



RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

**Balochistan Water Security and Productivity Improvement Project
(BWSPIP) Irrigation Department, Government of Balochistan**



MAY, 2026

**BALUCHISTAN INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan**

Acronyms

AP	Affected Person
BID	Balochistan Irrigation Department
BIWRMDP	Balochistan Integrated Water Resource Management and Development Project
BOR	Board of Revenue
BWSAPIP	Balochistan Water Security and Productivity Improvement project
CBE	Commercial and Business Enterprises
CAS	Compulsory Land Acquisition Surcharge
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs
CDC	Community Development Council
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS5	Environmental and Social Standard 5
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
MMP	MM Pakistan
QWASA	Quetta Water and Sanitation Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
RP	Resettlement Plan
VLD	Voluntarily Land Donation
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Term Used	Definition
Affected Person	Any person or household adversely affected by any project related change or changes in use of land, water or other natural resources, or the person/s who loses his/her/their asset or property movable or fixed, in full or in part including land, with or without displacement, after the commencement and during execution of a project.
Affected Households	All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Census	A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Affected Persons (APs) or Displaced Persons (DPs) as a result of land acquisition and related impacts. The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement, and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions
Compensation	The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets, is called compensation. These include other impacts resulting from activities to rehabilitate or cushion the impacts from displacement
Cut-off Date	There is not a single overall project cut-off date. The date of start of census for all land and non-land related entitlements. It is the date for announcement of Section 4 notification under the LA Act of 1894 under which any person entering the project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to receive the agreed upon entitlements. The Bank accepts the date of the baseline survey as the cutoff date for eligibility.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Encroachers	People who do not have legal title and have trespassed onto private/community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising compensation in cash/voucher or kind, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to APs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Grievance Mechanism	The RPF contains a grievance mechanism (There is no need for separate GRM the GRM mentioned in ESMF will be sufficient to address all the issues under resettlement activities) based on policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that the complaints or disputes about any aspect of the land acquisition,

	compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, etc. are being addressed. This mechanism includes a procedure for filing of complaints and a process for dispute resolution within an acceptable time period
Household	A household means all persons living and eating together as a single- family unit and eating from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other.
Implementing agency	Implementing agency means the agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design and implementation of a development project.
Income restoration	Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of APs.
Involuntary Resettlement	Land acquisition and resettlement for a public purpose on the basis of eminent domain law without the consent of displaced persons.
Inventory of lost assets	Descriptive list of all assets lost to the project, including land, immovable property (buildings and other structures), and incomes with names of owners.
Market Value	The most probable selling price or the value most often sought by buyers and sellers. It assumes buyers and sellers have reasonable knowledge, act competitively and rationally and are motivated by self-interest to maximize satisfaction and both act independently and without collusion fraud or misrepresentation.
Land Acquisition	Land acquisition means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Physical Displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or no access to legally designed parks and protected areas.
Subproject impacts based relocation	Subproject's impacts-based relocation- depending on the sub-project impacts i.e. if rehabilitation of flood-affected structures or improvement of rains-affected road goes beyond ROW then spatial extent will be different depending upon the subproject activities.
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre- project living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for

	land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive
Vulnerable APs	Households that might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and include: (i) female headed households; (ii) disabled-headed households; (iii) child-headed households; iv) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty; (v) elderly-headed households with no means of support and landlessness; (vi) households without security of tenure; and (vii) ethnic minorities and indigenous people. Other groups may also qualify as “vulnerable” in the light of disadvantaged circumstances.

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	8
1.1	Objective of Resettlement Framework.....	8
1.2	Requirements of Resettlement Framework	8
1.3	Project Description	9
1.3.1	Project Location.....	9
1.3.2	Project Development Objective.....	9
1.3.3	Project Components	9
1.4	Stakeholder Consultations.....	12
1.4.1	Primary Stakeholders.....	12
1.4.2	Secondary Stakeholders	13
2	Legal Framework.....	15
2.1	Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	15
2.2	Land Acquisition Act 1894	15
2.3	Balochistan Acquisition of Land Act 1974, 1976 and 1985 AMENDMENTS/ORDINANCES.....	17
2.4	World Bank ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement 17	
2.5	Land Acquisition Act 1894 and World Bank ESS5	18
3	Assessment of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Risks.....	24
3.1	Types of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Risks	24
3.2	Category 1: Involuntary Resettlement due to Civil Works.....	26
3.2.1	Identification of Risks	26
3.2.2	Component A: Flood and Watershed Management Strengthening	26
3.2.3	Component B: QWASA Service Delivery Strengthening	28
3.2.4	Status of Land Settlement and Records in Balochistan	30
3.2.5	Mitigation Measures	31
3.3	Category 2: Voluntary Land Donation due to civil works of rehabilitations on existing medium and small-scale infrastructure	33
3.3.1	Identification of Risks	33
3.3.2	Mitigation Measures	34
4	Preparing Resettlement Plans	34

4.1	Methodology of Screening	34
4.2	Assessment of Impacts from Land Acquisition and Resettlement.....	35
4.3	Community Participation and Consultations	35
4.4	Field Surveys.....	36
4.5	Valuation of Assets	36
4.6	Approval of Resettlement Plan.....	36
4.7	Disclosure of Resettlement Plan.....	36
4.8	Adaptive Management of Resettlement Plan	36
5	Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix	36
6	Implementing Arrangements	42
6.1	Proposed Project Management.....	43
6.2	District Agencies	44
6.3	Grievances Redressal Mechanism	44
6.4	Internal Monitoring	44
6.5	External Monitoring.....	44
6.6	Budget	44
TABLE 1: DETAILS OF PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS		13
TABLE 2: CONSULTATION WITH INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS		14
TABLE 3: SALIENT FEATURES OF LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894.....		16
TABLE 4: COMPARISON OF LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894 AND WORLD BANK ESS5.....		19
TABLE 5: LAND RISKS ANALYSIS COMPONENT A.....		25
TABLE 6: LAND RISKS ANALYSIS COMPONENT B.....		25
TABLE 7: ELIGIBILITY AND COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....		36
ANNEXURE 1: ANNEXURE 1: COORDINATES OF PROPOSED AND EXISTING STRUCTURES ON THREE RIVERS – NARI, TALLI, LEHRI UNDER		46
ANNEXURE 2: ANNEXURE 2: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SCREENING CHECKLIST FOR CIVIL WORKS.....		47
ANNEXURE 3: ANNEXURE 3: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (CDC) SCREENING CHECKLIST		51
ANNEXURE 4: ELEMENTS OF A RESETTLEMENT PLAN.....		53
ANNEXURE 5: SAMPLE AGREEMENTS FOR VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION (TO BE TRANSLATED INTO URDU)		56

1 Introduction

This resettlement framework has been prepared to address issues related to land acquisition, voluntary land donation, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement (if any) in the Balochistan Water Security and Productivity Improvement project (BWSPIP), as required by World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

Land acquisition may be required for project activities under Component A including improving flood controls, improved drought resilience, and for improving water supply, sanitation and security in Quetta city under Component B. Additionally, for Component B, specific attention needs to be given to identifying and fencing Anti Encroachment Drives in Quetta city and to highlight areas with encroachments. Public lands in Quetta city in particular and Balochistan as a whole are loosely documented, and hence heavily encroached/occupied by informal settlers. An investigative study to ascertain these risks was conducted during the project appraisal phase, based on which this Resettlement Framework (RF) has been revised.

1.1 Objective of Resettlement Framework

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

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

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

1.2 Requirements of Resettlement Framework

This Resettlement Framework covers the following:

- Description of project components and assessment of potential risks related to ESS5;
- principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation;
- principles and objectives governing voluntary land donation;
- process for preparing and approving resettlement plans;
- eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
- a legal framework reviewing relevant national and provincial regulations and ESF requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps;
- methods of valuing affected assets;
- organizational procedures for delivery of compensation and other resettlement assistance, including;

- a description of the implementation process;
- a description of grievance redress mechanisms;
- a description of the arrangements for funding resettlement;
- a description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- Arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and, if required, by third-party monitors.
- a description of the implementation process;
- a description of grievance redress mechanisms;
- a description of the arrangements for funding resettlement;
- a description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- Arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and, if required, by third-party monitors.

1.3 Project Description

This chapter describes the salient features of the Project including development objectives, components and implementation arrangement.

1.3.1 Project Location

Flood Management of Kachhi Plains: The project area under this component covers the basins of Nari, Talli and Lehri Rivers across the Kachhi plains. The northern side touches the foot Marri-Bugti hills whereas the southern limit is the under-construction alignment of the Kachhi canal. Together, the three river basins cover an area of 6,179 km² with overlap against administrative boundaries of Sibi, Bolan and Jhal Magsi districts. Approximately 65% of total Kachhi Plain (9500 km²) is part of the project.

Improvement of Quetta Water Supply & Sanitation System: The project area of this component is situated in and around Quetta Valley with focus on the urban area. The project area stretches between latitude 30°20' & 30° 03' N and longitude 66°52' & 67° 01' E at an average elevation of 1,680 m above the mean sea level.

1.3.2 Project Development Objective

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve flood protection, increase access to water for productive use, and improve water supply service delivery in selected areas of Balochistan.

1.3.3 Project Components¹

The proposed Project has three components; the brief description of each component is given below:

Component A: Flood and Watershed Management Strengthening

This component aims to enhance resilience to climate risks such as drought and floods in the Nari, Talli, and Lehri river basins by financing priority investments in the Project area to unleash the productivity of flood water, which combined with water management activities and improved climate-smart agriculture

¹ Project Concept Not, June 2023.

(CSA) practices will contribute to improving rural livelihoods. Water infrastructure development, watershed management, and on-farm water productivity improvements will be co-located in the same areas of the river basins to maximize synergies.

Sub-component A1: Flood protection and dispersal water infrastructure. This sub-component will finance priority flood protection and irrigation works covering an area of approximately 60,000 ha to protect people and properties from floods and divert flood water to ensure year-round water availability for agriculture, leading to increased farmers' resilience to climate extremes. Activities under this sub-component will include: (a) the construction of seven flood dispersal structures and one weir to harness flood waters for productive use while protecting communities from the destructive impacts of floods; (b) about 32 kilometers of embankment protection works; and (c) water conveyance infrastructure, including canals, gauges, regulation, and measurement systems. Designs and bidding documents for flood dispersion structures and embankment protection works will be tailored to the geography of the Project area.

Sub-component A2: Watershed management. This sub-component will finance a combination of community-led watershed management and conservation interventions covering an area of approximately 60,000 ha to reduce soil erosion, recharge groundwater, increase carbon stock, protect water infrastructure against sedimentation, and increase feed and fodder supply for livestock. Interventions will be identified through a participatory watershed planning process, emphasizing women's participation. Activities under this sub-component will include: (a) afforestation; (b) erosion check and control structures; (c) land leveling; (d) water detention structures and multipurpose ponds; and (e) other water and soil conservation practices. Watershed Management Committees will be created or strengthened with the support of community mobilization field teams. These Committees will actively participate in watershed management activities and facilitate the implementation and sustainability of watershed management practices, ensuring they remain effective and responsive to local needs and environmental changes.

Sub-component A3: On-farm water productivity. This sub-component will finance on-farm support activities to optimize water use and productivity at the farm level, particularly through the operationalization of WUAs. Activities under this sub-component will include: (a) small-scale on-farm infrastructure, including small water channel construction/rehabilitation, rainwater harvesting structures, land leveling, and access roads; (b) CSA training and technical assistance to farmers—with a focus on women—on horticulture, livestock, and kitchen gardening and income generation activities to improve their resilience to climatic shocks; (c) capacity building of WUAs to operate and maintain water infrastructure, in particular water retention ponds, promoting efficient water use through collective management and decision-making, ensuring fair and equitable distribution of water resources, and facilitating water fee collection for the maintenance and repair of irrigation infrastructure, reducing water wastage and enhancing viability of agricultural practices. A WUA manual in local languages specifying the governance model of the WUA will be developed. The Project will ensure women's representation and leadership in the WUAs by establishing women-only WUAs, training in leadership and negotiation, and O&M.

