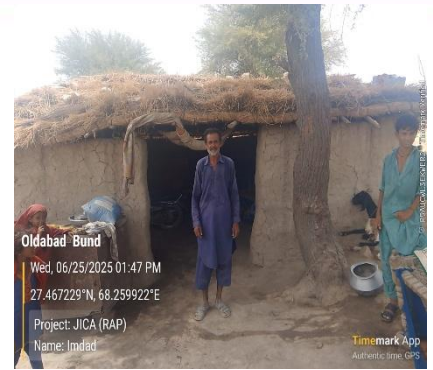




FEDERAL FLOOD COMMISSION (FFC) SINDH IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT (SID)



March, 2026

RAP Report

THE PREPARATORY SURVEY FOR THE PROJECT FOR FLOOD PROTECTION AND DIKE IMPROVEMENT ON INDUS RIVER IN SINDH PROVINCE (RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN- RAP)

Funding Agency

Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)



Supported by: CTI Engineering International Co. Ltd.

&

Indus Environmental Engineering Consultants (IEEC)





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The Preparatory Survey for The Project for Flood Protection and Dike Improvement on Indus River in Sindh Province

(Resettlement Action Plan - RAP)

Prepared for:	Prepared by:
CTI Engineering International Co. Ltd	Indus Environmental Engineering Consultants (IEEC)

Project Proponent/	Federal Flood Commission (FFC) Sindh Irrigation Department (SID)
Funding Agency	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Consultants	CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd
Contractor for Environmental & Social Considerations	Indus Environmental Engineering Consultants (IEEC)

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Glossary of Terms:

Assistance: It means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.

Awardee: It means the person with interests in land to be acquired by the project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

Asset Inventory: A complete count and description of all property that will be acquired.

Compensation: It means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at the replacement cost at current market value.

Cut-off Date: This is the date on and beyond which any persons who encroach on the area are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. It is often established on the commencement date or last date of the census of PAPs.

Encroachers: It means those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. The term also refers to those who extend attached private land into public land or construct a structure on public land solely for renting out.

Entitlement: It means the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration, which are due to PAHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Eminent Domain: It means the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the 1982 Ordinance and Land Acquisition Law.

Eligibility: The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.

Grievance Procedures: The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.

Household: A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

Household Survey: It is a complete and accurate survey for the project-affected population. The survey focuses on income-earning activities and other socioeconomic indicators.

Inventory of losses: It means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

Non-titled: It means those people who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and include people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant, i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. JICA's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

Project Affected Household (PAH): It includes residential households and commercial & business enterprises except CPRs.

Project Affected Person (PAP): It includes any person, Project Affected Households (PAHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

Project Affected Unit: It combines residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

Population Census: A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation.

Relocation: It means the displacement or physical moving of the PAPs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.

Replacement Cost: It means the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

Replacement Land: It means the land affected by the project that is compensated through the provision of alternative land, rather than cash, of the same size and/or productive capacity as the land lost and is acceptable to the PAP.

Resettlement: It means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition, including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation as a result of land acquisition.

Resettlement Plan (RP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): A resettlement plan (or resettlement action plan) is the planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with the involuntary taking of land.

Resettlement Entitlements: Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.

Significant Impact: It means where 200 or more PAPs suffer a loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income-generating) or physical displacement.

Squatters: It means the same as non-titled and includes households, business and common establishments on land owned by the State. Under the project this includes land on part of the crest and slopes of canal dykes, flood control embankments, and similar areas of the drainage channels.

Structures: It mean all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.

Socioeconomic Survey: The population census, asset inventory, and household survey together constitute the socioeconomic survey of the affected population.

Vulnerable Households: It means households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of

support; (iii) households that fall on or below the poverty line (iv) losing last parcel of land (v) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; and (vi) households of low social group or caste.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

The lower Indus River basin in Sindh, particularly around Larkana and Sukkur, faces increasing risks of embankment (bund) failures due to rising river discharges, climate change, and deteriorating flood protection infrastructure. Catastrophic events, such as the 2010 and 2022 floods, have caused massive economic losses, infrastructure destruction, and displacement of communities. In response, the Government of Pakistan has prioritized the rehabilitation and strengthening of river bunds through initiatives like the National Flood Protection Plan-IV (NFPP-IV) and the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Framework (4RF). These efforts focus on upgrading critical sites such as the Old Abad Bund near Larkana, which are particularly vulnerable and essential for protecting densely populated and agriculturally vital areas.

Objective

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared for large scale land acquisition and for addressing involuntary resettlement impacts with a time bound action plan and appropriate budget provisions that would be incorporated as an integral part of project design.

The RAP has been made based on the principle of the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. Development projects must serve the needs of the society and ensure that PAPs are not made worse off by the proposed intervention. It aims to clarifying resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to the Project. In response to the above principle, involuntary resettlement should be an important consideration in project identification. Three important elements of involuntary resettlement are: 1) compensation for loss of assets, loss of income sources and livelihood means; 2) assistance for relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and; 3) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being. As warranted by policy requirement of JICA for involuntary resettlement the extent of losses has been identified and depending on estimation of losses RAP is prepared. The RAP will be translated into Sindhi Language and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.

Methodology

Both the primary and secondary sources of information are used to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) document. Census and Socio Economic Survey, asset inventory, household's survey and market survey of land, trees and structure have been conducted and focus group discussion was held to gather primary information to develop a comprehensive socio-economic profile of PAHs which contributed to provide primary data for preparation of the RAP. In collecting secondary data, the following legislation and policies have been overviewed and harmonized through gap analysis amongst them and made identification of gap filling measures:

- i. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894
- ii. Sindh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Guideline (March 2023)
- iii. Japan International Agency (JICA) guideline for Environmental and Social Considerations.
- iv. World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS-5).
- v. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policies.

Legal Frame work, Policy Commitments and Entitlements

As the Sindh Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy (March-2023) legal system on mitigation of the loss of land and other assets remains focused on compensation payment of loss of assets to title holders and provides no compensation to PAPs without title, gaps between national laws and JICA Safeguard policies are identified and bridging measures and lessons learned from best practices in involuntary resettlement issues have been outlined in policy commitments.

The project policy commitments have been orchestrated to compensate lost assets and restore or improve livelihood of all categories of PAPS affected directly or indirectly with titles and without titles. The affected people will be entitled to cash compensation for land and other assets at replacement value if land assets cannot be replaced. Additional assistance also will be paid as resettlement benefits that include shifting/ reconstruction allowance, assistance for small business reestablishment, livelihood restoration and special assistance to female headed households and vulnerable groups.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Old Abad Bund: According to the detailed asset assessment from the Old Abad Bund Assets Survey Data, there are 5 residential structures subject to resettlement. Compensation costs related to resettlement will be incurred; however, since the occupants do not own the land, no land acquisition cost will be incurred. Land acquisition applies to private land within the ROW (7.72acres) and does not apply to government land. If the land is used for agricultural purposes, compensation for crops will be provided regardless of whether it is government land or private land. No compensation will be provided for government land that is classified as barren land.

Breakdown of Compensation Type for Old Abad Bund

No .	Type of Compensation	Land Type / Asset	Ownership Type	PAHs	PAPs	Area	Remarks
1-1	Land Acquisition	Agricultural Land	Private	6	21	2.62 (acres)	Subject to both land and crop compensation
1-2		Barren Land	Private	2	8	5.10 (acres)	Crop compensation not applicable
2-1	Crop	Agricultural Land	Private	6	21	2.62 (acres)	Same as above
2-2		Agricultural Land	Government	4	17	0.72 (acres)	Land acquisition not applicable for gov. land

No .	Type of Compensation	Land Type / Asset	Ownership Type	PAHs	PAPs	Area	Remarks
3	Resettlement	Residential Structures	Government: 5 households	5	24	3,817 (sq ft)	Since the land does not belong to them, land acquisition is not required.

Socio-Economic Profile

For the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), it is essential to clearly summarize the number of affected households eligible for compensation, which has been determined to be 17 households. Equally important is maintaining proper documentation to demonstrate that a comprehensive and transparent survey process was conducted. Initially, the survey was carried out over a broader area, as the Right of Way (ROW) had not yet been finalized. This preliminary assessment identified a total of 53 households, ensuring that no potential impacts were overlooked during the planning phase. Once the ROW was finalized, a detailed verification was conducted, and the number of households falling within the finalized ROW and thus eligible for compensation was narrowed down to 17.

The impact assessment reveals that Old Abad Bund is significantly affected, with a total of 17 project-affected households (PAHs) and 70 project-affected persons (PAPs), including impacts on residential structures, agricultural and barren land, and temporary land use for a work yard. The numbers of households and persons affected by the project is given below;

Number of Households and Persons Affected by the Project

Impact Assets	Old Abad Bund	
	PAHs	PAPs
Residential Structure on Gov. land or other's private land	5	24
Land (10 agricultural and 2 barren land)	12 ^{*1}	46 ^{*1}
Land for work yard (Temporary)	1 ^{*2}	3 ^{*2}
Total	17	70

Source: Old Abad Bund Assets Survey Data

The social survey focused on specific aspects of the subproject area including health and education, infrastructure and utilities, gender, sewerage and solid waste management and the survey of land use. Findings from the baseline were used to delineate the existing conditions at the sub-project site, along with establishing benchmarks against which the sub-projects impacts could be measured and assessed.

Stakeholder Consultation & 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. The consultations were conducted from February to June 2025, in the project area while preparing this RAP. This RAP, following approval, will be translated and distributed among the PAPs and disclosed on project website.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) proposed for project implementation will cater to all subproject affected persons and beneficiaries. The project management unit office will serve as the secretariat for the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) that will be responsible for providing oversight on the entire GRM process at a strategic level and monitoring of complaints management. The GRM will be consistent with the requirements of the JICA safeguard policies as well as local laws including the Protection against Women Harassment at Workplace Act. The GRM will also ensure mitigation of community concerns, risk management, protection against women harassment at workplace, sexual exploitation, abuse.

Information about the GRM (how to use, time frame for resolution of complaints etc.) will be disseminated widely in sub-project area. Regular contact with complainants will be maintained throughout the process and their satisfaction with the system will be assessed in order to ensure that the feedback loop is closed. A record of the grievance redress system will be maintained and analyzed regularly to identify projects weaknesses and bottlenecks (if any) and user satisfaction with the GRM.

Legal & Policy Framework

The main local legislations pertaining to land acquisition and resettlement were reviewed and their applicability and requirements from the project highlighted, where laws included the Land Acquisition Act (1894), the Sindh Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy Approved by Sindh Land Cabinet on 21 March 2023.

Alongside this the Japan International Agency (JICA) guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, the World Bank's Environment and Social Standards (ESS-5) (Involuntary Resettlement) and The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policies was studied to understand the requirements associated with the projects, where a comparison of the local legislations alongside the policies was also carried out to highlight any special provisions required for specific groups of people.

Compensation, Income Restoration, & Relocation

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.

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Compensation will be provided to the affected persons (PAPs) through cross cheques issued in their names. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for ensuring that all payments are completed and will certify to JICA that compensation has been fully disbursed to the affectees before the contractor is mobilized and any civil works begin

Resettlement 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 **7,345,518 PKR** for Old Abad Bund.

Institutional Arrangements

The planning, preparation, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement activities, along with the compensation and rehabilitation measures outlined in this RAP, involve multiple institutional arrangements and require coordination among various agencies. The Sindh Irrigation Department (SID), as the project owners, are responsible for ensuring that land is made available for project development through the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU is also tasked with overseeing the implementation of the RAP. The overall responsibility for executing and supervising the resettlement process lies with FFC and SID, through the PMU, which will also engage a Supervision Consultant to support and monitor the effective implementation of the RAP.

Implementation Schedule

A potential implementation schedule including the various tasks and sub-tasks under the assignment has been prepared and is delineated below:

Implementation Schedule (Tentative)

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Proposed Date of Task Completion
1	Approval of RAP Document	SID	-
2	Sindhi and Urdu Translation of RAP Summary	SID	Within one week of approval
3	Notification of GRC (Site Level)	SID	Within three weeks of approval
4	Notification of PMU-GRC	SID	Within four weeks
5	Notices to PAPs regarding their claims	SID	Within five weeks of approval

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Proposed Date of Task Completion
6	Notices to PAPs to receive Business/ livelihood allowance	SID	Within seven weeks of approval
7	Assistance to PAPs to open Bank accounts for receipt of cross cheques as compensation	SID	Within nine weeks of approval
8	Payment of compensation and allowance to the PAPs	SID	Within twelve weeks of approval
9	Submit Bi-Weekly Report by Supervision Consultant	SID	Within twelve weeks of approval
10	JICA Approval of Compliance Report	JICA	Within fourteen weeks of approval
11	Disclosure of RAP Implementation	SID	Throughout as per the sub-activities under implementation of RAP

Monitoring & Reporting

The monitoring and reporting mechanism for the Resettlement Action Plan will require internal monitoring. The RAP will be closely monitored by the SID, and assisted by the Project Management Unit and Supervision Consultant (SC).

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Full Form
AOI	Area of Influence
CTI	CTI Engineering International Co. Ltd
dB(A)	A-weighted decibels
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E&S	Environmental & Social
ESS	Environment and Social Safeguards
FFC	Federal Flood Commission
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committees
HFL	Highest Flood Level
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IEEC	Indus Environmental Engineering Consultants
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NFPP-IV	National Flood Protection Plan-IV
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Person
PCM	Public Consultation Meeting
PMU	Project Management Unit
PM10	Particulate Matter less than 10 microns
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
RH	Relative Humidity
SEQS	Sindh Environmental Quality Standards
SID	Sindh Irrigation Department
SC	Supervision Consultant
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
TL	Team Leader
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER-1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The lower Indus River basin in Sindh, especially the downstream regions like Larkana and Sukkur, is increasingly vulnerable to bund (embankment) failures due to rising river discharges, the impacts of climate change, and the ongoing deterioration of flood protection infrastructure. Such failures have repeatedly resulted in devastating floods, causing significant economic losses, widespread infrastructure destruction, and the displacement of local communities. Notably, the catastrophic breaches of the Tori and MS Bunds during the 2010 floods underscored the fragility of the region's flood defenses and the urgent need for intervention.

In response to these challenges, the Government of Pakistan, through the Federal Flood Commission (FFC) and the Sindh Irrigation Department, has made the rehabilitation and strengthening of river bunds a key priority within its broader flood protection and disaster recovery strategies.

The project "Flood Protection and Dike Improvement on Indus River in Sindh Province" to consists of renovation and enhancement of river bund (seepage control, erosion protection, etc.) for Old Abad Bund 1km approx. This project aims to reduce the risk of bund failure in the lower Indus River basin in Sindh by upgrading and strengthening the bunds. The goal is to decrease the risk of economic losses during disasters and contribute to building a resilient society that can withstand such events

This particularly relates to along the lower Indus River in the Sindh Sukkur-Larkana region. The consultants will be required to carry out Social Impact Assessment/RAP in accordance with guidelines/procedures as defined by GOP and JICA for various project components and activities. Based on findings of the Social Assessment, if land or property is to be acquired permanently or temporarily, or people are affected in a significant way, the consultant needs to prepare a Social Management and Resettlement Policy Framework for the area in relation to the activities.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been developed in alignment with the national regulatory framework, as well as the safeguard standards of key international development partners. These include the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS-5) on Involuntary Resettlement, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policies. The RAP has been prepared in response to identified involuntary resettlement impacts at the project site of Old Abad Bund in Sindh Sukkur-Larkana region. The plan details the necessary resettlement planning and implementation measures required to address the impacts at both locations.

1.2. Project Outline

Pakistan, as an Islamic Republic, faces significant vulnerability to natural disasters such as floods, landslides, and earthquakes. Among these, floods are particularly frequent, especially in the Indus River and its tributaries during the monsoon season. These recurring floods have historically inflicted severe socioeconomic damage, as seen in the catastrophic events of 2010 and 2022. The 2022 floods alone submerged nearly one-third of the country, displaced millions, and caused over \$40 billion in damages

In response to the increasing intensity and frequency of such disasters, the Pakistani government has prioritized enhancing flood resilience through initiatives like the National Flood Protection Plan-IV (NFPP-IV), which spans from FY 2015/16 to FY 2024/25. Spearheaded by the Federal Flood Commission (FFC), this plan focuses on renovating and reinforcing river infrastructure to mitigate flood risks.

Following the devastating 2022 floods, the government conducted a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and introduced the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Framework (4RF) in January 2023. These efforts emphasize the critical importance of strengthening and securing bunds (embankments) in the lower Indus River basin in Sindh. Up-grading these bunds aims to reduce the risk of structural failures during floods, thereby minimizing economic losses and fostering a more resilient society capable of withstanding future disasters. The Indus River basin's flood management strategy lacks a unified, basin-wide river plan, but localized design standards and historical flood data inform current infrastructure resilience efforts.

At Sukkur Barrage, a critical flood control structure in Sindh, the design discharge is set at 1.15 million cubic feet per second (32,564 m³/s), with a design water level of 204.5 feet (62.3 m) based on historical maxima. Post-2010 flood reforms established a 1.8-meter freeboard for embankments to withstand discharges comparable to the 2010 event, which reached 1.13 million cusecs (32,026 m³/s)¹.

1.3. Location of the Project

Old Abad Bund is about 9.7 kilometers southeast of Larkana city. It is situated closer to the Khairpur District boundary and is accessible via Airport Road and its approach road, as indicated on the map. The bund is accessible by a magenta approach road that links it to the surrounding road network, including the Airport Road and other main roads. The location of the project is shown in **Figure-1**.

1.4. Objectives of the Project

The project's primary objective is to mitigate the risk of bund failure in the lower Indus River basin in Sindh by upgrading and strengthening the embankments. Additionally, the project aims to mitigate the risk of economic losses during disasters and contribute to building a resilient society capable of withstanding such events. Residents' living conditions and quality of life will be improved and safeguarded. The project's design, construction, and maintenance techniques will serve as a model for other regions in Pakistan, ensuring effective bund reinforcement and maintenance, and enhancing flood safety nationwide.

Introducing modern construction methods such as concrete revetments, concrete block foot protection, and sand-fill mattresses will encourage the use of innovative technologies in future river management projects.

1.5. The objective of the RAP Study

- The overall objective of this RAP is to ensure that the standards of living of the PAPs and other vulnerable groups are improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels. In view of this objective in mind, the following aspects of RP have been taken into account for implementation:
- More Specific Objectives of RAP study. These include:

- Avoid or minimize the resettlement impacts of the 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,
- Ensure the disbursement of compensation to all PAPs before their displacement
- Provide a time-bound plan for RAP implementation without delays.
- Monitor and validate the compensation disbursement process through internal and external monitoring mechanisms.

1.6. Project Descriptions

1.6.1. General

The project aims to address the increasing risk of bund (embankment) failures along the lower Indus River, particularly in the downstream areas such as Sukkur and Larkana in Sindh. Anticipated rises in river discharge heighten the threat of these failures, especially in low-lying regions. If such failures occur, they could cause extensive damage to valuable assets and critical infrastructure.

To mitigate these risks, the project seeks to strengthen and upgrade the river bunds, thereby reducing the likelihood of failure. The overall goal is to minimize economic losses during flood events and help build a resilient community capable of withstanding future disasters.

Key components of the project include the renovation and enhancement of river bunds through improved erosion protection and seepage control. The project also involves consulting services for detailed design, bidding assistance, and procurement management, as well as the actual procurement and construction of the necessary infrastructure. The initiative covers the southern Indus River region in Sindh, with the Federal Flood Commission and the Sindh Irrigation Department serving as the main executing agencies.

1.6.2. Design Specification

The design for the Old Abad Bund includes several key specifications to enhance its flood protection capacity (refer to **Figure 2**). The bund will have a top width of 7.62 meters (25 feet) and a design water level, or highest flood level (HFL), set at 53.34 meters (175 feet). To ensure safety during extreme flood events, a freeboard of 2.14 meters (7 feet) has been incorporated, resulting in a total design bund height of 55.48 meters (182 feet). An additional embankment of 0.40 meters—representing 6.25% of the average embankment height of 6.4 meters—will be provided, bringing the finished top elevation to 55.88 meters (183.3 feet). The proposed high water channel level is set at 49.07 meters (161 feet).



Figure 2: Overview of Old Abad Bund

The bund's slopes are designed for stability, with a riverside slope of 3:1 and a landside slope of 3.4:1, the latter taking into account cover from the assumed infiltration line. The facility plan

also includes provisions for smooth transitions at both the upstream and downstream ends, ensuring seamless integration with existing bunds. For erosion control, 910 meters of works are planned, with the bund alignment set back approximately 20 to 25 meters from the current position. This adjustment will help ensure the presence of a high water channel bed with a width of at least 10 meters, further strengthening the bund's resilience to future flood events.

1.6.3. Delineation of the Area of Project Influence

From an environmental and social viewpoint, the project area is defined as the area of project influence. Some areas are directly impacted, while others may be influenced indirectly. The EIA study area will be up to 500 meters from the project area in all directions, as shown in **Figure 3**. The Project's area has been marked on maps as a Project Area of Influence (AOI).

For the Project, the areas of most concern are as follows:

- Areas falling near the structures.
- Areas to be used for establishing a work yard.
- Areas are likely to be used for the dumping of spoil material.
- Areas to be used for developing haul tracks.

The Project will not directly impact the majority of the residential area; however, it is likely to have indirect effects of mixed types. Primarily, the induction of heavy machinery and vehicles when transporting construction materials from quarries will cause traffic congestion and hazards. On the other hand, the induction of an outside workforce will be beneficial in boosting the local business.

