPs for the re-establishment of their structures and livelihood.	All the PAPs will be given proper compensation for their land, lost structures, assets or livelihoods including resettlement and relocation assistance.
5.	Proper compensation rates for affected structures/assets.	Market-based rates should be given to the PAPs for their affected structures/assets. Being a marginalized community, additional financial support/assistance should be given to the PAPs, so they can shift their structures to the proper location.	Market based rates will be given for the affected structures/assets. Besides, additional financial assistance will be given in the shape of allowances according to the proposed Entitlement Matrix (EM).
6.	Due to the impact on commercial structures, different types of workers working at shops on daily	Proper compensation should be given to these respective workers so that they can earn their livelihood without any complications.	Allowances determined in the EM against employment loss will be given to these employees.

Sr. No.	Concerns/suggestions by the Participants	Mitigation Proposed by the Participants	Action to be taken by the Project IA
	wages will lose their livelihood.		
7.	Provision of adequate water to the households on daily basis.	Participants suggested/demanded a sufficient/adequate water supply for their households on daily basis through proper management of the water distribution system.	The KWSC will improve the water supply situation in Karachi.
8.	Already available poor road infrastructure will turn into the worst condition due to excavation.	After laying pipelines, the roads should be repaired/constructed in a proper way for the facilitation of the local community.	All roads and other infrastructure damaged by the construction activities will be repaired and restored.
9.	The project should proceed on the fast track.	Water scarcity is a very big issue for the resident of Karachi city. The Project should proceed on the fast track so that people become able to get adequate water supply for daily usage. The work regarding the laying of pipelines should continue day and night to complete the Project as soon as possible.	Appropriate steps will be taken to complete the project at the earliest. The construction activities may continue in shifts (day and night) to complete the Project.
10.	How the PAPs or community members can register/log a complaint regarding any issue related to the Project?	The proper mechanism should be developed for the PAPs and community members to log/register their complaints.	Proper/functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established for the convenience of the PAPs and community members so that they can file/register their complaints.
11.	During the construction period, the mobility of the local community especially of kids and females will be disturbed.	An alternate route should be provided to the local communities for convenience in mobility.	Alternate routes will be provided where needed before the commencement of the civil work.
12.	Disturbance of the amenities and public utilities.	Participants were of the view that due to the construction of the proposed project, several amenities and public utilities will be disturbed.	Amenities and public utilities will be restored after the completion of civil work.
13.	Due to construction activities as well as an influx of labor, movement of the citizens particularly females, residing in the local area will be restricted.	In order to tackle this situation, construction/laying work should be carried out within scheduled hours, so that after construction hours, the local community, particularly females can easily move into the area.	People will be made aware of complete construction activity plans so that they can move in the area freely and safely.
14.	Dust and noise will disturb the nearby residential and commercial structures.	All protective measures should be taken to protect the local community from noise and dust.	The contractor will be bound to take all protective and precautionary measures to protect the health and properties of the local people. Appropriate practices will be adopted in this regard. An Environmental and

Sr. No.	Concerns/suggestions by the Participants	Mitigation Proposed by the Participants	Action to be taken by the Project IA
			Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been carried out for this purpose.
15.	The process of the consultation should continue.	The continuation of the consultation process with the PAPs and local communities may help in reducing problems arising at the local level. This is an effective strategy for the smooth implementation of the project.	Consultation is an ongoing process that will be carried out with the PAPs and other stakeholders located along the alignment of the proposed project throughout the implementation period.

4.5.2 Other Interested Parties - Secondary Stakeholders

4.5.2.1 Consultations with Departments

The stakeholder consultations were conducted during November 2022, December 2022, and March 2023 by the study team with other interested parties. Details of department officials contacted are given in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3: List of Government and Non-Government Officials Consulted

Sr. No.	Designation	Department / NGO
1.	Senior Member	Board of Revenue GoS
2.	Ex-Assistant Commissioner Malir / K-IV Project – Land Acquisition Officer	Board of Revenue, GoS
3.	Project Director – K-IV Project	Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA)
4.	Project Director Land – K-IV Project	Karachi Water & Sewerage Cooperation
5.	Team Leader	Unified Consultants appointed by WAPDA (Techno, ILF, MMP)
6.	Director General	Sindh Environmental Protection Agency, GOS
7.	Chief Conservator of Forest, Sindh Mangroves and Rangelands	Sindh Forest Department, GOS
8.	Project Director “Restoration of Riverine, Inland, Mangroves, Dry land & Urban Ecosystems of Sindh Province”	
9.	Deputy Conservator	Sindh Wildlife Department, GOS
10.	Director Fisheries, Sindh Inland	Livestock & Fisheries Department, GOS
11.	Deputy Director Fisheries, Sindh Inland	
12.	Deputy Director Fisheries, Sindh Inland	
13.	Deputy Project Director	PIU-KWSSIP
14.	Social Development Specialist	PIU-KWSSIP
15.	Sr. Manger Conservation	WWF
16.	Head of Karachi Office	IUCN
17.	Coastal Habitats Expert	
18.	Section Officer	Land Utilization Department
19.	Joint Director	Urban Resource Center

A summary of the consultation with these officials along with the responses is given in **Table 4.4** whereas the pictures are shown in **Photolog**.

Table 4.4 Concern and Reponses of Consultations with Government and Non-Government Departments

Sr. No.	Department/ Organization	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Responses
1.	Revenue Department	<p>Through great efforts, the land along the entire length has been acquired for the project under the previous design of 1000 feet width. Now, under the revised design, 300 feet from the same land acquired is to be utilized.</p> <p>The changed portion of the alignment in Thatta is also being examined where the proper procedure as per LAA 1894 shall take place also.</p>	<p>The RoW is located within land owned by the GoS, where acquisition was done as per LAA 1894.</p> <p>Compensations have been calculated for all Affected Persons and distributed to many also. The persons who could not receive their compensation due to any reason, they are eligible to receive their pending compensation from concerned revenue departments.</p>
2.	KWSC	<p>The history of the project along with its importance was greatly highlighted by the officials of KWSC, who cite the project as the dire need of the city of Karachi.</p> <p>Officials highlighted how they had paid the Board of Revenue the required amount to acquire any and all lands, and essentially completed their part of the land acquisition process, where the disbursement was all that remained which would be taken up the Board of Revenue.</p>	<p>The Environmental and Social Assessment of the project must be conducted in proper detail to ensure that the impacts associated with this project are dealt with accordingly, and this important project comes to pass.</p>
3.	WAPDA	<p>Given the importance of the project, and the responsibilities of it now on the shoulders of the Federal Government, WAPDA officials stressed on the need for close coordination and working with the KWSC and Government of Sindh officials to ensure that they are able to timely execute the project.</p> <p>Furthermore,</p>	<p>Outlined how important it is that the interactions with the locals and Affected Persons are conducted in a sensitive manner as these people have been living with various expectations for numerous years since the announcement of the project.</p>
4.	Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)	<p>The project emanates from a site of both national importance (Wildlife Sanctuary) and international importance (Ramsar Site), Keenjhar lake. Various project components will be installed around the immediate boundary of the lake also, hence, extensive efforts must be maintained</p>	<p>Given the importance of the project, the Environmental and Social Assessment of the project must be conducted with great care and detail to ensure any and all impacts associated with the project are identified and addressed.</p>

5.	Urban Resource Center	The resettlement of the people should be done so in a proper manner. Furthermore, there is no proper distribution of water in the city. It should be ensured specially in the Katchi abadies	The project will help address the water shortage in the City.
6.	Sindh Wildlife Department	The department was of the view that Keenjhar lake should not be impacted due to abstraction of additional water, along with proper impacts addressed to migratory birds, and terrestrial ecology.	Impacts in this sense shall be considered and properly addressed in the assessment that will be conducted.
7.	Livestock & Fisheries Department	Due to the overall effects of climate change, there is no consistency in the availability of freshwater for fishing grounds. Furthermore, prevalent fish species such as Palla have gone extinct over time. The lack of alternative incomes for the fisherman community surrounding Keenjhar must be considered greatly when assessing impacts of the project.	Impacts in this sense shall be considered and properly addressed in the assessment that will be conducted.
8.	Sindh Forest Department	The Indus Delta comprises of Asia's largest arid mangrove forest which also enjoys the protected status by Sindh Forest Department (SFD). The Forest is dependent on the Indus fresh water as well as precipitation. Due to the number of dependents on the river water, even downstream of Keenjhar lake, is great, where the amount of water reaching these mangroves is almost negligible. Irrigation department only releases enough water during flood seasons.	Impacts in this sense shall be considered and properly addressed in the assessment that will be conducted.
9.	KWSSIP	For the K-IV Project to succeed, it is important that the water balance of Keenjhar lake before and after the operations of this project is considered. Furthermore, the need for the lining and rehabilitation of the KB Upper Feeder is also imperative for the project to succeed.	Impacts in this sense shall be considered and properly addressed in the assessment that will be conducted.
10.	WWF	WWF, due to having worked in the area extensively, highlighted the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small amounts of industrial wastewater are entering from Kotri Industrial Area into Keenjhar lake, where abstraction will increase concentration of pollutants. • Effects of siltation at the intake structure need to be accounted for. • Fishing impacts will be considerable as numerous livelihoods in the area are dependent. 	Impacts in this sense shall be considered and properly addressed in the assessment that will be conducted.