Sub-component A4: Project management. This sub-component will finance Component A's management activities, including: (a) incremental costs associated with the BID Project Implementation Unit (PIU); (b) Project Supervision and Implementation Assistance (PSIA) consultants; (c) monitoring and evaluation (M&E) costs, including consultants, and Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) and Project Management Information System (PMIS) deployment; (d) environmental and social (E&S)

management, including implementation of the BID Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), Environmental Management Plan, and the Social Mitigation Plan;² (e) feasibility studies for other river basins not included in the Project area and that do not include international waterways as defined in OP7.50; (f) technical assistance in support of the drafting of relevant Water Act bylaws (such as groundwater licensing and dam safety); and (g) capacity-building activities for the BID-PIU.

Component B: QWASA service delivery strengthening

This component will enhance QWASA's investment planning and operations capacity, including groundwater management for groundwater protection and sustainable withdrawal, optimizing operational and financial performance (including pressure control and leak detection), and extending access to water supply services in low-income areas. The activities will strengthen QWASA's resilience to climate shocks by optimizing water usage and contribute to mitigation efforts by optimizing pump energy consumption.

Sub-component B1: Planning strengthening and investment readiness. This sub-component will finance strategic activities to define a medium-term vision for QWASA driven by strengthened planning capabilities for water resource management and service delivery in QWASA's service area, and performance improvements. Activities under this sub-component will include: (a) preparation and implementation of the performance agreement between the GoB and QWASA, including the definition of QWASA strategic vision, corresponding investments with clearly identified resources (financial, human, and equipment), key performance indicators, and M&E arrangements; (b) deployment of a QWASA Water Management Information System (WMIS), including a customer management information system; (c) preparation of the Water Supply, Wastewater, and Reuse Master Plan for the Quetta District (including identification of alternative, sustainable water resources, and watershed practices); (d) feasibility studies for conveyance infrastructure for surface water from existing dams; (e) hydraulic modeling to support water planning; and (f) operationalization of a dedicated unit within QWASA in charge of wastewater and reuse.

Sub-component B2: Sustainable groundwater management. This sub-component will finance a comprehensive program to monitor groundwater resources, improve tube well performance, explore sustainable groundwater locations that could bridge the supply-demand gap, and contribute toward aquifer recharge, thus increasing QWASA's adaptation capabilities to climate shocks. Activities under this sub-component will include: (a) deployment of an integrated Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) in about 40 tube wells for improved water supply management and water resource protection; (b) installation of tube well flow meters; (c) groundwater exploration; and (d) detailed designs for groundwater recharge in highly vulnerable locations.

Sub-component B3: Operational and financial performance improvement. This sub-component will support improvement in QWASA's operational and financial performance, improving service quality, including quality of water, hours of service, water pressure, leakage repair, and energy efficiency. Also, it will finance activities to extend access to safety-managed water and public toilets to the poorest settlements in the QWASA service area. Activities will include: (a) construction and rehabilitation of ground and pumping stations and reservoirs; (b) construction of 10 filtration plants and rehabilitation of 95 filtration stations; (c) replacement of 82 pumps by energy efficient pumps, accompanied by replacement of outlived transformers (after relevant audits are completed), and equipment; (d)

² Land acquisition and compensation-related expenses, if any, are to be financed by counterpart funding.

establishment of pilot district metered areas for pressure control, leakage detection, and repair campaigns in selected district of the QWASA service area (including works related to reservoirs, pumping stations, and equipment such as bulk water meters and leak detection instruments); (e) establishment of customer facilitation centers in each of the QWASA sub-districts; (f) operationalization of a dedicated unit within QWASA in charge of improving access to water and sanitation in low-income areas; and (g) construction of standpipes and public toilets, designed in an inclusive and accessible way for people with disabilities and the elderly, in selected low-income areas. The design and implementation of activities (f) and (g) will be based on the results of the research concluded by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Quetta City low-income areas in June 2024.

Sub-component B4: Project management. This sub-component will finance Component B's management activities, including: (a) incremental costs associated with the QWASA-PIU; (b) PSIA consultants; (c) M&E costs, including consultants, and GEMS and PMIS deployment; (d) E&S management, including implementation of the QWASA GRM, Environmental Management Plan, and the Social Mitigation Plan;³ and (e) capacity-building activities for the QWASA-PIU.

Component C: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

This component will allow for rapid reallocation of Project proceeds to provide immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed.

1.4 Stakeholder Consultations

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared by BID and QWASA to provide a framework for effective and inclusive engagement with stakeholders under ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Cultural context requires strategic and continuous engagements with stakeholders especially tribes of Kacchi plains, and residents of low income, slum areas of Quetta. The SEP is regular process and will ensure proper consultations conducted throughout the project preparation to inform the project design, including on land acquisition and resettlement. The guidance provided in SEP has covered resource sharing formulae, awareness raising which will lead to mass communications campaigns, and trainings for small and medium farmers'/farming communities, watershed communities etc. The SEP also includes a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances. The GRM has been designed to receive and respond to SEA/SH incidences as per the requirements detailed in the SEA/SH Action Plan to be developed by the project.

Consultations with provincial and local government and community stakeholders during the preparation of this Resettlement Framework were conducted along with the SEP preparation. A summary of these consultations is provided below, while the details have been added to the SEP.

1.4.1 Primary Stakeholders

The primary stakeholders are the intended beneficiaries or communities expected to be affected directly by the project interventions. In this case, people living within the targeted Districts such as, Sibi, Kachchi and some area of Jhal Magsi under component A (Kachchi Plain areas of BID) and district Quetta under component B (Quetta Water Supply of QWASA) are considered as Primary Stakeholders. Primary

³ Land acquisition and compensation-related expenses are to be financed by counterpart funding.

stakeholders identified and consulted include local leaders/ influentiasl, community members (men and women), local representatives, imams, teachers, union council and village council members.

1.4.2 Secondary Stakeholders

This category of stakeholders pertains to those who may not be directly affected or benefited but have interests that could contribute to the initiation, implementation at some stage, or affect decision making on Project aspects. The Secondary Stakeholder include, federal/provincial government departments and organizations dealing with provision of drinking water, sanitation, education, health, irrigation, agriculture, forest, wildlife, fisheries, and transport etc. Stakeholder consultations meetings were conducted in two stages:

Table 1: Details of Primary Stakeholder Consultations

Sr. No.	Settlement	Tehsil	District	Number of Participants
1.	Talli	Sibbi	Sibi	30
2.	Bokha Ghulam Bolak			22
3.	Ghulam Bolak			07
4.	Qasir Gahramzai			06
5.	Mall Gahramzai			17
6.	Juma Kash			08
7.	Goth Chandia			09
8.	Sultan Kot			14
9.	Arbab Chachar			12
10.	Mal Gorgage			10
11.	Sibi City (Women Consultation)			08
12.	Theri Barmani	Lehri	Sibi	07
13.	Ralo Mian Khan			12
14.	Ralo Gulib			10
15.	Hujo Machta			05
16.	Lehri			05
17.	Goht Haji Tuma Khan			04
18.	Khairwah			08
19.	Basti Kashmir (Sherkal)			08
20.	Bakhtiar Abad (Women Consultation)			09

Sr. No.	Settlement	Tehsil	District	Number of Participants
21.	Haji Jabalana	Bagh	Kachhi	06
22.	Jalal Khan			10
23.	Rehanzai New			07
24.	Mogari			05
25.	Dhadar City (Women Consultation)	Dhadar	Kachhi	07

Table 2: Consultation with Institutional Stakeholders

Sr. No	Department/ Organization	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1.	PMU	Barkat Ullah Kakar	Project Director	
		Muhammad Arif Khan	Social Safeguard Specialist	0333-7838840
		Ms. Rukhsana Shahid	Environment Specialist	0300-4592646
		Muhammad Anwar	M&E Specialist	0333-7801002
2.	A.C Bagh	Zaheer Ahmed Zehri	Assistant Commissioner	0333-7992255
3.	Agriculture Department, Quetta	Irfan Ali Bakhtiari	Director General	0333-2448235
4.	Forest Department, Quetta	Niaz Kakar	Conservator/P.D 10 Billion Tree Project	0333-9401706
		Naeem Javaid	CF M&E	03337830960
		Ms. Najia	Media coordinator	0333-1235674
5.	PCRWR, Quetta	Imtiaz Ali	Assistant Director	0333-7907640
		Sabghat Ullah	Scientific officer	0345-8323862
6.	Forest Department, Sibi	Hafiz Muhammad Jan	Conservator	0336-3138957
7.	Wildlife Department, Sibi	Tariq Khan	Assistant Conservator	0333-7712926
8.	Agriculture Department, Sibi	Mazhar Ali Shah	Agriculture Officer	0333-7899883
9.	OFWM, Sibi	Raza Muhammad	Deputy Director	0333-7710757
		Javed Mufti	Sub-Engineer	0333-7720708

Sr. No	Department/ Organization	Name	Designation	Contact No.
		Ghulam Rasool	Water Management Officer	0332-8816805
10.	Irrigation Department, Haji Shahr	Musa Khan	S.D.O	03337465996
		Muhammad Alam	Gate Supervisor	0336-8254271
11.	Forest Department, Dhadar	Ghulam Sarwar	D.F.O	0333-9997700
		Khalil ur Rahman (Sibi)	D.F.O	0331-3183750

The project consultant team also visited the other stakeholders of the project area for extraction of useful information and to discuss the project related matters related to their jurisdiction. In this regard following departments were visited throughout the project timeline.

- Agriculture Department
- Quetta Development Authority
- Urban Planning & Development Department
- Quetta Metropolitan Corporation
- Local Government Body

2 Legal Framework

2.1 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

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

2.2 Land Acquisition Act 1894

The Land Acquisition Act regulates the land acquisition process and enables the federal and provincial governments to acquire private land for public purposes and for companies through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and each province has its own interpretation of the LAA manifested in implementation regulations and rules. In the absence of a national resettlement policy, the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 is the *de-facto* legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation.

The LAA establishes the right to acquire land for public purposes and specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It covers notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards, along with disputes

resolution, penalties and exemptions. Surveys for land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. Most notably, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation or livelihood support under the LAA. No laws exist in Pakistan either at federal or at provincial level that consider non-titleholders for compensation, thereby excluding the poor, vulnerable groups, and the severely affected, such as tenants, informal settlers and occupants. The LAA neither provides for rehabilitation of losses in income or livelihood nor for resettlement costs. A brief explanation and salient features of different sections of LAA is given in table

Table 3: Salient Features of Land Acquisition Act 1894

Section	Feature
4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose. Section 5a covering the need for enquiry.
6	The Government makes a formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
8	The LAC has to direct that the land required to be physically marked out, measured and planned.
9	The LAC gives notice to all displaced persons that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of affected people in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise.
11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final "award." The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
17	In cases of urgency, whenever the Government can take possession of any land needed for public purposes or for a Company. Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances:
18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, affected people may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of the land.

23	The award of compensation for the owners for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
31	The LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.

Source: Land Acquisition Act 1894.

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

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

The primary law for acquisition of land for public purposes in Pakistan is the “Land Acquisition Act, 1894” The land acquired under the Act vests in the Province and it is only thereafter that the Province may transfer it to someone else. The Balochistan Acquisition of Land Act allows the government to acquire private land for housing or development schemes. Initially, the law specifically mentioned “in rural areas”, but this was deleted subsequently through the Ordinance in 1976.

“Land Acquisition” literally means acquiring of land for some public purpose by government/government agency, as authorized by the law, from the individual landowner(s) after paying a government fixed compensation in lieu of losses incurred by land owner(s) due to surrendering of his/their land to the concerned government agency. The laws essentially are developments on the land acquisition act of 1894 which was created with the purpose of facilitating acquisition by the government of privately held land for public purposes. The word “public purpose”, as defined in the act, refers to the acquisition of land for constructing educational institutions or schemes such as housing, health or slum clearance, as well as for projects concerned with rural planning or formation of sites. It is not necessary that all the acquisition has to be initiated by the government alone. Local authorities, societies registered under the society’s registration act, 1860 and co-operative societies established under the co-operative societies act can also acquire the land for developmental activities through the government.

2.4 World Bank ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

World Bank’s ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons (APs) or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and

appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented. The objectives of ESS5 are:

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

2.5 Land Acquisition Act 1894 and World Bank ESS5

In Pakistan, the LAA 1894 governs land acquisition. The LAA regulates the land acquisition process and enables the federal and provincial governments to acquire private land for public purposes through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Land acquisition is a provincial government's responsibility. The LAA and its implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to the titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, has been applied with an added 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge. In case of delay in the land acquisition process, an additional compensation calculated @ 15% per annum from the day of publication of notification under Section-4 to the day when compensation is awarded.

