

DESIGN REVIEW, CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT OF

IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION WORKS OF AKRAM WAH CANAL

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

(Resettlement between RD 330 to 382 and Permanent Land Acquisition for Structures)



April 2026

ASSOCIATED CONSULTING ENGINEERS ACE LIMITED (Lead Firm)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables iii
List of Figures iii
List of ANNEXURES iii
List of Acronyms iv
Glossary v
Executive Summary 1
1 Introduction 1
1.1 Project description 1
1.2 Social Resettlement and Management Plan (SRMP) 2
1.3 Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) 2
1.4 Scope and Objectives of ARAP 2
2 Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework 3
2.1 Scope and Objectives 3
2.2 The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894 3
2.3 Land Acquisition under the Proposed Sub-project 5
2.4 Sindh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (2023) 6
2.5 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5) 6
2.6 Bridging Gaps between Land Acquisition Act (LAA 1894) and Land Acquisition, Restorations on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5) 7
2.6.1 Comparison 7
2.6.2 Remedial Measures to Bridge the Gap 7
3 Project Impacts and Baseline 9
3.1 Affected Persons 9
3.2 Types of Losses 9
3.3 Permanent Land Acquisition 10
3.4 Vulnerable PAPs 12
3.5 Socioeconomic Conditions 12
3.6 Socio-Demographic Profile of the Subproject Area 12
3.7 Family Size and Gender Composition 13
3.8 Gender Segregated Age Distribution 13
3.9 Literacy Rate 13
3.10 Occupational Background of Adult Members in the PAPs 14
3.11 Average Monthly Income of Heads of Persons 14
4 Stakeholder Consultation 16

4.1 Objectives and Overview 16
4.2 Consultation with Project Affected Persons 16
4.3 Concerns and Feedback from Stakeholders 16
4.4 Disclosure of ARAP 18

5 Institutional Framework for ARAP Implementation 19
5.1 Institutional Setup 19
5.2 Roles and Responsibilities 19
5.3 Environment Management Team 20
5.4 Role of Left Bank AWB/Field Office 20
5.5 Role of Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU) 20

6 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) 21
6.1 Rationale for GRM 21
6.2 Objectives of the GRM 21
6.3 Akram Wah GRC 21
6.4 GRC Process and Timeline 22
6.5 Accessibility and Submission of Grievances 23
6.6 GRC Documentation, Outcome and Disclosure 23

7 Cost and Budget 25
7.1 Overview and principles 25
7.2 Entitlement Matrix 25
7.3 Cut-off date 28
7.4 Unit Rates for Assets and Other Allowances 28
7.5 Compensation for Land Acquisition 29
7.6 Implementation Support and Allowances 29
7.7 Grand Total Budget of Resettlement and Land Acquisition 29

8 Monitoring and Evaluation 30
8.1 ARAP Monitoring Tasks, Review and Evaluation 30
8.2 Internal Monitoring 30
8.3 Independent Monitoring and TORs 30
8.4 Resettlement Databank 30
8.5 M&E Reporting Requirements 31

9 Implementation Schedule 32
9.1 Overall Implementation Schedule for ARAP 32
9.2 Schedule for Land Acquisition 33

List of Tables

Table 2-1 Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and the World Bank's ESS5 7
Table 3-1: Types of PAP Structures and Number of Inmates 9
Table 3-2 Number of Affected Structures and PAPs 10
Table 3-3 Required Acquisition of Permanent Land for Structures 11
Table 3-4: Details of Vulnerable PAPs 12
Table 3-5: Socio-Demographic Profile 12
Table 3-6: Family Size and Gender Composition 13
Table 3-7 : Age Composition by Gender 13
Table 3-8: Educational Level by Gender 13
Table 3-9: Major Occupations by Gender 14
Table 3-10: Average Monthly Income of Heads of PAPs. 14
Table 4-1: Consultation Meetings held with /PAPs and Communities Consultation meetings 16
Table 4-2: Concerns Expressed and Responses provided by SIDA 17
Table 5-1: Roles and Responsibilities 20
Table 6-1: Grievance Redress Committee 21
Table 6-2: GRC Process and Timeline 22
Table 6-3: Contact details for submission of Complaints 23
Table 7-1 Entitlement Matrix 26
Table 7-2: Compensation and Entitlement Framework for Affected PAPs 28
Table 7-3: Unit Rates of Various Type of Structures 28
Table 7-4: Estimated Cost of Acquiring Land 29
Table 7-5: Implementation Support and Allowances 29
Table 7-6: Summary of Cost Budget 29
Table 8-1: Reporting Requirements and Timeline 31
Table 9-1: Implementation Schedule for Land Acquisition 33
Table 9-2: Responsibility Matrix (RACI) for Land Acquisition 34