11.	IUCN	<p>The officials from IUCN, who have worked extensively in the area, highlighted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seawater intrusion is prevalent in the Delta and will be pronounced if further reduction in the flow towards downstream delta • Downstream flow of Indus results in formation of freshwater ponds that serve as biodiversity hotspots, that run the risk of ruin. • Impacts on fisheries and fish life should be greatly looked at. 	Impacts in this sense shall be considered and properly addressed in the assessment that will be conducted.
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or not they were satisfied with the current level of service delivery. Additionally, solutions to address the identified gaps were sought during the consultations. **Table 4.5** lists the FGDs carried out for the project.

Table 4.5: Field Survey and Consultations/ Focus Group Discussions

Sr. No.	Location	No. of Participants
1	Dher Sharif Goth	10
2	Haji Jumo Goth	9
3	Mohammad Khan Bhand Goth	12
4	Mohd Ali Jokhio Goth	11
Total		42

4.5.3 Summary of Concerns Raised by Participants

The major concerns raised during the consultations/focus group discussion were lack of social facilities, water and sanitation services; resettlement issues. The local communities facing water crisis as groundwater level dropped in the area over time due to persistent droughts, the dug wells and ponds have also turned dry. Livestock is also affected because of drinking saline water.

The concerns raised by male along with the respective response and measures are provided in **Table 4.6**.

Table 4.6: Concerns Raised and Suggested Mitigations

Sr. No.	Concerns/ Suggestions by the Participants	Measure Proposed	Mitigation
1	Demolishing of Religious structures	Demolishing of Religious structures should be avoided.	Effort will be made to avoid the religious structures. However, in case of un-avoidance, the compensation of all the structures will be provided to the community members to construct new structures.

Sr. No.	Concerns/ Suggestions by the Participants	Measure Proposed	Mitigation
2	Residential and commercial structures will be affected and people will face physical displacement.	Market base compensation should be provided against affected structures.	All compensation will be provided in this CAP document.
3	Local people will lose livelihood due to land acquisition and loss of crops.	Compensation of land and damages of crop should be provided.	In addition to the structures, compensation against private land to be acquired and crops damage will be covered in this CAP.

4.5.4 CONSULTATIONS WITH WOMEN

Keeping in view the important role of the female in the household as well as in the society, overall eleven consultations with women were conducted along the alignment of the proposed Project and to record views of the females and issues faced by them related to the project implementation. There were a total of 53 participants in these consultation sessions. The details of the locations with number of participants are provided in the **Table 4.7**.

Table 4.7: Locations and Number of Participants for Gender Consultations

Sr. No.	Village/settlement name	No. of Participants
1	Haji Achar Jakhro Goth	6
2	Jumo Khan Jakharo Goth	8
3	Gul Mohd Brohi Goth	7
4	Saleh Mohd Sadhro Goth	9
5	Ali Mohd Jokhio Goth	7
6	Dodo Salar Goth	8
7	Essa Gabool Goth	8
Total		53

Female members attended consultation sessions, revealed that they are not involved in decision making within their home and do not enjoy the same privileges as men do. At the time of the need of health care, they usually travel to district head-quarters for treatment as there are no proper health facilities in their villages and are not allowed to travel without their men. Only few families can afford gas cylinders while the rest are still dependent on wood for cooking and heating. The women face difficulty carrying wood over their heads and travelling long distances in the desert especially in the hot season. There is also a fear of snakebites while travelling through the desert area. Women shared some major concerns and suggestions:

The concerns/suggestions raised by the participants along with the responses are provided in **Table 4.8** whereas the photographs are shown in **Photolog**.

Table 4.8: Gender Concerns and Their Responses

Sr. No.	Concerns/Suggestions	Response
1	All PAPs should be compensated properly against their losses. Compensation should be paid as per market value.	This CAP will be prepared to address resettlement issues and compensation
2	Privacy issues were raised by local females during construction works due to outside labor in the project area.	These concerns have been addressed in the ESIA. The contractor will take all necessary measures to address these concerns.
3	There should be proper control over water supply distribution after the supply lines are laid.	Such issues will be addressed through the implementation of K-IV Project.
4	The construction activities will cause inconvenience to the mobility of the women	The contractor will ensure that construction works do not create disturbance for local people's access to the local route and their routine life activities.
5	In the Project area women are deprived of their rights and mostly are unaware about the basic rights recognized by the state and the society.	Workshop on "women rights" at village will be arranged to aware the population about women rights and stop to women humiliation.

4.6 PROPOSED CONSULTATIONS PROGRAM

The stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process and will continue throughout the CAP-resettlement and land aspect implementation, Project construction as well as operation and maintenance phases. The ongoing consultation process could be scheduled on need basis with the stakeholders including but not limited to the concerned government departments, local administration, the community representatives and affected persons from the proposed Project Area.

The overarching goal of consultations and community engagement is to support and facilitate the Project design and implementation, to reduce conflicts and Project opposition, and to increase Project's acceptability.

The community members will be consulted by the KWSSIP/KWSC and GoS and they will be encouraged to participate in Project activities during construction and operation phases. The consultations will be made in future to facilitate the community at the local level.

The consultations will be carried out during this CAP implementation, construction and operation phases of Project. Consultations will be undertaken in all the communities twice or more in a year, depending on the number of concerns raised under each consultation. Ongoing stakeholder engagement activities include:

- On-going community liaison during the implementation of this CAP and the proposed project;
- Formal and informal consultations with the communities including PAPs;
- Ongoing reporting on progress on the implementation of environmental and social management measures identified during this CAP implementation process and recording of comments on the effectiveness of these measures;
- Updating communities and other stakeholders about project activities and recording comments on these; and,
- Ongoing implementation of the grievance mechanism.

Efforts will be made to maximize the consultations during this CAP and Project implementation. The consultations will be carried out with the objectives to develop and maintain communication linkages between the PIUs and stakeholders, provide key Project information to the stakeholders, and to solicit their views on the Project and its potential or perceived impacts, and ensure that views and concerns of the stakeholders are incorporated during the implementation with the objectives of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits of the proposed Project. The framework for the future consultations is elaborated in **Table 4.9**.

Table 4.9: Proposed Consultations Framework

Description	Target Stakeholders	Timing	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness campaigns/ information sharing sessions to share this CAP with the communities and other stakeholders. Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities within project area, general public; and line departments/ agencies. 	At the start of this CAP implementation	PIU-KWSSIP / PIU-K-IV/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of GRM and Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities at/around project area 	Before the implementation of this CAP.	PIU-KWSSIP / PIU-K-IV/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the communities during this CAP implementation Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities at/around project area 	During this CAP implementation	PIU-KWSSIP / PIU-K-IV/ Supervision Consultants (SC) of K-IV
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance redressal Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU staff; consultants; relevant line departments; and communities. 	CAP and Project implementation Stage	PIU-KWSSIP / PIU-K-IV/ Supervision Consultants (SC) of K-IV
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal consultations and discussions. Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities at/around project area 	CAP and Project implementation Stage	PIU-KWSSIP / PIU-K-IV/ Supervision Consultants (SC) of K-IV and contractors of each package
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the communities during internal monitoring Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities at/around project area 	CAP implementation and Construction Stage	PIU-KWSSIP / PIU-K-IV/ Supervision Consultants (SC) of K-IV
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the Communities during the Independent Monitoring Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities at/around project area 	CAP implementation and Construction Stage	PIU-KWSSIP / PIU-K-IV/ Supervision Consultants (SC) of K-IV
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation workshops to review this CAP implementation, any outstanding issues and grievances, views and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities at/around project area; relevant line 	Six-monthly during this CAP implementation	PIU-KWSSIP / PIU-K-IV/ Supervision

Description	Target Stakeholders	Timing	Responsibility
concerns of communities; and actions needed to address them. • Location: site offices in project area.	department; relevant NGOs		Consultants (SC) of K-IV

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for this K-IV Project will provides further details of consultation plans for various stages of this project.