The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land for projects and payment of compensation. For entering private land or carrying out surveys and investigations, specified formalities have to be observed and notifications to be issued. Damage to any crops during survey and investigations has to be compensated. The displaced persons (DPs), if not satisfied, can go to a court of law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

The law deals with matters related to permanent land acquisition or temporary occupation of private land and impacts on immovable assets that may exist on the land when land is required for public purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is notified. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. The surveys of land acquisition are to be disclosed to the DPs. However, the law only recognizes "legal" owners of property supported by records of ownership such as deeds, title or agreements.

This RF is designed as per the regulatory framework of Pakistan, Government of Balochistan's Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA), and the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF) performance

standards, specifically ESS 5. The primary objective of ESS 5 is to ensure that APs are assisted to improve, or at a very minimum restore, their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels. However, the country's regulation, particularly the LAA does not fully recognize resettlement and rehabilitation of all APs. To bridge such gaps, resettlement principles have been developed for the Project.

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 and the World Bank ESS5 principles are compared in the following table 4.

Table 4: Comparison of Land Acquisition Act 1894 and World Bank ESS5

TOPIC	LAND ACQUISITION ACT	WORLD BANK ESS5	IDENTIFIED GAPS
SCREENING AND SCOPING	No equivalent requirement.	- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. - Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including an analysis of poor and vulnerable groups, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	- LAA 1894 does not require screening of the project early on to identify future involuntary resettlement impacts and determine the scope of these impacts. - This RF provides procedures for screening and scoping as per requirements of ESS5 in Section 3
CONSULTATIONS, COMMUNICATION, VULNERABLE GROUPS, GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM, HIGH IMPACTS AND RISKS	- No specific requirement. - The decisions regarding land acquisition and the rate/amount of compensation to be paid are published in the official Gazette which is notified in accessible places so that the people affected are informed. - The rate/amount of compensation is established under LAA through the formal land acquisition process or through appeals to the court.	- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. - Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. - Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children,	- LAA 1894 not have specific requirements for meaningful consultations with affected persons, other stakeholders and vulnerable groups. - LAA 1894 does not have specific requirements for participation of displaced persons in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement programs. - LAA 1894 does not require establishment of a GRM - This RF provides procedures for consultations, information disclosure and GRM with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups in Section 4

		Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) is the pre-land award authority to make decision on objections.	and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. - Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. - Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	
IMPROVEMENT RESTORATION LIVELIHOODS	OR OF	No equivalent requirement.	- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost will be offered where feasible; (ii) For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project-related restrictions on access apply, measures will be implemented to either allow continued access to affected resources or to provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and	- LAA 1894 does not provide for compensations related to restoration and improvement of livelihoods. - This RF provides provisions for improvement or restoration of livelihoods of affected persons in Section 5

		accessibility. Where common property resources are affected, benefits and compensation associated with restrictions on natural resource usage may be collective in nature; and • (iii) If it is demonstrated that replacement land or resources are unavailable, the Borrower will offer economically displaced persons options for alternative income earning opportunities, such as credit facilities, skills training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities, or cash assistance additional to compensation	
PHYSICAL AND ECONOMICAL ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS	• No equivalent requirement	• Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation and, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment	•

		opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	
STANDARDS OF LIVING OF THE DISPLACED VULNERABLE GROUPS	No additional support to vulnerable households	- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. - In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.	- LAA 1894 does not require providing additional support to the displaced poor or vulnerable groups - This RF provides provisions for additional support of vulnerable groups in Section 5
TRANSPARENCY, CONSISTENCY AND EQUITABLE EVALUATION	Equivalent negotiation responds to displaced persons' requested price, but no clear procedure is given.	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	- LAA 1894 does not provide clear procedures for negotiated settlement - Procedure to be followed in the case of negotiation settlement provided in this RF, Section 5.
RIGHTS OF DISPLACES PERSONS WITHOUT FORMAL TITLES TO LAND	Land compensation is only for titled landowners or holders of customary rights.	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	- LAA 1894 does not include provisions for compensation of displaced persons without titles or recognizable rights to land. - This RF focuses on rights of informal settlers/occupants and provides details of compensation in Section 5.
ESTABLISHMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN	No resettlement plan is required.	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood	- LAA 1894 does not require preparation of Resettlement Plans - Details and requirements for preparing

		restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time bound implementation schedule.	Resettlement Plans are provided in Section 4 of this RF.
DISCLOSURE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN	• No resettlement plan is required.	• Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before Project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language/s understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. • Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.	• LAA 1894 does not require preparation of Resettlement Plans • Details and requirements for disclosure of Resettlement Plans are provided in Section 4 of this RF.
CONCEPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN	• No equivalent requirement.	• Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. • For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation. • Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	• LAA 1894 does not require preparation of Resettlement Plans • Details and requirements for implementation of Resettlement Plans are provided in Section 4 of this RF.

COMPENSATION AND OTHER ENTITLEMENTS.	• No equivalent requirement.	• Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	• LAA 1894 does not require for compensation or entitlements to be paid before physical or economic displacement. • Requirements for payment of compensations and entitlements before displacement are provided in Section 5 of this RF
MONITORING OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	• Monitoring reports not required	• Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	• LAA 1894 does not require monitoring of resettlement activities • Details and requirements for monitoring of resettlement activities are provided in Section 6 of this RF.

3 ASSESSMENT OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT RISKS

3.1 Types of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Risks

Component A:

Based on risk proportionality and material consistency with ESS5, under component A to enhance resilience to climate risks such as drought and floods in the Nari, Talli, and Lehri river basins there is a **moderate risk of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement**. The project will be focusing on the construction of seven flood dispersal structures and one weir to harness flood waters for productive use while protecting communities from the destructive impacts of floods; about 32 kilometers of embankment protection works; and water conveyance infrastructure, including canals, gauges, regulation, and measurement systems. For watershed management the project will include erosion check and control structures; and water detention structures and multipurpose ponds. These all activities will be done on existing and new infrastructure both.

Component B:

Activities under Component-B QWASA Service Delivery Strengthening have also been categorized **to moderate risk of Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement**.

To comply with the above mentioned components the project will conduct detail resettlement and voluntarily land donation studies and if during these studies and implementation of the project activities

may require larger scale communal land acquisition for the water conveyance infrastructures, due to unavailability of government lands, this Resettlement Framework may be revised to increase the level of risk based on proportionality.

A summary of land acquisition and resettlement risks related to each sub-component is provided in **Table 5 and 6**, and detailed risk identification along with guidance on mitigation and management is **provided** in the following sections.

Table 5: Land Risks Analysis Component A

Activity	Land Required? (Yes/No)	If Yes, please answer the following (Yes/No)		
		Will Existing Govt Land be Used?	Will private land be acquired?	Will community donated land be used (VLD)?
Sub-component A1: <i>Flood protection and dispersal water Infrastructure</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes
Sub-component A2: <i>Watershed Management</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Sub-component A3: <i>On-farm water productivity</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes

Table 6: Land Risks Analysis Component B

Activity	Land Required? (Yes/No)	If Yes, please answer the following (Yes/No)		
		Will Existing Govt Land be Used?	Will private land be acquired?	Will community donated land be used (VLD)?
Sub-component B1: <i>Planning strengthening and investment readiness</i>	No	No	No	No
Sub-component B2: <i>Sustainable groundwater management</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sub-component B3: <i>Operational and financial performance improvement</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3.2 Category 1: Involuntary Resettlement due to Civil Works

3.2.1 Identification of Risks

An analysis of the interventions listed in Table 5 and 6 is provided in this section. Land acquisition for civil works may be required for intervention (In Component A; A1, A2, A3 and in Component B; B2 and B3).

Component wise and interventions based risks analysis is given below for further detail;

3.2.2 Component A: Flood and Watershed Management Strengthening

3.2.2.1 Construction of New Dispersal Structures

The sites for construction of 06 number of new dispersion structures are already identified by the Irrigation Department, Government of the Balochistan. The purpose of the Dispersion Structures is to disperse floodwater for irrigating a vast tract of land located on the left and right banks of three rivers sub-basin. The feasibility study and design of the Project was carried out under the technical, economic, social and environmental constraints which determined that these structures will be built on land already owned by the Irrigation Department. The list of the structures along with their locations is provided as Annex A.

No additional land will be required for the construction of new dispersal structures.

3.2.2.2 Rehabilitation of Irrigation and Flood Control Infrastructure.

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

The locations of the small dams and water retention infrastructures that will be rehabilitated have not been determined yet.

The rehabilitation of the Irrigation and Flood Control Infrastructures carries a risk of land acquisition and resettlement as chosen infrastructures may require additional land.

3.2.2.3 Floodwater Storage Ponds

On-site floodwater storage ponds for drinking water and retention ponds to offset flood peaks will be constructed. In all '17' drinking water ponds and three retention ponds would be constructed across the three river basins, Talli, Lehri and Nari with diversified locations as per the detailed feasibility study of the consultants. Two types of floodwater storage ponds are proposed

- Drinking water Ponds (Small & Medium)
- Retention Ponds for Flood Mitigation and agriculture (Large)

The construction of floodwater storage ponds carries a moderate risk of land acquisition and resettlement as these will be developed on existing or community land which will be done through VLDs, if needed.

3.2.2.4 Construction of New Embankment and Protection of Existing Embankments

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

The rehabilitation of the roads and bridges of Communication and Works carries a risk of land acquisition and resettlement as chosen infrastructures may require additional land.

3.2.2.5 Watershed Management

Watershed interventions are not new to the three river basins and, in fact, farmer-led practices on floodwater storages for miscellaneous uses are already in vogue. Interventions are proposed at the watershed level in terms of structural adjustments on account of ponded storages for both flood control and drinking purposes. However, the approach also adopts soft measures to conserve and protect the landscape against erosion besides catering to basic needs of the community towards sustainable livelihood. Afforestation constitutes the mainstream intervention through plantation and seeding of grasses resulting in reduced soil erosion due to improved surface cover. Selection of multiple sites has been done over Khashkhaba area towards harvesting of runoff and at the same time reduction of the sediment load in the floodwaters.

3.2.2.6 Afforestation

The consultant has proposed raising of plantation and its maintenance on area of 100 hectares (250 Acres) through:

- Block plantations for fuel-wood and small timber through water harvesting techniques.
- Shelter-belt plantation along farms, water channels and around water storage ponds for optimum utilization of available water.
- Raising of high value commercial forests and fruit trees (Olive, Pastiche, chilgoza) through High Efficiency Irrigation System (HEIS).
- Village and Community plantation.
- Plant production through raising of nurseries by Local communities.
- Development of water source and nursery infrastructures.

These interventions require a risk of land acquisition on the existing government land in the selected locations and will be ensured by acquiring No Objection Certificates (NOCs) from the authorities of concerned department.

3.2.2.7 On-Farm Water Management

On-farm water management refers to the various practices and techniques employed by farmers in the region for efficiently using the available water resources. Kachchi Plain is characterized by arid and semi-arid conditions, with limited and unpredictable rainfall. Therefore, effective water management is crucial for agricultural production in this region, which is also one of the objectives of the project.

On-farm water management in relation to floodwater in the Kachchi Plain involves the utilization and management of floodwater for agricultural purposes like growing of crops, orchard and trees. The Kachchi Plain experiences periodic floods due to heavy rainfall or overflowing rivers. While floods can cause significant damage, they also provide an opportunity for farmers to harness the floodwater for irrigation and water replenishment. Through SDMPs, the project will cover construction/rehabilitation of watercourses, water storage tanks/ponds, and farm access tracks.

Under this component it has been assessed that there will be no land requirements in the command areas development as most of the activities will be done on the existing land and watercourses.