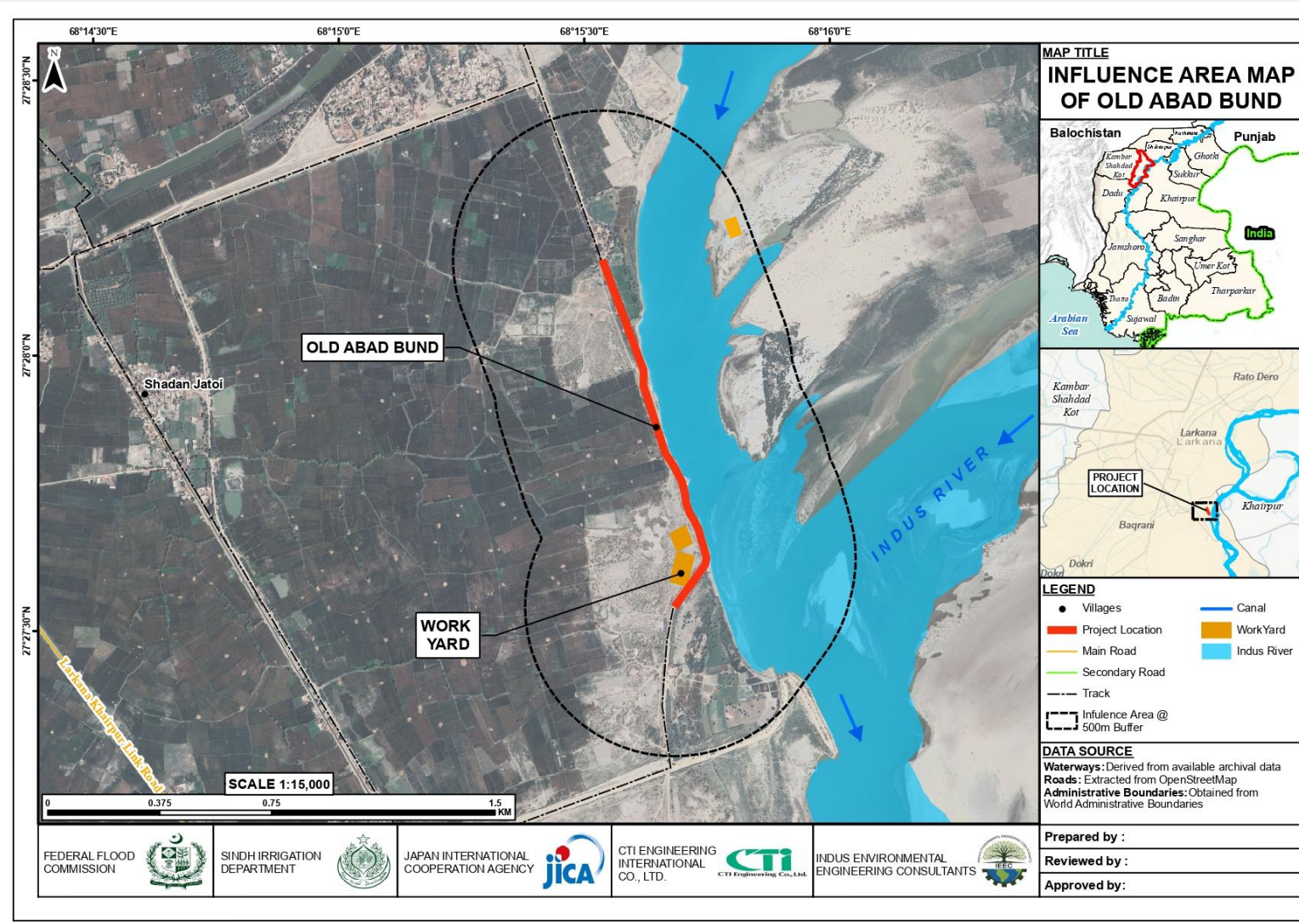


Figure 3:Old Abad AOI @ 500 Meter Buffer

1.7. Resettlement Action Plan

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared for large scale land acquisition and for addressing involuntary resettlement impacts with a time bound action plan and appropriate budget provisions that would be incorporated as an integral part of project design.

The RAP has been made based on the principle of the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. Development projects must serve the needs of the society and ensure that PAPs are not made worse off by the proposed intervention. It aims to clarifying resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to the Project. In response to the above principle, involuntary resettlement should be an important consideration in project identification. Three important elements of involuntary resettlement are: 1) compensation for loss of assets, loss of income sources and livelihood means; 2) assistance for relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and; 3) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being.

As warranted by policy requirement of JICA for involuntary resettlement the extent of losses has been identified and depending on estimation of losses RAP is prepared. The RAP will be translated into Sindhi Language and disclosed for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.

1.8. Structure of the Report

This RAP report comprises ten chapters and a summary. The chapters are as follows:

Chapter 1, Introduction, provides an overview of the Project, the consultants' scope of services for RAP studies, and the approach adopted by the consultants to achieve compliance with the Terms of Reference (TOR).

Chapter 2, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts, describes the RAP outlines the anticipated effects of the project on individuals, households, and communities. It identifies project-affected persons (PAPs) and categorizes them based on the type and extent of displacement—whether physical, economic, or both. The section assesses the loss of assets such as land, structures, crops, and trees, as well as impacts on livelihoods, access to services, and community infrastructure. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, gender-specific concerns, and potential disruptions to social networks and cultural sites, providing a foundation for developing appropriate mitigation and support measures

Chapter 3, Socio-economic Survey, provides an identification of the extent of impacts, such as loss of land, structures, income, and access to services on different categories of households. It also enables the planning of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures tailored to the specific needs of affected individuals, particularly vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, the elderly, disabled persons, and those living below the poverty line.

Chapter 4, Public Consultation & Information Disclosure, addresses the outcomes of consultation and scoping sessions conducted with local communities, knowledgeable individuals, public representatives, and others. It addresses the concerns of various tiers of the population and provides an outline of how these have been addressed within the project framework.

Chapter 5, Grievance Redressal Mechanism, a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is a structured process that allows stakeholders, especially affected communities or individuals, to raise concerns or complaints related to a project's activities.

Chapter 6, Legal & Policy Framework. This chapter provides to addresses gaps of funded by international financial institutions (e.g., World Bank, JICA, ADB), also apply **involuntary resettlement policies** that ensure compensation at replacement cost, livelihood restoration, and meaningful consultation with affected persons. These policies emphasize minimizing displacement, ensuring fair compensation, and restoring living standards.

Chapter 7, Compensation income, restriction and relocation, this chapter provides an estimate of the relocation costs associated with residential units, community facilities, and religious structures. It includes assessments of compensation for physical displacement, reconstruction support, and associated expenses required to restore affected structures and ensure minimal disruption to the lives of impacted communities.

Chapter 8, Resettlement Budget, provides the resettlement budget outlines the estimated financial resources required to implement all aspects of the resettlement plan. This includes compensation for loss of land, housing, and assets; relocation assistance; restoration of livelihoods; and the reconstruction of community and religious structures. The budget is based on detailed surveys, current market rates, and applicable legal/institutional frameworks to ensure fair and adequate compensation.

Chapter 9, Institutional Arrangement. The institutional arrangement for resettlement involves a coordinated framework of key stakeholders to ensure effective and transparent implementation. The Executing Agency (EA) oversees overall planning and compliance, while the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) manages day-to-day operations. Supporting units like the Resettlement and Social Development Cell (RSDC), local administrations, and Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) handle field-level coordination, compensation, and conflict resolution.

Chapter 10, Implementation Schedule, this chapter provides to outline the timeline for each activity, such as land acquisition, compensation disbursement, relocation, and livelihood restoration, ensuring that all tasks are completed in a phased, timely, and coordinated manner in line with project milestones.

Chapter 11, Monitoring and Reporting, addresses tracking progress, identifying issues, and ensuring compliance with resettlement policies. Regular internal monitoring by the PMU, along with periodic third-party evaluations, helps maintain transparency and allows for adaptive management throughout the resettlement process.

CHAPTER-2: LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

2.1. Background

This resettlement and livelihood loss impact assessment was carried out based on the KMZ files of the sub-project sites shared by the client, along with the proposed design layout. All potentially affected structures and assets within the sub-project areas were thoroughly identified and assessed. Owners and occupiers of these assets who were present and willing to participate were enumerated and interviewed to finalize the Inventory of Losses (IOL). The assessment also aimed to determine land title or ownership status and evaluate the socio-economic conditions of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Affected Households (AHs). This process ensures a comprehensive understanding of the scope and nature of resettlement impacts, supports the development of fair compensation measures, and contributes to planning appropriate livelihood restoration strategies aligned with national regulations and international safeguard standards.

The following types of social and resettlement aspects are associated with both FFC and SID project sites, forming the basis for this impact assessment:

- Identification and compensation for PAPs falling under the sub-project areas in line with their assets present in the sub-project areas

2.2. Assessment of Impacts

This section outlines the resettlement impact assessment conducted between April and May 2025, based on KMZ files provided by the client, which defined the project boundaries and design layout. Within these boundaries, all affected land parcels, structures, and assets were systematically identified. A detailed Inventory of Losses (IOL) was compiled through an extensive social impact assessment process. During this exercise, both owners and occupants of the affected properties, including residential, commercial, and agricultural assets, were enumerated and interviewed to assess their socio-economic conditions and vulnerability levels as Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Affected Households (AHs).

Community consultations were an integral part of the assessment, carried out during field surveys and sustained throughout the census and socio-economic data collection phases. These engagements ensured transparency, helped gather accurate information, and contributed to the development of a fair and inclusive Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The assessment also considered issues related to land tenure, livelihood disruptions, and community assets, aligning with both national policies and international safeguard requirements.

2.3. Project Impacts

The project impacts section of the resettlement study identifies and evaluates the effects of the proposed project on people, land, livelihoods, assets, and social systems within the affected area. The goal is to understand the type and scale of these impacts to design suitable mitigation and compensation measures for affected persons (APs). Further details are provided in the sections below.

2.3.1 Type of Land

The land data covers various ownership types and land uses along the Old Abad. A total of 2.62 acres of private agricultural land and 0.72 acres of government-owned agricultural land were recorded, all situated along the Old Abad Bund. Additionally, 5.10 acres of private barren land and 0.13 acres of government barren land were identified, also solely along the Old Abad Bund. One construction work yard, classified as private barren land, occupies 1.97 acres in the same area. Residential structures were reported along both bunds, covering a total of 3,898 square feet 3,817 sq. ft under 4 governments and 1 private ownership (5 households) and 81 sq. ft as government owned (1 household). Overall, the Old Abad Bund contains all the agricultural and barren land. The type of land of the site is reflected in **Table-1**.

Table 1: Type of Land Old Abad Bund

Sr. No.	Type of Land	Ownership Type	Old Abad Bund (Acre)
01	Agriculture Land	Private	2.62
02	Agriculture Land	Government	0.72
03	Barren Land	Private	5.10
04	Barren Land	Government	0.13
05	Residential Structures	Government: 5 households Other's Private: 1 household	3,817 Sq.ft
06	Barren Land <i>(Construction Work Yard)</i>	Private	1.97

2.3.2 Type of Structure

A total of 5 residentials were recorded along the Old Abad Bund. The **Table.2** shoes the type of structures of the site.

Table 2: Type of Structure of Old Abad Bund

Sr. No.	Type of Structure	Old Abad Bund (Nos.)
01	Residential	05
Total		05

2.3.3 Crops Compensation

The data outlines compensation estimates for crop losses on agricultural land along the Old Abad Bund. Two crops rice and wheat were affected across 3.34 acres of land. The compensation rate was Rs. 75,000 per acre for rice and Rs. 66,000 per acre for wheat. This resulted in a calculated amount of Rs. 250,500 for rice and Rs. 220,440 for wheat, totaling Rs. 470,940. The **Table-3** shows the crops compensation details.

Table 3: Crops Compensation for one-year of Old Abad Bund

S.No.	Description	nit	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Quantity/Acres	Amount (Rs.)
01	Rice	1 Acre	75,000	3.34	250,500
02	Wheat	1 Acre	66,000	3.34	220,440
Total					470,940

2.3.4 Rental Charges (Temporary Construction Yard for 21 months)

The data pertains to rental compensation for the use of barren land as a construction work yard. This land, covering 1.97 acres, is located entirely along the Old Abad Bund. The compensation is calculated based on a unit rental rate of Rs. 50,000 per acre for a 21-month period, resulting in a total amount of Rs. 172,375. **Table 4** presents the rental compensation for barren land temporarily used as a work yard.

Table 4: Rental Compensation (Temporary Construction Yard for one-year)

S.No.	Site Name	Description	Unit	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Quantity/Acres	Amount (Rs.)
1	Construction Work Yard (Barren land)	Rental Charges for 21 months	1 Acre	50,000	1.97	172,375
Total						172,375

Further brief details of the structures and the areas where these were encountered is provided in **Table-5** and a map of the project site along with all impacted households and structures is provided in **Figure 4**.

Table 5: List of Identified Assets at Old Abad Bund

ID. No.	Coordinates	Village/Location	Ownership (Owner, Tenant & Other)	Land Status	Structure Category	Type	Affected Land/Area
							(acres) and Sq.ft
1	27.4668305, 68.259583	Near Nauabad	Private	Legal	Barren Land	NA	0.07
2	27.46635, 68.25978	Shadan Khan jatoi	Govt	Illegal	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.1
3	27.46596, 68.25996	Shadan Khan jatoi	Govt	Illegal	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.12
4	27.46539, 68.25982	Shadan Khan jatoi	Govt	Illegal	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.32
5	27.465018, 68.260647	Shadan Khan jatoi	Govt	Illegal	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.18
6	27.4649639, 68.260169	-	Private	Legal	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.2
7	27.464569, 68.260617	Shadan Khan jatoi	Private	Legal	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.65
8	27.46402, 68.26046	Shadan Khan jatoi	Private	Legal	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.45
9	27.46386, 68.26062	Shadan Khan jatoi	Private	Legal	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.45
10	27.47307, 68.25713	Mitho Khan Jatoi	Private	Legal	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.43
11	27.4630527, 68.2611	Shandan Khan Jatoi	Private	Legal	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.44
12	27.4619138, 68.2615722	Near Nauabad	Private	Legal	Barren Land	Rice Crop	5.03
13	27.46817, 68.25952	Near Nauabad	Govt	Illegal	House	Rooms and Veranda	1872 sq.ft
14	27.46751, 68.25965	Near Nauabad	Govt	Illegal	House	Room	270 sq.ft
15	27.46768, 68.25979	Near Nauabad	Govt	Illegal	House	Room	225 sq. ft
16	27.46712, 68.26003	Near Nauabad	Govt	Illegal	House	Room	225 sq. ft
17	27.45941, 68.26174	Shadan Khan jatoi	Govt	Illegal	House	Room and Animal Shed	1225 sq.ft

2.4. Vulnerable Affected Households

Vulnerable households are those considered at greater risk of adverse impacts from the project due to factors such as gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic hardship, or marginalized social status. These conditions may limit their capacity to access or fully benefit from rehabilitation support and related development opportunities. Based on the socio-economic survey and census of Affected Households (AHs), a total of 06 vulnerable households were identified whose monthly income falls below the minimum wage set by the Government of Sindh for 2024-2025, which is PKR 37,000. Of these, 5 are located in Old Abad Bund, indicating a need for targeted assistance to ensure their inclusion in the resettlement and livelihood restoration processes.

2.5. Cut-Off Date

The eligibility for compensation is the date when the resettlement impact assessment and census survey are initiated. Any person who will enter the project land after the announced cutoff date or develop any assets in the area will not be eligible for compensation

Old Abad Bund

For the Old Abad Bund, the cut-off meeting has been conducted on 25 June 2025. The purpose of the meeting that any changes to assets, land use, or occupancy occurring after this date will not be considered for compensation. The cut-off date serves as a reference point to ensure transparency and prevent ineligible claims due to post-survey developments.

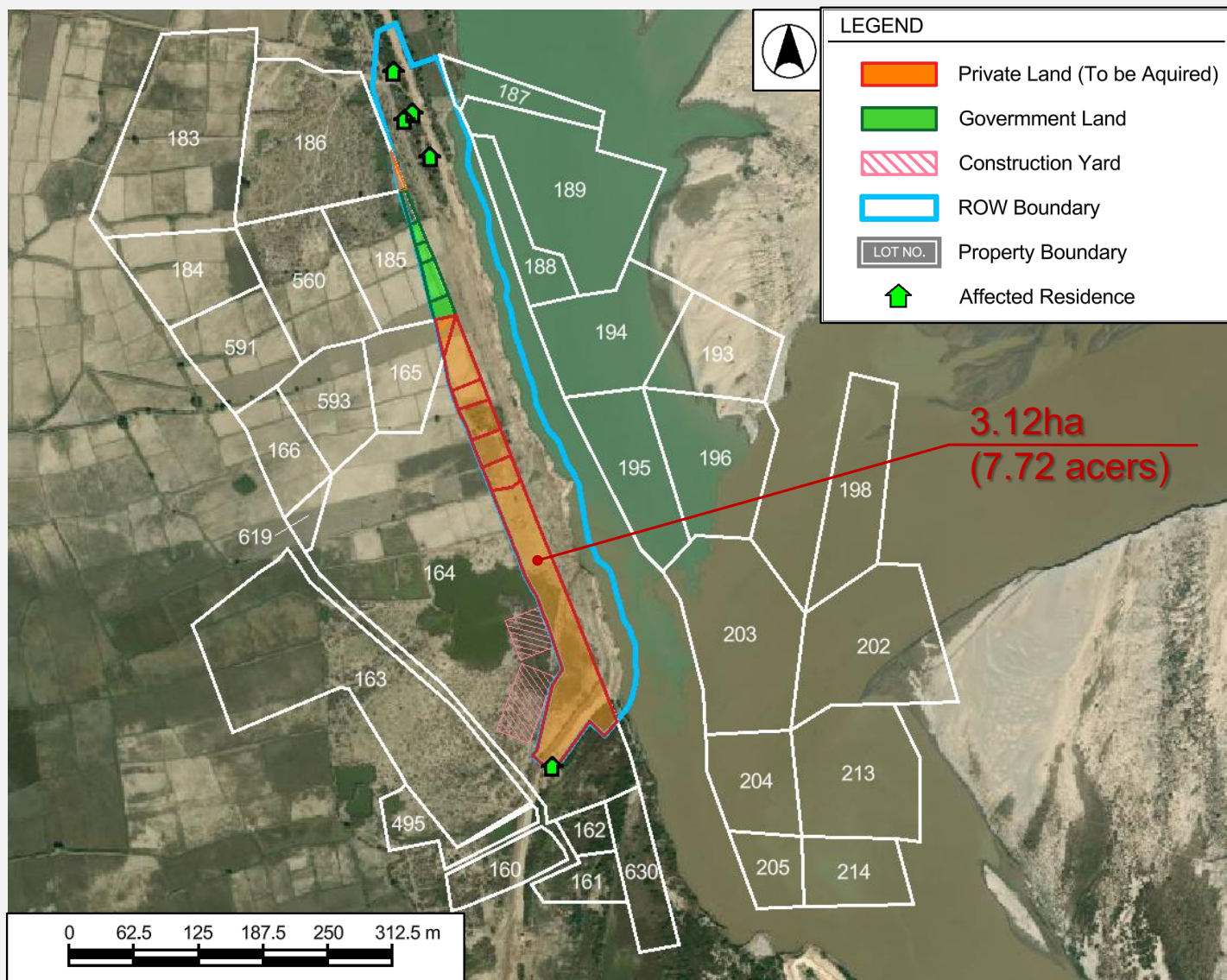


Figure 4: Locations of Identified Assets at Old Abad Bund

CHAPTER-3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

This section details the socio-economic assessment pertaining to the demographic and socio-economic conditions of the PAPs, where these details were obtained through social surveys using 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

3.1.1. Reconnaissance Survey of Project Area

A reconnaissance visit was made from 16 to 17 February 2025. Experts in various disciplines, including resettlement and social fields, visited the project site. During this visit, the experts got acquainted with the project area, likely types of asset losses and considered PCM locations. They collected information from locals about contact persons and notables in the area to facilitate the consultants' work on environmental and social surveys. During the visit, contacts were made with local notables, the local administration, and elected public representatives to arrange for scoping sessions with the people of the villages concerned. The visit was also aimed at familiarizing oneself with the physical and socioeconomic environment of the project area and its surrounding areas, as well as identifying critical areas of environmental and social concern.

3.1.2. Socioeconomic / Resettlement Plan Survey

The social and resettlement team implemented a two-pronged approach to gather baseline data, essential for providing planners with a comprehensive understanding of the project area. This methodology enables planners to make informed and deliberate decisions regarding development initiatives.

3.1.3. Direct Interventions for Primary Data Collection

The initial component of this approach focuses on collecting primary data through direct engagement within the project area. This involved a range of methods, including structured questionnaires and focus group discussions (FGDs). The team conducted site visits, undertook transect walks across different facilities, and carried out field surveys to obtain first-hand information. Data collection was further supported by the use of detailed checklists and scoping sessions, enabling in-depth dialogue with community members and key stakeholders. Socio-economic field surveys were conducted in April and June 2025 at the proposed project sites, addressing the following key aspects:

Census data was collected for all individuals affected by the project, capturing details of existing infrastructure, including residential, commercial, religious, and community structures. The surveys also evaluated potential agricultural losses, identified the number of shade and

fruit trees on the proposed project land, and documented land use patterns and other related activities. Information was gathered for all landowners, and a detailed list was compiled, recording the names and castes of each shareholder potentially impacted by the project. Additionally, socioeconomic data for all affected households whose land falls within the project boundaries were collected using pre-designed questionnaires.

3.2. Socio-economic survey conducted at Old Abad Bund

For the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), it is essential to clearly summarize the number of affected households eligible for compensation, which has been determined to be 17 households. Equally important is maintaining proper documentation to demonstrate that a comprehensive and transparent survey process was conducted. Initially, the survey was carried out over a broader area, as the Right of Way (RoW) had not yet been finalized. This preliminary assessment identified a total of 53 households, ensuring that no potential impacts were overlooked during the planning phase. Once the ROW was finalized, a detailed verification was conducted, and the number of households falling within the finalized ROW and thus eligible for compensation was narrowed down to 17.

The impact assessment reveals that Old Abad Bund is significantly affected, with a total of 17 project-affected households (PAHs) and 70 project-affected persons (PAPs), including impacts on residential structures, agricultural and barren land, and temporary land use for a work yard. This information provides a baseline for understanding the social impact on affected populations. The summary of affected households and affected persons is given in **Table-6**.

Table 6: Summary of Affected Households and Affected Persons

Impact Assets	Old Abad Bund	
	PAHs	PAPs
Residential Structure on Gov. land or other's private land	5	24
Land (10 agricultural and 2 barren land)	12 ^{*1}	46 ^{*1}
Land for work yard (Temporary)	1 ^{*2}	3 ^{*2}
Total	17	70

During this 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

3.3. Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Households

Furthermore, the detailed findings from the surveys are outlined below, providing a comprehensive analysis of the social, economic, and structural impacts identified within the project area. These findings include data on affected households, types of structures and assets, land ownership patterns, livelihood sources, and the extent of displacement or disruption expected due to the project. This information serves as a critical foundation for designing appropriate resettlement measures, compensation strategies, and livelihood restoration plans to ensure fair and effective support for all Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

3.3.1. Respondent Age Group

The age distribution of the 18 respondents surveyed indicates that the majority fall within the 31–40 age group, accounting for 50% of the total. This is followed by the 21–30 age group, representing 28%. Respondents aged 50 and above made up 11%, while only 11% were in the 41–50 age range.