4.7 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PLAN

This CAP and Urdu translation of its executive summary will be disclosed at the KWSSIP, KWSC and WAPDA (K-IV) website. CAP will also be sent to WB and AIIB for disclosure at their websites. This CAP and Urdu translation of its executive summary will also be available at the PIU offices of KWSSIP and K-IV, any site offices established by KWSSIP and K-IV, and any other appropriate location as needed. A Resettlement Brochure will be prepared in Urdu covering the entitlement matrix and other key elements of this CAP and shared with the PAPs.

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

This Section outlines the policy and procedure for identifying, documenting, addressing, responding to project grievances and complaints that may be raised by the PAPs or community members. The Section describes the scope and procedural steps and specifies roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in addressing the grievances.

5.1 PRINCIPLES

A GRM is established to address any complaints or grievances arising during the implementation period of the projects. Any concerns or grievances will be addressed quickly and transparently, and without retribution to the PAPs or community members or complainant.

5.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the GRM are to:

- develop an organizational framework to address and resolve the grievances of individual(s) or community(s), fairly and equitably;
- provide enhanced level of satisfaction to the aggrieved;
- provide easy accessibility to the aggrieved/affected individual or community for immediate grievance redress;
- ensure that the targeted communities and individuals are treated fairly at all times;
- identify systemic flaws in the operational functions of the project and suggest corrective measures; and
- ensure sustainability of the project.

5.3 TYPE OF COMPLAINTS

The major complaints that may arise during the execution of the proposed project at site include but not limited to:

- Resettlement issues including loss of livelihood;
- Issues related to compensation of resettlement impacts;
- E&S issues (dust, noise, air pollution, social and cultural issues);
- Damage and blockage of public utilities;
- Traffic inconvenience; and
- Gender based violence (GBV) and harassment.

5.4 DISCLOSURE OF GRM

The GRM shall be disclosed at PIU-KWSSIP, KWSC head office, PIU-K-IV and concerned project engineers, SC offices, KWSSIP and K-IV website as well as at all project's packages sites.

5.5 STRUCTURE OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The project will establish a three-tier GRM comprising Community GRC, sub-project GRC; and PIU-GRC. These tiers are described below.

5.5.1 Community GRC or PAP Committees (PAPCs) (Tier-1)

The community-GRC will provide a platform for PAPs or community members to raise and discuss their concerns, resolve the E&S including resettlement issues at the community level and coordinate with project management to communicate these issues and concerns. Community-GRC will be established to maintain a close rapport and coordination with affected persons and community members throughout the project implementation. The social development specialist (SDS) of PIU of KWSSIP and K-IV with the assistance of SC of K-IV will facilitate the establishment of community-GRC that is representative of the ethno-cultural and gender diversity within the community. The community-GRC will comprise the following six members with one as the committee convener:

- Three female members (from the PAPs or community members); and
- Three male members (from PAPs or community members).

The project E&S and engineering staff will coordinate with community-GRC to review and resolve the issue or concern related to resettlement planning or implementation as well as environmental and social concerns preferably within five (05) working days from receipt of the grievance. Any complaints that cannot be resolved at community-GRC will be forwarded to the next tier.

5.5.2 Sub-Project GRC (Tier-2)

KWSSIP and K-IV will constitute a GRC headed by concerned Project Manager (PM)/head at each package site to resolve all grievances and complaints of the PAPs or community members received either directly or through the Tier-1. Sub-project GRC will comprise of the following members:

- Project Manager (PM)/Head, as head/convener of each project site GRC;
- Environment, SDS and Gender specialists of PIU of KWSSIP;
- Environment, SDS and Gender specialists of PIU of K-IV;
- E&S specialists of Supervision Consultant (SC) of K-IV
- Resident Engineer of supervision consultant of K-IV;
- A representative (E&S specialist) of contractor (if required); and
- A representative of local community.

Note: Representative from any other district government department may be called as and when required by the sub-project GRC. Environmental Specialists of PIU of KWSSIP and K-IV and SC of K-IV will join sub-project GRC meeting related to environmental issues only.

Sub-project GRC will meet once a month and when the need arises. The sub-project GRC will review grievances involving all E&S issues including resettlement issues that may arise due to project implementation. Sub-project GRC will perform the following functions:

- Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee and resolve them within ten (10) working days;

- Invite and hear aggrieved persons/parties to produce evidence of their claims and record their view point;
- Communicate its decisions and recommendations on all resolved issues to PIU and the aggrieved persons for smooth implementation;
- Forward the unresolved cases/ complaints to PIU-GRC within an appropriate time frame with reasons recorded and its recommendations;
- Develop an information dissemination system and acknowledge the aggrieved persons/parties about the development regarding their grievance;
- Maintain a complaint register accessible to the PAPs or community members with brief information about complaints and sub-project GRC decision with status report; and,
- Maintain complete record of all complaints received by the sub-project GRC with actions taken.

Any complaint that cannot be resolved by the sub-project GRC, will be forwarded to the next tier – the PIU-GRC.

5.5.3 PIU-GRC (Tier-3)

At the third tier, the PIU has already constituted a GRC (PIU-GRC). The PIU GRC will receive complaints either directly or through the Tier-2 GRC. The committee has the following composition:

- Project Director KWSSIP, (Chairman of PIU-GRC);
- Project Director K-IV, (Co-Chairman of PIU-GRC);
- SDS of KWSSIP and K-IV, Member
- Gender Specialist of KWSSIP and K-IV, Member;
- Concerned Project Manager – PIU of K-IV, Member;
- SDS of SC of K-IV, Member; and
- Representative of Civil Society.

Note: Representative from any other district government department may be called as and when required by the PIU-GRC. Environmental Specialists of PIU of KWSSIP, K-IV and SC of K-IV will join PIU-GRC meeting related to environmental issues only.

The PIU-GRC through authorized representative, will acknowledge the complainant about his/her complaint, scrutinize the record, investigate the remedies available and request the complainant to produce any record in favor of his/her claim. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record on the complaint, field visit will be conducted to collect additional information, if required. Once the investigations are completed, the PIU-GRC will give decision within twenty (20) working days of receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, he/she can go to the court of law, if he/she wishes so.

Organization of the GRCs is shown in **Figure 5.1**.

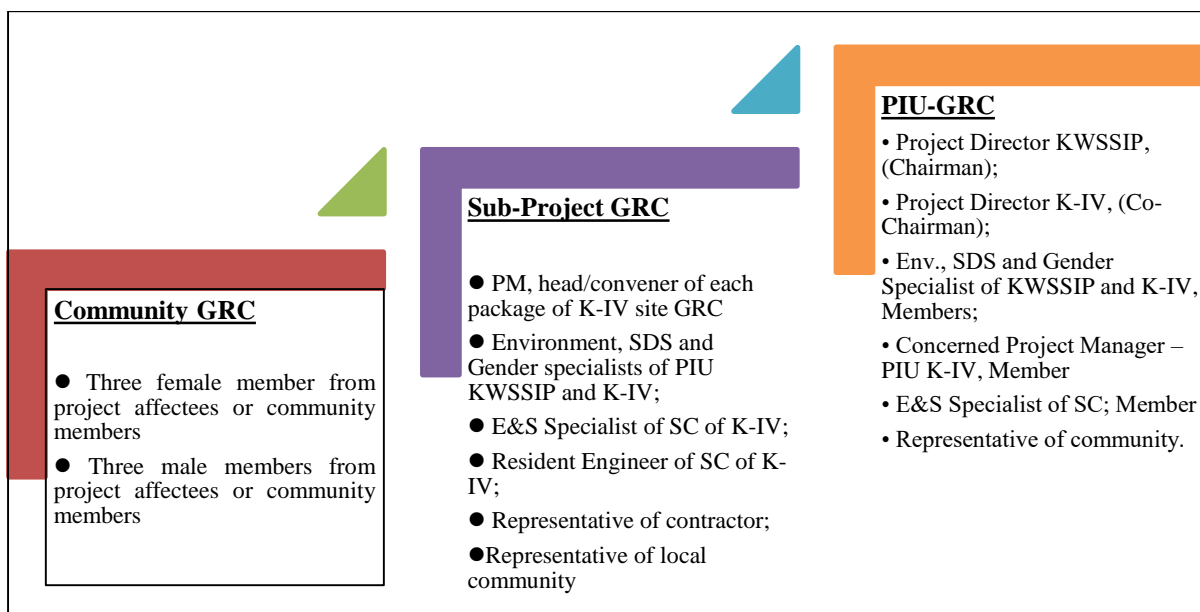


Figure 5-1: Organogram of GRC

Gender representation will be ensured by inducting a female member in all GRCs. The mechanism will ensure the access of PAPs or community members to a GRM that openly and transparently deals with the grievances and makes decision in consultation with all concerned that are consistent with the WB ESF requirements.