3.2.3 Component B: QWASA Service Delivery Strengthening

3.2.3.1 Water Infrastructure Improvement Interventions

Around 3 million inhabitants of the area are currently facing a complex issue of water availability due to rapid growth and resultant over exploitation of its major and available source; groundwater. Therefore, access to safe drinking water (quality and quantity of drinking water) and improvement in sanitation, mainly in the city area, remains an issue to be addressed instantly. This situation demands urgent attention for comprehensive and sustainable planning to address the contributing factors including population growth, migrations, urban sprawl, limited water resources, climate change and overall management. Therefore, to improve the situation project will be targeting the following interventions significantly;

- Construction and rehabilitation of ground and pumping stations and reservoirs
- Construction of 10 filtration plants and rehabilitation of 95 filtration stations
- establishment of customer facilitation centers in each of the QWASA sub-districts
- Construction of standpipes and public toilets

3.2.3.2 Groundwater Improving and Monitoring Network

Currently, groundwater is the major dependable and reliable source of water in Quetta Valley. Groundwater extraction infrastructure and distribution system for domestic use are being operated mainly by Quetta Water and Sanitation Authority (QWASA) with 430 tube wells out of which around 75% are operational whereas around 108 tube wells are non-functional due to various technical issues. Out of these 430 tube wells, 80 Nos. have been drilled in hard rock while remaining 350 tube wells are drilled in

alluvium. Quetta Military Engineering Services (QMES) comes after QWASA with a total of 50 tube wells. In addition, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Urban Planning & Development Department (UPDD) and public sector have also installed tube wells in the project area. Apart from domestic use, groundwater is also being used significantly for agricultural purpose through 292 tube wells with subsidized electricity tariff. The project will be focusing on the following interventions a part of these practices;

- SCADA System for 40 Tube wells,
- Works related to exploration of new tube wells and well fields by WASA,
- S/F Electromagnetic water flow meter,
- Ground Water Recharge for Revival of WASA Schemes in Alluvial Aquifers,
- Compressor cleaning 32 tube wells

3.2.3.3 Water Supply Infrastructure Improvement

Under this component will finance priority investments and institutional strengthening activities to enhance the efficiency, resilience, and sustainability of Q-WASA's operations to deliver improved, safe, reliable, and inclusive water supply services in the Quetta. The proposed project focuses support on strengthening internal processes and procedures across priority areas including operational efficiency, customer relationship management, citizen engagement, human resource policies, and gender balance and inclusion. These interventions are well aligned with the priorities identified in the diagnostic plans developed for QWASA. Given QWASA's current institutional capacity, it is critical to adopt a gradual, phased approach to institutional strengthening by prioritizing modernization and efficiency improvements that will enable QWASA to better operate and maintain larger infrastructure investments in the future.

- Customized Submersible and Centrifugal Pumps,
- Replacement of Outlived Transformers,
- Providing & Fabrication of trolley mounted 100 KVA transformers

3.2.3.4 Proposed Surface Water Conveyance Works required for Water Supply to Quetta City

In the past, around 2 MGD water was being drawn from Wali Tangi Dam, however, due to outlived and non-functional conveyance system, currently around 1 MGD water is being supplied from the Dam and Spin Karaz to the Cantonment Area. Consequently, the agreed share of WASA from this surface water source is also affected and WASA is currently receiving less than 10% of its committed share of 1 MGD. Studies for the rehabilitation of the collapsed and outlived water conveyance system from Wali Tangi Dam & Spin Karez Dam will ensure full water supply from the Wali Tangi and Spin Karez Dam and the committed water quota for the city and cantonment will be available. These studies will cover the following:

- (i) From Spin Karez to City and Cantonment Area. (ii) From Wali Tangi Dam to City and Cantonment Area (iii) From Wali Tangi Dam to Spin Karez.

- Laying of 11.5 Km long HDPE waterline of 200 mm dia. to convey water from Kach Dam to WASA Saraghorgai Reservoir including the Construction of Outlet Works, Construction of Storage Tank (01 No.) and Construction of Filtration Plant of 0.5 Million Gallon Capacity.
- Laying of 7.5 Km long HDPE waterline of 200 mm dia. to convey water from Saraghorgai Dam to WASA Saraghorgai Reservoir including the Construction of Outlet Works, Construction of Storage Tank (01 No.) and Construction of Filtration Plant of 0.2 MGD Capacity.

Overall analysis for all sub-components of Component B.

There is moderate risk of land acquisition for activities under Component B. Most of land will be acquired from the government departments as in the suburbs of the Quetta city, the land belongs to government and private both. Specific attention needs to be given to identifying and fencing Anti Encroachment Drives in Quetta city and to highlight areas with encroachments. Public lands in Quetta city in particular and Balochistan as a whole are loosely documented, and hence heavily encroached.

3.2.4 Status of Land Settlement and Records in Balochistan

Official land records in Balochistan are publicly available. Ownership of lands varies across the province. In the urban areas like Quetta city, the ownership of land belongs to general communities and government both i.e. individual, family and tribal and also government owned land. In the rural areas such as Sibi, Kachchi plain areas and Pishin basin the circumstances are different. The lands in these areas primarily belong to different local tribes, whether it's individual or communal. In both cases the ownership of land is legally recognized by both tribal elders such as, Nawabs, Sardars, Maliks, Waderas and they control the lands. However, in some cases, the government also owns lands in these areas especially, railways, forest, PHE, Irrigation departments etc.

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

In the Kachchi Plain areas, Pishin basin and Quetta city, the land is mostly communal, individual, family based and are unsettled in case of far flung areas of Kachchi and Sibi districts of the Balochistan province. However, the records of these lands do exist with the department, and is possible through 'compulsory acquisition' under Section 4 of the LAA 1894. In case of communal or un-settled lands at the areas of Sibi, Kachchi and Pishin districts or in the suburbs of Quetta district where the water source of proposed interventions are planned and to streamline the land acquisition process, it is recommended that the project should establish a Community Development Council (CDC), a committee of tribal elders, Maliks, Sardars, Nawabs, Waderas, representatives of Districts Administration (Revenue) and Project Official (Social Specialist) to streamline the process of the land acquisition on both VLD or compensation based, if any.

3.2.5 Mitigation Measures

To further streamline the LA process at grass root level, all project activities which include civil works of will be screened by the Project during the implementation to assess and identify any potential positive and negative impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement this includes construction activities that will be carried out on government or state-owned land, existing lands of damaged infrastructures, communities' lands etc. The **'Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist' for Civil Works provided as Annexure C** will be used for this purpose and will be completed through a rapid assessment of the subproject sites during the preparation of E&S instruments.

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

3.2.5.1 Land Acquisition in Areas where Communal or individual Land is not available with its Official Land Records

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

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

- The PIUs must ensure that the community has knowledge of and access to a fair system of grievance redress, and that the system for project monitoring and reporting is in place.

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

3.2.5.2 Compensation for Informal Settlers/Occupants (encroachers)

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

There is no impediment under national and provincial laws, in getting public lands forcibly vacated from the possession of informal settlers. All informal settlers/occupants present on government owned lands identified for use by the Project must be compensated based on the requirements of ESS5 and the Entitlements Matrix provided in this RF.

There is a risk of removal of informal settlers/encroachers through Anti Encroachment Drives (AEDs) during civil works within Quetta city. An assessment on the status of encroachments and legacy in Component B project areas has been conducted for this RF and is provided as **Annexure G AED Risk Mapping Study**.

To reduce the material risks related to forced temporary or permanent displacement due to Anti Encroachment Drives in Quetta City, the following measures are recommended during project implementation:

- Regardless of presence of AED, once sub-component design is finalized, resettlement impacts will be measured, assessed and compensated for using the appropriate instruments such as Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) before commitment of works.
- Once an area/zone has been identified for World Bank investment, NO AED OR ANY SORT OF FORCED EVICTION will be allowed by the client. If any such incident occurs, it will be considered a non-compliance of safeguards by the client.
- Wherever legacy AED activities are identified in project areas, client will seek World Bank advice prior, and accordingly compensations will be measured, assessed and determined using the appropriate instruments such as Corrective Action Plan (CAP), ARAP or RAP.

Summary Findings of AED Risk Mapping Study

The study reveals that anti encroachment drives (AED) in Quetta city are mainly conducted by the district government and the Metropolitan Corporation Quetta (MCQ), focusing primarily on clearing illegal settlements from storm water drains (*nullahs*), removal of encroached structures and illegal buildings from main roads and markets, and removal of temporary shelters or obstructions on footpaths by vendors. AEDs range from those conducted to systematically clear government lands of illegal settlements upon identification from departments or the Board of Revenue (BOR), to more routine drives on congested roads and markets to remove roadside infringements without the need for prior notice. For the former, upon receiving an application, MCQ personnel conduct on-site investigations to assess the severity of the reported encroachment and then collaborate with the Revenue Department and District Administration, examining land records issued by the Revenue Department or verifying ownership through stamp paper documentation. If encroachments are confirmed, MCQ issues a 7-day notice to the

encroacher for removal. In cases of non-compliance, the Revenue Department escalates the matter to the District Commissioner (DC) and the Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Police, to request security force provision. Subsequently, the DC appoints an Additional Assistant Commissioner (AAC) to oversee the AED task force operations, ensuring adherence to the legal framework for encroachment removal.

Data of AEDs conducted by the MCQ from June 2020 to March 2024 was obtained by the study team from the MCQ records room as hard copies. This includes a list of locations where AEDs were conducted with dates, as verified by the MCQ Anti-Encroachment Officer. As per the MCQ data, 568 AEDs were conducted during this period across 120 locations. Of these, 105 locations fall within the QWASA Sub-Divisions, as summary of which is provided in Annexure G. A list of areas of Quetta City with the most AED activities conducted during this period as well as year wise frequency of AEDs by area are provided in the Annexure.

One of the main output of the study is a Satellite Based Interactive BWSP-IP-AED GIS Dashboard that has been prepared for use by the World Bank project team and QWASA. This dashboard may be accessed using the following link: <https://arcg.is/55qr5>.

The purpose of this dashboard is for the project teams to identify areas in Quetta city with maximum encroachments, areas where AEDs have taken place since 2020, and conduct further investigations to mitigate the risks of permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement as identified in the BWSP-IP Resettlement Framework. The following information is overlaid in the interactive dashboard:

- Locations in Quetta City where single or multiple AED activities have taken place since 2020 - from the list provided by MCQ
- Boundaries for the nine QWASA Sub-Divisions – provided by QWASA
- QWASA water supply network (4 inch to 24 inch diameter pipelines) – provided by QWASA
- QWASA Ground and Overhead Water Storage Reservoirs – provided by QWASA
- Dams around Quetta City – mapped by study team

The Satellite Based Interactive BWSP-IP-AED GIS Dashboard also provides a risk index for areas of Quetta City where there is a higher risk for future encroachments and AEDs. This index is based on the frequency of AED activities within the last three years, thereby identifying ‘trouble areas’ with recurring encroachments.

3.3 Category 2: Voluntary Land Donation due to civil works of rehabilitations on existing medium and small-scale infrastructure

3.3.1 Identification of Risks

In the Component A, Kachchi Plan Areas and Pishin Lora Basin of BID, and based on the above mentioned assessment there is a moderate risk of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The project will be focusing on the Construction of new Dispersal Structures, Floodwater Storage Ponds, Embankment Protection Works on the three River Civil Works for Residential and Allied Facilities, and Afforestation located in declared districts of. These activities will be done on existing and new infrastructure both. Similarly, works under **Component B** QWASA Service Delivery Strengthening have also been categorized to moderate risk of Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. To comply with the above mentioned components the project will conduct detail resettlement and voluntarily land donation studies and if

during these studies and implementation of the project activities may require larger scale communal land acquisition for the irrigation infrastructures, roads and bridges.

Therefore, it is assessed that the Project will finance medium-scale and small-scale construction activities or civil works. It is suggested that all the efforts will be taken to ensure local infrastructure is constructed on government lands, existing lands of the communities or on land provided by the community through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process.

1. Preference 1: Use of government or state-owned land
2. Preference 2: Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)

3.3.2 Mitigation Measures

All project activities/subprojects which include civil works under Component 1, 2 and its sub-components will be screened by the Project to identify any potential impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement. The **'Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist for Civil Works'** provided as Annexure A will be used for this purpose and will be completed through a rapid assessment of the subproject site.

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

3.3.2.1 VLD in Settled Districts/Areas with Land Records

In the targeted districts or their areas where land records have been established, the Project must use the 'VLD Sample Agreement for Settled Areas' (Annexure F).

4 PREPARING RESETTLEMENT PLANS

Resettlement Plans (RP) and Voluntarily Land Donations (VLDs) are proposed to be prepared for where it is identified that medium or small scale acquisition of land is required, or there is a risk of removal of informal settlers/occupants (encroachers) from public lands. The Project will ensure that priority is given to use existing lands of the flood affected infrastructures, government owned lands and communal or individual lands through VLDs for the construction activities the process for preparing a RP is provided in this section.