Table 7: Respondent Age Group

BASE: Total	Category	18	100%
Respondent Age Group	21-30 Years	5	28%
	31-40 Years	9	50%
	41-50 Years	2	11%
	50+	2	11%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.2. Respondent by Gender Wise at Old Abad Bund

The data reflects a total of 18 respondents surveyed, all of whom were male, accounting for 100% of the responses. No female respondents were recorded in the survey.

Table 8: Respondent Gender Wise at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	18	100%
Respondent Gender Wise	Male	18	100%
	Female	00	00%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.3. Respondent Occupation

Out of a total of 18 respondents, the majority 12 individuals (67%) identified as farmers, while the remaining 6 respondents (33%) reported labor work as their primary occupation.

Table 9: Respondent Occupation at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	18	100%
Respondent Occupation	Unemployed	0	00%
	Farmers	12	67%
	Labor work	6	33%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.4. Residential Status

Out of a total of 18 respondents, 67% reported that they are permanent residents of the area, while 33% have migrated from other locations. This relatively high percentage of migrants suggests a significant level of population mobility, possibly driven by factors such as employment opportunities, displacement, or better access to services. The mixed residential status highlights the need for inclusive community planning and resource allocation that addresses the needs of both long-term residents and newer migrants.

Table 10: Residential Status at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	18	100%
Residential Status	Living Here	12	67%
	Migrated	06	33%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.5. Respondent's Monthly Income

Among the 18 respondents surveyed, a significant majority 12 individuals (67%) reported a monthly income above Rs. 40,000, indicating relatively higher earnings in the group. Smaller segments reported incomes in the lower brackets: 2 respondents (11%) each earned up to Rs. 15,000 and between Rs. 16,000–20,000, (11%) earned between Rs. 25,000–30,000. No respondents reported income in the Rs. 30,001–40,000 range. This distribution suggests a notable income disparity, with most respondents falling into the high-income category and a minority earning substantially less.

Table 11: Respondent's Monthly Income at Old Abad Bund

BASE- Table	Category	Count	%
		18	100%
Respondent Monthly Income	Upto Rs.15,000	2	11%
	Rs.16,000-20,000	2	11%
	Rs.25,000-30,000	2	11%
	Rs.30,001-40,000	0	00%
	Rs.40,000+	12	67%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.6. Family Settlement in Village/Colony

Out of 18 respondents, the majority 12 households (67%) have been settled in the village or colony for at least 10 years, indicating long-term residency and likely strong community ties. Meanwhile, 6 respondents (33%) reported settling within the last 5 years, suggesting a notable portion of relatively recent arrivals. There were no non-responses. This distribution highlights a stable population with a mix of established residents and newer settlers, which may influence local social dynamics, resource access, and development needs.

Table 12: The family has been settled in this village/colony at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
How long has your family been settled in this village/colony	At least 10 Years or more	12	67%
	Within the last 5 years	6	33%
	No Response	0	0%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.7. Religion of Respondent

Table-13 indicates that all 18 respondents, accounting for 100% of the total sample, identified their religion as Islam, while none identified as Hindu, Christian, or any other religion. This suggests a homogeneous respondent base in terms of religious affiliation.

Table 13: Religion of Respondent at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		53	100%
Respondent Religion	Islam	18	100%
	Hindu	0	0%
	Chistian	0	0%
	Others	0	0%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.8. Cast of Respondent

The caste distribution among the 18 surveyed respondents shows that the majority belong to the Jatoi caste, accounting for 72% of the total. The Solangi caste represents the second-largest group at 22%, while only one respondent (6%) identified as Khokhar. This indicates a predominantly Jatoi community in the surveyed area, with a smaller representation of other castes.

Table 14: Cast of Respondent at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Respondent Cast	Jatoi	13	72%
	Solangi	04	22%
	Khokhar	1	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.9. Respondent Native Language

The native language data from the 18 respondents indicates a strong linguistic homogeneity within the surveyed population. The vast majority (83%) identified Sindhi as their native language, while only one respondent (17%) reported Seraiki. This dominant use of Sindhi suggests that communication, community engagement, and any awareness or outreach activities should primarily be conducted in Sindhi to ensure effectiveness and inclusivity.

Table 15: Respondent Native Language at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Respondent Native Language	Sindhi	15	83%
	Seraiki	03	17%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.10. Respondent Family Type

The data presents the distribution of respondents according to their family structure, based on a total sample size of 18 participants (100%). A significant majority 14 respondents (78%) reported living in nuclear families, indicating a prevalent preference or trend toward smaller, immediate family units. In contrast, only 4 respondents (22%) reported living in joint family setups. This distribution may reflect broader social changes such as urbanization, changing cultural norms, economic independence, or housing constraints, which often influence family living arrangements.

Table 16: Respondent Family Type at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Respondent Native Language	Nuclear	14	78%
	Joint	4	22%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.11. Child Age at age 4-15

The education-related data for households with children aged 4–15 shows encouraging trends in school enrollment. Among the 18 surveyed households, 56% reported that all children within this age group are attending school, reflecting a positive commitment to education. However, 33% of households indicated that not all of their children are enrolled in school, pointing to potential barriers such as financial constraints, access, or social factors. Moreover, 11% of households reported having no children in the 4–15 age range.

Table 17: School Going Child at age of 4-15 at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
School Going Children at age of 4-15	All children going to school	10	56%
	Those HH not sending their all children to school	06	33%
	No child age 4-15 in HH	2	11%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.12. Reasons for not sending children to school

Among the six households that reported not sending all of their children to school, the primary barriers identified were the lack of nearby school facilities and a lack of interest from the children. Specifically, 83% of these households cited the absence of school infrastructure, while the remaining 17% attributed it to the children’s disinterest in education.

Table 18: Reasons for sending children to school at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		06	100%
BASE: Those HH not sending their children to school		06	100%
Reasons for not sending children to school	Lack of School Facility	05	83%
	Teacher absent	00	00%
	Schools are far	00	0%
	No interest of children	01	17%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.13. Disable in the family

All 18 respondents (100%) reported that there are no disabled persons in their families. This indicates that, within the surveyed population, there are no immediate needs related to disability-specific support or services.

Table 19: Disable in the family at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Are there any disabled/vulnerable persons in your family	Yes	0	00%
	No	18	100%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.14. Average Monthly Household Income

Out of the 18 households surveyed, a significant majority 12 households (67%) reported an average monthly income exceeding Rs. 35,000, indicating a relatively strong financial standing within the group. The remaining households were evenly distributed across lower income brackets, with 2 households each (11%) earning up to Rs. 15,000, between Rs. 15,001–25,000, and Rs. 25,001–35,000.

Table 20: Average Monthly Household Income at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Average Monthly Household Income (in Group)	No Response	0	0%
	Upto Rs.15,000	2	11%
	15,001 - 25,000	2	11%
	25,001 - 35,000	2	11%
	35,000+	12	67%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.15. Average Monthly Household Expenditure

Out of a total of 18 respondents, half (50%) reported an average monthly household expenditure above Rs. 35,000, indicating a relatively higher spending group. About 22% of respondents spent between Rs. 15,001 and Rs. 25,000, while 11% each reported spending in the Rs. 25,001–35,000 and up to Rs. 15,000 ranges. Only one respondent (6%) did not disclose their expenditure. This suggests that the majority of households surveyed have moderate to high monthly expenditures.

Table 21: Average Monthly Household Expenditure at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Average Monthly Household Expenditure	No Response	1	6%
	Upto Rs.15,000	2	11%
	15,001 - 25,000	4	22%
	25,001 - 35,000	2	11%
	35,000+	9	50%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.16. Do you have Livestock

Out of 18 respondents, 56% (10 households) reported owning livestock, while 44% (08 households) do not. This indicates that a significant majority of households rely on livestock as part of their livelihood or household economy.

Table 22: Livestock at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Do you have any livestock?	Yes	10	56%
	No	08	44%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.17. Type of Livestock

Among the 10 households that reported owning livestock, goats were the most commonly owned animals, with 56% of households keeping them. Buffaloes were the second most prevalent at 38%, followed by cows at 25%. Chickens and sheep were the least common, reported by only 13% and 6% of households, respectively.

Table 23: Type of Livestock at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		10	100%
Type of Livestock	Cow	4	25%
	Buffaloes	6	38%
	Goats	9	56%

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		10	100%
	Chicken	02	13%
	Sheep	1	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.18. Usage of Livestock

Among the 10 households that own livestock, 60% use them primarily for personal purposes, while another 30% use them for both personal and commercial purposes. Only 10% reported using livestock solely for commercial purposes.

Table 24: Usage of Livestock at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		10	100%
Usage of Livestock	Personal	06	60%
	Both	03	30%
	Commercial	1	10%
	No response	0	0%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.19. Livestock Vaccinated

Out of the 10 households that own livestock, 60% (6 households) reported vaccinating their animals, while 40% (4 households) do not. This indicates that a majority of livestock owners are taking preventive health measures, which is a positive sign for animal health and productivity.

Table 25: Livestock vaccinated at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		10	100%
Are livestock vaccinated	Yes	6	60%
	No	4	40%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.20. Agriculture Land

Out of 18 respondents, only 67% (12 households) reported owning agricultural land, while majority of 33% (6 households) do not. This indicates that most households in the community

lack direct access to farming land, potentially limiting their ability to engage in crop cultivation or agricultural self-sufficiency. The reliance on non-agricultural livelihoods may be higher, and the limited land ownership could reflect broader issues such as land scarcity, unequal distribution, or urban migration trends.

Table 26: Agriculture Land at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Do you have agricultural lands	Yes	12	67%
	No	06	33%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.21. Cultivate lands in acres

Out of the 12 respondents surveyed, 9 provided information about land cultivation. Half of them (6 respondents, or 50%) reported cultivating 2 acres of land, indicating this as the most common landholding size. Two respondents (17%) cultivate 5 acres, and one respondent (8%) cultivates 3 acres. However, 3 respondents (25%) did not provide any information on the land they cultivate.

Table 27: Cultivate lands in acres at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		12	100%
Cultivate lands in acres	No response	3	25%
	2 Acres	6	50%
	3 Acres	1	8%
	5 Acres	2	17%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.22. Land Value Per-acre

Among the 12 respondents, half (50%) estimated the per-acre land value in their area to be Rs. 600,000, indicating a commonly perceived market rate. One respondent each (8%) reported higher and lower valuations Rs. 880,000 and Rs. 100,000 respectively showing some variation in perceptions, possibly due to location-specific factors or land conditions. Notably, 4 respondents (32%) either did not know or did not respond, suggesting limited awareness or uncertainty about current land market values. Overall, the data reflects a general consensus around the Rs. 600,000 mark, with minor outliers and a need for greater information dissemination on land valuation.

Table 28: Land Value Per-acre at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		12	100%
How much is the value per acre of land in your area	Don't Know / No response	4	32%
	Rs.100000	1	8%
	Rs.600000	6	50%
	Rs.880000	1	8%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.23. Most Common Diseases Faced

The health data from 18 respondents reveals that fever (61%), malaria (56%), and skin diseases (50%) were the most commonly reported illnesses in the past six months, indicating a high prevalence of communicable and environment-related diseases in the area. Other reported conditions include diarrhea (28%) and cough (22%), further suggesting issues related to sanitation, water quality, or seasonal infections. Less common but notable illnesses include hepatitis and tuberculosis, each reported by 6% of respondents.

Table 29: The most common diseases faced at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Most common diseases faced in P6M	Malaria	10	56%
	Skin Disease	9	50%
	Fever	11	61%
	Cough	4	22%
	None / No Response	0	0%
	Diarrhea	5	28%
	Hyper Tension	0	0%
	Hepatitis	1	6%
	Tuberculosis	1	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.24. Treatment Facility Used Most Frequently

Out of a total of 18 responses (including non-responses), the majority of individuals (66%) reported that they most frequently used hospitals for treatment, indicating a strong preference or reliance on formal healthcare institutions. Private clinics or health facilities were the second most commonly used option, accounting for 19% of the responses. A small percentage of respondents (2% each) reported using Basic Health Units (BHUs) and local Hakims, reflecting minimal engagement with lower-tier or traditional healthcare providers. Notably, 13% of respondents did not provide any answer, which may suggest a lack of access, awareness, or willingness to disclose health-seeking behavior.

Table 30: Treatment facility used most frequently at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Treatment facility used most frequently	No response	1	13%
	Hospital	8	66%
	BHU	6	2%
	Private clinic / Health Facility	2	19%
	Local Hakim	1	2%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.25. Nearest Health Facility

Among the 18 respondents, a significant portion (44%) indicated that the nearest health facility to their household is located in Akil Town, followed closely by Sono Jatoi, reported by 42% of participants. This suggests that these two areas serve as the primary health access points for the majority of the surveyed population. A small number of respondents identified Ali Murad Jatoi (4%) and Larkana (2%) as the closest facilities, indicating limited geographic spread in those directions. Notably, 8% of the participants did not respond to the question, possibly reflecting uncertainty, mobility issues, or limited awareness regarding the location of the nearest health services.

Table 31: Nearest Health Facility at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Where is the nearest health facility to your Household	No response	0	%
	Akil Town	8	44%
	Sono Jatoi	6	42%
	Larkana	2	2%
	Ali Murad Jatoi	2	4%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.26. Health Facility Distance

The data presents the distance households travel to access essential services or facilities, likely health, education, or markets. The most common distances reported were 2 KM and 5 KM, each by 28% of respondents, indicating that over half of the community must travel moderate distances for basic needs. 22% reported traveling 1 KM, suggesting some have access to nearby services. However, 11% indicated they travel as far as 15 KM, which can be a significant barrier, especially for vulnerable groups like the elderly, pregnant women, or people with limited mobility. Another 11% did not respond, possibly due to lack of knowledge or irregular use of services.

Table 32: Health Facility Distance at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Distance in KM	No response	2	11%
	1 KM	4	22%
	2 KM	5	28%
	5 KM	5	28%
	15 KM	2	11%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.27. Maternity Facility

The majority of respondents (56%) reported using services provided by a lady doctor or Basic Health Unit (BHU), suggesting moderate access to formal maternal healthcare at the community level. 28% of women accessed hospital-based services, indicating a preference or need for more advanced care in certain cases.

Table 33: Maternity Facility Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
The maternity facility used by the women of the Household	Lady Doctor / Basic Health Unit	10	56%
	No response	2	11%
	Traditional Birth Attendant	1	6%
	Hospital	5	28%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.28. Minor & Major Health-Related Expenses

A significant majority, 72% of respondents, rely on their own income to cover both minor and major medical costs, indicating that most families bear health expenses out-of-pocket, without insurance or external aid. 11% reported receiving support from relatives, and another 11% mentioned government assistance, reflecting a limited role of social safety nets or public health support mechanisms. Only 6% did not respond, which may suggest either uncertainty or discomfort in discussing financial matters.

Table 34: Minor & Major Health-related Expenses at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
How do you pay for minor & major health-related expenses	No response	1	6%
	Income	13	72%
	Support from Relatives	2	11%
	Government	2	11%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.29. Level of Satisfaction With Existing Health Facilities

Out of 18 respondents, 56% reported being satisfied, and 22% were highly satisfied, indicating that 78% of the surveyed population has a favorable view of the healthcare services available to them. Only 11% remained neutral, and no one expressed dissatisfaction, which suggests an absence of major grievances regarding healthcare provision. However, 11% did not respond, which may signal limited interaction with or access to health services for some individuals.

Table 35: Level of Satisfaction with Existing Health Facilities at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Level of satisfaction with existing health facilities	No response	2	11%
	Highly satisfied	4	22%
	Satisfied	10	56%
	Neutral	2	11%
	Highly dissatisfied	0	0%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.30. Toilet Facility

Among the 18 households surveyed, a striking 70% reported practicing open defecation, indicating the absence of basic toilet facilities for the majority of residents. Only one household each reported using a pit latrine without a sewerage line (16%) and a pit latrine with a sewerage line (10%), suggesting extremely limited access to even basic sanitation infrastructure. 6% did not respond, which may reflect uncertainty or discomfort discussing sanitation conditions.

Table 36: Toilet Facility at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Toilet facility used by the Household	Open defecation	16	70%
	Pit Hole Latrine without Sewerage Line	1	16%
	Pit Hole Latrine with Sewerage Line	1	10%
	No response	0	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.31. Major Source of Water Used

The overwhelming majority of respondents (88%) reported using hand pumps or motorized water systems located inside their homes, indicating a strong reliance on individually maintained water sources. A small proportion (4%) depend on community-based hand pumps or motors, while 2% each mentioned tube wells and water supply systems, suggesting that centralized or piped water infrastructure is either limited or underutilized. There was no response from only 4% of participants, showing strong engagement with the question.

Table 37: Major Source of Water Used at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
What are the major sources of water used by the Household	No response	0	4%
	Water Supply	0	2%
	Tube Well	0	2%
	Hand Pump / Motors (inside home)	16	88%
	Hand Pump / Motors community	2	4%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.32. Water Quality

A vast majority of respondents (96%) described the water used by their households as "sweet," indicating that most households perceive their water as clean, palatable, and likely safe for consumption. Only 4% did not provide a response, which could reflect a lack of awareness about water quality or hesitation in assessing it.

Table 38: Water Quality at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Can you describe the Quality of water your household uses	No response	2	4%
	Sweet	16	96%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.33. Male Existing Skills

The most commonly reported skill is livestock rearing, cited by 78% of the 18 respondents, indicating its central role in the community's economy. Additionally, 22% reported skills in agriculture and construction labor, both of which align with rural employment patterns. Smaller percentages were skilled in carpentry (11%) and roles such as driver, cook, or security (6%). However, 39% reported having no skills, and 17% gave no response, suggesting that over half of the male population surveyed may lack recognized or marketable skills. This highlights a critical need for vocational training and capacity-building programs targeting unskilled individuals to enhance employability and livelihood security.

Table 39: Male Existing Skills at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Male Existing Skills	No Skill	7	39%
	Livestock Rearing	14	78%
	Agricultural	4	22%
	Construction Labour	4	22%
	Driver /Cook/Security	1	6%
	No response	3	17%
	Carpenter	2	11%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.34. Female Existing Skills

Out of 18 respondents, the most common skill was traditional embroidery, reported by 28%, followed by handicrafts/carpet making at 22%, indicating a strong foundation in artisan work. Livestock rearing was noted by 11%, reflecting involvement in agricultural livelihoods. A smaller portion reported skills in Chunri making (6%) and sewing/stitching (6%), while 17% indicated having no skills, and another 11% gave no response, pointing to possible gaps in training or self-identification of abilities.

Table 40: Female Existing Skills at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Female Existing Skills	No Skill	3	17%
	Handicrafts/Carpet Making	4	22%
	Embroidery Traditional	5	28%
	Chunri Making	2	6%
	Livestock Rearing	3	11%
	No response	3	11%
	Sewing/Stitching	1	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.35. Desired Skills Male

Out of 15 participants, the most commonly desired skill was skilled labor, selected by 33%, indicating interest in technical or construction-related trades. Driving was the second most preferred option, chosen by 28%, reflecting demand for mobility-related job opportunities. Vehicle mechanic work was mentioned by 11%, showing a smaller but relevant interest in technical repair skills. Tailoring was selected by 6%, suggesting some crossover with traditionally female-dominated trades. Only one respondent (6%) provided no response or showed no interest in skill development.

Table 41: Desired Skills Male at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		15	100%
Desired Skills Male	None / No Response	1	6%
	Driving	5	28%
	Skilled Labour	6	33%
	Vehicle Mechanic work	2	11%
	Tailoring	1	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.36. Desired Skills Female

The data highlights the skill development interests among female respondents in the community. Of the 18 participants, 50% expressed a desire to learn stitching, making it the most commonly preferred skill. Sewing followed at 22%, indicating a strong overall interest in garment-related vocational training. Other skills mentioned included embroidery (11%), Rali making (6%), and handcrafting (6%), suggesting some interest in traditional and creative crafts. Only 1 respondent (6%) provided no response or expressed no interest in acquiring new skills.

Table 42: Desired Skills Female at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Desired Skills Female	None / No Response	1	6%
	Sewing	4	22%
	Stitching	9	50%
	Embroidery	2	11%
	Rali Making	1	6%
	Handcrafting	1	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.37. Positive Impact of the Project

Out of 18 respondents, 82% believe the primary benefit will be protection from floods, thereby safeguarding their lives and livelihoods. This dominant response underscores the community's deep concern about flood risks and the value they place on safety and resilience. Other responses, though less frequent, highlight additional perceived benefits: improvements in services such as health and education (6%), increased flood protection through raised infrastructure (6%), and enhancement of agricultural land and livelihoods (6%).

Table 43: Positive Impact of the Project at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
What would be the positive impact of the project	Protect form the flood and save our livelihood and lives	15	82%
	Improve Services: Health/education and other services	1	6%
	Benefit of height increase and protect from the flood	1	6%
	Increase our agriculture lands and will enhance our livelihood	1	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.38. Adverse Impacts of the Project

An overwhelming majority of respondents expressed concern over loss of livelihood (86%) and loss of homes (70%) as the primary negative impacts of the project, reflecting significant anxiety about displacement and economic insecurity. Additional concerns included environmental degradation (6%), loss of land (2%), and displacement (2%), though these were less commonly cited. Only 6% did not respond. The repetition of “loss of livelihood” further underscores its importance to the community. Overall, while the project is expected to bring flood protection benefits, the data reveals serious fears of socio-economic disruption, emphasizing the need for well-planned mitigation strategies, compensation, and community engagement throughout implementation.

3.3.39. What Additional Initiatives Can Be Taken to Benefit the Community

The data highlights key priorities identified by community members for improving local well-being. The most frequently suggested initiative, cited by 56% of respondents, was enhancing healthcare services and access to health facilities, reflecting a strong demand for improved medical infrastructure. Access to education was also a major concern, with 22% advocating for educational facilities in the area. Other common suggestions included repairing or constructing damaged houses (28%), providing electricity to essential services like hospitals and schools (17%), and financial support for house construction (11%). Less frequently mentioned but still relevant were initiatives such as free medical camps or medicine (11%), health awareness programs (6%), educational and training programs (6%), skill development

(6%), and paved roads (6%). Notably, no respondents left the question unanswered, indicating strong engagement with the topic.