5.6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCEDURE/ MECHANISM

The intention of GRM is to resolve a complaint as quickly and at as low a level as possible to avoid a minor issue becoming a significant grievance. Irrespective of the stage of the process, a complainant has the option to pursue the grievance through the court as is his/her legal right in accordance with law.

The GRCs will work at site, sub-project and PIU levels. The E&S of PIUs and engineering staff of K-IV, in coordination with site staff will inform the PAPs and community members about the GRCs and its mechanism through consultations and by posting at prominent places. The complaints received through any media will be screened by type and category. These complaints will be registered in Community Complaints Register (CCR), where the name and address of complainant, date, description of complaint and action taken will be recorded. The following procedure will be used to redress the grievances:

- First, complaint resolution will be attempted to be addressed at community-GRC through the involvement of the field E&S/engineering staff. The community-GRC shall give decision within five working days of receipt of the complaint. If unsettled, grievance can be lodged to the sub-project GRC by the complainant or by the GRC
- Sub-project GRC will acknowledge the receipt within two working days of lodging of complaint. Initial review and consultation with the sub-project GRC will be conducted within five working days of receipt of complaint. If required, sub-project GRC will advise the E&S/engineering specialists to conduct field visits in consultation with the aggrieved persons/parties and local community and submit a fact-finding report. Preferably, the fact finding will be completed within eight working days from receipt of complaints. sub-project GRC shall give decision within 10 working days of receipt of the complaint. If unresolved, a grievance will be lodged to the (PIU-GRC) by the complainant or by the GRC.

- The PIU-GRC shall give decision within 20 working days of receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is still not satisfied, he/she can pursue further by submitting the case to the appropriate court of law.

All E&S issues will be dealt according to the above GRM procedures. The GRCs will hear and clarify with the complainant (if required so) about the E&S issue and shall conclude and communicate their recommendations for further implementation in due course of time. Complainant will be kept informed during the process and the GRC decision will be communicated to him/her accordingly. In case of any delay, the complainant will be informed on the progress and process about his/her grievance. The GRC proceedings will be documented step by step and all records will be maintained and summarized in the project progress and internal monitoring reports.

5.6.1 Lodging of Complaint

The complainant(s) can lodge their grievances through a number of ways/channels including online, mail, phone, WhatsApp, e-mail and complaint box. Moreover, PIU of KWSSIP has established an e-Portal for filing and tracking progress of the application online; the details are provided below.

- It is an electronic complaint lodging system (application) that will be accessible through a link on the PIU KWSSIP website;
- The focus of the e-portal is the quick complaint lodging for all types of primary stakeholders;
- Any project affectee or community member with internet access can lodge a complaint with option for anonymous complaints. Uploading of photos for better understanding of the problem will also be an option;
- Each complainant will get a unique Grievance Number to track their complaints through the e-portal;
- Each complaint will go through a quick resolution mechanism being managed by a dedicated team at the PIU. Each complainant will be contacted to ensure that his/her issue is resolved;
- The portal will differentiate between types of complaints for targeted decision-making and action on behalf of PIU; and
- The portal will allow a quick and easy method for monitoring of the entire complaint lodging and resolution mechanism.

6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This section describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identifies gaps between local laws and World Bank policy requirements.

6.1.1 Land Acquisition Act (1894)

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) with its successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose at federal and provincial levels through the right of exercise of eminent domain. The LAA has been variously interpreted by provincial governments, and some provinces have augmented the LAA by issuing provincial legislations.

Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation/ livelihood support. For those without title rights, there are no laws in Pakistan either at federal level or in the province of Sindh.

The salient features of the Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894 are given in the **Table 6.1** below.

Table 6.1 Salient Features of the LAA 1894

Key Sections	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The LAC has then to direct the land to be marked out, measured and planned.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all PAPs that the Govt. intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation that should to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of PAPs in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiry into measurements, value and claim and issue the final "award". Included is the land's marked area and valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 18	In case of PAP's dissatisfaction with the award who may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for decision. This does not affect the taking possession of the land.
Section 23	The award of compensation for the owners for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in view of compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates with determining compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition

Key Sections	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 31	The Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.

6.1.2 Land Acquisition (Sindh Amendment) Act 2009

In Sindh, the LAA 1894 was amended in 2010 and a notice was issued on 9th July 2010 after the amendment was approved and passed by the Provincial assembly. The LAA 1894 as a result of this amendment was called the “Land Acquisition (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2009. There were 4 major changes adopted which are listed as follows:

- The Land Acquisition Act 1894 was renamed “Land Acquisition (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2009;
- Section 16 of the LAA was amended by adding the following statement “Provided that the amount of compensation is to be paid to the owner of land or deposited in civil court in his name by the acquisition authority before taking over possession of land”;
- Market value of the land will be assessed on the date of the issuance of Section 6 instead of at the time of notification of Section 4. This is an important amendment as the compensation amounts assessed through this amendment will be much closer and realistic to the prevailing market rates at the time of declaration of award; and
- Section 28-A of the LAA 1894 dealing with the additional compensation was omitted through the amendments to the LAA 1894. The Section allowed the provision of an additional amount of 15% per annum on the compensation fixed from the time of issuance of Section 4 till the announcement of award.

6.1.3 Karachi Development Authority Order, 1957

The KDA Authority may enter into an agreement (Article 92: Power to purchase or lease by agreement) with any person for the acquisition from him by purchase, lease or exchange of any land which the Authority is authorized to acquire, or any interest in such land.” The DA Order further provides for negotiations prior to acquisition of land as articulated in Articles 92 and 93 above.

6.1.4 Sindh Katchi Abadis (SKA), Act 1987

Under the Sindh Katchi Abadi Act (SKAA) 1987, settlements can be declared as official katchi abadis and allows the right of urban squatters to rehabilitations. The SKAA envisages the regularization and provision of infrastructure to all squatter settlements on government land which were established before 23 March 1985. The SKAA was tasked to coordinate the process of awarding leases to the residents and to provide infrastructure and other basic services. It is a provincial wide agency that operates in other towns and cities as well as Karachi. The Act stipulates the transfer of government owned land to the urban squatters or allocates funds for cash assistance. The Act need to be updated and should include all de-facto land titleholders and ownership of the all existing settlements. Based on this SKKA 1987 the KWSSIP can provide rehabilitation compensation to encroachers or squatters affected by the project.

6.1.5 World Bank's ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

World Bank's ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when PAPs or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement will be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented. The objectives of ESS5 are:

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

ESS5 contains criteria on voluntary transactions, land donations, forced eviction and eminent domain; as well as a definition of replacement cost, including where inflation exists. It includes provisions to protect and support women, including documentation, training, access to credit and jobs.

This ESS 5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation: (a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law; (b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures; (c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project; (d)

Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date; (e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible; (f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas; (g) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and (h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

6.1.6 Reconciliation with WB’s ESS5

The main provisions affording reconciliation of the differences between LAA and World Bank’s ESS5 is depicted in the **Table: 6.2**

Table 6.2 Pakistan’s Law and World Bank’s ESF

◆ Compensation for lost assets regardless of rights to land on which they are sited;	According to Pakistan's law, PAPs identified for the projects is not eligible for any compensation	Compensation is provided for any privately-owned land lost due to the project's works
◆ Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure – WB ESS 10 establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that helps proponent (KWSSIP) identify stakeholders and maintain a constructive relationship with them.	Limited Stakeholder/Social engagement is focused in Environment Protection Acts at both provincial and federal levels.	In the light of ESS10, a Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the KWSSIP-2 which will be utilized for effective stakeholder / social engagement till the completion of project.
◆ Valuation of assets and land at the prevailing market rate;	The valuation is determined based on Pakistan's law, using the average of the last five years' prices recorded in the Registrar's Office	-
◆ Resettlement assistance to be offered to all PAPs, regardless of legal entitlement to the land they occupy;	PAPs identified for the projects is not eligible for any compensation	PAPs, regardless of their legal entitlement to the land they occupy, are provided assistance in relocation

		through a cash transportation allowance
◆ Provision of additional allowance for those who may suffer commercial losses	PAPs identified for the projects is not eligible for any compensation	Vulnerable PAPs are provided with additional allowances
◆ Establishment of a Grievance Redress Committee as part of any RP.	According to Pakistan's law, there is no requirement for a Gender and Resource Centre (GRC) for the project	-

6.1.7 Specific Provisions for Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals/Groups

One of the key ESS5 requirements on involuntary resettlement is to improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups who may experience adverse impacts disadvantageously from the project intervention because of their disadvantaged/vulnerable status. Typically, those below poverty line, the landless or those without a title to land, the elderly, female headed households, women, transgender and children, comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within project's affected population.