The scope of requirements and level of detail of the resettlement plan and Voluntarily Land Donations varies with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about;

- (a) The proposed project and its potential impacts on the affected persons and other adversely affected groups,
- (b) Appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, and
- (c) The legal and institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of resettlement measures.

4.1 Methodology of Screening

Following the RF, the PIUs will be overall responsible for each component of the project and shall undertake assessment of all impacts of different project activities, any unanticipated impacts or additional

land acquisition required during the implementation of the project. Screening for resettlement impacts will be conducted for all construction activities using the Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist (Annexure C). The checklist will be filled by the project staff by conducting a rapid assessment of the resettlement impacts and consultation with the affected persons and communities, if any. This will help the PIUs to identify any potential involuntary resettlement risks and the need for preparing RPs and VLDs.

4.2 Assessment of Impacts from Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

1. For public lands, if any, conduct a social, legal and institutional assessment as per the requirements of ESS1. The assessment will identify potential risks and impacts, as well as appropriate design measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those that affect poor and vulnerable groups, including informal settlers/occupants (encroachers).
2. Based on the social, legal and institutional assessment, consider measures to minimize impacts and or options to reduce impacts.
3. Conduct a full assessment of resettlement impacts by involving all stakeholders, particularly the affected persons including informal settlers/occupants (encroachers) and establish a full inventory of all assets to be acquired or displaced.
4. Prepare Resettlement Plans for all activities requiring land acquisition or resulting in displacement of formal or informal settlers
5. Use the approved entitlement matrix to guide the planning and compensation for all losses incurred due to the unanticipated impacts and/ or acquisition of additional properties. New entitlements may be developed depending on the scale of any specific impacts caused by the project.
6. Project will not start civil works or remove informal settlers until all relevant entitlements are paid to affected persons

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

4.3 Community Participation and Consultations

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

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

4.4 Field Surveys

Field surveys for the RP consist of four different⁴ but interrelated surveys that will prepare a census of all affected persons, households, public sector places, businesses and community infrastructure and identify all impacts.

4.5 Valuation of Assets

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

4.6 Approval of Resettlement Plan

All Resettlement Plans (RPs) will be prepared in accordance with this RPF. Once the RPs and VLDs are finalized, verified, and approved by the PIU, they will be submitted to the World Bank for review and endorsement through a No Objection Letter. Following this endorsement, the Government of Balochistan will be responsible for approving the RPs and addressing all resettlement-related matters, as well as implementing the RPs in accordance with the RPF. The RPF will apply to the entire project, regardless of the source of financing. Similarly, where VLDs are required and land is voluntarily donated by landowners, these will also be submitted to the World Bank for review and approval through a No Objection Letter. However, in VLDs no financial contribution for the VLDs will be required from the Government of Balochistan, as all such matters will be handled exclusively by the PIU.

4.7 Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

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

4.8 Adaptive Management of Resettlement Plan

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

5 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS MATRIX

APs losing land (agriculture, barren or houses), structures (residential or commercial), assets, or income, are entitled for compensation and rehabilitation subsidies, including a relocation subsidy, and a business losses allowance. The informal land users without traditional/recognizable rights and encroachers losing land will not be entitled to land compensation but will be provided compensation for their assets including structures, businesses and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. The **table 7** entitlement matrix presented below defines the eligibility and criteria for providing compensation and assistance for various types of resettlements impacts that are likely to be caused by the project.

Table 7: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

⁴ Census of Affected Persons and Project Impacts; Household Profile Survey; Affected Businesses Survey; Public and Community Infrastructure Survey

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
<i>Permanent impact on arable land</i>	All land losses independent of impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<i>Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or</i> <i>Cash compensation at full replacement cost either through negotiated settlement between the IA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA) including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge from publication date of section-4 to the date of compensation.</i>
			<i>If Board of Revenue (BoR)⁵ compensation falls below replacement cost (RC), the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the APs to restore affected livelihoods.</i>
			<i>Resettlement Assistance equivalent to six months of provincial government announced monthly minimum wages, if the impact is 10% or more of productive arable land.</i>
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<i>Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum.</i>
			<i>Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.</i>
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<i>Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.</i>
		Agriculture laborers	<i>The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one</i>

⁵ Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/ amount.

			<i>crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.</i>
		Encroachers	<i>No compensation for land loss</i> <i>Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production, including payment for crop loss, and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RPs based on project specific situation and AP consultation.</i>
Residential/ commercial land	All land losses independent of impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<i>Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable</i> <i>Lump sum Relocation grant per affected Household to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (to be calculated on the basis of Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) per person).</i> <i>Special assistance of one-time payment CBN for each female, disabled, elderly headed and very poor households.</i> <i>If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the APs to restore affected livelihoods.</i>
		Lessee, tenant	<i>Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent</i>
		Renter/ leaseholder	<i>Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with APs.</i>
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<i>No compensation for land loss</i> <i>Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate, or as assessed based on income analysis.</i> <i>Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.</i>
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required	Owner, lessee, tenant	<i>Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the landowner and contractor;</i> <i>Restoration of land to original state; and</i>
	during civil works		<i>Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.</i>
		Non-titled user	<i>Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable)</i>

			<i>Restoration of land to original state; and</i> <i>Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).</i>
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<i>Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation.</i> <i>Right to salvage materials from lost structure</i>
		Lessee, Tenant	<i>Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid.</i> <i>Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.</i>
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<i>The AP may choose between the following alternatives:</i> <i>Provision of fully titled and registered replacement structures at relocation site (if any) comparably of equal size and value as that of lost one including payment of all transaction costs, fees and taxes applicable under law or</i> <i>Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation.</i> <i>In either case, AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.</i>
		Lessee, tenant	<i>Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period;</i> <i>Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/ tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.</i>
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<i>Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) or relocation of the structure by the Project.</i>

	Stalls, kiosks, cabins	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<i>Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, or</i> <i>Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)</i>
3. CROPS			
	Affected crops	Cultivator	<i>Cash compensation (one- year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the Agricultural Department.</i>
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<i>Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share.</i>
4. TREES			
	Affected crops	Landowner/ Cultivator	<i>Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus, cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.</i> <i>Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.</i>
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<i>Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share</i>
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All APs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<i>The project will provide logistic support to all eligible APs in relocation of affected structures whether project-based relocation or self-relocation as applicable.</i> <i>Subproject's impacts-based relocation- depending on the sub-project impacts i.e. if rehabilitation of flood-affected structures or improvement of rains-affected road goes beyond ROW then spatial extent will be different depending upon the subproject activities., APs will be provided with access to civic amenities including electricity, water supply and sewage as well as school and health center (if applicable).</i>

Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All APs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<i>If APs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.</i>
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<i>For residential structure a lump sum amount of Pakistan Rupees (PKR) 30,000 or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</i> <i>For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of PKR 20,000 or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</i>
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<i>Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed on the basis of prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting house or commercial structure.</i>
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate	<i>On a case-to-case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate.</i>
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All APs with land-based livelihoods affected	<i>Partial loss of arable land: APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable.</i> <i>Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.</i>
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	<i>Un-interrupted access to remaining agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs.</i>
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction	Owner of business (registered, informal) This also includes	<i>Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on officially designated minimum wage rate of the provincial government.</i>

	activities by Project	hawkers and vendors.	
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	<i>Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on officially designated minimum wage rate; and</i> <i>Provision of project-based employment or a training opportunity to one of the adult household members.</i>
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<i>Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate or</i> <i>Provision of project-based employment or re- training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity.</i>
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	<i>Full restoration at original site or re- establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this Entitlement Matrix.</i>
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable Aps	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable APs including those below the poverty line, the landless, households headed by elderly, disabled, transgenders, women and children	<i>In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration, the vulnerable APs will be provided with:</i> <i>Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures to be defined in the RPs and consultations with APs.</i> <i>Preference for provision of project-based employment.</i>

6 IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Proposed Project Management

The implementation arrangements involve a two-tiered structure, including (a) a Project Steering Committee (PSC); and (b) PIUs for each of the Project components within the BID (BID-PIU for Component A, which is a continuation of the BIWRMDP PIU) and QWASA (QWASA-PIU for Component B), respectively.

The two PIUs will be responsible for implementing their respective components. This includes project management functions, staffing, E&S management (including, among others, social mobilization and GRMs), procurement, financial management, contract management, project supervision, preparation of progress reports (semi-annual, mid-term review report in anticipation of the mid-term review, and a Project Implementation Completion and Results Report by Project closing), and M&E. The PIUs will also collaborate with communities, customers, WUAs, and farmers' organizations. The PIUs will benefit from capacity strengthening during Project preparation and implementation, including through robust technical assistance from specialized consultants. The PIUs will be directed by qualified management, provided with sufficient resources, and staffed with competent personnel in adequate numbers, in each case with qualifications, experience, and under terms of reference acceptable to the Bank and as specified in the Project Operations Manual (POM). The BID-PIU will have focal points from the Balochistan Agriculture, Forestry, and Livestock departments, who will liaise with their respective departments to prepare technical documents for Project implementation.

The PIUs will be overall responsible for the facilitation of all resettlement functions including preparation, implementation, financing and supervision of all relocation and resettlement, social development tasks and cross-agency coordination. The PIUs will have the ultimate responsibility to prepare and implement Resettlement Plans under overall supervision, coordination and technical backstopping through their Social Development Specialists for data collection and implementation of the RRF at the district, tehsil and village level. PIUs with the support of a consultant will provide support in conducting surveys, census and assessments during preparation of Resettlement Plans.

Proportionate with the substantial risk of the project, implementation of the RPF, screening of sub-projects, and preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plans will be the responsibility of Social Development Specialists of PIUs, who will report to the Project Directors. The PIUs Social Development Specialists will provide the support in field surveys, assessments and implementation of Plans through field staff. The responsibilities will be:

- Screening of subprojects in term of involuntary resettlement.
- Train project key staff on RPF requirements, with a special focus on ESS5 requirements.
- Elaboration of terms of reference for preparing a Resettlement Plan for each project.
- Engaging and supervising consultants for the preparation of a Resettlement Plan.
- Providing comments on draft Resettlement Plans prepared by the consultants.
- Reviewing and approving the final Resettlement Plan.
- Disclosure of the approved Resettlement Plan.
- Establishing the grievance redress mechanism to address and resolve resettlement related complaints.
- Supporting PIUs for engaging the monitoring and evaluation consultant.
- Preparing quarterly progress reports on resettlement and other related safeguard aspects in cooperation with the Environment Specialist to be hired for the project.
- Supporting PIUs in planning and implementing consultation with stakeholders.
- Maintaining liaison with key stakeholders, including regulatory agencies and the World Bank.
- Elaborating a project closure report on resettlement aspects.

6.2 District Agencies

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

6.3 Grievances Redressal Mechanism

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

6.4 Internal Monitoring

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

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

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

6.5 External Monitoring

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

6.6 Budget

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

All land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) implementation costs, including cost of compensation and LAR administration, will be considered an integral part of Project cost. Each RP will include a budget section

indicating unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances, relocation of structures, rehabilitation of livelihood, methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates and a cost table for all compensation expenses including administrative costs and contingencies. Total cost of the RP will also include 10 percent contingencies. Finances for compensation, relocation of structures, rehabilitation of livelihood, allowances, and administration of RP preparation and implementation will be provided by the Project Irrigation department will ensure that all the required funds are available for different resettlement activities before the start of particular activities as scheduled in the RP.