Table 44: Additional Initiatives can be Taken to Benefit the Community at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
What additional initiatives can be taken to benefit the community	Healthcare services/Access of Health care facilities	10	56%
	Easy Access to Education facility / Provide education facility in the area	4	22%
	Provide Electricity in all facilities like as (Hospital/School etc.)	3	17%
	Provide money for construction of House	2	11%
	Free medical camps / Free Medicine	2	11%
	Construct/ To build damage house	5	28%
	No response	0	6%
	Health awarness programs	1	6%
	Educational and Training program	1	6%
	Skill development	1	6%
	Paved road	1	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.40. Improve the Well-being of Local People

Out of 18 respondents, 56% provided no response or indicated they didn't know, which may reflect limited awareness, engagement, or confidence in local leadership. Among the suggested actions, road improvements were the most frequently mentioned (22%), followed by calls to improve electricity access (11%). Suggestions to develop a community center and enhance healthcare services each received 6% of responses. These results highlight a few key infrastructure and service priorities while also pointing to a need for increased community engagement and awareness of how local leadership can influence development.

Table 45: Improve the Well-being of Local People at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
What can community / local leaders do to improve the well-being of local people	No response / Don't know	10	56%
	Roads	4	22%
	Develop Community Center	1	6%
	Improve Electricity	2	11%
	Improve Health Care Services	1	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.41. Does Bund's Work Benefit to Community?

All respondents (100%) affirmed that Bund's work benefits the community, reflecting unanimous recognition and appreciation of its impact. This strong consensus indicates that the project or intervention by Bund is positively received, trusted, and seen as valuable in addressing local needs. The data underscores Bund's credibility within the community and provides a strong foundation for future engagement, expansion, or collaboration, especially if coupled with strategies that address previously identified concerns such as displacement, livelihood loss, and service gaps.

Table 46: Does Bund's work benefit the community at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Does Bund's work benefit the community?	Yes	18	100%
	No	0	0%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.42. What Are The Opinion About The Project?

Out of 18 participants, 88% strongly agreed, and another 6% agreed, resulting in a 94% overall agreement. Only 6% remained neutral, and none disagreed. This strong consensus suggests a high level of confidence or shared understanding among respondents regarding the issue addressed.

Table 47: What is the Opinion about the project at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
	Strongly Agreed	16	88%
	Agreed	01	6%
	Neutral	01	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.43. What Are The Opinions About The Project?

All respondents (100%) reported having experienced flooding in their homes or property, indicating universal exposure to flood-related risks within the community. This highlights the severe vulnerability of the area to natural disasters, particularly floods, and underscores the urgency for flood mitigation measures, resilient infrastructure, and disaster preparedness initiatives.

Table 48: What is the Opinion about the project at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Have you experienced flooding in your home or property	Yes	18	100%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.44. How Many Times Have You Experienced Flooding?

Out of 18 participants, 56% reported experiencing flooding four times, while 33% experienced it three times, and 11% reported two occurrences. This pattern shows that a majority of the community has faced frequent flood events, underlining the recurring nature of the threat. The high frequency of flooding highlights the urgency for more effective, long-term flood mitigation measures and improved community preparedness to reduce vulnerability and potential damage

Table 49: How Many Times Have You Experienced Flooding at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
If yes, how many times have you experienced flooding	Two Months	2	11%
	Three Months	6	33%
	Four Months	10	56%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.45. What Were The Sources Of Flooding During These Events?

All respondents (100%) identified over-bank flooding as the sole source of flooding during past events. This indicates a consistent and specific cause, likely due to river or canal overflow, which overwhelms the surrounding land. The data highlights the predictable and structural nature of the flood risk, reinforcing the importance of bund (embankment) construction, river management, and drainage infrastructure as critical interventions to protect the community from future flood impacts.

Table 50: Source of Flooding at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
What were the sources of flooding during these events	Over-bank flooding	18	100%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.46. How Long Did The Water Recede After Flooding?

Among the 18 respondents, half (50%) reported that it took four months for the water to fully recede. An additional 22% indicated a three-month duration, while 11% each experienced water stagnation for two and six months. Only one respondent (6%) did not provide an answer. These findings highlight the severity and persistence of flooding in the area, suggesting a need for improved drainage infrastructure and water management systems to reduce the duration and consequences of future flood events.

Table 51: How long did the water recede after flooding at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
How long did the water recede after flooding	No Response	1	6%
	Two Months	2	11%
	Three Months	4	22%
	Four Months	9	50%
	Six Months	2	11%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.47. Are You Aware Of The Flood Risk Zones Defined By Local Authorities?

Out of 18 respondents, only 22% were aware of these zones, while a substantial 78% reported having no knowledge of them. This gap in awareness poses a serious concern for effective flood risk management, as residents uninformed about designated risk areas may be less likely to take appropriate preparedness or mitigation measures.

Table 52: Aware of the Flood Risk Zones at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Are you aware of the flood risk zones defined by local authorities	Yes	4	22%
	No	14	78%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.48. Taking Measure And Interest To Receiving Information?

The data reveals a mixed level of individual preparedness for flooding and a moderate interest in receiving flood-related information. Among the 18 respondents, 67% reported taking no flood preparedness measures, while 33% had used sandbags as a protective step. Despite the low rate of action, there is notable interest in learning more 61% expressed willingness to receive information and resources on flood preparedness. However, 39% were not interested.

Table 53: Taking Measure and Interest in receiving information at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Have you taken any measures to prepare for potential flooding	Sandbags	6	33%
	No measures taken	12	67%
Would you be interested in receiving information on flood preparedness and resources?	Yes	11	61%
	No	7	39%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.49. How Effective Are Current Flood Protection Measures (E.G., Dikes, Levees) In Your Area?

All respondents (100%) rated the current flood protection measures such as dikes and levees, as very effective, indicating strong community confidence in existing infrastructure. This unanimous positive perception suggests that the implemented measures are performing well in mitigating flood risks and have likely contributed to improved safety and reduced damage.

Table 54: How effective are current flood at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
How effective are current flood protection measures (e.g., dikes, levees) in your area?	Very effective	18	100%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.50. What Additional Flood Protection Measures Do You Think Should Be Implemented?

The majority of respondents (56%) identified increasing the height of embankments as the most important additional flood protection measure, indicating a strong concern about the adequacy of current flood barriers. Early warning and monitoring systems were the second most supported measure (22%), reflecting recognition of the importance of preparedness and timely alerts. Drainage system improvements and reinforcement using geotextiles or rock pitching each received 11% of the responses, suggesting a need for structural and technical upgrades as well.

Table 55: Additional Flood Protection Measures at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
What additional flood protection measures do you think should be implemented?	Drainage Systems	2	11%
	Early Warning and Monitoring Systems	4	22%
	Embankment height should be increase	10	56%
	Reinforcement with Geotextiles or Rock Pitching	2	11%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.51. Do You Think Local Authorities Should Require Residents In High-Risk Areas To Have Flood Insurance?

A strong majority of respondents (96%) believe that local authorities should require residents in high-risk areas to have flood insurance, indicating widespread recognition of the importance of financial protection against flood-related losses. Only 4% opposed the idea. This overwhelming support suggests a community that is increasingly aware of the risks posed by flooding and sees insurance as a necessary safeguard. The data points to a potential opportunity for policy advocacy and the introduction of accessible, subsidized flood insurance programs, especially when paired with community education and government support to ensure affordability and compliance.

Table 56: Local Authorities require residents of Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Do you think local authorities should require residents in high-risk areas to have flood insurance?	Yes	17	94%
	No	1	6%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.52. Do You Have Flood Insurance For Your Property?

All respondents (100%) reported having no flood insurance for their property, indicating a complete lack of financial protection against flood-related losses. This exposes the community to severe economic vulnerability in the event of flooding, with no formal mechanisms for recovery or compensation.

Table 57: Do you have flood insurance for your property at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
Do you have flood insurance for your property	No	18	100%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.53. How Often Do You Participate In Community Meetings?

The data reveals limited community participation in flood management meetings. Out of 18 respondents, a significant majority (78%) reported never attending such meetings, while 22% indicated only occasional participation. Notably, none of the respondents attend these meetings regularly. This low level of engagement suggests a gap in community involvement and awareness, which could hinder effective flood preparedness and response.

Table 58: How often do you participate in community meetings at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
How often do you participate in community meetings regarding flood management?	Regularly	0	0%
	Occasionally	04	22%
	Never	14	78%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.54. What Role Should The Community Play In Flood Management Efforts?

All respondents (100%) agreed that the community should play an active role in monitoring, early warning, preparedness, and response related to flood management. This unanimous response highlights a strong sense of collective responsibility and willingness to engage in proactive risk reduction efforts. It reflects community recognition that their involvement is critical to effective flood management.

Table 59: Community do in the Flood at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
What role should the community play in flood management efforts	Monitoring and Early Warning & Preparedness, and Response	18	100%

Source: Conducted Socio-economic survey of AH at Old Abad Bund

3.3.55. What Improvements Would You Suggest For Dike Construction And Maintenance In Your Area?

Out of 18 respondents, the most commonly suggested improvement for dike construction and maintenance was to use locally available materials and involve community members in the construction process, supported by 44% of participants. This highlights a strong preference for cost-effective, community-driven approaches. Monitoring and feedback mechanisms were the second most recommended improvement (22%), indicating the importance of ongoing oversight. Involving local residents in the planning and design stages received support from 17% of respondents, showing recognition of the value of local knowledge in addressing flood risks. Suggestions for building access roads or paths to enable rapid community response during emergencies (11%) and providing basic training on detecting dike damage (6%) were also noted.

Table 60: Community do in Flood at Old Abad Bund

BASE: Total	Category	Total	
		Count	%
		18	100%
What improvements would you suggest for dike construction and maintenance in your area	Build access roads or paths along the dike so communities can inspect and reach the site quickly in emergencies.	2	11%
	Encourage the use of locally available materials and employ community members during construction to reduce costs and build ownership.	6	44%
	Involve local residents in the site selection, design, and alignment of dikes to ensure they address real flood risks and local needs	3	17%
	Monitoring and Feedback Mechanisms	4	22%
	Provide basic training for community members on how to detect signs of dike damage (e.g., seepage, erosion, cracks).	1	6%

CHAPTER-4: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION & INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

4.1. Overview

Public consultation and information disclosure is an essential component of the Environmental & Social assessment process, recognized by development agencies and national governments alike. Similarly, to incorporate the views, concerns, and suggestions of the project stakeholders, and to provide them with sufficient opportunity to become part and parcel of the development process, the importance of stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle cannot be dismissed.

Stakeholder consultation also presents an opportunity for mutual information sharing and dialogue between the project proponent and stakeholders. An effective public consultation provides concrete suggestions that can help aid in improving project design, resolve conflicts at an early stage, identify management solutions to mitigate potentially adverse consequences and enhance perceived positive impacts.

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 this sub-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 Old Abad Bund are highlighted below:

- Inform all pertinent stakeholders about the FFC, SID and JICA, its context and objectives, salient design features, and potential social and environmental consequences.
- Facilitate and encourage interaction with project's beneficiaries, including primary stakeholders and secondary stakeholders 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
- Inform all stakeholders regarding the project, context and objectives, salient design features and potential social and environmental consequences
- Benefit from the local knowledge for enhancing strategic interventions for public space design and infrastructure improvement
- Identify specific community concerns and suggestions about proposed designs and develop solutions to ensure satisfactory results.

4.3. Stakeholder Identification & Analysis

Stakeholders are considered to be individuals or organizations which have an interest in the proposed project or understanding that would provide insight into concerns or affect the decision making related to the proposed project. On the basis of interest and role criteria, two types of stakeholders for the proposed project have been identified;

- a) **Primary stakeholders** are the entities directly affected by the project and the general public including men, women, and children residing in the project area. These are the people who are directly exposed to the project's impacts though they may not be at the receiving end of any direct benefit from the project. Alongside these entities, the project proponent also is categorized as a primary stakeholder due to their direct linkage with the project.
- b) **Secondary stakeholders** are the people, department, institutions, and/or organizations that may not be directly affected by the project however they may influence the project, its execution and implementation. They include concerned departments that may have a role during various phases of the project, regulatory agencies such as Sindh EPA, Sindh Forest Department, Sindh Wildlife Department, other relevant departments such as Local Government Department, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the broader interested communities including academia & journalists, and general public.

4.4. Primary Stakeholders

Primary stakeholders, as defined earlier, includes individuals, groups, institutions, and other parties that may be directly or indirectly be affected by the project, positively or negatively. These include local communities, community members, and other parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the project. At this time, the primary stakeholders identified under this project include:

- All those situated within the AOI of the sub-project site – this includes the residential and commercial makeup in the surroundings of the site, which includes:
 - Residents of Shadan Goth, Near Nauabad Goth, Mihto Khan Jatoj, Arbab Khan Khokhar, Banjhi Khan Jatoj, Malook Korai, Vulnerable groups and Akil Town
 - Social service providers such as schools and health facilities
- Government departments directly involved in the project – including departments like the Board of Revenue etc.

4.5. Secondary Stakeholders

As defined earlier, secondary stakeholders are groups or parties with interests in the project as it indirectly affects their work or has some bearing on it. While these groups may not be directly affected by the project, they may have a role in the preparation or implementation of it, or have a broader concern including for, but not limited to, information dissemination, awareness raising, community mobilization, and feedback. Parties identified under this include:

- Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
- Sindh Wildlife Department (SWD)
- Sindh Forest Department (SFD)
- Fisheries Department Sindh
- Revenue Department
- Agriculture Department
- Building Department
- Education Department
- NGOs in the Project Area.'

4.6. Methods of Public Consultation

The following methods were used for public consultation with stakeholders in order to ascertain their stakes regarding Project implementation. The views of the beneficiaries were formally recorded. The locations were selected randomly situated near the proposed routes of the project.

- Formal Group Meetings
- Informal Group Meetings
- Individual meetings
- Focused Group Discussions (FGDs)
- Gender Consultations
- Consultation workshop
- Consultation Feedback and Analysis

4.7. Consultation and Participation Process

The project utilizes various methods of engagement as part of its contiguous interaction with the 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. For ascertaining the perceptions of different stakeholders about the project, consultations/ meetings were carried out at the following two levels:

4.8. Community Consultation

The main form of consultation was Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with project affected parties in randomly selected communities along the Old Abad Bund. These public discussions were held to provide meaningful input from the public into the decision-making process and build a strong foundation for long-lasting and trustworthy relationships between the project and stakeholders. This also helped the organization enhance risk management and achieve better project outcomes. Local and traditional leaders, community representatives, and vulnerable groups such as women and youth were consulted to understand their specific issues and concerns. The findings and recommendations were discussed openly and transparently with the communities to solicit their feedback and suggestions.

Women's participation was ensured during the consultations. However, in some areas, consultations with women were not permitted.

Stakeholder consultation creates an opportunity for both the project proponent and stakeholders to exchange information and engage in dialogue. An effective public consultation process can yield valuable suggestions that can improve project design and resolve conflicts in a timely manner. The following villages/goth were consulted during the RAP survey. The village list is provided in **Table 61**.

Table 61: List of Consulted Villages in Old Abad Bund

S.No	Name of Village	Location	Coordinates	Number of Male Participants	Number of Female Participants	Total Participants
1.	Shadan Khan Jatoi	Old Abad Bund	27.45919, 68.26162	31	12	43
2.	Near Nauabad	Old Abad Bund	27.45685, 68.26069	19	15	34
3.	Mitho Khan Jatoi	Old Abad Bund	27.47361, 68.25800	16	0	16
Total				66	27	93

4.9. Consultation with Secondary Stakeholders

Secondary stakeholders that were identified in the form of departmental stakeholders (including governmental and non-governmental organizations) were approached for their feedback and suggestions on the project following a detailed description of the project provided to them to allow for an informed discussion to take place.

During these meetings, government officials were briefed on the key aspects of the project, including its components, planned activities, and the associated environmental and social impacts. The discussions focused on the concerns and priorities of the project-affected persons (PAPs) and the proposed measures to address them. Key topics included local environmental challenges, the involvement of PAPs in resettlement planning, the grievance redress mechanism, and the development of an entitlement matrix for affected individuals.

Officials were also informed about the evaluation criteria for impacting buildings and structures, the methodology for determining compensation rates for land, houses, and infrastructure, and the broader compensation framework. The importance of ensuring transparency, fairness, and timely compensation and the role of affected communities in project implementation was emphasized. Socio-economic issues such as livelihood restoration, access to basic services, and community engagement strategies were also discussed.

A summary of participants, key discussion points, concerns raised, and suggestions provided is included in **Table 62**

Table 62: List of Consulted Secondary Stakeholders in Old Abad Bund

S.no.	Stakeholder	Designation	Department	District
1	Mr. Amir Jhatyal	Mukhtiyarkar	Revenue Department	Larkana
2	Mr. Abid Mugheri	Assistant Mukhtiyarkar	Revenue Department	Larkana
3	Mr. Ayaz Ali Bhutto	Deputy Director	Fisheries Department	Larkana
4	Mr. Asif Ali Bhutto	Director	School Education	Larkana
5	Mr. Asad Solangi	Deputy Director	Agriculture Extension	Larkana

S.no.	Stakeholder	Designation	Department	District
5	Mr. Kareem Bux Mangrio	Range Forest Officer, Larkana	Forest Department	Larkana
6	Mr. Syed Mamtaz Ali Shah	Regional Deputy Director	SEPA	Larkana
7	Mr. Deedar Ali	Manager Program	SRSO	Larkana
8	Mr. Zahida Laghari	Project Coordinator	HANDS	Larkana
9	Mr. Bakhat Brihmani	Program Manager	Indus Resource Center	Larkana
10	Mr. Mir Jalbani	District Manager	PPHI	Larkana-Region

4.10. Consultation Feedback and Analysis

4.10.1. Community Consultation

The consultation process began with a description of the main features of the RAP study of Old Abad Bund . This was followed by a question-and-answer session in which the main aspects of the project's impacts were discussed in detail.

The feedback received during the public consultation included both project-related concerns and general concerns. Project-related concerns and suggestions focused on issues such as the willingness of the people, livelihood and compensation or relocation issues. Other concerns raised included the availability of drinking water, the poor state of the sewerage system, a shortage of healthcare facilities, and security. The concerns and suggestions shared by the participants during the consultation are listed in **Table 63**.

Table 63: Community Consultation Comments/Suggestion and Response

Comments/suggestions	Response
Community representatives also expressed concerns regarding the payment of compensation and other resettlement allowances or assistance, especially in the case of encroachers and tenants.	The community was informed that the Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with JICA guideline, World Bank and ADB, and they will ensure payment for compensation and all other entitled resettlement allowances or assistance.
Community also demanded the transparency in compensation payment	It was mentioned that a multi-tiered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established, including a committee comprising representatives of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This structure is intended to promote transparency in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
The source of income for agricultural laborers will be lost.	The RP includes provisions for a subsistence or allowance during the transition period for any displaced agricultural laborers.
The community requested that the contractor be required to hire local labor.	The contractor will be obligated to hire local unskilled and semi-skilled labor, and this requirement will be enforced

Comments/suggestions	Response
	by including it as a specific item in the Bill of Quantities (BOQ)
The presence of an external labor force during construction may restrict the privacy and mobility of women and children in the community.	The contractor will be required to construct the labor camp at a safe distance from local settlements, in order to ensure the privacy of women and children. The labor force will be required to sign a code of conduct and will receive awareness training
Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should receive fair and market-based compensation for their losses.	Valuation of affected assets has already been done to make these at replacement cost, based on prevailing market rates and according to JICA safeguards guideline and policies
Many of the structures are built/encroached on the government land. What will be the status of such encroached structures?	Structures built/encroached on the government land will be compensated.

4.10.2. Secondary Stakeholders

Secondary stakeholders were visited, and their feedback obtained on the project, where the comments, concerns, and suggestions received are collated in **Table 64**:

Table 64: Secondary Stakeholder Feedback and Analysis

Department	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Response
Revenue Department	The land status should be verified in coordination with the respective District Revenue Departments by sharing the proposed alignments. To reduce potential social impacts, alternative route options should also be explored.	The findings of the RAP survey will be shared with you to ensure that those claiming legal ownership of the land can provide the necessary legal documentation.
Sindh Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	The SEPA representative emphasized that affected persons should be compensated fairly and in a timely manner. Priority should be given to avoiding any disturbance to existing structures within the project area. In cases where impact is unavoidable, all necessary measures must be taken to ensure that compensation is provided in accordance with legal and policy frameworks, minimizing hardship for those affected.	The affected persons will get proper compensation.
Agriculture Department	It was advised that standing crops should not be disturbed during construction activities to prevent loss of livelihood for farmers.	There is no standing crops during the survey. The alignment of changing things will discuss with management

Department	Stakeholder Views/Concerns	Response
	Furthermore, it was recommended to adjust the project alignment, where possible, to avoid agricultural land altogether. Preserving productive farmland is crucial for maintaining local food security and supporting the economic well-being of farming communities.	
Forest Department	Dust and noise pollution during construction activities will cause sinus and other diseases to local inhabitants.	Regular water sprinkling on unpaved roads and construction sites to suppress dust.
Fisheries Department	Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should receive fair and market-based compensation for their losses.	Compensation will be provided to PAPs at replacement cost
PPHI NGOs	Occupational health and safety should be taken care of with respect during the construction of the road.	Occupational health and safety concerns are addressed in the IEE-Report of the proposed project.
PPHI	Social disturbance will be minimised.	Appropriate measures are included in the project

4.11. Proposed Consultation Program

Stakeholder engagement and consultation is a continuous process, adopted to obtain real time information on the project, its impacts and means/ methods to improve implementation. The ongoing consultation process may be scheduled on a need basis with all stakeholders including but not limited to the concerned government departments, local administration, community representatives, and affected persons from the proposed project areas.