List of Figures

Figure 1-1: Project Location Map 1
Figure 5-1: Institutional Setup for ARAP 19
Figure 9-1: ARAP Implementation Schedule ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

List of ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A: Project Affected Persons (PAPs) ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
ANNEXURE B: Cost Estimate for Construction of Houses (per sq.ft.) 50
ANNEXURE C: Maps of Structures Requiring Permanent Land Acquisition 68
ANNEXURE D: Photographs of Consultation 72

List of Acronyms

ACE	Associated Consulting Engineers – ACE (Pvt.) Ltd
AHs	Affected Households
APs	Affected Persons
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
AWBs	Area Water Boards
BMCE	B. M. Consulting Engineers (Pvt.) Limited
BPL	Below the poverty line
CBO	Community Based Organizations
E&S	Environmental and Social
EMU	Environmental Monitoring Unit
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GoS	Government of Sindh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LBC	Left Bank Canal
NESPAK	National Engineering Services (Pvt.) Limited
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OPL	Official poverty line
PD	Project Director
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCMU	Project Coordination & Monitoring Unit
PICs	Project Implementation Consultant
R&D	Research and Development
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RD	Reduced Distance
SIDA	Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority
SRMP	Social Resettlement and Management Plan
SRRP	Sindh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
SWAT	Sindh Water and Agriculture Transformation
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
WB	World Bank

Glossary

Affected Person	Includes any person, affected Persons (APs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources including water channel and hand pumps, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or Residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
Affected Household	A Household affected by project-related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
Assistance	Support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.
Asset Inventory	A complete count and description of all property that will be acquired.
Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a Project at replacement cost at current market value.
Cut-off-date	This is the date on and beyond which any persons who encroach on the area are not entitled to compensation or any other form of settlement assistance. It is often established on the commencement date or last date of the census of APs.
Encroachers	Those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. The term also refers to those extending private land into public land or constructing a structure on public for renting purposes.
Executing Agency	Executing agency means the agency, public or private, that is responsible for the execution of a development project.
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.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Grievance Procedure	The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.

Household	A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).
Household Survey	A complete and accurate survey of the project affected population. The survey focuses on income-earning activities and other socioeconomic indicators.
Inventory of losses	The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Involuntary Resettlement	Any resettlement, which does not involve willingness of the persons being adversely affected but is forced through an instrument of law.
Income Restoration	Income restoration means re-establishing income sources and Livelihoods of APs.
Kacha	A house is considered kacha, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick, or wood.
Land	Land includes benefits arising out of land and things attached to earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth and land under water, well, footpath, road, tunnel, culvert, nala, bridge and street
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.
Taluka	A demarcated territorial unit for which separate revenue record including a cadastral map is maintained by the Revenue Department.
Non-titled	Those who have no recognizable rights or claim to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. World Banks's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.
Physical Displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land.
Pakka	A house/Structure is considered pakka if both the walls and roof of the house are made of a material that includes tiles, cement sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime, and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.
Project affected person	Any person (household) that loses their home, land, or business interests because of land acquisition.
Population Census	A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population

	census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation.
Public property	A building, land, place or premises vesting, in or under the management or control of Government, local council, autonomous body or registered cooperative society or such other authority;
Relocation	Displacement or physical moving of the APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.
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	The value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.
Replacement land	The land affected by the project that is compensated through the provision of alternative land, rather than cash, of the same size and/or productive capacity as the land lost and is acceptable to the AP.
Resettlement	Mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation as a result of land acquisition.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	A resettlement action plan is the planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with the involuntary taking of land.
Resettlement Entitlements	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Semi Pakka	A house/Structure is considered Semi Pakka if both the walls and roof of the house are made of a material that includes wood, planks, grass, leaves, and wall are made of bricks walls with mud masonry or un-burnt brick.
Structures	All buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.
Socioeconomic Survey	The population census, asset inventory, and household survey together constitute the socioeconomic survey of the affected population.
Vulnerable Households	Households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support; (iii) households that fall on or below the poverty line (iv) losing the

	last parcel of land (v) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; and (vi) households of low social group or caste.
Vulnerable APs	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. They are the Persons below the poverty line or will become below the poverty line as a result of loss to assets and/or livelihoods, female headed Persons , or disabled persons.