To identify vulnerable persons/households, the following vulnerability indicators have been established for the KWSSIP and the household's exhibit one or a combination of the conditions below will be termed as vulnerable:

- The poor with their income level equal to or below minimum wage officially announced by the Government of Sindh;
- The land less or those without legal or legalizable title with their livelihood dependent to acquired land; and
- The disabled, elderly and female headed households including women, transgender and children.

Vulnerable households with specific resettlement impacts on their livelihood will be identified during census and socio-economic survey of the project and will be indicated in the RAP. Such affected individuals/vulnerable groups will be consulted on measures to safeguard against impoverishment and accordingly livelihood and income restoration measures for rehabilitation and enhancement of their livelihood will be provided in the RAP and ensured during execution of the project.

6.1.8 Provisions for Women PAPs

Acquisition of household assets can impact women disproportionately due to their fragile socio- economic status and it could be difficult for them to re-establish their socio-economic

activities because of restricted mobility or illiteracy. Although the female household heads or the female having title of the acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar as to their male counterparts but they may need special attention because of lack of resources, educational qualifications, skills, and work experience. To safeguards women needs and interests, following measures will be considered during impact assessment, census of affected persons, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and preparation of the RAP for the project under the KWSSIP.

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

6.2 CHANGE OF PROJECT SCOPE OR IDENTIFICATION OF UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS

In case of change in scope of the project, or unanticipated impacts identified during the project implementation, which are not covered under the eligibility and entitlement provisions of CAP prepared for this specific project, additional eligibility and entitlement provisions will be determined in accordance with the resettlement requirements of the World Bank's ESS5 and the applicable legal framework of Pakistan. Accordingly, the CAP will be updated, and government-endorsed will be disclosed on the KWSSIP website.

The present CAP has been prepared in compliance with ESS5. The PAPs of the proposed project will face temporary loss of livelihood and they will be compensated following the principles and requirement of this Standard.

7 COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

7.1 PROJECT RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES

This section defines affected persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures in terms of an entitlement matrix; identify and document the PAPs who will be eligible for transitional livelihood support; specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups and other special groups; and outlines opportunities for PAPs to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

7.2 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY

PAPs are identified as persons whose land, structures/ assets and/or livelihood are directly affected by the project. The eligible PAPs for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the proposed project include:

- All land owner PAPs losing land or non-land assets i.e. crops and trees whether covered by legal title or traditional land rights.
- Non-titled occupants of land, such as squatters or encroachers.
- PAPs losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and leaseholders plus encroachers and squatters. Business owners PAPs, whether registered under national law or informal.
- Cultivators of crops or trees, irrespective of legal status of property relation to land.
- In the event of relocation, PAPs will receive transitional support to re-establish shelter and livelihoods.
- PAPs losing business, income/ livelihoods and employment of workers or a person or business suffering temporary effects, such as disturbance to business operations temporarily during construction; and
- Vulnerable affected persons identified through the social impact assessment.

7.3 COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY

Compensation and entitlements have been determined on the basis of the provisions of RF of KWSSIP and WB's ESF ESS5. **Table 7.1** provides an Entitlement Matrix for different types of losses assessed during the social impact assessment and census survey. It also covers the provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during subproject implementation. Compensation and other assistances will be paid to PAPs prior to the start of the construction activities in ROW and restriction to their business during the construction activities. In case the payment is delayed more than a year from the date of valuation, the values will be indexed annually before payment to PAPs.

7.4 COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

7.4.1 Land

Land impacts of titleholders will be compensated at replacement cost based on fair market value, in cash at current market rates as approved by BOR plus a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge and free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs and resettlement assistance provided over and above BOR approved land compensation in awards by the Land Acquisition Collector. Moreover, as the land has already been acquired for the laying of the pipelines by the IA by following the LAA 1894. Therefore, there was need to assess and describes the gaps in the compensation criteria with compare to provisions of the ESS5, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps. Hence, the consultations were conducted with the PAPs to bridge such gaps. In order to rationalize the gap between market price of land and BOR determined land rates, minimum 30 percent raise in land price was suggested by the local community to provide replacement based land cost.

Non-titled users of agricultural land without traditional rights/squatters losing informal use of agricultural land will be provided with an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in this CAP based on the Project situation and PAPs consultation.

Once the land acquisition process is initiated under LAA 1894 with the implementation of the section 4, impact assessment and census of PAPs will be completed to identify the categories of the PAPs. However, the entitlements in the RAP are proposed to mitigate un-anticipated impacts and compensate if any of the PAPs falling in said categories is identified during social impact assessment as well as during implementation of this CAP. Approximately 22 acres of private land in Thatta district will be acquired for the proposed Project under the revised alignment.

7.4.2 Crops

Cultivators of affected crops (title holder or non-titled) will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop at the current market rate proportionate to the size of the lost cropped area, based on the crop type and average yield. The parties to a share cropping arrangement (if any) will distribute this compensation between the landowner and the tenant according to the legally stipulated or the traditionally or informally agreed share. Approximately, 162.88 acres of cropped area was identified in the revised alignment. The compensation has been provided for two crops to the affected persons.

7.4.3 Structures (Residential/Commercial and Other)

For the full loss of a residential, commercial, public and community structure, the owners including non-titled land users, will be provided cash compensation at replacement cost for structure, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, and for self-relocation. For the partial loss structure (considering of

functional/economic viability of remaining or un-affected part of the structure), the owners, including non-titled land users, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure and for the repair of the remaining structure compensation at the market rate for materials, labor, and transportation cost etc. All PAPs facing structure loss (full or partial) will have the right to salvage materials of the lost structures. The project will impact 80 (31 commercials, 40 residential, 6 religious and 3 publics).

Community structures and public utilities, including mosque and community owned structures will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to ensure their level of provision, at a minimum, to the pre-project situation.

7.4.4 Livelihood/Businesses Loss

Overall 55 (31 AHs business operators and 24 employees) facing temporary and permanent impact on livelihood due to the construction activities will be paid a livelihood allowance against loss of livelihood for three (03) months based on tax record, or in its absence, equal to the minimum wage rate fixed by the Government of Sindh in the financial budget for the year 2022-23 and as agreed during the consultation meetings with the PAPs.

7.4.5 Transport Allowance

Transport allowance will be given to the 71 AHs (40 essential, 31 commercials a structures) who will be relocated due to loss of business structures/assets, these will be entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property (furniture, shops items, personal belongings, machinery, tools etc.) and of setting up at the new location at the current market rate for labour, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs. A lump sum amount of compensation (covering all items discussed) will be provided to the entitled AHs. The transportation allowances for lost residential structure will be PKR 15,000 and for commercial structures PKR 10,000. In total one fifty-four (54) AHs facing significant loss to their commercial assets/structures and income will be entitled for transportation allowance in addition to other entitlements.

7.4.6 Transitional Allowance

The displaced persons facing interruption in livelihood earning during period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential structure will be entitled for transitional support in lieu of severe impact up to a period of 03 months. Such transitional support/allowance of PKR 75,000 will be provided as lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 2022-23, i.e. PKR 25,000. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or residential structure PAPs. As per impact assessment, 40 of residential structure will be severely impacted in this project.

7.4.7 Severity Allowance

The AHs losing 10% or more of productive assets (commercial, residential or productive arable land) are entitled for severe impact allowance to offset accrued income losses due to loss of productive assets. All said PAPs, are entitled for severe impact allowance in addition

to entitled compensation for lost commercial and residential assets and other entitlement for relocation, rehabilitation and business loss. Due to unavailability of tax record or comparable rates of registered business to determine lost income, the officially designated minimum wage rate for the year 2022-23 is adopted as basis for calculating the severe impact allowance for eight-nine (89) AHs (31 commercial, 40 residential assets owners and 18 crop affectees) under this CAP. The officially designated minimum wage rate of Sindh province for year 2022-23 is PKR 25,000 /month and on the basis of that severe impact allowance for 03 month lost income is calculated as (PKR 25,000 x 03= PKR 75,000/).