Consultations will then continue through the construction and operation stages of the project, where consultations with communities will take place quarterly, or more, depending on the number of concerns raised under each consultation. The type of stakeholder engagement activities to continue through the project include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Community liaison during the implementation of the RAP of the proposed sub-project
- Reporting on progress and implementation of the measures mentioned in the RAP and their effectiveness
- Updating communities and other stakeholders about sub-project activities and recording of comments
- Implementation, and effectiveness of the grievance redress mechanism

Efforts will be made to maximize consultations during project implementation, where these will be carried out with the objectives to develop and maintain communication linkages between the PMU and the stakeholders, provide key project information to the stakeholders, and to solicit their views on the project and its potential perceived impacts, whilst ensuring that views and concerns of the stakeholders are incorporated during implementation with the objectives

of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing the benefits. A preliminary framework for future consultations is also given below in line with best practices:

Table 65: Proposed Consultations Framework

Description	Target Stakeholders	Timing	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness campaigns / information sharing sessions to share the RAP with communities and other stakeholders Location: various places in project area 	Communities within the project area, general public, and line departments/ agencies	At the start of activities	PMU/ Supervision Consultant (SC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of GRM and Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) Location: various places in project area 	Communities at/around the project area	Before commencement of project activities	PMU/ SC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with the communities during RAP implementation Location: various places in project area 	Communities at/ around the project area	During project implementation	PMU/ SC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance Redressal Location: various places in project area 	PMU staff; consultants; relevant line departments and communities	During project implementation	PMU/ SC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal consultations & discussions Location: various places in project area 	Communities at/ around the project area	During project implementation	PMU/SC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with communities during internal monitoring Location: various places in project area 	Communities at/ around the project area	Construction stage	PMU/SC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with communities during Independent Monitoring Location: various places in project area 	Communities at/ around the project area	Construction stage	PMU/SC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation workshops to review RAP implementation, any outstanding issues and grievances, views, and concerns of communities; and actions needed to address them Location: site offices in project area 	Communities at/ around the project area, relevant line departments, relevant NGOs	Quarterly during implementation	PMU/SC

4.12. Information Disclosure

The RAP and the translation of its Executive Summary in the local languages (Urdu, and Sindhi,) will be disclosed on the SID website along with the JICA website. Physical copies will also be available at the PMU, any site offices established, the District and Assistant Commissioner offices, and any other relevant location as needed. Prior to project implementation. The AHs will be visited again and briefed thoroughly on the resettlement process, compensations entitled, the GRM, assistance available to them, and next actions by the SID PMU to ensure all AHs are well informed.

CHAPTER-5: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

5.1. Introduction

This section outlines the policies and procedures for documenting, addressing, and resolving grievances and complaints that may be raised by project-affected individuals or community members in regards to the environmental and social performance, engagement process, resettlement, or any unintended environmental or social impacts resulting from project activities carried out by the Project Management Unit (PMU). It details the scope, procedural steps, and the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in addressing the grievances.

5.2. Principles

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to address any complaints or grievances that may arise during the implementation of the project. The residents of the project area may have concerns about risks to themselves, their property, or their legal rights, or the potential adverse environmental and social impacts of the project. These concerns or grievances will be promptly and transparently addressed, without any form of retaliation against the project-affected individuals or community members who raise the complaints.

The primary principle of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to resolve all complaints and grievances as efficiently and fairly as possible in a transparent manner.

5.3. Objectives

The objectives of the GRM are to:

- Develop an organizational framework to address and resolve grievances raised by individuals or communities in a fair and equitable manner;
- provide enhanced level of satisfaction to the aggrieved;
- Provide an increased level of satisfaction to those who have raised grievances;
- Ensure easy accessibility for affected individuals or communities to immediately address their grievances;
- Guarantee that the targeted communities and individuals are treated fairly and equitably at all times;
- Identify and rectify systemic flaws in the project's operational functions and suggest corrective measures and
- Ensure the sustainability of the project.
- Type of Complaints

5.4. Type of Complaints

The potential complaints that may occur during the implementation of the proposed project could include, but are not limited to:

- E&S issues (dust, noise, air pollution, social and cultural issues);
- Damage and blockage of public utilities;
- Traffic inconvenience;
- Gender based violence (GBV) and harassment;

- Resettlement issues including loss of livelihood; and
- Issues related to compensation of resettlement impacts.

5.5. Disclosure of GRM

The GRM should be disclosed at the PMU-SID/FFC website, and at the sub-project sites

5.6. Structure of Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project will establish a three-tier governance, risk, and compliance (GRC) system comprising a Community GRC, a Sub-project GRC, and a PIU-GRC. These tiers are outlined as follows:

5.7. Community GRC (Tier-1)

The Community GRC will provide a platform for project stakeholders or members of the community to voice and discuss their concerns, address environmental and social (E&S) issues, including resettlement concerns, at the community level, and work with the project management team to communicate these issues. The purpose of the community GRC is to maintain close relationships and coordination with affected individuals and community members throughout the project implementation. The Social Development Specialist (SDS) of the PMU, with the support of the SC will facilitate the establishment of a Community GRC that is representative of the community's ethno-cultural and gender diversity. The Community GRC will consist of the following six members, with one serving as the committee chair:

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

The project's environmental and social (E&S) and engineering staff will work with the community GRC to review and address any issues or concerns related to resettlement planning or implementation, as well as environmental and social concerns, within five working days of receiving the complaint. If the issue cannot be resolved at the community GRC level, it will be forwarded to the next tier for further review and resolution.

5.8. Sub-Project GRC (Tier-2)

FFC/SID will establish a GRC headed by the relevant Project Manager (PM) at each project site to address all grievances and complaints from project stakeholders or community members, received either directly or through Tier-1. The Sub-project GRC will consist of the following members:

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

Note: Representatives from other district government departments may be invited to attend sub-project GRC meetings as needed. The Environmental Specialists from the PIU

and SC will only participate in sub-project GRC meetings that are related to environmental issues.

The Sub-project GRC will hold meetings once a month, or as needed. The Sub-project GRC will review grievances related to all environmental and social (E&S) issues, including resettlement concerns that may arise during the project implementation. The following functions will be performed by the Sub project GRC:

- Record, categorize, and prioritize the grievances that require resolution by the committee, and resolve them within ten working days;
- Invite and hear from individuals or parties who have a grievance to present evidence of their claims and record their viewpoint;
- Communicate its decisions and recommendations on all resolved issues to the PMU and the individuals with grievances for smooth implementation;
- Forward unresolved cases or complaints to the PMU-GRC within an appropriate time frame, along with recorded reasons and recommendations;
- Develop a system for disseminating information and keep individuals or parties with grievances informed of any updates related to their grievance;
- Maintain a complaint register that is accessible to project stakeholders or community members, containing brief information about complaints and the decisions made by the Sub-project GRC, along with a status report; and
- Maintain a complete record of all complaints received by the Sub-project GRC and the actions taken in response.

Any complaint that cannot be resolved by the Sub-project GRC will be forwarded to the next tier, the PMU-GRC, for further resolution.

5.9. PMU-GRC (Tier-3)

At the third tier, the PIU has already established a governance, risk, and compliance (GRC) system, referred to as the PMU-GRC. The PMU-GRC will receive complaints either directly or through Tier-2 GRC. The committee has the following composition:

- Project Director FFC/SID, (Chairman of PMU-GRC);
- SDS, Member
- Gender Specialist, Member;
- Concerned Project Manager – PMU, Member;
- SDS of SC, Member; and
- Representative of Civil Society.

Note: Representatives from other district government departments may be invited to attend PMU-GRC meetings as needed, particularly for discussions related to environmental issues, and will be joined by the Environmental Specialists of the PMU and SC.

The PMU-GRC, through its authorized representative, will acknowledge the receipt of the complaint and proceed to scrutinize the relevant records and investigate the available remedies. The complainant will be requested to provide any supporting evidence for their claim. If necessary, a field visit will be conducted to gather additional information. After a thorough review of the available information, the PMU-GRC will make a decision within 20 working days of receiving the complaint. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, they have the option to seek legal recourse in a court of law.

Gender representation will be ensured by including a female member in all GRCs. This mechanism will ensure that project-affected individuals or community members have access to a GRM that operates openly and transparently, deals with grievances, and makes decisions in consultation with all stakeholders and in accordance with the JICA requirements.

5.10. Grievance Redress Procedure/ Mechanism

The purpose of the GRM is to resolve complaints quickly and at the lowest level possible, to prevent minor issues from becoming significant grievances. At any stage of the process, a complainant has the option to seek resolution through the court, as it is their legal right in accordance with the law.

The GRCs will operate at the site, sub-project, and PMU levels. The E&S and engineering staff of the PMU, in coordination with the site staff, will inform project-affected individuals and community members about the GRCs and their mechanism through consultations and by posting information in prominent locations. Complaints received through any medium will be screened and categorized. These complaints will be recorded in the Community Complaints Register (CCR), which will include the name and address of the complainant, the date, a description of the complaint, and the action taken. The following procedure will be used to address grievances:

- The complaint resolution will initially be attempted at the community-level GRC with the involvement of the field E&S or engineering staff. The community-GRC shall decide within five working days of receiving the complaint. If the issue remains unresolved, the complainant or the GRC can escalate the grievance to the sub-project-level GRC;
- Upon receipt of a complaint, the sub-project-level GRC will acknowledge the receipt within two working days. An initial review and consultation with the sub-project GRC will be conducted within five working days of receipt of the complaint. If necessary, the sub-project GRC will advise the E&S or engineering specialists to conduct field visits in consultation with the aggrieved individuals or parties and the local community and submit a fact-finding report. The fact-finding process should be completed within eight working days from the receipt of the complaint, if possible. The sub project GRC shall decide within 10 working days of receiving the complaint. If the issue remains unresolved, the complaint can be escalated to the PMU-GRC by the complainant or by the GRC; and
- The PMU-GRC shall decide within 20 working days of receiving the complaint. If the complainant remains unsatisfied, they have the option to pursue further resolution by submitting the case to the appropriate court of law.

All E&S issues will be addressed according to the above GRM procedures. The GRCs will hear and, if necessary, clarify with the complainant about the E&S issue and shall provide their recommendations for further implementation in a timely manner. The complainant will be kept informed throughout the process and the GRC's decision will be communicated to them accordingly. In case of any delay, the complainant will be informed about the progress and status of their 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.

5.11. Lodging of Complaint

Complainants can raise their grievances through a variety of channels, including online, mail, phone, WhatsApp, email, and a complaint box. In addition, the PIU has established an online portal for filing and tracking the progress of grievances, which can be accessed using the details provided below.

- The electronic complaint-lodging system (application) can be accessed through a link on the PMU FFC/SID website;
- The main purpose of the e-portal is to provide a fast and convenient way for all primary stakeholders to file their complaints;
- Any affected project member or community member with internet access can file a complaint, with the option for anonymous complaints. The option to upload photos for a better understanding of the issue will also be available;
- Each complainant will receive a unique grievance number to track their complaint through the electronic portal;
- Each complaint will go through a quick resolution mechanism being managed by a dedicated team at the PMU. 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 PMU; and
- The portal will allow a quick and easy method for monitoring of the entire complaint lodging and resolution mechanism.

CHAPTER 6: LEGAL & POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

6.1. 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.

6.2. Land Acquisition (Sindh Amendment) Act 2009 & Sindh Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy (March 2023)

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";
- The 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 the award

6.3. JICA's Policy on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below:

- 1) Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- 2) When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.

- 3) People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
- 4) Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
- 5) Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
- 6) In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
- 7) Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
- 8) Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

Above principles are complemented by World Bank ESS-5, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that "JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank's Safeguard Policies". Additional key principle based on World Bank ESS-5 is as follows

- I. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.
- II. Eligibility of Benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.
- III. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
- IV. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
- V. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
- VI. For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, an abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.

In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan; an institutional framework for implementation; a monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed Financial Plan etc.

In terms of categories of PAPs and types of lost assets, the gaps in the existing legal framework of LAA and requirements of the JICA Guidelines are identified as presented in the table below.

Table 66: Gap Analysis between Pakistan Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and JICA Guideline

Category of PAPs/ Types of Lost Assets	Pakistan Laws	JICA Guidelines	GAP
For all types of land and other assets for legal land	Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA), here's how the law addresses compensation for all types of land and associated legal assets	Compensation is provided for any privately-owned land lost due to the project's works	Pakistan's law is primarily focused on legal ownership, whereas JICA mandates comprehensive support, including non-title holders if livelihoods are affected.
Land tenants	If a tenant is legally recognized as having an interest in the land or its assets, they may be eligible for compensation for standing crops they have cultivated and for lease rights, such as in cases where tenancy is terminated due to land acquisition.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported.	Pakistan's law only compensates legally recognized tenants, while JICA includes informal and unregistered tenants as well.
Land Users	Land users are individuals or entities who possess or have the right to use land, regardless of legal ownership. This category includes legal landowners, tenants or occupants such as leaseholders and sharecroppers, individuals with customary or traditional usage rights without formal documentation, and others with legally recognized interests like grazing rights, easements, or usufruct rights.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported.	Pakistan law excludes informal users; JICA includes them to ensure livelihood restoration.
Owners of temporary structures, Only cash compensation	Under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (Pakistan), owners of temporary structures are entitled to cash compensation for the value of those structures,	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.	Pakistan focuses on market value; JICA insists on full replacement cost

Category of PAPs/ Types of Lost Assets	Pakistan Laws	JICA Guidelines	GAP
	but not for the land itself unless they legally own it. The law ensures compensation for any immovable property affected by land acquisition, regardless of whether the structure is permanent or temporary.		(including relocation, rebuilding, etc.).
Owners of permanent structure buildings	Under Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894, owners of permanent structures built on acquired land are entitled to cash compensation based on the structure's market value, and may also receive additional compensation for related losses such as relocation or disruption.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible	Pakistan's law may undervalue actual loss if only market value is considered.
Perennial crops	Land Acquisition Act of 1894, individuals with perennial crops (such as orchards or plantations) on acquired land are entitled to cash compensation for the value of these crops.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.	JICA requires higher standards for valuation, ensuring long-term income replacement.
Timing for payment of entitled compensation to the PAPs	Compensation to PAPs must be tendered immediately after the award and prior to taking possession of land.	On the completion of payment of compensation to the PAPs, the land is to be vacated and handed over to the project proponent.	Minimal or none in terms of timing, though enforcement and delays can be practical issues in Pakistan.
The issue of relocation and income generation activities	Land Acquisition Act, 1894, does not explicitly address relocation or income generation support for displaced persons. While cash compensation is provided, there is no legal obligation for resettlement or livelihood restoration. These issues are	People who must be resettled involuntarily and whose livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standards of living, income	Pakistan law lacks any resettlement or income restoration provisions.

Category of PAPs/ Types of Lost Assets	Pakistan Laws	JICA Guidelines	GAP
	increasingly being addressed through project-level safeguards and international donor requirements to ensure that PAPs are not left worse off economically or socially.	opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.	
Vulnerability of PAPs	Vulnerable PAPs face greater risks from displacement due to limited resources and social support. While Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 lacks explicit provisions to protect them, good practice calls for targeted support, inclusive planning, and tailored assistance to ensure these individuals are not left worse off. Vulnerability assessments should be integrated into all stages of the resettlement planning process.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, etc.	Pakistan lacks legal mechanisms for identifying and supporting vulnerable PAPs

6.4. Specific Provisions for Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals/Groups

One of the key JICA requirements on involuntary resettlement is to improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups who may experience adverse impacts from the project intervention because of their disadvantaged/vulnerable status. Typically, those below the 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 FFC/SID, 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 landless or those without legal or legalize able title with their livelihood dependent to acquired land; and
- The disabled, elderly and female headed households including women, transgender, children, and religious minorities

6.5. 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 holding title of acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar to their male counterparts, but they may need special attention because of a lack of resources, educational qualifications, skills, and work experience. To safeguard women's needs and interests, the following measures will be considered during impact assessment, census of affected persons, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and preparation of the RAP for the project.

- 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 to additional compensation as provided in the project's RAP.
- 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 to additional compensation as provided in the project's RAP.
- 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.

CHAPTER-7: COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION, & RELOCATION

7.1. Project Resettlement Principles

This section defines the entitlements and eligibility of the affected persons and describes all resettlement assistance measures in terms of an entitlement matrix; identifies and documents all 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 landowner 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 informally.
- Cultivators of crops or trees, irrespective of the 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, or permanently; and
- Vulnerable affected persons identified through the social impact assessment.

7.3. Compensation & Entitlement Policy

Compensation and entitlements have been determined on the basis of the provisions of the JICA Guideline. **Table 68** 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 assistance will be paid to PAPs prior to the start of the construction activities at the site and restricted to their business during the construction activities and any impacts that may happen after. In case the payment is delayed for more than a year from the date of valuation, the values will be indexed annually before the payment to PAPs.

7.4. Compensation for Losses

7.4.1. Agricultural Land (Permanent Losses)

- Leaseholders of public land will receive rehabilitation in cash equivalent to the market value of the lost harvest share once (if temporary impact) or twice (if permanent impact).

- Agricultural workers will receive cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year, along with provision of livelihood support.
- Squatters will be provided with one rehabilitation allowance equal to the market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.

7.4.2. Summary and Analysis of Land Losses (Old Abad Assets Survey Data)

There are 5 residential structures subject to resettlement. Compensation costs related to resettlement will be incurred; however, since the occupants do not own the land so no land acquisition cost will be incurred. Land acquisition applies to private land within the RoW (7.72acres) and does not apply to government land. If the land is used for agricultural purposes, compensation for crops will be provided regardless of whether it is government land or private land. No compensation will be provided for government land that is classified as barren land. The **Table: 67** is presented breakdown of compensation type for Old Abad bund.

Table 67: Breakdown of Compensation Type for Old Abad Bund

No.	Type of Compensation	Land Type / Asset	Ownership Type	PAHs	PAPs	Area	Remarks
1-1	Land Acquisition	Agricultural Land	Private	6	21	2.62 (acres)	Subject to both land and crop compensation
1-2		Barren Land	Private	2	8	5.10 (acres)	Crop compensation not applicable
2-1	Crop	Agricultural Land	Private	6	21	2.62 (acres)	Same as above
2-2		Agricultural Land	Government	4	17	0.72 (acres)	Land acquisition not applicable for gov. land
3	Resettlement	Residential Structures	Government: 5 households	5	24	3,817 (sq ft)	Since the land does not belong to them, land acquisition is not required.

As per World Bank (ESS-5) and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) Resettlement Guidelines, even if Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have sold their previous crops prior to the start of project activities, they remain entitled to compensation for the next cropping season, as land acquisition impacts their ability to continue farming.

Currently, these farmers are preparing to cultivate rice and cotton during the Rabi season. In line with livelihood restoration efforts, crop compensation for the upcoming rice and cotton seasons will be provided to all eligible PAPs. This measure ensures alignment with JICA's safeguard policies and the World Bank (ESS-5), while aiming to reduce economic disruption and promote the sustainable recovery of affected communities.

The amount for this salary, given that varied answers were received from the workers, will be tantamount to the currently proposed Minimum Wage by the Government of Sindh (PKR 37,000 per month). Furthermore, the workers will also be entitled to livelihood support which is described further in the transitional support sub-section ahead.

The 10 Affected Households (AHs) identified as crop owners will be eligible to receive compensation for one full agricultural year, covering both Rabi and Kharif seasons (i.e., wheat and rice crops). Compensation will be based on the prevailing market value of the crops being cultivated or harvested at the time of the socio-economic survey. This approach ensures fair valuation and aims to offset income losses resulting from project-related impacts. The estimated market rates used for compensation calculations are as follows:

1. Wheat crop compensation (where it is 2,200 PKR per maunds of wheat, and roughly 30 maunds per acre)
2. Rice crop (where it is 2,500 PKR per maunds of rice, and roughly 30 maunds per acre).

A total of 10 Affected Households (AHs) have been identified as experiencing land acquisition impacts. This includes 08 households owning agricultural land and 2 additional households affected by the acquisition of privately owned barren land. The land acquisition is expected to directly impact livelihoods, particularly for those dependent on agricultural activities. Compensation will be provided in accordance with applicable legal frameworks and market valuation to ensure fair and transparent resettlement support for both productive and non-productive landowners.

All these AHs except public land will be entitled to a land acquisition allowance based on the prevailing market value of the land lost. This compensation will be provided in line with fair compensation and resettlement principles, ensuring that no household is left economically worse off as a result of the project.

The valuation process will follow transparent and participatory methods, incorporating local land market rates and involving consultations with landowners, estate agents, and community leaders. Where applicable, affected persons will also be supported with livelihood restoration measures such as agricultural inputs, training, or alternative land options.

The market value of agricultural land in the project area, as assessed during the socio-economic and asset survey, is estimated to range between PKR 600,000 per acre. In comparison, the market value of barren land is comparatively lower, ranging from PKR 250,000 per acre, reflecting its limited productivity and use. Moreover, the temporary annual rental rate for agricultural land is around PKR 50,000 per acre. These land values reflect the differences in fertility, accessibility, and potential for cultivation or development, which are key factors influencing land valuation in the region

7.4.3. Commercial Land/Community

No commercial structures were identified.

7.4.4. Structures (Residential/ Commercial/ Other)

Structures will be compensated in the form of cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structures and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs. A total of 06 residential structures are identified for compensation. These structures are owned or occupied by vulnerable households, all of whom have incomes below the minimum wage threshold set by the Government of Sindh (PKR. 37,000). Given their

socio-economic vulnerability, these households will also be eligible for additional support measures.

7.4.5. Temporarily Land use

A formal agreement will be executed between the borrower and the private landowner to authorize the temporary use of a 1.97-acre privately owned parcel for the establishment of a construction work yard. This agreement will specify that the land is being utilized exclusively for project-related construction purposes and will not involve any change in land ownership. The agreement will outline responsibilities for maintaining the condition of the land and associated infrastructure. Should any damage occur such as to land leveling, internal roads, access routes, or drainage systems—the project proponent or contractor will be fully responsible for restoring the site to its original condition or providing fair compensation for the affected assets.

The land will be used for a duration of 21 months, and compensation will be determined based on the market rate of PKR 50,000 per acre per year, prorated for the actual period of use. No land-related taxes are anticipated for this temporary arrangement, based on precedent and local regulatory practices. The agreement may also include provisions to address potential loss of land productivity, temporary livelihood impacts, or delays in site restoration, ensuring the landowner's interests are fully protected throughout the project timeline.

7.4.6. Livelihood/Business & Employment Losses

Businesses will be compensated for with cash compensation equal to one year of income for permanent business losses. Workers and employees will be compensated with cash for lost wages during the period of business interruption, with at least 03 months of the basic minimum wage set by the Government of Sindh (37,000).

In the context of the Old Abad areas, livelihood losses have been identified primarily due to the disruption of agricultural activities. While some community members are not directly engaged in farming the affected land, a total of 06households dependent on agricultural labor will experience income loss as a result of the land acquisition.