Annexure A: Coordinates of Proposed and Existing Structures on Three Rivers – Nari, Talli, *Lehri* under component A

Sr. No	Intervention & its Locations	River/River Basin	Proposed / Existing	Easting	Northing	Districts
1	Sibi Protection Bund	Nari River	Proposed	392414.241	3281512.243	Sibi
2	Dispersal Structure Sharkal	Nari River	Proposed	397509.124	3212053.242	kachhi
3	Dispersal Structure Khatoor	Nari River	Proposed	383443.492	3219693.098	kachhi
4	Dispersal Structure Jalal Khan	Nari River	Proposed	377548.453	3214494.613	kachhi
5	Dispersal structure Saafi d/s Talli Gorge	Talli River	Proposed	423727.346	3271527.262	Sibi
6	Dispersal Structure Qaiser	Talli River	Proposed	416443.564	3268234.604	Sibi
7	Chandia Weir	Talli River	Existing	413862.57	3266807.1	Sibi
8	Dispersal Structure Chachar	Talli River	Proposed	404942.223	3265146.289	Sibi
9	Dispersal Structure Bohra	Talli River	Proposed	400705.675	3256038.807	Sibi
10	Ist Distribution System at Lehri Gorge	Lehri River	Existing	433379.098	3237913.128	Sibi
11	2 nd Distribution System	Lehri River	Existing	425825.952	3229286.198	Sibi
12	3 rd Distribution System	Lehri River	Proposed	427116.428	3237038.907	Sibi
13	4 th Distribution System	Lehri River	Existing	425824.364	3229289.716	Sibi
14	5 th Distribution System	Lehri River	Existing	415160.203	3227493.822	Sibi

Annexure B: Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) Framework

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

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

1. VLD Due Diligence

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

- PIU must verify and document that land required for the sub-project is given voluntarily and the land to be donated is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances;
- The land must be jointly identified by the Revenue Department, beneficiary community and project representative.
- PIU must ensure that the land is appropriate for sub-project purposes and that the sub-project will not result in any adverse social or environmental impacts by using this land;
- The titleholder/s or land owners donating land should be made to understand that they will have equal access to the infrastructure built on the donated land like any other community member and that they cannot claim for any priority treatment;
- PIU must verify that the donated land does not cause any physical or economic displacement;
- PIU must verify that the donated land/assets are no more than 10% of the total land assets of the individual;
- In case of communal land, PIU must acquire consent of 90% of land owners through a consultative process;
- The land titleholders/owners should not belong to vulnerable sections of society, unless he/she is a direct beneficiary of the sub-project (i.e., donated parcel of land would result in net gains in that person's livelihood). Vulnerable sections are:
 - households below the poverty line (with a valid government issued proof);
 - women headed households with women as sole earners who may lose their shelter or livelihood due to land donation;
 - handicapped persons who may lose their shelter or livelihood due to land donation.
- PIU must ensure free and informed decision-making through meaningful consultations conducted in good faith with all potential land donors. Documented verification must be maintained of this consultation showing that land donors are in agreement with the sub- 48 project and its benefits, and agree to donate their land;

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

2. VLD Documentation

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

- Completion of VLD Screening Checklist at sub-project planning/screening stage (format provided as Annexure D);
- Completion and signing of the written consent form for VLD on Stamp Paper of the amount required by the Revenue Department for land donation. This needs to be verified by notary public, and by all donors (in Urdu) (format provided as Annexure D);
- Verification of donation and signing of consent form by two witnesses who are community notables to ensure that the land was voluntarily donated without any form of coercion or duress;
- The VLD due diligence information will be verified during detailed design preparation of the sub-project and updated as necessary.
- All VLD cases will be submitted to the World Bank for No Objection.

3. VLD Monitoring

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

4. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

5. Consultations

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

Annexure C: Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist for Civil Works

To be filled for all project related civil works.

Project/Subproject Title:

Implementing Agency:

Processing Stage:

City/Town/Village: _____ UC _____ Tehsil _____

District _____ Province _____ Pakistan

Name of Tehsil Council _____

Name of Village Council/Neighborhood Council _____

Categorization Status:

New
project/subproject

Revision
project/subproject

of

Other

Name of Enumerator: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 1: Potential Impacts	Yes	No	Expected	Remarks
Does the subproject involve any physical construction work, i.e. rehabilitation, reconstruction or new construction? Specify in "remarks" column.				
Land:				
Will the subproject use Government or state owned land?				
Does the Government or state owned land have any occupation (agriculture, settlement, structures, informal settlers?)				

SECTION 1: Potential Impacts	Yes	No	Expected	Remarks
If “Yes”, please refer to Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)				
Does the Governmetn or state owned land have any conflicts or pending compensation to persons it was acquired from?				
If “Yes”, the land cannot be used for construction activities till conflicts or pending issues are resolved				
Was adequate compensation provided for the prior acquisition of land as per requirements of the Resettlement Framework and World Bank ESS5.				
If “No”, the land cannot be used for construction activities till adequate compensation is provided				
Did the acqusition of land prior to the projec involve removal of informal settlers/occupants without adequate compensation as defined in the Resettlement Framework?				
If “Yes”, the land cannot be used for construction activities till adequate compensation is provided				
Will the subproject acquire and use private or communal land?				
If “Yes”, please refer to Resettlement Framework (RPF)				
Are government land records available for the identified parcel of land?				
If “No”, please refer to Resettlement Framework (RPF) and follow requirements for acquisition of land in Balochistan				
Others (specify in “remarks”).				
Land-based assets:				
Impacts on residential structures				
Impacts on commercial structures (specify in “remarks”)				
Impacts on community structures (specify in “remarks”)				

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

SECTION 1: Potential Impacts	Yes	No	Expected	Remarks
If "Yes" specify in "remarks"				
Minority groups (specify in "remarks"). Describe nature of Impacts				

Annexure D: Community Development Council (CDC) Screening Checklist

To be filled for all project related civil works requiring land acquisition in areas without existing land records.

Project/Subproject Title:

Implementing Agency:

Processing Stage:

City/Town/Village: _____ UC _____ Tehsil _____

District _____ Province _____ Pakistan

Name of Acquiring Department _____

Coordinates of identified land: _____

Details of Proposed Community Development Council (CDC) Members:

Name	Title and Occupation	Contact Number

Categorization Status:

New

project/subproject

Revision

project/subproject

of

Other

Name of Enumerator: _____ Date: _____

Screening for Due Diligence	Yes	No	Remarks
Has a new Community Development Council (CDC) been established for this particular land acquisition case?			
Has it been confirmed that the Community Development Council (CDC) members are not employees of the DC Office, Revenue, Acquiring Department or Local Government?			
Has it been ensured that the Community Development Council (CDC) members will not benefit financially from the land acquisition?			
Has it been verified and document that land being acquired is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances?			
Has the land been jointly identified by the Collector, Revenue Department, tribal elders and project representative?			
Has it been ensured that the land is appropriate for sub-project purposes and that the sub-project will not result in any adverse social or environmental impacts by using this land;			
Has it been ensured that the land is not being acquired through force or coercion?			
Has it been ensured that the price set by the Community Development Council (CDC) will not be below the prevailing market price?			
Has it been ensured that the price set by the Community Development Council (CDC) will include compensation for assets, trees, crops and economic displacement as per the Project Entitlement Matrix?			
Have free and meaningful consultations been conducted in good faith with all potential land sellers?			

If the answer to any of the above is NO, the land in question does not qualify for acquisition

Annexure E: Elements of a Resettlement Plan Minimum Elements of a Resettlement Plan

A Resettlement Plan must include at least the following elements:

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

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

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

- i) Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g. community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
5. **Legal framework.** The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering:
- a) the scope of the power of compulsory acquisition and imposition of land use restriction and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
 - b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the project;
 - c) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and
 - d) gaps, if any, between local laws and practices covering compulsory acquisition, imposition of land use restrictions and provision of resettlement measures and ESS5, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps.
6. **Institutional framework.** The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:
- a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs/CSOs that may have a role in project implementation, including providing support for displaced persons;
 - b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs/CSOs; and
 - c) Any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs/CSOs responsible for resettlement implementation.
7. **Eligibility.** Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cutoff dates.
8. **Valuation of and compensation for losses.** The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.
9. **Community participation.** Involvement of displaced persons (including host communities, where relevant):
- a) A description of the strategy for consultation with, and participation of, displaced persons in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
 - b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
 - c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and
 - d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

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

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

1. Sample Agreement for VLD in Settled Districts/Areas with Land Records (Voluntary Donation of Land on Stamp Paper of value prescribed by Revenue Department)

1. This deed of voluntary donation is made and executed on day of between Mr./Ms./Mrs S/O W/O D/O Mr ----- AND the Government of Balochistan through Village Council/Neighborhood Council-----of Balochistan to render -----services (insert project title and location here). Herein after called the “Recipient” which term denotes to “for and on behalf of Project Management Unit, Balochistan Water Security and Productivity Improvement Project (BWSPIP), Government of Balochistan, on the other part and shall mean and include his successors – in office, nominees and assignees etc.

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

Land and Location Details

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

Note: Detailed Map to scale is appended.

Title Holder Details

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

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

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

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

6. Whereas the Recipient shall construct and develop infrastructure facilities under the Balochsan Water Security and Productivity Improvement Project (BWSPiP), Government of Balochistan and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.

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

Signatories

Title Holder		Tehsildar	
Name		Name	
CNIC		Official seal	
		Transfer registration No.	
Village Council/Neighborhood Council Chairman			
Name			
CNIC			
Witnesses*			
1. Chairman/ President/General Secretary of the Community Organization	Name		Signature
	CNIC		
2. Revenue Officer/Patwari	Name		Signature
	CNIC		
3. PIU Representative	Name		Signature
	CNIC		

*Witnesses may be changed

Annexure G: Anti Encroachment Drive (AED) Risk Mapping Study

1. Introduction

The Resettlement Framework (RF) for the Balochistan Water Security and Productivity Improvement Project (BWSPIP) project⁶, identifies risks associated with land requirements and temporary or permanent physical and economic displacement of people and businesses due to project activities. This includes forced displacement of informal settlers/encroachers, particularly through Anti Encroachment Drives (AED) carried out regularly by the district administration as part of public land management.

This is of relevance since Component B will support rehabilitation and replacement of aging underground water conveyance infrastructure in densely populated parts of Quetta city, many of which run under public rights of way (main roads, markets) with significant existing commercial activity. Most of the public land across Quetta has seen AED, in some cases multiple times in a single location. Also project activities are expected to result in temporary physical displacement of people and businesses, and removal of informal settlers/encroachers, especially in the densely populated and congested areas of Quetta city. Hence a stocktaking of such informal settlements/temporary land occupation for commercial purposes, etc. is essential. In addition, project activities maybe located in areas where AED has taken place in the past. As per practice, AED in a particular area is relevant for Bank decision making, if it has happened during three years prior to project concept approval.

2. Objective and Methodology

All of the above necessitated this study. The objective is to ascertain the risks related to removal of encroachments/encroachers in project locations in Quetta city under Component B, highlight areas with encroachments and ring-fence areas with legacy anti-encroachment drives (up to three years before project preparation), and provide evidence and recommendations to mitigate risks related to AEDs.

A combination of methods and tools, including systematic literature reviews, legal reviews, satellite based GIS mapping and analysis, participatory and positive inquiry methodologies, in-dept interviews and FGDs were used for this study. Specifically, the following activities were carried out:

- Secondary data review and analysis, as required from background documents and literature review (legal, project documents, other research, etc.)
- Meetings with MCQ and QWASA officials
- Satellite based GIS mapping of the MCQ jurisdictions and QWASA sub-divisions in Quetta City.
- Physical identification and mapping of areas where AEDs have taken place since June 2020, and ringfencing on a GIS map.

3. Field Missions and Stakeholder Consultations

Technical field missions by the World Bank team were conducted in January, May and June 2024 accompanied by staff from the Quetta Water and Sanitation Authority (QWASA) to meet with relevant

⁶ Prepared as per the requirements of World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) ESS 5 Land

Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

government officials and visit several sites in Quetta city impacted by anti-encroachment drives. Meetings with local authorities including the in-charge of Anti-Encroachment at the Metropolitan Corporation Quetta (MCQ), Deputy Commissioner of Quetta, and representatives from QWASA were conducted. The team also visited various sites including the Sabzal Sewage Treatment plant, Karkhaza, Nawa Qili Reservoir, Eastern Bypass, Western Bypass and the main roads and markets of Quetta City. 50 locations were identified where AEDs have been conducted, and the team visited all of those. A list of sites is provided as Annexure A as well as the sites visited by the team and a list of personnel met from MCQ, QWASA and QDA.

4. Anti Encroachment Drives (AED) in Quetta City

Anti encroachment drives (AED) in Quetta city are mainly conducted by the district government and the Metropolitan Corporation Quetta (MCQ), focusing primarily on clearing illegal settlements from storm water drains (*nullahs*), removal of encroached structures and illegal buildings from main roads and markets, and removal of temporary shelters or obstructions on footpaths by vendors. AEDs range from those conducted to systematically clear government lands of illegal settlements upon identification from departments or the Board of Revenue (BOR), to more routine drives on congested roads and markets to remove roadside infringements without the need for prior notice. For the former, upon receiving an application, MCQ personnel conduct on-site investigations to assess the severity of the reported encroachment and then collaborate with the Revenue Department and District Administration, examining land records issued by the Revenue Department or verifying ownership through stamp paper documentation. If encroachments are confirmed, MCQ issues a 7-day notice to the encroacher for removal. In cases of non-compliance, the Revenue Department escalates the matter to the District Commissioner (DC) and the Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Police, to request security force provision. Subsequently, the DC appoints an Additional Assistant Commissioner (AAC) to oversee the AED task force operations, ensuring adherence to the legal framework for encroachment removal.