7.4.8 Employment Loss

Workers and employees (24 AHs) will be compensated for lost wages during the period of business interruption, up to a maximum of three (03) months based on tax record, or in its absence, equal to the minimum wage rate fixed by the Government of Sindh in the financial budget for the year 2022-23 and as agreed during the consultation meetings with the AHs.

7.4.9 Special Provisions for Vulnerable AHs

All vulnerable AHs including those households with income below the poverty line, female-headed households, and physically disabled persons are entitled to the subsistence allowance for three months computed on the basis of the officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures as defined in the CAP based on income analysis and consultations with AHs to ensure the living standard of the AHs is maintained. During social impact assessment and census survey, 37 vulnerable AHs were identified. All of the 37 vulnerable AHs were identified based on their poor economic condition. These AHs will be eligible for the vulnerability allowance.

7.5 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Based on the above discussed eligibility criteria and compensation entitlements and keeping in view the nature of losses and implementation issues of the proposed project, an Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared as provided in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or • Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) either through negotiated settlement between the EA and the land owners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge (CLAS) from publication date of section-4 to the date of compensation. • If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the PAPs to restore affected livelihoods. •
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years' maximum. • Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper / tenant (titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture labourers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agricultural labourers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroacher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land loss • Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RAPs based on project specific situation and PAP consultation.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable • If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the PAPs to restore affected livelihoods. •
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/ lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with PAPs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land loss • Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3- 6 months' livelihood based on minimum wage rate, or as assessed based on income analysis. <p>Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.</p>
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; • Restoration of land to original state; and • Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) • Restoration of land to original state; and • Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from lost structure • For vulnerable households, provide legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard. • Any improvements made to a structure by a lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable through apportionment between owner and the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. • Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<p>The PAP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of fully titled and registered replacement structures at relocation site (if any) comparably of equal size and value as that of lost one including payment of all transaction costs, fees and taxes applicable under law. <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. • In any case, PAP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; • Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/ tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The PAP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) or relocation of the structure by the Project.
	Stalls, kiosks, cabins	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age).
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments. Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with PAPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. Trees	Affected crops/Trees	Land owner/ Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus, cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All PAPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will provide logistic support to all eligible PAPs in relocation of affected structures whether project based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the PAPs. If project based relocation, PAPs will be provided with access to civic amenities including electricity, water supply and

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			sewage as well as school and health center (if applicable).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe Impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land Significant loss of commercial structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All landowners'/ land user DPs with land-based livelihood. All PAPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed on the basis of prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the PAP and project team, to assist the PAPs in renting house or commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case to case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All PAPs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the PAPs: Partial loss of arable land: PAPs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs, such as

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>land levelling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing PAPs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the PAPs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<p>For the loss livelihoods, the compensation for 03 months calculated on actual basis on production of Income Tax payment record or in absence of such documents equal to 03 months' minimum wage rate of PKR 25,000 announced by the Government of Sindh in the budget for the financial year 2022-23 i.e., PKR 25,000 per month as provided in the Resettlement Framework of the Project and agreed during the consultation meetings with the PAPs based on officially designated minimum wage rate.</p>
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate And • Provision of project based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish PAP in alternative income generation activity
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. Or • Provision of project based employment or re- training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish PAP in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable PAPs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable PAPs including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section, 1 to 7 the vulnerable PAPs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures to be defined in the CAP based on income analysis and consultations with PAPs. Preference for provision of project based employment.

7.6 BASIS FOR RESETTLEMENT COSTS

For compensating the affected structures of different types and dimensions, the updated construction rates have been collected from the markets in the Project area. The rates applicable for new construction of similar types of structures have been used to calculate compensation on replacement cost basis for all affected structures. The depreciation for age will not be deducted and the salvage will be allowed to the PAPs as per entitlement provisions explained in EM. The Price Assessment Committee (PAC) announced land rates will be updated in the document once received from the revenue department. The Detail of unit rates has been provided in **Table 8.1** below.

Table 7.2: Unit Rates of Non-Land Assets

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (PKR)
1	Land	Acres	700,000
1.1	Structures		
1.2	Pacca Construction	Ft. ²	2,200
1.3	Semi Pacca	Ft. ²	1,700
1.4	Katcha	Ft. ²	1,100
1.5	Hutt	Ft. ²	150
1.5	Boundary Wall	Rft	200
1.5	Boundary Wall Semi Pacca	Rft	150
1.6	Boundary Wall Katcha	Rft	100
Based on current Market Rates & land rates will be updated of PAC			

8 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

This Section provides the total resettlement budget for the proposed project, estimated based upon the entitlement matrix and resettlement impacts discussed in the earlier sections of this CAP.

8.1 ADDITIONAL COST FOR ALREADY ACQUIRED LAND

The additional cost for land that has already been acquired was determined with the consultation of the local community and the local real estate agents by keeping in view the market rates of that time. It was assessed that BOR determined land rates were at minimum 30 percent lower side with compare to the market rates. Hence minimum 30 percent additional cost has been secured to bridge this gap and to provide the compensation at replacement cost to the PAPs for their affected land. The total value of the additional land will be PKR. 1,125,000,000 (PKR. 1,125 Million).

**

8.2 COMPENSATION OF PRIVATE LAND

The project will impact 22 acres of private land in Thatta District will be acquired for the proposed Project. The price of the land has been evaluated on the current market rates collected from the field with consultations of the local communities and the Revenue Department. The total value of land required for the Project comes out PKR 17,710,000.

8.3 COMPENSATION OF CROPS

Existing ROW of the revised alignment has been encroached at different locations for cultivation purpose and agricultural activities According to the findings, 162.88 acres of standing crops of different types will be under impact due to proposed Project. Due to loss of crops income of the frames will be affected. The amount of crop compensation was calculated PKR 32, 576,000.

8.4 COMPENSATION OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

Total compensation cost against affected residential structures of 40 AHs of the project is estimated as PKR. 30,560,350.

8.5 COMPENSATION OF COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

Total estimated replacement cost of affected commercial (permanent/temporary) structures and assets is PKR. 375,223,200, that will be paid to 31 AHs.

8.6 COMPENSATION OF RELIGIOUS/ COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

The project impacts are envisioned on five (5) religious and community structures in the ROW. The compensation for the affected structures will be PKR. 1,490,400.

8.7 TRANSITIONAL ALLOWANCE

The residential displaced persons have to face interruption in their routine life and a period is required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential structure will be entitled for transitional support in lieu of severe impact up to a period of 3 months. The total transition allowance for 40 AHs has been computed as PKR. 3,000,000.

8.8 SEVERITY ALLOWANCE

The AHs losing 10% or more of productive assets (commercial, residential structure or productive arable land) are entitled for severe impact allowance to offset accrued income losses due to loss of productive assets. The total amount for 89 AHs is given in the budget as PKR. 6,675,000.

8.9 LIVELIHOOD DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE

The EM describes the income restoration and rehabilitation assistance to be paid to a total of 32 AHs. Each AH will be entitled for a one-time compensation of PKR 75,000. The total amount of the income restoration and rehabilitation assistance has been estimated to be PKR 4,125,000.

8.10 VULNERABILITY ALLOWANCE

A total of 37 AHs have been identified as being vulnerable, based upon their income being below the poverty line. As described in EM, an additional one-time assistance of PKR 75,000 will be provided to each vulnerable AH, in addition to the livelihood/income disturbance allowance. The total amount of vulnerability assistance to be paid to AHs has been estimated to be PKR 2,775,000.

8.11 CAP MONITORING & EVALUATION COST

Monitoring and evaluation of this CAP implementation process will be required through organizing internal and external monitoring arrangements. For this purpose, a sum of PKR. 80,223,808 equivalent to 5 percent of the total compensation cost has been allocated.

8.12 CAP ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT COST

The CAP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of the existing departmental expenditure. However, an amount of PKR 160,447,615 has nonetheless been allocated for administration and other related support during this CAP implementation which equivalent to 10% of the total compensation cost.

8.13 CONTINGENCIES

A 20% contingency has been added to adjust any cost escalation during CAP and project implementation. An amount of PKR 320,895,230 has been estimated for this purpose and added to the overall resettlement budget for the proposed project.