To address this, each affected worker will be provided with livelihood compensation equivalent to three months' wages, calculated based on the official minimum wage rate set by the Government of Sindh in the 2024–2025 financial year. This arrangement was confirmed through consultation meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and reflects the project's commitment to mitigating economic hardship.

7.4.7. Crop Compensation

Crop compensation for one full agriculture year covering both Rabi and Kharif seasons (i.e; wheat and rice crops). Compensation will be based on the prevailing market value of the crops being cultivated or harvested at the time of the socio-economic survey. This approach ensures fair valuation and aims to offset income losses resulting from project-related impacts.

In this regard, the identified crop owners will be compensated for the loss of crops cultivated on the affected 3.34-acre area. Compensation will be provided based on the type, yield, and market value of the crops at the time of assessment, in accordance with applicable government rates and resettlement policy guidelines.

7.4.8. Transition/Relocation Allowance

Transitional allowances will be paid to AHs who have to leave the area (which in this case would be all of the AHs) following compensation, where the amount for this will be taken as the Government-mandated minimum wage (PKR 37,000).

7.4.9. Vulnerability Allowance

Lump sum one-time livelihood assistance will be paid on account of livelihood restoration support, where this has been calculated at three months of the government-mandated minimum wage, i.e., PKR 111,000 for vulnerable households.

The aim of this payment is to assist severely displaced persons to overcome the short-term adverse impacts of land and asset loss and help them to readjust to their changed circumstances while they are making replacement earning arrangements. There will be a need to closely monitor such severely displaced persons. The one-time payment should, at the absolute minimum, be adequate to provide them with equivalent level of livelihood than they had previously

7.4.10. Severity Allowance

Severity allowances are granted to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who lose more than 10% of their agricultural land, and this compensation is limited to individuals with legal ownership or recognized claims to the land. At the project site, no individual is expected to lose more than 10% of their agricultural holdings. While some PAPs may experience minor losses below this threshold, they do not qualify for the severity allowance under the established criteria.

7.4.11. 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 and provided below in **Table 68**.

Table 68: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Loss of Agricultural Land	Private land under cultivation	Legal titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost or land-for-land option (if feasible) • Additional compensation for crops lost • Transitional allowance or livelihood support • Provision of vulnerability allowance • Severity allowance if loss of land more than 10%
Loss of Barren Land	Unused or uncultivated private land	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost • No crop compensation, but solatium (disturbance allowance) may be included
Agriculture Crops	Loss of Crops (e.g., Cotton and Rice)	Owner (including titled and non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation in cash at full market rate for one year (Rabi and Kharif) by default for impacts caused by the project activities

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses
Loss of Agricultural Tenancy	Tenant farmers/sharecroppers	Tenants, leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportional compensation for land use rights Livelihood restoration support (e.g., training or grants)
Loss of Agricultural Livelihood	Farming-dependent income	Agricultural laborers and sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood assistance for three months (37000*3=111000) Job placement, skill training, or grants
Temporary Loss of Land Use	Short-term land occupation (e.g., construction)	Legal owner or user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental compensation for duration of use Restoration of land to original condition
Vulnerable Groups Support	Poor, elderly, female-headed households, person with disability	Identified vulnerable affected persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional cash grants for 3 months (37000*3=111,000) Priority in employment or social programs
Loss of Residential Structure	Full loss of structures; partial loss of structures; moving minor structure, kiosks and temporary structure	Legal owner (with proof of title)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structures and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs In case of partial permanent impacts, full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure
Loss of Residential Structure	Full loss of structures; partial loss of structures; moving minor structure, kiosks and temporary structure	Non-titleholder resident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected tenants will receive cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period, or three months, whichever is higher
Vulnerable PAPs Livelihoods	Households below poverty line; female headed households; disabled persons	All vulnerable PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (to be calculated on the basis of CBN per person) on account of livelihood restoration support Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All PAPs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (to be calculated on the basis of CBN per person)

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated Impacts	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal appropriately during project implementation according to the JICA guideline.

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 has been prepared as provided in **Table-69**.

Table 69: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix-JICA

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
Loss of Agricultural Land	Possession of valid land title or legal ownership	6 persons (legal titleholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including market value and transaction costs
Loss of Barren Land	Legal ownership of non-cultivable land	2 persons (legal titleholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost No crop compensation,
Income Restoration & Rehabilitation Assistance for the temporary Loss of Business and Income/ Livelihood	Temporary loss of business and source of income/ livelihood due to restricted access	5 farmers/laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for a period of three months shall be calculated based on actual income. In the absence of such documentation, compensation will be provided equivalent to three months of the minimum monthly wage of PKR 37,000, as announced by the Government of Sindh in the 2024–25 financial year budget.
Assistance to vulnerable	Eligible PAP	5 PAPs with disability or women headed HHs or income below the minimum wage rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional allowance equivalent to 03 months' minimum wage rate announced by the government over and above other entitled compensation. Priority in project related employment, ensured through bidding document.
Unidentified losses	Unanticipated impacts	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be dealt with, as appropriate during project implementation according to the JICA/ WB ESS5 and RP provisions.

Compensation will be paid to the affectees via cross cheque in the name of the affected PAP, where the FFE/SID PMU will ensure and certify to the JICA that all payments have been made to the affectees before contractor mobilisation and initiation of civil works.

7.4.12. Basis for Resettlement Costs

To compensate for 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 a 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 the Entitlement Matrix. The details of unit rates have been provided in **Appendices III** below.

CHAPTER 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 RAP.

8.1. Compensation for Land Acquire and Crops

An assessment of the current land use at Old Abad Bund reveals the following: 2.6 acres private owned and 0.72 acre is government are the agricultural land with crops and 5.10 are barren private land with no crops. All of these land categories are expected to be affected by the project activities.

The project will result in the loss of productive agricultural land, barren land with potential for cultivation, and standing crops, particularly rice and wheat, which is the primary crop cultivated during the Rabi and Kharif season. This loss is expected to directly impact the livelihoods of local farmers, reducing their seasonal income and agricultural output.

To address these impacts, compensation has been calculated based on current market rates for land and crop losses. The total estimated compensation for the affected agricultural land, barren land, and Rabi and Kharif (rice and wheat) crops amounts to **PKR 3,317,940**. This compensation package aims to support the affected landowners and cultivators in managing their economic losses and to ensure a fair and transparent resettlement process.

8.2. Compensation for Residential Structures

Total compensation cost against affected residential structures of the 5 Residential Structures at Old Abad is **13,359,950** PKR (where this includes transportation, relocation, vulnerability, and livelihood restoration costs, where further breakdown is provided in the appendices). Alongside this, affected individuals will be allowed to salvage construction materials and items from their structures in a dignified manner with no costs or charges being levied on them.

8.3. Relocation 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 relocation support.

8.4. Severity Allowance

Not applicable, as no Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are losing more than 10% of their legally owned land under the project. Therefore, the criteria for severity allowance are not triggered.

8.5. Employment Loss Allowance

The employment loss allowance describes the income restoration and rehabilitation assistance to be paid to a total of 06 AHs. Each AH will be entitled for a one-time compensation of PKR 111,000 as 3 months of the official minimum wage mandated by the GoS (37,000 per month). The total amount for the employment loss has been calculated at 666,000 PKR.

8.6. Vulnerability Allowance

A total of 5 Affected Households (AHs) have been identified as vulnerable, based on their income falling below the poverty line. As per the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix (EM), each vulnerable AH is eligible to receive a one-time assistance payment of PKR 111,000, in addition to the standard livelihood or income disturbance allowance. Accordingly, the total vulnerability assistance for Old Abad Bund amounts to PKR 555,000 (5 AHs × PKR 111,000).

8.7. RAP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

Monitoring and evaluation of this RAP implementation process will be required through organizing internal monitoring arrangements. For this purpose, 5% equivalents from the compensation calculated for each site are allocated, i.e. 297, 445 PKR. Moreover, temporary land has been rented for a duration of 21 months. It is important to note that the cost of monitoring and evaluation is not included in this rental budget. The rental cost for Old Abad Bund amounts to 8,619.

8.8. RAP Administration & Support Cost

The RAP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of the existing departmental expenditure. For this purpose, 5% equivalents from the compensation calculated for each site are allocated, i.e. 297, 445 PKR. Moreover, temporary land has been rented for a duration of 21 months. It is important to note that the cost of monitoring and evaluation is not included in this rental budget. The rental cost for Odlabad amounts to 8,619.

8.9. Contingencies

A 10% contingency has been added to adjust any cost escalation during RAP and project implementation. An amount of PKR has been estimated for this purpose and added to the overall resettlement budget for the proposed project, where this comes down to PKR **594,889**. Moreover, temporary land has been rented for a duration of 21 months. It is important to note that the cost of monitoring and evaluation is not included in this rental budget. The rental cost for Odlabad amounts to 17,238.

8.10. Total RAP 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 **7,345,518** PKR.

The detailed workings and calculations for compensation calculated for the site is attached to this report as Appendix-III and Appendix-IV, respectively.

8.11. Resettlement Funding/Financing Plan

The FFC/SID and PD will be responsible for ensuring the prompt provision and efficient flow of funds for RAP implementation. The PD will ensure that compensation is adequately funded and carried out under applicable rules and the present RAP agreed by the AHs.

CHAPTER-9: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

9.1. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

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

- Sindh Irrigation Department (SID)
- FFC
- Supervision Consultant
- Contractor(s)
- Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA)
- Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

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

a. Sindh Irrigation Department (SID)

The SID/FFC through the PMU is the Implementing Agency (IA) and has the overall responsibility for the implementation of this RAP. The department solves matters relating to development, generation, supply, and distribution of power, where it also determines rates of supply to consumers in bulk and otherwise and may prescribe tariffs within the province of Sindh. The Irrigation Department is also responsible for prospective planning, policy formulation, processing of power projects, and enactment of legislation with regard to power generation and distribution.

b. Project Management Unit (PMU)

Headed by a Project Director the FFC/SID PMU will be responsible for general execution of the project and streamline the E&S related tasks of different subprojects. The PMU will ensure compliance with the national as well as JICA E&S requirements including preparation and implementation of this RAP.

The PD FFC/SID carrying full administrative and financial authority will be the lead person for implementing the actions and corrective measures identified in this document and those that do not fall within the ambit of the LAA 1894.

The role of the PMU 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 RAP 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;
- Coordinate with supervisory consultants, relevant line departments and units in SID to streamline resettlement planning activities;
- PMU ensure timely disclosure of approved RAP on SED, and FFC/SID website, and translate the Summary of RAP in local language for disclosure to PAPs;

- Review of RAP 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 RAP and monitoring reports on the SID, and FFC/SID website; and
- Ensure timely disclosure of project related information to the PAPs, which may include information on project design and required land.

c. Supervision Consultant

The PMU will engage a Supervision Consultant for supervising the construction contractors and supervision of the construction activities of the sub-projects. Their responsibilities will also include reviewing, planning and implementing of E&S documents including this RAP. The Supervisory consultant will also be responsible for ensuring implementation of all aspects of this RAP, including consultations, preparation of compensation vouchers, payment of compensations, and maintaining a complete record of the entire RAP implementation process. The SC will assist the PMU in implementation of this RAP and will carry out internal monitoring of its 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 RAP provisions;
- Stakeholder consultations and information dissemination on project implementation and compensation delivery;
- Monitoring of day-to-day RAP implementation, identifications of implementation lags and issues, suggest corrective measure to update implementation plan for overcoming the lagging components in RAP implementation; and
- Preparation of RAP implementation progress (monthly) reports for review of PMU as well as periodic internal monitoring reports to be shared with JICA for review and concurrence.

d. Contractor

The contractor(s) 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 FFC/SID PMU;
- 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 PMUs.

e. Grievance Redress Committees

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

CHAPTER-10: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1. General

Implementation of this RAP consists of compensation to be paid to the PAPs for loss of structures, livelihood/business disturbance, transitional allowance, and restoration of livelihood. The implementation of the RAP 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 the 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 erection of the boundary wall around the sub-project sites will only take place after all compensation has been paid for the project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

10.2. RAP Implementation Schedule

An implementation schedule including various sub-tasks and timelines matching the civil work schedule is proposed and presented in **Table 70**. 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 70: Implementation Schedule

Sr. No.	Action	Responsibility	Proposed Date of Task Completion
1	Approval of RAP Document	SID	-
2	Sindhi and Urdu Translation of RAP Summary	SID	Within one week of approval
3	Notification of GRC (Site Level)	SID	Within three weeks of approval
4	Notification of PMU-GRC	SID	Within four weeks of approval
5	Notices to PAPs regarding their claims	SID	Within five weeks of approval
6	Notices to PAPs to receive Business/ livelihood allowance	SID	Within seven weeks of approval
7	Assistance to PAPs to open Bank accounts for the receipt of cross cheques as compensation	SID	Within nine weeks of approval
8	Payment of compensation and allowance to the PAPs	SID	Within twelve weeks of approval
9	Submit a Bi-Weekly Report by Supervision Consultant	SID	Within twelve weeks of approval
10	JICA Approval of Compliance Report	JICA	Within fourteen weeks of approval
11	Disclosure of RAP Implementation	SID	Throughout as per the sub-activities under the implementation of RAP

The remedial actions for the proposed project with the proposed timeframe are depicted below in **Table 71**.

Table 71: Social Safeguards Remedial Action Plan – FFC/SID

KEY ISSUES	ACTIONS AGREED	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITY
Valuation of Land Prices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake an assessment, facilitated by an independently established valuation committee, to ascertain losses, entitlements, and the fair valuation of compensation for each individual PAP. 2. Provide agreed additional Compensation amount to the PAPs. 3. Ensure the timely and fair disbursement of the agreed-upon compensation package to all PAPs in line with the valuation committee's assessments. 	Preliminary phase of the implementation approval of the subproject under SID	FFC/SID PMU, SC
Demolition of private Structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm and validate PAPs impacted by the project, ensuring accuracy in identifying those affected persons. 2. Assess the losses and compensation amount 3. Ensure the timely and fair disbursement of compensation to PAPs for any structures to be demolished in line with the valuation committee's assessments. 4. Notify contractors to ensure that works are not conducted in areas with potential LAR impacts. 	Preliminary phase of the implementation, subject to the approval of the subproject under FFC/ SID	FFC/SID PMU, SC
Regular Consultations with PAPs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct ongoing and inclusive dialogues with all PAPs to incorporate their perspectives, concerns, and preferences into the land acquisition and compensation process. 2. Document and share regularly with JICA. 	Bi-weekly consultations with PAPs throughout the project cycle.	PMU FFC/ SID, SC
Effective GRM in Place	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disseminate and make aware PAPs regarding Project GRM. 2. Notify GRCs and convene meetings regularly. 3. Record, review and redress grievances timely. 	With immediate effect following the approval of RAP from JICA	PMU SID, SC
Monitoring, Auditing, and Reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement a robust system for ongoing monitoring, auditing, and transparent reporting of the compensation process for compliance with established standards. 2. Mobilize the Supervision Consultant's Resettlement Specialist. 3. Submit RAP compliance monitoring reports to JICA on a quarterly basis, reflecting pre-construction monitoring at the time of compensation payment and subsequent monthly monitoring. 	Monthly	PMU FFC/ SID, SC

CHAPTER-11: MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1. Need For Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities, providing mid-way 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 developing solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives. The monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring (IM) and external monitoring (EM). Internally, the RAP implementation for the project will be closely monitored by the SID through the PMU of FFC/SID, 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 the PMU will be to see to the proper and timely implementation of all activities described in this RAP. Monitoring will be a regular activity to ensure timely implementation of RAP activities. The PMU's Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS) with the assistance and support of SC of SID will collect information from the project site about implementation status of key activities, process and integrate the data in the form of biweekly report to assess the progress and results of RAP 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 JICA on a monthly basis and will be consolidated in the quarterly supervision consultants' progress reports for JICA. 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 SSS of both the PMU 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 Supervision Consultant (SC)

As described earlier, the PMU will engage qualified and experienced Supervision Consultant to verify the PMU's monitoring information. The SC will monitor RAP implementation and provide monthly monitoring reports. One of the main objectives of engaging the SC is to monitor RAP implementation, identify issues and recommend corrective measures. The SC 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, through the appointment of their own social and resettlement specialists. The SC will identify the gaps in RAP implementation and advise the PMU on E&S compliance issues. The key tasks during the SC's monitoring will include:

- a. Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by the PMU;
- 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 RAP 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 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;

Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups; and

Grievance procedures, including recording, reporting, processing and redress of grievances.

The monitoring and reporting will continue until all RAP activities have been completed.

11.4. Reporting Requirements

The SID PMU will forward to JICA a consolidated monthly RAP monitoring report tracking whether compensation has been paid as per the implementation schedule before the relocation of PAPs and assets. Additionally, PMU will monitor the project on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued, and all RAP actions have been implemented. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to PAPs as per the procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement plans by the PMU and will be available at FFC/SID websites, in Urdu, Sindhi and English languages.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX – I

ASSETS INVENTORY FOR OLD ABAD BUND

Assets Survey of Old Abad

ID. No.	Coordinates	Name of DP	Father's Name	Village/Location	Monthly Income	Ownership (Owner, Rentee & Other)	Structure Category	Type	Affected Land
									(acres) and Sq.ft
1	27.4668305, 68.259583	Ramzan	Khuda Bux	Near Nauabad	-	Private	Barren Land	NA	0.07
2	27.46646, 68.25997	Haji Muhammad Ramzan	-	Mitho Khan Jatoi	50,000	Govt	Barren Land	NA	0.13
3	27.46635, 68.25978	Mohammad Niaz	Himat Ali Jatoi	Shadan Khan jatoi	60,000	Govt	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.1
4	27.46596, 68.25996	Ahmed Hussain Jatoi	Himat Ali Jatoi	Shadan Khan jatoi	50,000	Govt	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.12
5	27.46539, 68.25982	Jalal Khan Jatoi	Jahan Khan Jatoi	Shadan Khan jatoi	50,000	Govt	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.32
6	27.465018, 68.260647	Zulifqar Ali Jatoi	Ghulam Rasool Jatoi	Shadan Khan jatoi	45,000	Govt	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.18
7	27.4649639, 68.260169	Asadullah	Jhando Khan			Private	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.2
8	27.464569, 68.260617	Hazaroo Khan Jatoi	Ghulam Rasool Jatoi	Shadan Khan jatoi	45,000	Private	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.65
9	27.46402, 68.26046	Umaid Ali Jatoi	Madad Ali Jatoi	Shadan Khan jatoi	60,000	Private	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.45
10	27.46386, 68.26062	Awais Ali	Madad Ali Jatoi	Shadan Khan jatoi	60,000	Private	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.45
11	27.47307, 68.25713	Naveed Jatoi		Mitho Khan Jatoi	60,000	Private	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.43
12	27.4630527, 68.2611	Deedar Jatoi	Maulam Khan Jatoi	Shandan Khan Jatoi	45,000	Private	Agriculture	Rice Crop	0.44
13	27.4619138, 68.2615722	Shahnawaz	Misri Khan	Near Nauabad		Private	Barren Land	Rice Crop	5.03
14	27.46817, 68.25952	Muhammad Yousif Solangi	Ghulam Nabi Solangi	Near Nauabad	25,000	Govt	House	Rooms and Veranda	1872 sq.ft
15	27.46751, 68.25965	Ahmed Khan Solangi	Ghulam Fareed Solangi	Near Nauabad	15,000	Govt	House	Room	270 sq.ft
16	27.46768, 68.25979	Muhammad Khan Solangi	Ghulam Fareed Solangi	Near Nauabad	20,000	Govt	House	Room	225 sq. ft

17	27.46712, 68.26003	Imdad Hussain Solangi	Ghulam Fareed Solangi	Near Nauabad	20,000	Govt	House	Room	225 sq. ft
18	27.45941, 68.26174	Sabir Hussain	Hubdar Ali Jatoi	Shadan Khan jatoi	15,000	Govt	House	Room and Animal Shed	1225 sq.ft

APPENDIX – II

LIST OF UNIT RATE

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (PKR)
1	Agriculture Land	Acre	600,000
1.1	Barren Land	Acre	250,000
1.2	Temporary rental land on lease for one year	Acre	50,000
2	Structures		
2.1	Pacca Construction	Ft ²	3,900
2.2	Semi Pacca	Ft ²	2,600
2.3	Kacha	Ft ²	2,100
2.4	Hut/ Straw/ Thatched	Ft ²	350
3	Community Structure		
3.1	Hand-pumps	Bore	30,000
Based on current Market Rates ascertained during study period from real estate agents near the project sites			

APPENDIX – III

COMPENSATION CALCULATION FOR OLD ABAD Bund

Summary of Costs

No.	Description	Unit	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Quantity	Amount (Rs.)
A	Land Acquisition Cost				
1	Agricultural Land (Private)	Acre/ha	600,000	2.62/1.06	1,572,000
2	Residential	0	0	0	0
3	Barren Land (Private)	Acre/ha	250,000	5.10/2.06	1,275,000
Total (A)					2,847,000
B	Resettlement Cost				
1	Residential Structure	Ft ²	350	3,817	1,335,950
Total(B)					1,335,950
C	Compensation for Crops for one-year				
3	Rice Crop	Acre/ha	75,000	3.34/1.35	250,500
4	Wheat	Acre/ha	66,000	3.34/1.35	220,440
Total					470,940
D	Relocation support, business disruption compensation, and additional vulnerability allowance for affected households.				
1	Relocation Allowances (For house structure)	1	37,000	5	185,000
2	Business disturbances Allowances (allowance for 3 Months)	1	111,000	5	555,000
3	Additional Assistance for Vulnerable Households (allowance for 3 Months)	1	111,000	5	555,000
Total (D)					1,295,000
Total (A+B+C+D)					5,948,890
E	Administrative Cost @ 5%				297,445
	Monitoring and Evaluation @ 5%				297,445
	Contingencies for resettlement Cost @ 10%				594,889

No.	Description	Unit	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Quantity		Amount (Rs.)
	Total (E)					1,189,778
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)					7,138,668

Land Rental Cost

No.	Description	Unit	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Quantity	Amount (Rs.)
A	Rental Compensation for the Construction Work Yard at Old Abad Bund for 21 months				
1	Rental Charge (Construction Work Yard)	Acre/ha	50,000	1.97/0.80	172,375
Total (A)					172,375
B	Administrative Cost @ 5%				8,619
	Monitoring and Evaluation @ 5%				8,619
	Contingencies for resettlement Cost @ 10%				17,238
	Total (B)				
Grand Total (A+B)					206,850