Data of AEDs conducted by the MCQ from June 2020 to March 2024 was obtained by the study team from the MCQ records room as hard copies. This includes a list of locations where AEDs were conducted with dates, as verified by the MCQ Anti-Encroachment Officer. As per the MCQ data, 568 AEDs were conducted during this period across 120 locations. Of these, 105 locations fall within the QWASA Sub-Divisions, as summary of which is provided as Table 3. A list of areas of Quetta City with the most AED activities conducted during this period is provided as Table 4. Year wise frequency of AEDs by area are provided as Table 5. Scanned copies of the MCQ AED lists are provided separately with this report.

Table 3: AEDs across QWASA Sub-Divisions (2020-2024)

QWASA Sub-Divisions	Number of AED Locations	Number of AED Activities
QWASA Sub-Division Mali Bagh	48	283
QWASA Sub-Division Gawalmandi	18	80
QWASA Sub-Division Ayub Stadium	12	43
QWASA Sub-Division Brewery	11	39

QWASA Sub-Division Nawan Killi	6	46
QWASA Sub-Division Satellite Town	5	38
QWASA Sub-Division Sariab I	2	9
QWASA Sub-Division Sariab II	2	2
QWASA Sub-Division Pashtunabad	1	4
Locations not in QWASA Sub-Divisions/Un-identifiable	15	24
Total	120	568

Table 4: Areas with Most AEDs (2020-2024)

Area Name	Number of AED Activities	Area Name	Number of AED Activities
1. Prince Road	27	9. Joint Road	17
2. Airport Road	26	10. Fatima Jinnah Road	16
3. Liaqat Bazaar	24	11. Alam Daar Road	16
4. Meezan Chowk	23	12. Double Road	15
5. Mechongi Road	21	13. Kasi Road	14
6. Satellite Town	20	14. Toaghahi Road	13
7. Jinnah Road	18	15. Baldia Plaza	13
8. Masjid Road	17	16. Spini Road	12

Table 5: Year Wise Frequency of AEDs (2020-2024)

Area	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Prince Road	0	4	15	6	2	27
Airport Road	1	11	11	3	0	26
Liaqat Bazaar	2	2	11	7	2	24
Mezan Chowk	2	9	7	4	1	23
Mechongi Road	2	5	5	8	1	21
Satellite Town	0	1	11	8	0	20

2. Satellite Based GIS Mapping of AEDs and QWASA Zones and Infrastructure

One of the main output of this study is a Satellite Based Interactive BWSP-IP-AED GIS Dashboard that has been prepared for use by the World Bank project team and QWASA. This dashboard may be accessed using the following link: <https://arcg.is/55qr5>.

The purpose of this dashboard is for the project teams to identify areas in Quetta city with maximum encroachments, areas where AEDs have taken place since 2020, and conduct further investigations to mitigate the risks of permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement as identified in the BWSP-IP Resettlement Framework. The following information is overlaid in the interactive dashboard:

- Locations in Quetta City where single or multiple AED activities have taken place since 2020 - from the list provided by MCQ
- Boundaries for the nine QWASA Sub-Divisions – provided by QWASA
- QWASA water supply network (4 inch to 24 inch diameter pipelines) – provided by QWASA
- QWASA Ground and Overhead Water Storage Reservoirs – provided by QWASA
- Dams around Quetta City – mapped by study team

Screenshots showing the types of analysis that may be conducted through the interactive dashobard are provided as Figures 1-4 below.

Risk Index for Future Encroachments

The Satellite Based Interactive BWSSIP-AED GIS Dashboard also provides an index for areas of Quetta City where there is a higher risk for future encroachments and AEDs. This index is based on the frequency of AED activities within the last three years, thereby identifying ‘trouble areas’ with recurring encroachments. It is assumed that these areas may continue to face AED activities in the future. The index is provided as Table 6 below, and screenshots of the dashboard showing the risk index are provided as Figures 5-7.

Table 6: Risk Index for Future AEDs

Risk Rating	Number of AEDs in Last 3 Years	Color	Areas
Severe	20-30	Red	Prince Road, Airport Road, Liaqat Bazaar, Meezan Chowk, Mechongi Road, Satellite Town
Substantial	10-19	Yellow	Jinnah Road, Masjid Road, Joint Road, Fatima Jinnah Road, Alam Daar Road, Double Road, Kasi Road, Toaghai Road, Baldia Plaza, Spini Road, Kandhari Bazaar
Moderate	5-9	Green	Circular Road, Smugli Road Nalla, Art School Road, Nava Killi Road, Saryiab road, Sarki Road, Moti Ram Road, Quarry Road, Patel Road, Suraj Ganj Bazar, Archer Road, Chashma Adozai bypass, Mission Road, Killi Braat, Jail Road, Dr. Bano Road, Abdul Sattar Road, Zarghoon Road, Western bypass Nalla, Akhtar Muhammad Road