8.14 TOTAL CAP RESETTLEMENT AND LAND ASPECT BUDGET

Based upon the estimates under various heads discussed in subsections above, the total resettlement cost of the proposed project has been estimated to be PKR, **2,166,042,803** as given in **Table 8.1**.

Table 8.1: CAP Resettlement and Land Aspect Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)
A	Land Acquisition					
	Additional Cost for Already Acquired Land	Acre	1073.42	30% additional to BOR determined land cost	1,125,000,000	1125
	Private Land	Acre	22	700,000	15,400,000	15.4
	15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge		22		2,310,000	2.31
	Total	Acre	22		1,142,710,000	1142.71
B	Crops					
	Wheat And Vegetable (Two Seasons)	Acre	162.88	200,000	32,576,000	32.58
	Sub Total				32,576,000	32.58
C	Fixtures					
	Tube wells	No.	2	500,000	1,000,000	1.0
	Hand Pump	No.	2	20,000	40,000	0.04
	Sub Total (C)				1,040,000	1.04
D	Residential Structures					
	Covered Area (Pacca)	Sq.ft	11,163	2,200	24,558,600	24.56

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)
	Covered Area (Semi-Pacca)	Sq.ft	2,126	1,700	3,614,200	3.61
	Covered Area (Katcha)	Sq.ft	388	1,100	426,800	0.43
	Hutt (Straw)	Sq.ft	7,971	150	1,195,650	1.20
	Boundary Wall, Foundation Platform, etc. (Pacca)	R.ft	489	200	97,800	0.10
	Boundary Wall Foundation Platform, etc. (Katcha)	No.	210	150	31,500	0.03
	Demolished Structures (Pacca)	R.ft	289	2,200	635,800	0.64
	Sub Total (D)				30,560,350	30.56
	Commercial Structures					
E	Shops, Eatery Places, Offices, etc. (Pacca)	Sq.ft	147,820	2,200	325,204,000	325.2
	Shops, Eatery Places, Offices, etc. (Semi Pacca)	Sq.ft	20500	1,700	34,850,000	34.85
	Shops, Eatery Places, Offices, etc. (Katcha)	Sq.ft	468	1,100	514,800	0.51

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)
	Shops, Eatery Places, Offices, etc. (straw)	Sq.ft	136	150	20,400	0.02
	Boundary Wall Foundation Platform, (Pacca) etc	R.ft	53,091	200	10,618,200	10.62
	Demolished Structures (Straw)	Sq.ft	26,772	150	4,015,800	4.02
	Sub Total (E)				375,223,200	375.2
	Community/Religious Structures					
F	Mosque Covered area (Pacca)	Sq.ft	657	2,200	1,445,400	1.45
	Prayer Place)	Sq.ft	225	200	45,000	0.05
	Sub Total (F)				1,490,400	1.49
	Public Structures					
G	Shed Katcha	Sq.ft	1,524	2,200	3,352,800	3.35
	Shed Katcha	R.ft	192	200	38,400	0.04
	Sub Total (G)				3,391,200	3.39
	Resettlement Allowances					
	Transport					
H	Loss of Permanent Residential Structures	Nos	40	15,000	600,000	0.6

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Amount (PKR)	Amount in Million (PKR)
	Loss of Permanent Business Structures	Nos	31	10,000	310,000	0.31
	Severity Allowance	Nos	89	75,000	6,675,000	6.68
	Transitional Support	Nos	40	75,000	3,000,000	3.0
Livelihood Disturbance Allowance						
	Commercial	Nos	31	75,000	2,325,000	2.33
	Employees	Nos	24	75,000	1,800,000	1.8
Vulnerability Allowance						
	Vulnerable Allowance	Nos	37	75,000	2,775,000	2.78
Sub Total (H)					17,485,000	17.49
I	Sub Total (A to H)				1,604,476,150	1604.48
Other Costs						
J	RAP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	5 % of (I)			80,223,808	80.22
	Administration Cost	10 % of (I)			160,447,615	160.45
	Contingencies	20% of (1)			320,895,230	320.90
	Sub-total (J)					561,566,653
K	Grand Total (I+J)				2,166,042,803	2166.04

8.15 RESETTLEMENT FUNDING/FINANCING PLAN

The KWSC and PD of KWSSIP will be responsible for ensuring the prompt provision and efficient flow of the funds for CAP implementation. The PD will ensure that compensation is adequately funded and carried out in accordance with applicable rules and the present CAP agreed by the AHs.

The budget for resettlement will be updated following the demarcation of the actual alignment based on the design as well as prevailing valuation of livelihoods to ensure that adequate funds for resettlement are allocated during project implementation.

9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This Chapter describes the institutional arrangements and roles and responsibilities of various entities involved in implementing this CAP.

9.1 INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following entities are involved in the implementation of this CAP:

- KWSC
- Project Implementation Units (PIUs), KWSSIP and K-IV
- E&S Management Cell (ESMC)
- Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)
- Supervision Consultants (SC) of K-IV
- Contractors of each Package
- Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA)
- PAPs Committees (PAPCs).
-

The roles and responsibilities of the above entities for CAP implementation are described below.

9.2 KARACHI WATER AND SEWERAGE COOPERATION

KWSC is the Implementing Agency (IA) and has the overall responsibility for the implementation of this CAP through PIUs of KWSSIP and K-IV as well as environmental and social management of the project. KWSC is an autonomous body with the MD as its Executive Head. KWSC is governed by its Board constituted as per provision of the KWSB Act, 1996. KWSC will be mainly responsible for the project execution and delivery of safeguards management in a manner and national legal framework.

9.3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNITS (PIUS)

The PIUs which have already been established for the implementation of the investment program under the Project. The PIUs, headed by the PDs, will be responsible for general execution of the project and streamline the E&S related tasks of different subprojects. The PIUs will ensure compliance with the national as well as WB E&S requirements including preparation and implementation of this CAP.

The PD KWSSIP carrying full administrative and financial authority will be the lead person for implementing the E&S instruments for all subprojects and for maintaining regular contact with local communities and authorities. The PIUs will collect information and progress on E&S compliance including this CAP through E&S Management Cell (ESMC) within the PIU of KWSSIP and K-IV, which will be tasked with day-to-day project related activities.

For the purpose of this Project, the PIUs has already been established with a view to serve as a nodal point to provide technical backstopping with regards to E&S management for all packages and has the overall responsibility for planning, implementation and supervision of E&S functions including this CAP.

PIUs will ensure quality of E&S documents prepared by the SC of K-IV. The role of PIUs will include but will not be limited to the following activities:

- Coordinate with the provincial government, Planning & Development Department, Board of Revenue and other line departments as relevant;
- Maintain an oversight on the supervisory consultants during impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys and consultations with PAPs during for CAP preparation. This is to ensure consistency of approach and avoid variation in information obtained and given and to address issues immediately as they arise on site;
- Ensure that the CAP preparation consultants conform to ESS5 provisions and that the impacts are accurately assessed and linked to the respective PAPs;
- Coordinate with supervisory consultants, relevant line departments and units in KWSC to streamline resettlement planning activities;
- PIUs ensure timely disclosure of approved CAP on KWSC, KWSSIP and K-IV website, and translate the Summary of CAP in local language for disclosure to PAPs;
- Review of CAP implementation progress and ensure timely preparation of quality monitoring reports. The monitoring reports will be internally reviewed to ensure that quality final reports Ensure timely disclosure of approved CAP and monitoring reports on the KWSC, KWSSIP and K-IV project's website; and
- Ensure timely disclosure of project related information to the PAPs, which may include information on project alignment, design and required ROW.

9.4 E&S MANAGEMENT CELL (ESMC)

A dedicated ESMC has been established in PIU of KWSSIP and needs to be established in PIU of K-IV for planning, implementation and monitoring of E&S issues related to packages. The ESMC will ensure timely preparation and quality of E&S documents prepared by the consultants and will endorse all E&S related documents to WB for review, clearance and disclosure. The ESMC will also engage two social mobilizers (male and female) to liaise with communities. The team will be responsible for grievance redress and organizing training programs on social management aspects and the successful implementation of this CAP.

The role and responsibilities of the ESMC will be as follows.