APPENDIX – IV

Results of originally conducted a Sruvey in a wide area of Old Abad Bund

List of Identified Assets at Old Abad Bund

S.No	Coordinates	Name of DP	Father Name	Village/Location	Ownership (Owner, Rentee, Other)	Structure Category	Legal Status	Area in Acres/Feet		Affected Structure	Structure Type
								Affected Area	Total Area		
1	27.45685, 68.26069			Near Nauabad	Govt	Barren Land	Legal	10 Acres	30 Acre	Land	Barren Land
2	27.46906, 68.25909			Near Nauabad	Owner	Handpump	Illegal	100 feet bore	100%	Bore	
3	27.46906, 68.25922			Near Nauabad	Community	Mosque	Illegal	13*25	100%	Mosque	Kacha
4	27.47055, 68.25856			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	20*15	100%	Room	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
5	27.46982, 68.25918			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	2 Rooms 14*14 and 1 Veranda 14*28	100%	Room and Veranda	Semi Pacca
6	27.463, 68.26106			Shandan Khan Jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	0.5 Acres	4 Acres	Agriculture Land	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
7	27.47073, 68.25878			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	50*20	100%	Rooms	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
8	27.45920, 68.26162			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	House	Illegal	2 Rooms (15*18)	100%	2-Rooms	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
9	27.47089, 68.2586			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	10*12	100%	Room	Kacha
10	27.47045, 68.25814			Near Nauabad	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	1 acre	2 acres	Agriculture Land	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
11	27.47059, 68.25912			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	2 Room 20*10 Verand Open 10*40 Kitchen 10*10	100%	Rooms, Kitchen, Animal Shed	Kacha

S.No	Coordinates	Name of DP	Father Name	Village/Location	Ownership (Owner, Rentee, Other)	Structure Category	Legal Status	Area in Acres/Feet		Affected Structure	Structure Type
								Affected Area	Total Area		
								Animal Shed 15*15			
12	27.47169, 68.25875			Near Nauabad	Owner	Agriculture	Illegal	3 Acre	5 Acres	Agriculture Land	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
13	27.47077, 68.25872			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	18*15	100%	Room	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
14	27.45704, 68.26132			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Outaq	Illegal	27*18	100%	Room	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
15	27.45728, 68.26144			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	House	Illegal	2 Rooms 15*16 Kitchen 5*7 Store 5*5	100%	2 Rooms, Kitchen and Store	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
16	27.45734, 68.26168			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Handpump (bore)	Illegal	110 feet bore	100%	Hand-pump	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
17	27.46997, 68.25935			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	1 Room 13*18 Room 20*16 Kitchen 10*8 Store 6*8	100%	2 Rooms, Kitchen and Store	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
18	27.46817, 68.25952			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	2 Rooms 12*12 and Veranda 15*18	100%	Rooms and Veranda	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
19	27.46751, 68.25965			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	15*18	100%	Room	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
20	27.45728, 68.26134			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	House	Illegal	Room 12*15 Kitchen 5*15	100%	Rooms and Kitchen	Wooden Thatched/ Straw

S.No	Coordinates	Name of DP	Father Name	Village/Location	Ownership (Owner, Renter, Other)	Structure Category	Legal Status	Area in Acres/Feet		Affected Structure	Structure Type
								Affected Area	Total Area		
21	27.45748, 68.26134			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	House	Illegal	40*50	100%	Room and Veranda	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
22	27.46768, 68.25979			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	15*15	100%	Room	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
23	27.46712, 68.26003			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	15*15	100%	Room	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
24	27.4569, 68.26133			Shadan Khan jatoi	Community	Mosque	Illegal	15.5 * 14	100% affected	Room	Kacha
25	27.45696, 68.26135			Shadan Khan jatoi	Community	Handpumps	Illegal	6*6 Open area	100%	Hand-pump	Bore (open area)
26	27.45699, 68.26145			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Outaq	Illegal	27*18	100%	Outaq	Semi Pacca
27	27.45728, 68.26134			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	House	Illegal	20*15	100%	Room	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
28	27.45939, 68.26178			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	House	Illegal	16*15	100%	Room	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
29	27.45926, 68.26154			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	House	Illegal	15*15	100%	Room	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
30	27.45941, 68.26174			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	House	Illegal	15*15 (Room) 20*20 (Animal Shed)	100%	Room and Animal Shed	Wooden Thatched/ Straw
31	27.46336, 68.26091			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	0.5 acres	4 Acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
32	27.47362, 68.25899			Mitho Khan Jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Illegal	0.5 Acrea	12 Acers	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
33	27.47317, 68.25806			Mitho Khan Jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Illegal	0.5 acres	2.5 acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop

S.No	Coordinates	Name of DP	Father Name	Village/Location	Ownership (Owner, Rentee, Other)	Structure Category	Legal Status	Area in Acres/Feet		Affected Structure	Structure Type
								Affected Area	Total Area		
34	27.47263, 68.25727			Mitho Khan Jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	1 acre	5 acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
35	27.46889, 68.25979			Near Nauabad	Owner	Agriculture	Illegal	0.75 Acres	2 Acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
36	27.46539, 68.25982			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	0.25 Acres	4 acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
37	27.465018, 68.260647			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	0.25 Acres	2.5 acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
38	27.464569, 68.260617			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Agriculture		0.25 Acres	4 acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
39	27.4649, 68.2601			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	1.5 Acres	2.5 Acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
40	27.46402, 68.26046			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	0.25 Acre	4 Acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
41	27.46386, 68.26062			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	0.5 acres	4 Acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
42	27.47307, 68.25713			Mitho Khan Jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	2.5 acres	15 acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
43	27.46646, 68.25997			Mitho Khan Jatoi	Owner	Barren Land	Legal	2 Acres	10 Acres	Agriculture Land	-
44	27.46635, 68.25978			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	0.5 Acres	6 Acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
45	27.46596, 68.25996			Shadan Khan jatoi	Owner	Agriculture	Legal	0.5 Acres	6 Acres	Agriculture Land	Rice Crop
46	27.47014, 68.25865			Near Nauabad	Govt	Irrigation Culvert	Legal	-	-	Irrigation Culvert	Pacca
47	27.470144, 68.259299			Near Nauabad	Owner	House	Illegal	1 Room 16*16 and 14*15	100%	Room and Veranda	Wooden Thatched/ Straw

APPENDIX – V

ARAP SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Flood Protection and Dike Improvement on Indus River in Sindh Province

RESETTLEMENT AND ACTION PLAN (RAP) &

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE) STUDY

Q.ID No. _____

Section-1- Detail of the Respondent

Name:		Age:		Sex:	
Name of Village/Colony:			Coordinate:		Union Council:
Tehsil:	District:		Date:	Enumerator Name:	

Name of Immediate Supervisor: _____

Remarks of Field Surveyor اينيو مريئر جا تاثيرات	Remarks of Immediate Supervisor سپروائيزر جا تاثيرات
--	--

Signature of Immediate Supervisor: _____

Signature of Senior Field Supervisor: _____

1	Male	2	Female
---	------	---	--------

Please show me your CNIC to note down the number? (It is very important to get CNIC. If respondent does not have CNIC or does not want to share, please note below) and reason as well.

مهرباني ڪري توهان پنهنجي شناختي ڪارڊ جو نمبر ٻڌايو؟

					-								-	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

Section-2- Socio-Cultural Aspects

Question no.	Question	Response
2.1	How long your family has been settled in this village/colony? ڪيتري عرصي کان توهانجو خاندان ڳوٺ يا ڪالوني ۾ آباد آهي؟	1= Within last 5 years 2= Between 6-10 years 3=At least 10 Years or more
2.2	What is your religion? توهان جو مذهب ڪهڙو آهي؟	1= Islam 2= Hinduism 3= Christianity 4= Other: _____
2.3	What is your ethnicity/cast? توهان جي ذات قوم ڪهڙي آهي؟	
2.4	What is your native language? توهان جي گهر ۾ ڪهڙي ٻولي ڳالهائي ويندي آهي؟	1= Urdu 2= Sindhi 3= Punjabi 4= Seraiki 5= Pashto 6= Balochi 7= Marwari/Dhatki 8= Others: _____
2.5	What is your family type? توهان جي خاندان جي نوعيت ڪهڙي آهي؟	1= Nuclear 2= Joint

Section-3- Household Profile

Q.3.1 Detailed Profile of Household member? (USE CODES WHERE APPLICABLE) گهر جي فردن جي تفصيل

سان معلومات وٺو

Sr	Relation with respondent (A)	Age (B)	Gender (C)	Marital Status (D)	Education (E)	Occupations ¹ (F)	Monthly income (G)	Residential Status (H)
1.	<i>Respondent</i>							
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12.								
13.								

Relation	Gender	Marital Status	Education Status	Occupation	Residential Status
1) Wife	1=Male			1) Unemployed	
2) Husband	2=Female	1) Married	1) Illiterate	2) Landlord	1) Living Here
3) Father		2) Single	2) Primary	3) Farmer	2) Migrated (Outside Districts)
4) Mother		3) Widow	3) Middle	4) Labourer	
5) Brother		4) Divorced	4) Secondary	5) Coal Mining	3) Abroad (outside country)
6) Sister			5) Intermed.	6) Livestock Trader	
7) Son			6) Diploma	7) Livestock Grazer	
8) Daughter			7) Univer.	8) Shopkeeper	
9) Relative			8) Madrasa	9) Government Job	
				10) Private Job	
				11) Shop-owner	

¹ In case there are two occupations, please identify both. Only for individuals 15 years and above.

10) Nephew				12) Driver	
11) Niece				13) Mason	
12) Brother's Wife				14) Electrician	
13) Daughter in Law				15) Other: Specify:	
14) Son in Law					
15) Self					
16) Others, e.g. grandchild, etc.					

Q. 3.2-How many children do you have, and how many go to school (aged 4 – 15yrs)

توہان جا گھٹا پار آھن ۽ گھٹا اسکول ویندا آھن. (عمر 04 کان 15 سال)

Children	Total number of children (4-15 years)	Total No. of children going to school (4 – 15yrs)
1-Boys		
2-Girls		

Q 3.3-If any of the children (age 4-15 years) are not going to school, then reasons for not sending children to school? (Multiple Responses Possible-PICK ONLY 3)

جيڪڏهن ڪو ٻار (04 کان 15 سالن وارو) اسڪول نٿو وڃي ته انهي جو اسڪول نه وڃڻ جو سبب ٻڌايو.
هڪ کان وڌيڪ تي ٽڪ ڪري سگهيو ٿا)

1	گهٽ آمدني Less Income
2	اسڪول ۾ گهٽ سهولتن هجڻ Lack of School Facility
3	استادن جي غيرحاضري Teacher absent
4	اسڪول پري آهي. Schools are far.
5	تعليم ضروري نه آهي. Education is not important.
6	ٻارن جي پڙهڻ سان دلچسپي نه آهي No interest of children
7	بيماري/معذوري Sickness/Disability
8	ٻيو ڪو؛ Other (Specify).....

Section 4: Vulnerability and Disability

Q 4.1 Are there any disabled/vulnerable persons in your family? ڇاتو هان جي خاندان ۾ ڪو معذور يا

ڪو خطري ۾ آهي؟ 1= Yes (Go to 3.2) 2= No (skip next)

Q.4.2 Please tell me about the kind of vulnerability/Disability? (Please indicate numbers of disabled)

مهرباني ڪري معذور ٻارن جو قسم ٻڌايو؟

Disabled Adult Males >16 years		Disabled Adult Females >16 years		Disabled Children (Infant-15 years)	
Physical Disabled	Mentally Disabled	Physical Disabled	Mentally Disabled	Physical Disabled	Mentally Disabled

Section-5-Income, Expenditure

Q 5.1- What is the Average Monthly Household Income and Expenditure? توهان جي گهر جي ماهوار

آمدني ۽ خرچ ڪيترو آهي؟

HH Monthly Average Income	HH Monthly Average Expenses	No Response
Rs.	Rs.	

Section-6- Livestock & Lands

Q.6.1 Do you have any livestock? چا توھان وٽ چوپايو مال آھي؟ 1- Yes 2- No

Q.6.2 Provide details about livestock assets, uses and sources of fodder for livestock.

گھر ۾ پالتو جانورن جي باري ۾ ٻڌايو ۽ استعمال ۽ کاڌي پيئي جو ذريعو ٻڌايو

S. No	Type of Animals	Total No	Usage 1= Personal 2= Commercial 3= Both
1.	Cow		
2.	Buffaloes		
3.	Goats		
4.	Sheep		
5.	Bull		
6.	Camel		
7.	Horse		
8.	Donkey		
9.	Chicken		
10.	Others		

Question no.	Question	Response
6.3	Are livestock vaccinated? چا چوپايو مال جي ويڪسين ٿيل آھي	1= Yes 2= No (skip next)
6.4	Who vaccinated your animal?	1= Govt Department

	مال ڪي ويڪسين ڪنهن ڪئي	2= NGOs 3= Other (specify)
6.5	Do you have agricultural lands? توهان ڪي زرعي زمين آهي	1= Yes 2=No
6.6	How many acres do you cultivate? And non-cultivated lands? آباد ۽ غير آباد زمين ڪيتري آهي	Cultivate lands no in acres: _____ Non-cultivate land in acre: _____
6.7	How do you farmlands? توهان زمينن ۾ فصل ڪهڙي بنيادن تي پوکيندا آهيو	1= Owner only 2= sharing basis/tenant 3= Owner/tenant
6.8	How much is the value per acre of land in your area? هڪ ايڪڙ پر زمين جي ماليت ڇا آهي	Amount: _____

Section-7- Health Profile

Q 7.1 What kinds of diseases are most common in your family in the past 6 months? (Pick 3 only)

گذريل ڇهه مهينن کان توهان جي گهر ۾ ڪهڙيون بيماريون خاص طور تي رهيون آهن

1= Fever	2= Diarrhea	3= Cholera	4= Dysentery
5= Hepatitis	6= Typhoid	7= Cardiac Disease	8= Hyper Tension
9= Diabetes	10= Lung Diseases	11= Kidney Disease	12= Skin Disease
13= Cough	14=Malaria	15= Stomach Disorder	16= Cataract
17= Bone Disease	18=Asthma	19= Tuberculosis	20= Malnourishment/Weakness
21= Other:			

Question no.	Question	Response
7.2	Do you think any of these illnesses have/will be worse if landfill site activities occur in your area? توهان ڇا ٿا سوچيو ته ڪا به بيماريون ڪوئي ۽ پاور پلانٽ جي هلڻ جي ڪري ٿيون ٿينديون	1= Yes 2= No

<p>7.3</p>	<p>What kind of treatment facility do you use most frequently? (Multiple choices possible)</p> <p>علاج لاء توهان ڪٿي ويندا آهيو/چاڪندا آهيو؟</p>	<p>1= Hospital 2= Dispenser 3=Rural Health Centre 4=Basic Health Unit 5=Private Clinic/health facility 6=Local Hakim 7= Other (specify): _____</p>
<p>7.3.1</p>	<p>How far and where is the nearest health facility to your Household?</p> <p>ڳوٺ کان صحت مرڪز ڪيترو پري ۽ ڪٿي آهي؟</p>	<p>a) Place/town/city name: _____ b) distance in kilometre _____</p>
<p>7.4</p>	<p>What kinds of maternity facilities do women of the household use?</p> <p>بارجي ڄم جي وقت ماء جي لاء ڪهڙي سهولت استعمال ڪندا آهيو؟</p>	<p>1=Lady Doctor / Basic Health Unit 2= Traditional Birth Attendant 3= Lady Health Visitor (LHV) 4= Hospital 5=Other</p>
<p>7.4.1.</p>	<p>How far is the maternity facility from your Household?</p> <p>ماءُ ۽ ٻار جو صحت مرڪز ڪيترو پري آهي؟</p>	<p>(Distance in kilometre) _____</p>
<p>7.5</p>	<p>Have any health tests/screenings been conducted at the health facility? Who sponsored?</p> <p>صحت مرڪز ۾ ڪا به ٽيسٽ ڪندا آهن؟ ڪير ڪندو آهي</p>	<p>1= Govt department 2= Private Company 3= Others (specify): _____</p>
<p>7.6</p>	<p>Household items possess by the Household? (Multiple Choices Possible)</p> <p>گهر جي سامان جي باري ۾ معلومات؟</p>	<p>1. Refrigerator (1=Yes 2= No) 2. Sewing Machine (1=Yes 2= No) 3. Washing Machine(1=Yes 2= No) 4. Household Chakki (1=Yes 2= No) 5. Television (1=Yes 2= No) 6. Satellite Dish (1=Yes 2= No) 7. Radio (1=Yes 2= No) 8. Mobile Phones (1=Yes 2= No) 9. Solar Panel (1=Yes 2= No) 10. Solar Fans (1=Yes 2= No)</p>

		11. Others (1=Yes 2= No)
7.7	How do you pay for minor & major health-related expenses? توهان ننڍڙي ۽ وڏن صحت سان لاڳاپيل خرچن لاءِ ڪيئن ادا ڪيو ٿا؟	1=Income 2= Support from Relative 3= Support from Employer 4= Others: _____
7.8	Level of satisfaction with existing health facilities: موجوده صحت جي سهولتن سان اطمینان جي سطح	1- Highly satisfied 2- Satisfied 3- Neutral 4- Dissatisfied 5- Highly dissatisfied

Section-8- Utilities

Question no.	Question	Response
8.1	Which type of Sewerage System (Toilet Facility) is used by the HH? توهان وٽ نيڪال جو ڪهڙو نظام آهي؟	1= Open defecation 2= Pit Hole Latrine with Sewerage Line 3= Pit Hole Latrine without Sewerage Line 4= Flush Latrine 5= Any Other (Please Specify)
8.2	What are the major sources of water used by the Household? (Multiple Choice) پيئڻ جي لاءِ پاڻي جو اهم ذريعو ڪهڙو آهي	1= Water Supply 2= Tube Well 3= Hand Pump / Motors (inside home) 4= Hand Pump / Motors community 5= Canal / River 6= Other (Please Specify):
8.2.1	Can you describe the Quality of water your household uses? گهرن ۾ پيئڻ جي پاڻي جو معيار ڪهڙو آهي	1= Sweet 2= Brackish 3= Drinkable (Wachoolo)
8.2.2	What are the sources of water for livestock use? (Multiple Choices)	1= Water Supply line 2= Rainwater pond

	جانورن جي پيئڻ جي لاء ڪهڙو پاڻي استعمال ڪندا آهيو	3= Dug well 4= Tube well 5= Hand pump 6=Other _____
--	---	--

Section-9- Skill Mapping

Q 9.1 Identify the existing and desired skills for Male and Female household members. (Circle all the apply)

مرد ۽ عورت گهر جي فرد جي لاء موجوده ۽ مطلوب صلاحيتن جي سڃاڻپ؟

(A) Existing Skills

Male	Female
1. No Skill	1. No Skill
2. Livestock Rearing	2. Handicrafts/Carpet Making
3. Tailoring/Sewing/Stitching	3. Sewing/Stitching
4. Mason	4. Livestock Rearing
5. Carpenter	5. Agriculture/Grower
6. Construction Labour	6. Embroidery Traditional
7. Brick Making	7. Embroidery Machine
9. Agricultural	9. Ralli Making
10. Driver /Cook/Security	10. Chunri Making
11. Mining Labor	11. Others (Specify)
12. Transport labor	12. Others
13. Record Keeping	13. Others
14. Others (Specify)	14. Others
15. Others	15. Others

(B) Desired Skill

Male	Female
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

Section-10 Project Awareness and Opinion

Q 10.1 What would be the positive and negative impact of the project in your area?

توهان جي راءِ ۾ توهان جي علائقي ۾ ڪچرا ڪندي جي ڪم جي ڪري ڪهڙا منفي ۽ مثبت اثر ٿيندا؟

Positive	Negative

Q 10.2 What additional initiatives can be taken to benefit the community?

ڳوٺاڻن جي فائدي لاءِ ٻيا ڪهڙا اپاءِ وٺي سگهجن ٿا؟

Q 10.3 What can community / local leaders do to improve the well-being of local people? مقامی اڳواڻ

ماڻهن جي خوشحالي لاءِ ۽ بهتر ڪرڻ جي لاءِ ڇا ڪري سگهي ٿو

Q 10.4 Does Bund's work benefit the community? ڇا بند جو ڪم برادري لاءِ فائديمند آهي؟

11. Flood Experience

- Have you experienced flooding in your home or property? (Yes/No) ڇا توهان جو گهر يا ڪا ملڪيت ٻوڏ جي ڪري متاثر ٿي آهي؟
- If yes, how many times have you experienced flooding? ڇا توهان ڪيترا ڀيرا ٻوڏ جو تجربو ڪيو آهي؟
- What were the sources of flooding during these events? (e.g., over-bank flooding, sewer backup, etc.) انهن واقعن دوران ٻوڏ اچڻ جا ڪهڙا ذريعا هئا؟
- How long did the water recede after flooding? ٻوڏ اچڻ کان پوءِ ڪيتري وقت کانپوءِ پاڻي گهٽجي ويو؟

12. Awareness and Preparedness

- Are you aware of the flood risk zones defined by local authorities? (Yes/No)

ڇا توهان مقامي اختيارين پاران بيان ڪيل ٻوڏ جي خطري وارن علائقن کان واقف آهيو؟

- Do you have flood insurance for your property? (Yes/No)

ڇا توهان وٽ توهان جي ملڪيت لاءِ ٻوڏ انشورنس آهي؟

- Have you taken any measures to prepare for potential flooding? (e.g., sandbags, sump pumps, etc.)
- Would you be interested in receiving information on flood preparedness and resources? (Yes/No)

13. Perceptions of Flood Protection

- How effective are current flood protection measures (e.g., dikes, levees) in your area? (Very effective, Somewhat effective, Not effective) توهانجي علائقي ۾ موجوده ٻوڏ کان بچاءَ وارا اپاءَ (مثال طور، ڊيڪ، لي في) ڪيترا اثرات آڻين؟
- What additional flood protection measures do you think should be implemented?