Figure 1: Anti-Encroachment Drives in Quetta City

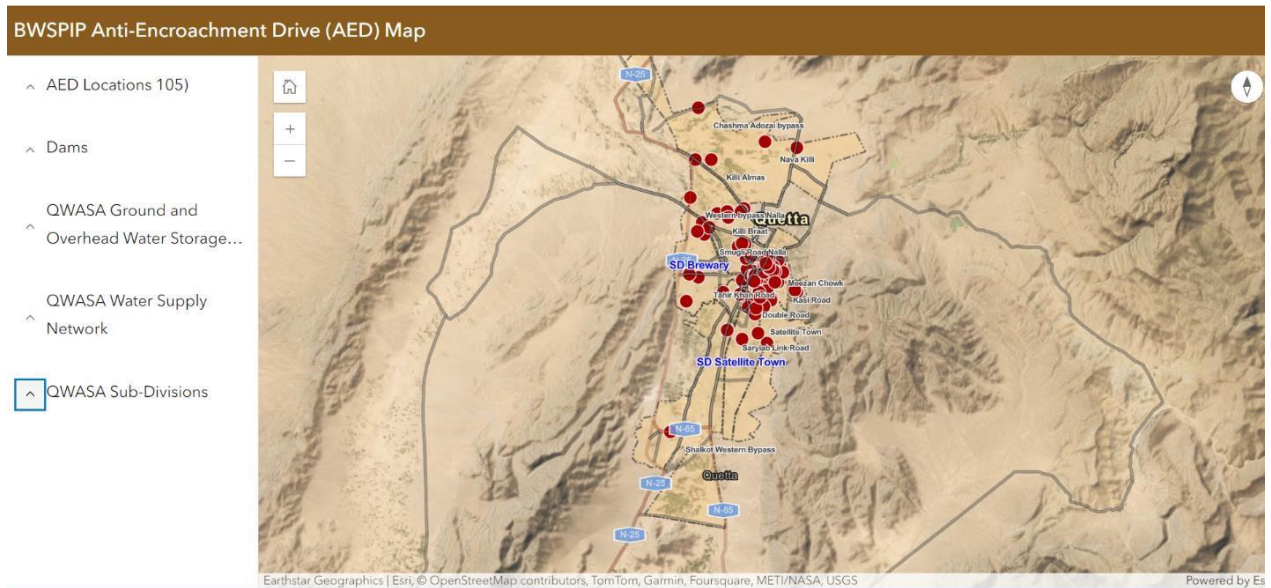


Figure 2: AEDs in QWASA Sub-Division Mali Bagh

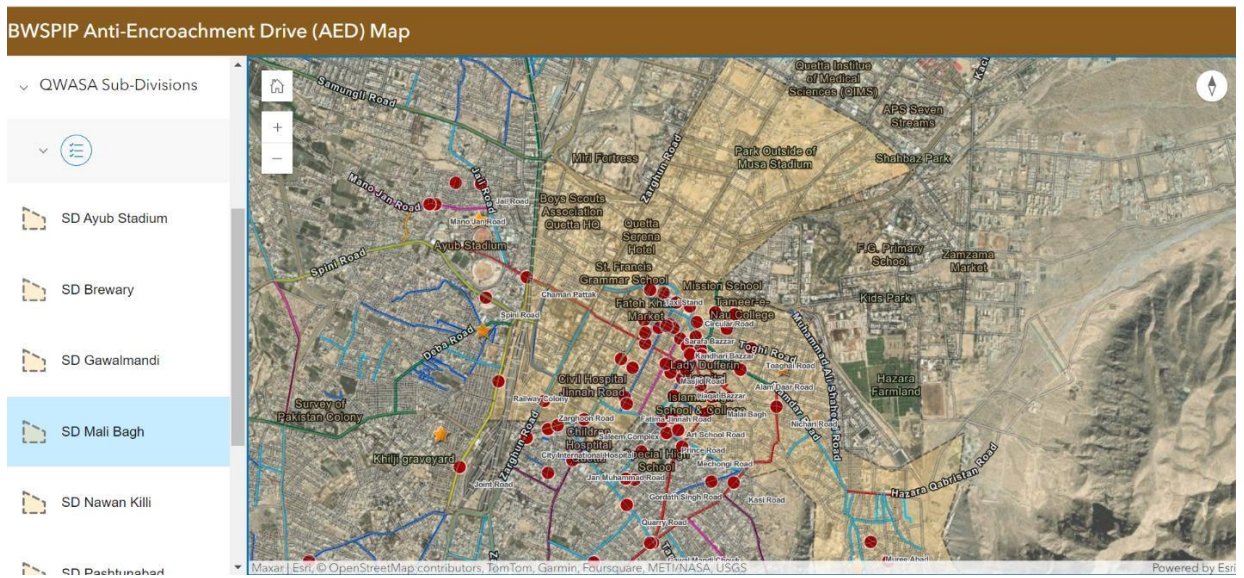


Figure 3: Details of AED Location Archer Road in QWASA Sub-Division Mali Bagh

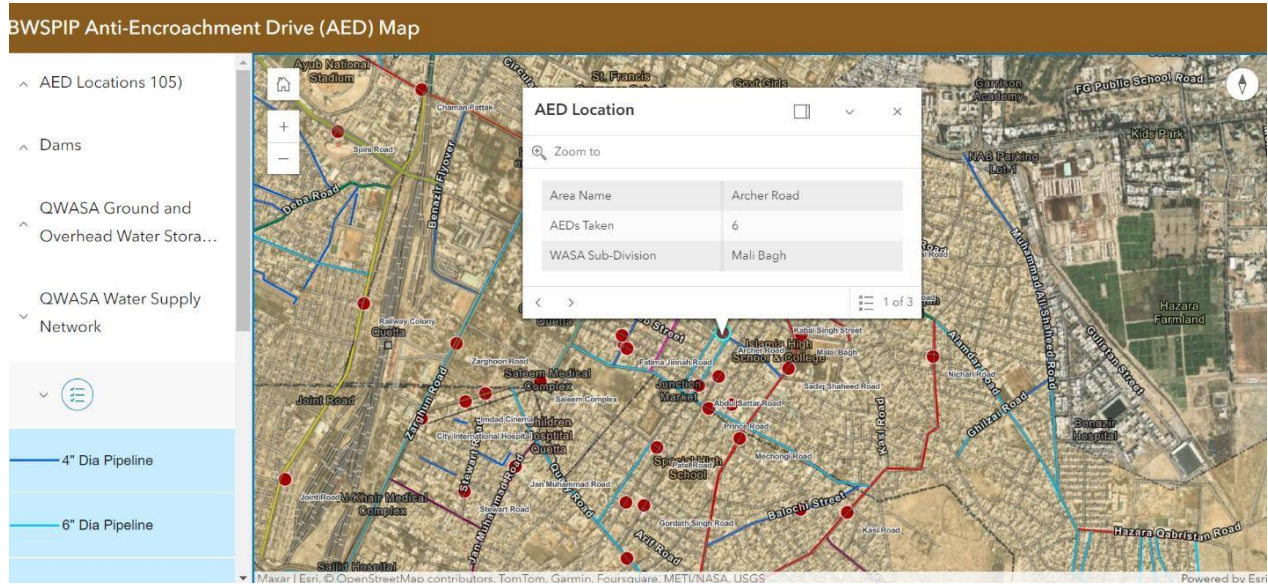


Figure 4: QWASA Water Storage Reservoir with Nearby AED Location

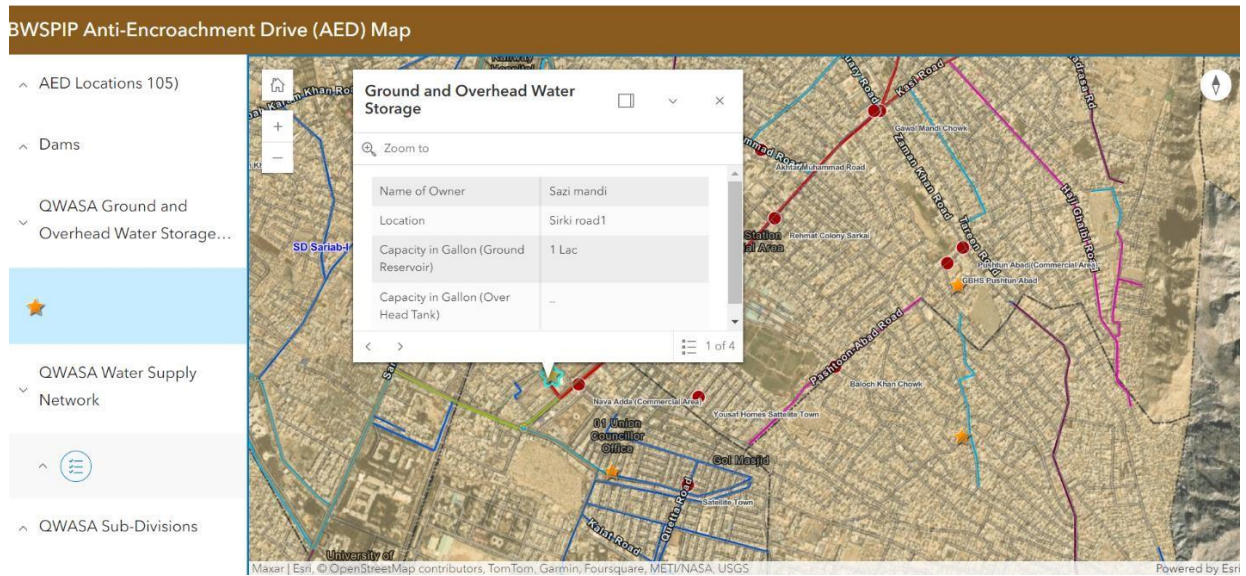


Figure 5: Areas with Severe Risk of Future Encroachments

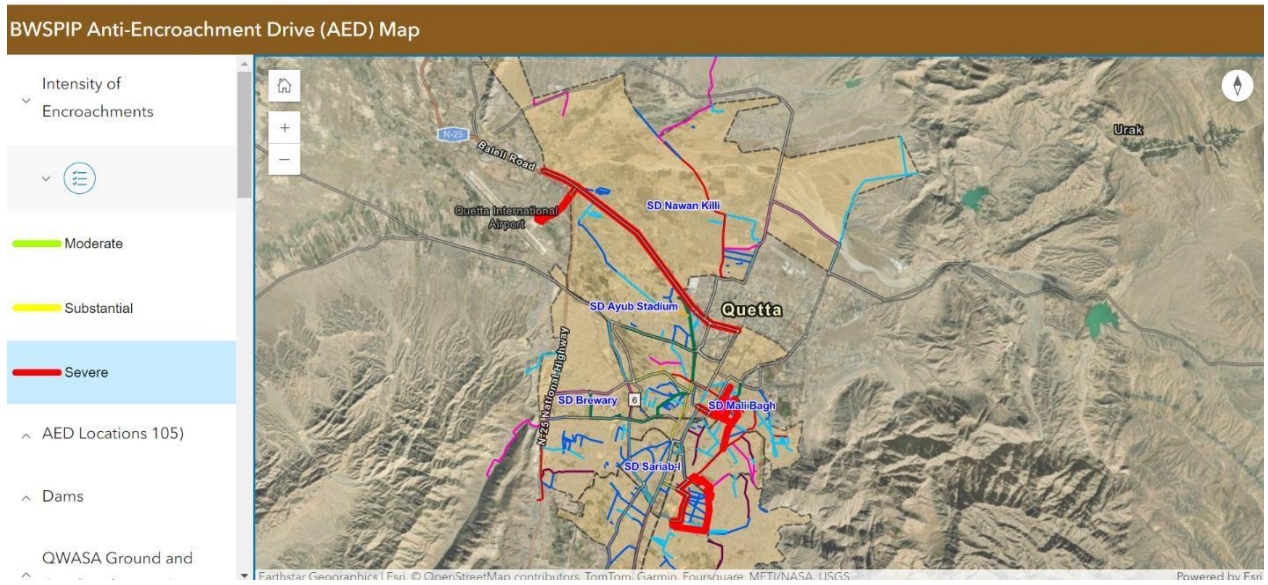


Figure 6: Areas with Substantial Risk of Future Encroachments

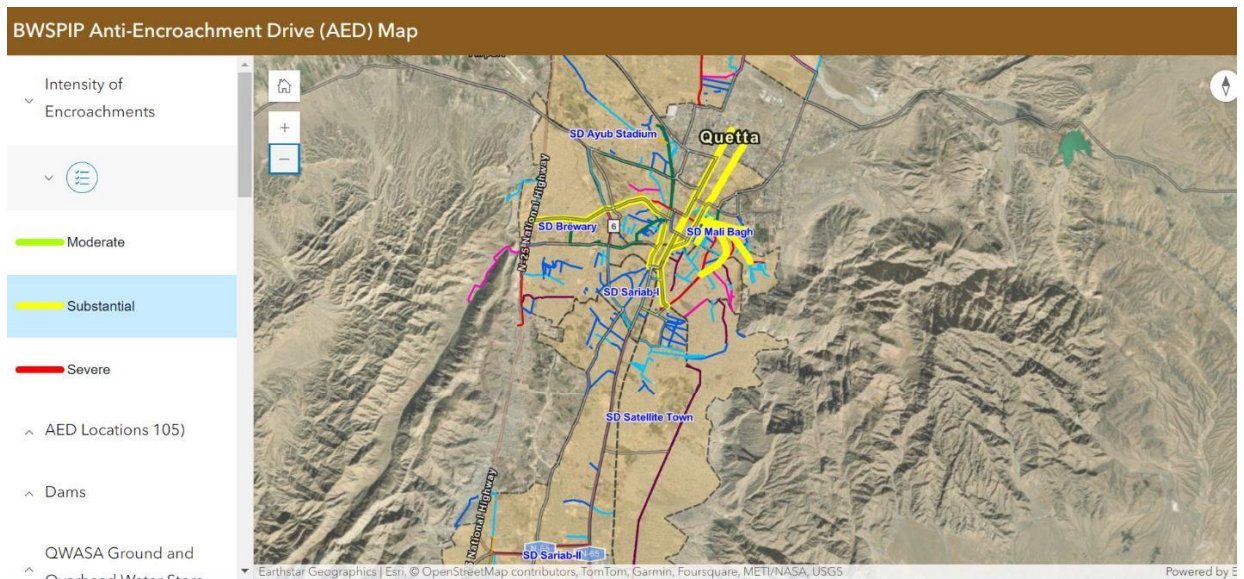
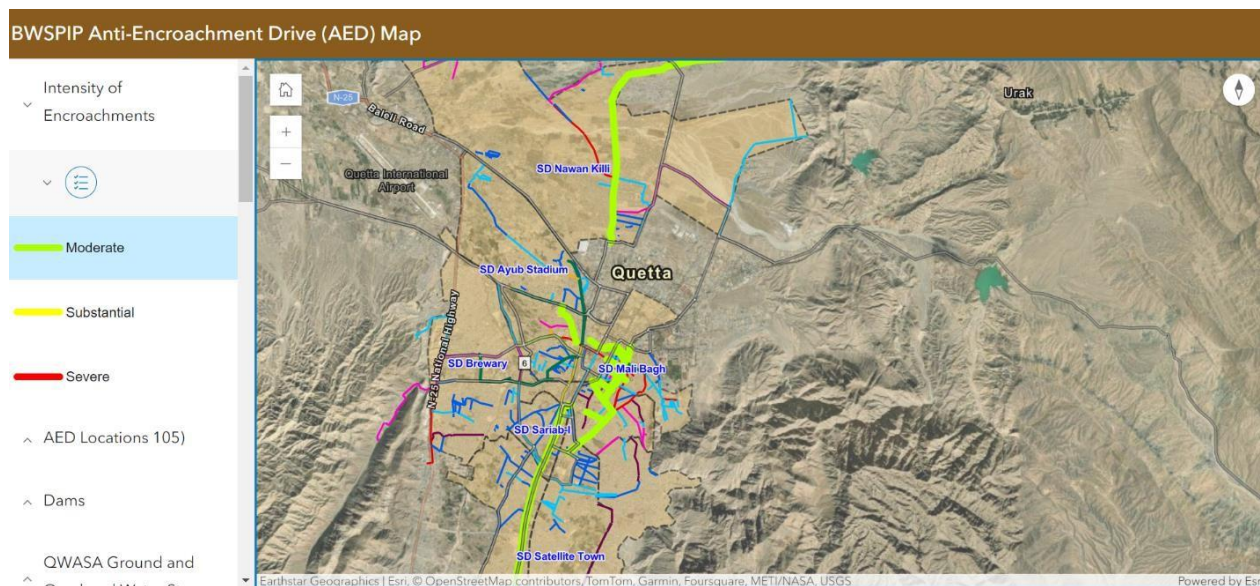


Figure 7: Areas with Moderate Risk of Future Encroachments



3. Recommendations

To reduce the material risks related to forced temporary or permanent displacement due to Anti Encroachment Drives in Quetta City, the following measures are recommended during project implementation:

- Regardless of presence of AED, once sub-component design is finalized, resettlement impacts will be measured, assessed and compensated for using the appropriate instruments such as Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) before commitment of works.
- Once an area/zone has been identified for World Bank investment, NO AED OR ANY SORT OF FORCED EVICTION will be allowed by the client. If any such incident occurs, it will be considered a non-compliance of safeguards by the client.
- Wherever legacy AED activities are identified in project areas, client will seek World Bank advice prior, and accordingly compensations will be measured, assessed and determined using the appropriate instruments such as Corrective Action Plan (CAP), ARAP or RAP.

Annexure 1: Personnel Met and Areas Visited by Study Team**Table A1: Meetings with Local Authorities**

Name	Designation	Organization
Mr. Saad bin Asad	Deputy Commissioner, Quetta	
Mr. Ali Raza Durrani	In-charge AED	MCQ
Mr. Haji Qasim	In-charge AED	MCQ
Mr. Saud	IT Incharge	MCQ
Mr. Imran Durrani	Chief Engineer	QWASA
Mr. Hamid Latif Rana	M.D	QWASA
Mr. Nasir	X-EN	QWASA
Mr. Hamid Ullah	Hydrogeologist	QWASA
Mr. Wasim	Engineer	QWASA
Mr. Inam	GIS Expert	QWASA
Mr. Yasir Butt	Special Magistrate	QDA

Table A2: QWASA Sites Visited

Name	Type of Site
Nawa kalai Dara Mand	Tube well sites of DN5
Rural Academy Western Bypass	Tube well site
Karkhaza	Tube Well Site
Brewary Road	Water supply station
Sara Ghurgai	Dam area Proposed site
Kach	Dam area
Sabzal Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage treatment plant
Nawa Qili Reservoir	Reservoir
Khudadad Chowk Pipeline	Pipeline
Patel Road Pump/Tube Well	Pumping station
Western Bypass	QWASA service area

Table A3: Areas with AED Locations Visited

Name	Type of Site	Date
Circular Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Double Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Dr.Bano Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024

Fatima Jinnah Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Gordath Singh Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Jinnah Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Kandhari Bazar	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Kasi Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Quarry Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Killi Almas	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Masjid Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Mechongi Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Meezan Chowk	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Moti Ram Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Patel Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Prince Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Suraj Ganj Bazar	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Abdul Sattar Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Tola Ram Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Zarghoon Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Badam Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Liaqat Bazzar	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Archer Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Art School Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Shalkot Western Bypass	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Arbab Karam Khan Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Sarki Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Airport Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
Saryiab Link Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024
New Bus Adda Road	AED Location	1 st June, 2024