- Carry out E&S screening of subprojects;
- Maintain records of all E&S proposals and screening decisions;
- Ensure that the supervisory consultants carry out their work consistently particularly for E&S mainstreaming in terms of process and outputs;
- Provide general oversight of the project activities to ensure compliance with this CAP (and other E&S instruments);
- Function as grievance redress office on E&S matters/concerns raised by the PAPs during CAP preparation and implementation or the complaints forwarded by the project GRC or by the PAPs unsatisfied with decision of the project GRC. The

complaints will be registered and acknowledged to PAPs and addressed after investigating the facts and hearing the complainants;

- Facilitate information dissemination and consultation with PAPs including men, women and vulnerable groups in subproject areas on all matters affecting PAPs to ensure compliance with the requirements of this CAP and WB's ESF/ESS5;
- Ensure mobilization and facilitation of the PAPs in processing their compensation claims and receive compensation and coordinate with and support the local government department and PD throughout compensation disbursement process in office and field during preparation of claims and issuance of compensation vouchers against livelihood disturbance and compensation cheque for entitled rehabilitation allowances and income restoration measures under this CAP provisions;
- Prepare sector-specific checklists, guidelines, reporting formats, and reports;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the E&S plans or studies;
- Develop, organize, and deliver E&S training programs and workshops to agencies/entities implementing the Project, local governments or affected stakeholders;
- Prepare a bi-annual Implementation Report on the progress and status of the implementation of the E&S instruments;
- Conduct or supervise E&S compliance reviews of each subproject.
- Prepare E&S progress and performance reports with support from SC;
- Recruit E&S training personnel or agencies; and
- Keep this CAP (and other E&S instruments) updated, based on the project's operational experience.

9.5 SUPERVISORY CONSULTANTS

PIU will engage Supervisory Consultants (SC) for supervising the construction contractors and supervision of the construction activities of the K-IV. Their responsibilities will also include reviewing, planning and implementation of E&S documents including this CAP. Supervisory consultant will be responsible for ensuring implementation of all aspects of this CAP including consultations, preparation of compensation vouchers, payment of compensations, and maintaining complete record of the entire CAP implementation process. SC will assist PIUs (KWSSIP and K-IV) in implementation of this CAP and will carry out internal monitoring of CAP implementation. The social team of the SC will perform the following activities:

- Coordination with the PAPs for submission of compensation claims;
- Preparation and processing of compensation claims as per CAP provisions;
- Stakeholder consultations and information dissemination on project implementation and compensation delivery;
- Monitoring of day-to-day CAP implementation, identifications of implementation lags and issues, suggest corrective measure to update implementation plan for overcoming the lagging components in CAP implementation; and
- Preparation of CAP implementation progress (monthly) reports for review of PIUs as well as periodic internal monitoring reports to be shared with WB for review and concurrence.

9.6 CONTRACTOR

The contractors employed to undertake construction works for each package will also have a role to play in the implementation of the subprojects with regard to E&S aspects. The contractor's role will include the following:

- Develop a work plan based on the E&S requirements;
- Submit the E&S plan of work and schedule to the PIU of K-IV and KWSSIP, KWSC;
- Conduct trainings and create awareness for all personnel and community on relevant E&S measures including resettlement issues; and
- Submit implementation reports on E&S aspects to the PIUs.

9.7 INDEPENDENT MONITORING AGENCY (IMA)

The regular monitoring of project will be key to its successful execution. An agency will be engage for the external monitoring and evaluation of the entire project. The firm will have the environment, social, resettlement and gender experts as well. The IMA will review the implementation progress throughout the E&S implementation including this CAP and evaluate the level of achievement of CAP objectives, identify gaps, if any, and propose remedial measures for implementation. The IMA will be responsible for:

- Monitoring of the physical progress;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the project impacts;
- Review and monitoring of the environmental and social aspects including resettlement issues of the project; and
- Provision of guidance to the management in early identification and resolution of the E&S issues.

9.8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEES

The GRCs have already been described in Section 5 of this CAP.

10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 GENERAL

Implementation of this CAP consists of compensation to be paid to the PAPs for livelihood/business disturbance and restoration of livelihood. The implementation of the CAP will be adjusted and scheduled according to the overall project implementation. All activities related to the restriction on access to businesses are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to restriction on access to business, displacement, and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring, and grievance redress will be undertaken throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for the subproject will only be awarded and ROW handed over for construction work after all compensation have been paid for the project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

10.2 CAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

An implementation schedule including various sub-tasks and timelines matching with the civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table 10.1**. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly, the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Table 10.1: Implementation Schedule

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Date of Task Completion
1	Approval of CAP-RP Document	PIU and World Bank	1st Quarter of 2023
2	Urdu Translation of CAP-RP	SSMC-PIUs	Within two weeks of approval
3	Notification of GRC (Site Level)	PIUs and KWSC	Within four weeks of approval
4	Notification of PIU-GRC	PIUs and KWSC	Already done
5	Notices to PAPs regarding their claims	PIUs and KWSC	Within six weeks of approval
6	Notices to PAPs to receive Business/livelihood allowance	PIUs and KWSC	Within eight weeks of approval
7	Payment of compensation and allowance to the PAPs	PIUs and KWSC	Within 12 weeks of approval
8	Hire and Mobilize IMA	PIUs and KWSC	Within four weeks of WB approval
9	Submit Monitoring Report by IMA	IMA	Within 14 weeks of WB approval
10	WB's Approval of IMA Compliance Report	WB	Within 18 weeks of WB approval
11	Disclosure of CAP Implantation	PIUs and KWSC	Throughout as per the sub-activities under implementation of CAP

11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 NEED FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement, helping in assessment of implementation progress, rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines, early identification of issues, resolve problems faced by the PAPs and develop solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives. The monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring (IM) and external monitoring (EM). Internally, the CAP implementation for the project will be closely monitored by the KWSC through the PIU of KWSSIP and K-IV; while for external monitoring the services of an independent external monitoring agency will be hired.

11.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

One of the main roles of PIUs will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities described in this CAP. Monitoring will be a regular activity to ensure timely implementation of CAP activities. PIU's Social Development Specialist (SDS) with the assistance and support of SC of K-IV will collect information from the project site about implementation status of key activities, process and integrate the data in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of CAP implementation, and in case of delays or any implementation problem, adjust its work program accordingly.

Internal Monitoring (IM) indicators will relate to process outputs and results. The IM reports will be shared with WB on quarterly basis and will be consolidated in the quarterly supervision consultants' progress reports for WB. Specific IM benchmarks will be based on the approved CAP and cover the following:

- a. Information campaign and consultation with PAPs;
- b. Status of payments of business/ livelihood allowance for loss of income;
- c. Ensure the gender mitigation measures are adhered to during the internal monitoring and reporting process; and
- d. Status of GRM and complaint resolution details.

The above gender disaggregated information will be collected by the SDS of both PIUs and SC. The day-to-day resettlement activities of the project will be monitored through the following means:

- a. Review of census information for all PAPs;
- b. Consultation and interviews with PAPs;
- c. Key informant interviews; and
- d. Community public meetings.

11.3 MONITORING BY INDEPENDENT MONITORING AGENCY (IMA)

As described earlier, the PIUs will engage qualified and experienced IMA to verify the PIU's monitoring information. IMA will be mobilized on an intermittent basis when CAP implementation is commenced to monitor CAP implementation and provide bi-annual monitoring reports. The main objective of engaging IMA is to monitor CAP implementation, identify issues and recommend corrective measures. The external monitor (i.e., IMA) will review the internal monitoring reports, collect information from the field and determine whether resettlement objectives and goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards of PAPs have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The IMA will identify the gaps in CAP implementation and advise the PIUs on E&S compliance issues. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- a. Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by both PIUs and SC;
- b. Review of the socio-economic baseline, census and inventory of losses of PAPs;
- c. Impact assessment through social surveys of the affected persons;
- d. Consultations with PAPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- e. Verification of compliance of RP implementation; and
- f. Review of adherence to the gender mitigation measures during monitoring period.

The following will be considered as the basis for indicators in external monitoring and evaluation of the project:

- a. Socio-economic conditions of the PAPs in the post-resettlement period;
- b. Communications and reactions from PAPs on entitlements and livelihood allowance;
- c. Quality and frequency of consultation and disclosure;
- d. Changes in income levels;
- e. Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups; and
- f. Grievance procedures, including recording, reporting, processing and redress of grievances.

The internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all CAP activities have been completed.

11.4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The PIUs of KWSSIP and K-IV will forward to World Bank a consolidated quarterly CAP monitoring report. This will also determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Additionally, World Bank will monitor project on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued and all CAP actions have been implemented. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to PAPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement plans by the SDS of KWSSIP, K-IV and will be available at KWSC, KWSSIP and K-IV websites.