توهانجي خيال ۾ ٻوڏ کان بچاءَ لاءِ ڪهڙا اضافي اپاءَ اختيار ڪرڻ گهرجن؟

- Do you think local authorities should require residents in high-risk areas to have flood insurance? (Yes/No) ڇا توهان سمجهو ٿا ته مقامي اختيارين کي وڏين خطري وارن علائقن ۾ رهندڙ ماڻهن لاءِ ٻوڏ انشورنس لازمي قرار ڏيڻ گهرجي؟

14. Community Engagement

- m) How often do you participate in community meetings regarding flood management?
(Regularly, Occasionally, Never)

توهان ڪيتري ڀيرا ٻوڏ جي انتظام بابت ڪميونٽي جي گڏجاڻين ۾ حصو وٺو ٿا؟

- n) What role should the community play in flood management efforts?

ٻوڏ جي انتظامي قدامت ۾ ڪميونٽي کي ڪهڙو ڪردار ادا ڪرڻ گهرجي؟

15. Suggestions for Improvement

- o) What improvements would you suggest for dike construction and maintenance in your area?

توهانجي علائقي ۾ ديك جي تعمير ۽ سار سنڀال لاءِ ڪهڙيون سڌارا تجويز ڪندا؟

- p) Do you have any specific concerns or recommendations regarding the management of the Indus River that you would like to share?

ڇا توهان وٽ سنڌ درياءَ جي انتظام بابت ڪا خاص ڳڻتي يا سفارش آهي جيڪا توهان شيئر ڪرڻ چاهيو ٿا؟

JICA Project

Surveys on RAP Under the Preparatory Survey for the Project for Flood Protection and Dike Improvement On Indus River in Sindh Province

(Checklist)

<u>Bund Name :</u>			Width Measurem ent (m)	Surveyor Names:	Date Visited: (dd:mm:yy)
ID Number	Name of Place / Important Landmark	GIS Coordinat e		Available	Critical Field Observations (Identify all people, structure and assets potentially affected by displacement activities and potential impacts to each.)

<u>Bund Name :</u>			Width Measurement (m)	Surveyor Names:	Date Visited: (dd:mm:yy)
ID Number	Name of Place / Important Landmark	GIS Coordinate		Critical Field Observations (Identify all people, structure and assets potentially affected by displacement activities and potential impacts to each.)	Picture ID
			Available		

Inventory of Affected Assets -JICA Project

The Preparatory Survey For The Project For Flood Protection And Dike Improvement On Indus River In Sindh Province

1. Basic Information

(a) Route Name:			(b) Length	
(c) Survey Date			(d) Tehsil/District	
(e) Nearby Landmark		(f) Picture ID		
(g) Asset Description			(h) GPS Coordinate	

2. Affected Person / Representatives

2.1. Name		2.2. Father's Name	
2.3. Occupation/source of income		2.4. Number of Dependent	
2.5. CNIC		2.6. Contact No.	
2.7. Source of Data Collection			

3. Type of Losses (a,b,c,d)

a) Land Complete b) Land Partial c) Structure Complete d) Structure Partial

3.1. Land

Land Status	Land Type	Total Length/Width Area (In acres/Jareb, Bara)	Affected area (In acres/Jareb, Bara)

(a)Public (b)Private (c) Communal	a) Agriculture (<i>if sanding crops in land then go to next 3.2</i>) b) Barren c) Residential (undeveloped) d) Commercial (undeveloped) e) Other:_____		
Management Structure Details: (briefly comments on ownership, use, employees, etc)			

3.2. Crops

Standing Crops	Name of standing crops	Crops ownership	Value of standing crops	Remarks
(a)Public (b)Private				

3.3. Building Structure

i)Type of structure	ii)Structure Ownership	iii)Status	iv)Construction Type	v)Total area of structure (sq.ft)	vi)Affected are of structure(s q.ft)
a) Residential Houses b) Commercial/Shops c) Industrial d) Institutions e) Religious (place of worship) f) Graveyard g) water structure h) Utility structure i) Other:_____	(a)Self-owned (b)Leased/Rented (c) Shared (d) Other:_____	(a)Permanent (b)Semi-permanent (c) Temporary	a) Katcha b) Pucca c) Katch & Pucca d) RCC e) Other		




3.4. Trees

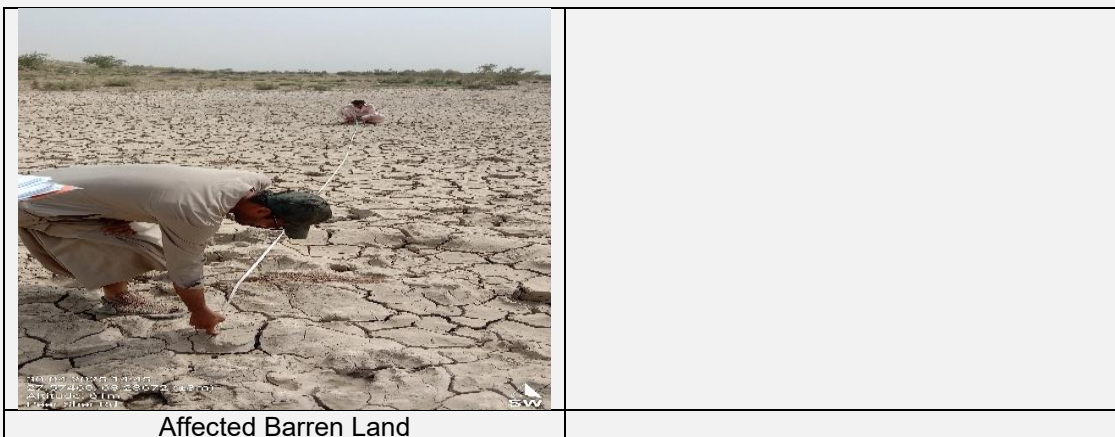
Trees status	Names & Counts of trees facing loss	Age group of tree	Value of trees facing loss	Remarks
(a)Fruit (b)Non-fruit		a) Young b) Mature c) Old		

3.5. Observation & Remarks

APPENDIX – VI

PICTURES

	 <p>Oldabad Bund Wed, 06/25/2025 01:53 PM 27.465018°N, 68.260647°E Project: JICA (RAP) Name: Zulfquar Ali</p>
<p>Affected Agriculture Land at Old Abad Bund</p>	<p>Affected Agriculture Land at Old Abad Bund</p>
	 <p>Oldabad Bund Wed, 06/25/2025 01:57 PM 27.464569°N, 68.260617°E Project: JICA (RAP) Name: Hazaro Khan</p>
<p>Affected Agriculture Land at Old Abad Bund</p>	<p>Affected Agriculture Land at Old Abad Bund</p>
 <p>Oldabad Bund Wed, 06/25/2025 01:43 PM 27.468064°N, 68.259456°E Project: JICA (RAP) Name: Yousuf</p>	 <p>Oldabad Bund Wed, 06/25/2025 01:45 PM 27.468216°N, 68.259327°E Project: JICA (RAP) Name: Muhammad Khan</p>
<p>Affected house at Old Abad Bund</p>	<p>Affected house at Old Abad Bund</p>
 <p>Oldabad Bund Wed, 06/25/2025 01:47 PM 27.467404°N, 68.259858°E Project: JICA (RAP) Name: Muhammad Khan</p>	 <p>Oldabad Bund Wed, 06/25/2025 01:47 PM 27.467229°N, 68.259922°E Project: JICA (RAP) Name: Imdad</p>
<p>Affected house at Old Abad Bund</p>	<p>Affected house at Old Abad Bund</p>



APPENDIX – VII

Public Consultation Report (PCM)

2nd PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING – OLDABAD BUND	
Date:	25th June 2025
Location:	Zulifqar Ali Outaq at Sono Khan Jatoi
Project	SHARING THE FINDINGS OF INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE PREPARATORY SURVEY FOR THE PROJECT FOR FLOOD PROTECTION AND DIKE IMPROVEMENT ON INDUS RIVER IN SINDH PROVINCE
Target Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Community and Key Stakeholders
Meeting Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefed about Environment & Social Baselines conditions, anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Brief about them on Resettlement, Social-related impacts and their mitigation. Cut-off date to ensure completeness and accuracy of documentation Discussion on stakeholder roles, collaboration, and resource mobilization To gather feedback from affected communities and key stakeholders

➤ **Introduction**

During the public consultation meeting, it was highlighted that the Islamic Republic of Pakistan remains highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods, landslides, and earthquakes, with floods being the most frequent, particularly along the Indus River and its tributaries during the monsoon season. Participants were reminded of the severe environmental & socio-economic impacts caused by past flood events, most notably the devastating floods of 2010 and 2022.

➤ **Project Overview**

The project's primary objective is to mitigate the risk of bund failure in the lower Indus River basin in Sindh by upgrading and strengthening the embankments. Additionally, the project aims to mitigate the risk of economic losses during disasters and to contribute to building a resilient society capable of withstanding such events.

The project involves several key components. These include renovating and enhancing river bunds, with a focus on controlling seepage and protecting against erosion. Consulting services will be provided for detailed design, bidding assistance, and procurement management. The project will also cover procurement and construction, with Japanese and local procurement methods being considered tentatively.

The area targeted by this project is the southern Indus River, specifically Sindh (Larkana, Sindh). The Federal Flood Commission (FFC) and the Sindh Irrigation Department will serve as the executing agencies for the project.

➤ **Purpose of PCM**

The primary purpose of the 2nd Public Consultation Meeting (2nd PCM) is to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are fully informed about the IEE & RAP findings, especially the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed project and the suggested mitigation measures. By clearly communicating project details, the meeting enables stakeholders to understand how they may be affected. Additionally, this 2nd PCM serves as a platform for gathering feedback from affected communities and key stakeholders, allowing them to share their concerns, expectations, and suggestions. This input is valuable for shaping project planning and execution, ensuring that diverse

perspectives are considered. Ultimately, the PCM fosters transparency and compliance by maintaining open dialogue, which in turn builds trust and ensures the project meets all regulatory requirements. This process upholds accountability and transparency throughout all stages of the project.

➤ **Objective of 2nd PCM**



To achieve its goals, the PCM establishes several key objectives. Firstly, it aims to address community concerns by engaging directly with local populations to identify specific issues related to the project. This focused engagement not only supports the development of customized and practical solutions but also enhances stakeholder trust and fosters a sense of ownership and inclusion.

Secondly, the PCM serves as a platform to discuss mitigation strategies for a wide range of potential impacts, including those affecting the Environment and community land acquisition & resettlement. Environmental risks such as habitat disruption, pollution caused by machinery movement and camp setup, or resource depletion are openly examined, along with potential social impacts like displacement, loss of livelihood, or changes to traditional land use. The PCM ensures that clear, proactive measures are presented to minimize these risks and that communities are informed about how these measures will be implemented and monitored.

The PCM also facilitated the cut-off date meeting to ensure transparency and inclusiveness in the land acquisition & resettlement process. During this meeting, project-affected persons (PAPs) and local villagers were allowed to verify that all eligible individuals and structures had been properly identified in the socio-economic survey. If any persons or assets were erroneously excluded, community members could raise these concerns, allowing for timely corrections and additions. This process is critical for ensuring that no affected household is left out of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and that compensation and livelihood restoration measures are accurately planned. Moreover, the cut-off date helps prevent speculative claims by clearly defining the eligibility criteria, reinforcing fairness and accountability in the resettlement process.

Lastly, the PCM outlines transparent next steps for project implementation, ensuring that all stakeholders understand the project timeline, future engagements, and how their feedback will shape project outcomes. This includes a strong emphasis on integrating environmental safeguards, as per the JICA Guidelines and the resettlement plan, into project planning and execution. By doing so, the PCM reinforces a commitment to inclusive development, environmental sustainability, and the protection of affected communities.

2nd PCM Proceedings in the form of MOM

<p>Name of Expert</p>	<p>Mr. Farooq Ahmed, Environmental Specialist at IEEC</p>
	
<p>Discussion Points</p>	<p>He delivered a detailed presentation that highlighted the event's objectives and environmental-related findings from the IEE.</p>

- No rare or endangered plant species were observed in the immediate project area.
- No vegetation will be disturbed during construction, particularly along access routes.
- Common animal species observed included small mammals, reptiles, and birds typical of rural landscapes.
- No endangered or threatened species were found during the field assessment.
- No significant waste accumulation was observed; however, minor household and agricultural waste were scattered in some locations.
- The area has limited access to clean surface and groundwater sources. Local communities depend primarily on hand pumps and small canals.
- Noise levels in the area are currently low due to minimal traffic and rural surroundings.

Name of Expert	Mr. Wijai Kumar, Social Expert at IEEC
	
Discussion Points	<p>He discussed key concerns and shared RAP findings from asset surveys conducted by the consultant team, offering insight into the Community's social dynamics and potential impacts of the project.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several households will be fully affected due to land acquisition and bund construction. • Both privately owned agricultural land and common land will be impacted. • Affected landowners requested compensation based on current market rates • Many residential and semi-permanent (katcha or thatched) structures are located within the ROW. These structures will require relocation or reconstruction support. • Livelihood disruption is expected for farmers and laborers • Vulnerable households (including elderly, women-headed, and low-income families) were identified and will be eligible for additional assistance. • Community-related structures, including mosques, outaq, and hand pumps, are affected. 	

The major discussion took place during the 2nd PCM and the Cut-off date.

1. All local villagers and project-affected persons participated in compiling a comprehensive list of affected structures and households, ensuring that these were accurately identified for compensation purposes. This collaborative effort aimed to verify that no eligible individual or asset was overlooked, strengthening the integrity of the compensation process. Community involvement in this identification phase also helped build trust and transparency.
2. The Project Affected Person (PAP) stated that compensation should be provided based on the prevailing market rate. They emphasized that fair market-based compensation would ensure

justice and help them recover their losses more effectively, especially given current land and asset values.

3. The influential community members of the area suggested that local laborers should be engaged in the construction activities. They emphasized that involving local workers would not only provide them with a source of income but also contribute to community support for the project by promoting local employment and enhancing a sense of ownership among residents.
4. The villagers requested that their access routes remain unobstructed during the construction phase. They also recommended constructing a ramp or access path from the bund to the village to ensure smooth and safe movement. Maintaining uninterrupted access is crucial for daily activities, emergency services, and the overall well-being of the Community throughout the project's duration.
5. The Project Affected Persons requested to be informed at least one month in advance of any relocation. This notice period would allow them sufficient time to make necessary arrangements and secure alternative accommodation or shelter.
6. During the meeting, it was brought to our attention by Mr. Hazar Khan Jatoi and Mr. Zulfiqar Jatoi that their names are missing from the list of affected persons. They clarified that they also own agricultural land located adjacent to the property of their nephew, Mr. Jalal Khan Jatoi.
7. During the asset survey, Mr. Jalal Khan was recorded as having suffered a loss of agricultural land. However, he only provided his name, citing that the legal documents for the land are registered under his father's name. This has led to the exclusion of Mr. Hazaro Khan and Mr. Zulfiqar Jatoi from the records, despite their claim to shared or adjoining ownership. This oversight was later clarified during the cut-off meeting, where it was confirmed that all three individuals jointly own the land in question. The total affected area is 0.75 acres. To ensure accuracy and fairness, the land was subsequently resurveyed and divided equally among the three rightful owners. As a result, each person, Mr. Jalal Khan, Mr. Hazaro Khan, and Mr. Zulfiqar Jatoi, has been recorded as having a 0.25-acre share of the affected land. The survey photo is attached in **Annexure-1**.
8. During the Project Coordination Meeting (PCM), several landowners who possess legal ownership of the affected land informed the team that they will be submitting their ownership documents shortly for verification and record purposes.
9. One of the landowners, Mr. Deedar, has already submitted his **Form VII**, which officially confirms his legal ownership of the land. This submission marks an important step toward validating land claims and ensuring rightful inclusion in compensation and resettlement processes. The land document of Mr. Deedar Jatoi is attached as **Annexure-II**.

A summary of the major issues is given below:

Summary Table of Major Issues Old Abad Bund	
Issue Area	Key Concerns
Accurate identification of affected persons and assets	Community participation ensured all eligible individuals and assets were included for compensation.
Fair, market-based compensation	PAPs requested compensation based on current market rates for justice and effective recovery.

Local labour engagement	The community advocated for hiring local workers to boost employment and project support.
Unobstructed access during construction	Villagers requested uninterrupted access and construction of ramps or paths for safe movement.
Advance notice for relocation	PAPs are requested at least one month's notice before any relocation for adequate preparation.
Omission and correction of landowners	Initial exclusion of some landowners was identified and corrected through clarification and resurvey.
Accurate recording of joint land ownership	Joint owners' shares were verified and recorded to ensure fair compensation.
Submission of ownership documents	Landowners are submitting legal documents for verification and record-keeping.
Validation of land ownership	Official documents (e.g., Form VII) are being used to confirm and validate land ownership.

Some gender related issues raised during the 2nd PCM

1. The women expressed optimism that employment opportunities in the area would increase as a result of the project. They also mentioned that, following the construction of the bund, access to essential services such as healthcare and education would become easier. Improved infrastructure may lead to better transportation and mobility, enhancing the overall quality of life in the community.
2. The women emphasized that if their houses or lands are affected by the project, they should receive fair and timely compensation. They highlighted the importance of transparent procedures, proper valuation of assets, and clear communication to ensure that any displacement or loss is handled respectfully and equitably. Special attention should be given to vulnerable households to prevent economic hardship.
3. The privacy and safety of women must be respected at all times. Construction activities should be located at a reasonable distance from residential areas, particularly from the village, to minimize noise, dust, and intrusion. Proper barriers and signage should also be installed to prevent unauthorised access and ensure community comfort.

Photos of PCM of Old Abad









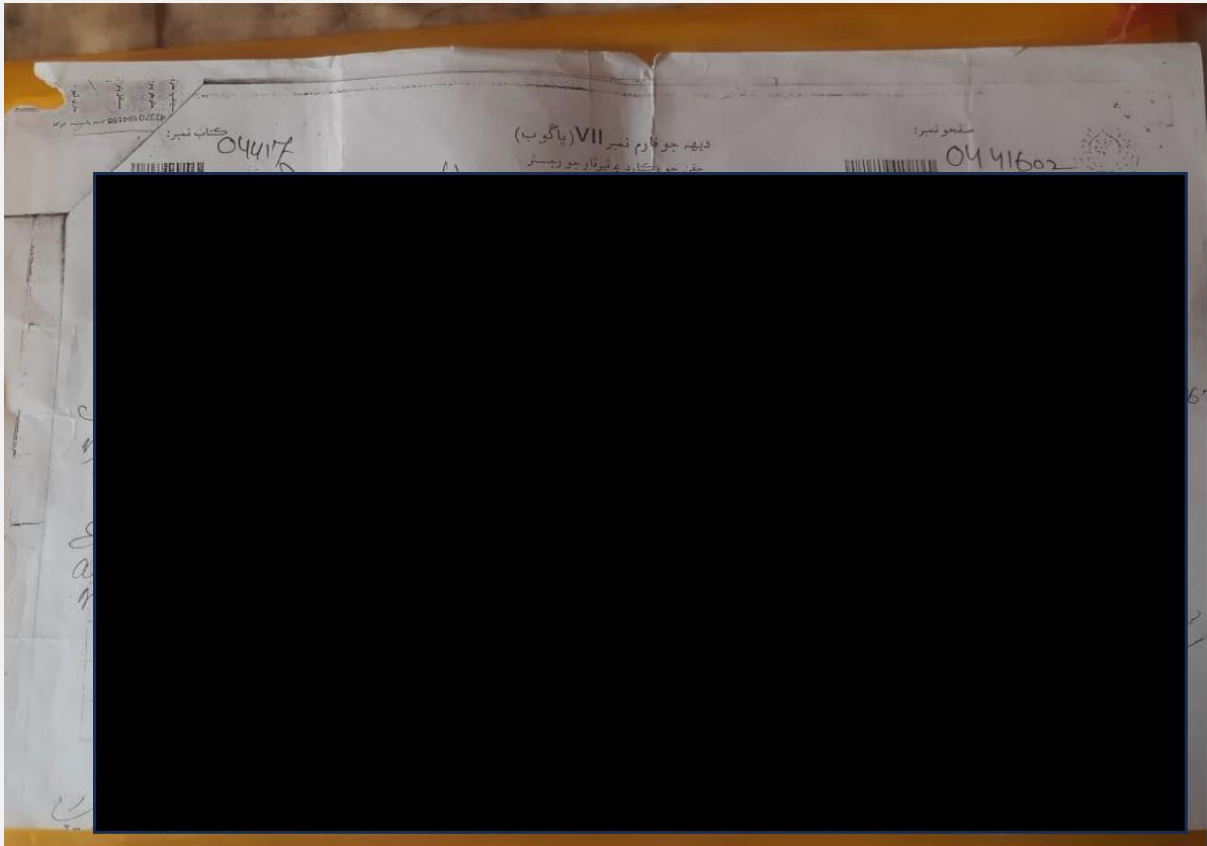




Annexure-1: Photos of Survey and Structures

	
<p>Resurveyed the land</p>	<p>Resurveyed the land</p>

Annexure-II: Landownership Document of Mr. Dedar Ali



Attendance Sheet of Old Abad PCM

2nd Public Consultation Meeting on
Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for
The Flood Protection and Dike Improvement on Indus River in Sindh Province
Arranged By: CTI Engineering International Co. LTD and
Indus Environmental Engineering Consultants (IEEC)

ٻيو ٽي مهيني مشاورت واري ڪلڻائي
شروعاتي ماحولياتي جائزو (IEE) ۽ ٻيهر آبادگاري منصوبو (RAP) سمندڙ عوبي
و درياءَ سمندڙ تي پوڙ ٿاڻا ٺاهڻ ۽ بند جي ٻيهر تي آڻ
هننڌ ڏسڻ: سڀني ئي آڻ اجنٽنگ انٽرنيشنل ڪمپني؛ انڊس ماحولياتي اجنٽنگ صلاحڪار

8 ٽي اولاهي

Page 1 of 5

Signature/ Thumb Impression	Address: Village Name, Taluka	Occupation/ Profession	CNIC No/ Mobile No.	Fathers Name	Name	Sr. No.
	گڑھی کپڑ جو ناو ننگر	پندر	12345678901234567890	پندر جو ناو	پندر	1

Signature/ Thumb Impression	Address: Village Name, Taluka	Occupation/ Profession	CNIC No/ Mobile No.	Fathers Name	Name	Sr. No.
	گڑھی کپڑ جو ناو ننگر	پندر	12345678901234567890	پندر جو ناو	پندر	2