Executive Summary

ES 1. Project Overview

The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the *Improvement and Rehabilitation Works of Akram Wah Canal* has been prepared under the Sindh Water and Agriculture Transformation (SWAT) Project, financed by the World Bank and implemented by the Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA). The canal extends 116 km from Kotri Barrage and irrigates approximately 187,000 hectares across Hyderabad, Tando Muhammad Khan, and Badin districts. Planned works include canal lining, embankment strengthening, modernization of hydraulic structures, and cross-drainage replacement.

ES 2. Scope of the ARAP

This ARAP covers resettlement impacts between RD 330–382 and the permanent acquisition of 17.99 acres for six hydraulic structures. The ARAP complies with World Bank ESS5, Sindh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (2023), and the Land Acquisition Act (1894), ensuring replacement-cost compensation, inclusion of titleholders and non-titleholders, livelihood restoration, and protection of vulnerable groups.

ES 3. Affected Persons and Assets

A total of 47 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified-42 PAPs within RD 330–382 and 5 at Talhar Syphon. The project will impact 123 structures, including:

- 100 residential structures
- 20 commercial structures
- 3 community structures (mosque and clinic)

Additionally, 25 PAPs meet the vulnerability criteria (below-poverty-line and female-headed households).

ES 4. Socioeconomic Profile

Socioeconomic assessments indicate:

- Average household size: 6 persons
- Literacy rate: 44%

- Primary livelihoods: daily wage labor (60%), livestock (15.5%), farming (11.5%)
- Landless households: 42.6%
- Below-poverty-line households: 46.8%
- Monthly income ⩽ PKR 35,000: 55.3% (classified as economically vulnerable under ESS5)

ES 5. Stakeholder Engagement

A total of 10 consultation meetings involving 69 participants (PAPs, community leaders, women's groups, NGOs, and government officials) were conducted. Key concerns raised included:

- Timely and transparent compensation
- Continued access to drinking water
- Protection of standing crops
- Public safety and traffic management
- Management of labour influx and community safety
- Dust and noise control during construction

SIDA committed to mitigation measures covering water supply continuity, safe access arrangements, pollution control, and local employment prioritization.

ES 6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A multi-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is operational. The eight-member Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)—chaired by a retired Session Court Judge/High Court Lawyer-receives cases via SMS/WhatsApp, email, telephone, and in-person submissions. Complaints are resolved within 5-30 days, ensuring accountability and transparency.

ES 7. Compensation and Budget

The total ARAP budget is PKR 72.823 million, covering:

- Replacement-cost compensation for affected structures
- Permanent land acquisition

- Livelihood restoration support
- Allowances for vulnerable PAPs
- Contingencies

Unit compensation rates are based on verified 2025 market prices:

- PKR 2,900/sq.ft (pakka)
- PKR 2,100/sq.ft (semi-pakka)
- PKR 900/sq.ft (kacha)

ES 8. Implementation and Monitoring

Implementation responsibilities are shared among SIDA, the Left Bank Area Water Board (AWB), the Revenue Department, and the PCMU.

- Internal monitoring: monthly (SIDA)
- External monitoring: bi-annual (PCMU)

Land acquisition is prioritized to avoid delays in civil works. Contractor mobilization is expected by June 2026, subject to the timely completion of land acquisition processes.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project description

The Government of Sindh (GoS), through Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA), Irrigation Department is implementing the Sindh Water and Agriculture Transformation Project (SWAT) with financial support from the World Bank. The project aims to improve irrigation service delivery, enhance agricultural productivity, and strengthen climate resilience in Sindh.

As part of this project, Akram Wah Canal Rehabilitation Sub-project has been launched which offtakes from left bank of Kotri Barrage and its total length is 116 km (382 RDs). This canal is main source of supplying water for irrigation, domestic and industrial purposes, hence, major source for irrigating about 187,000 hectares of farmland across the districts of Hyderabad, Tando Muhammad Khan and Badin. The rehabilitation works include lining of canal, embankment strengthening, modernization of hydraulic structures, and replacement of cross-drainage works. The project location map is shown in Figure 1-1.

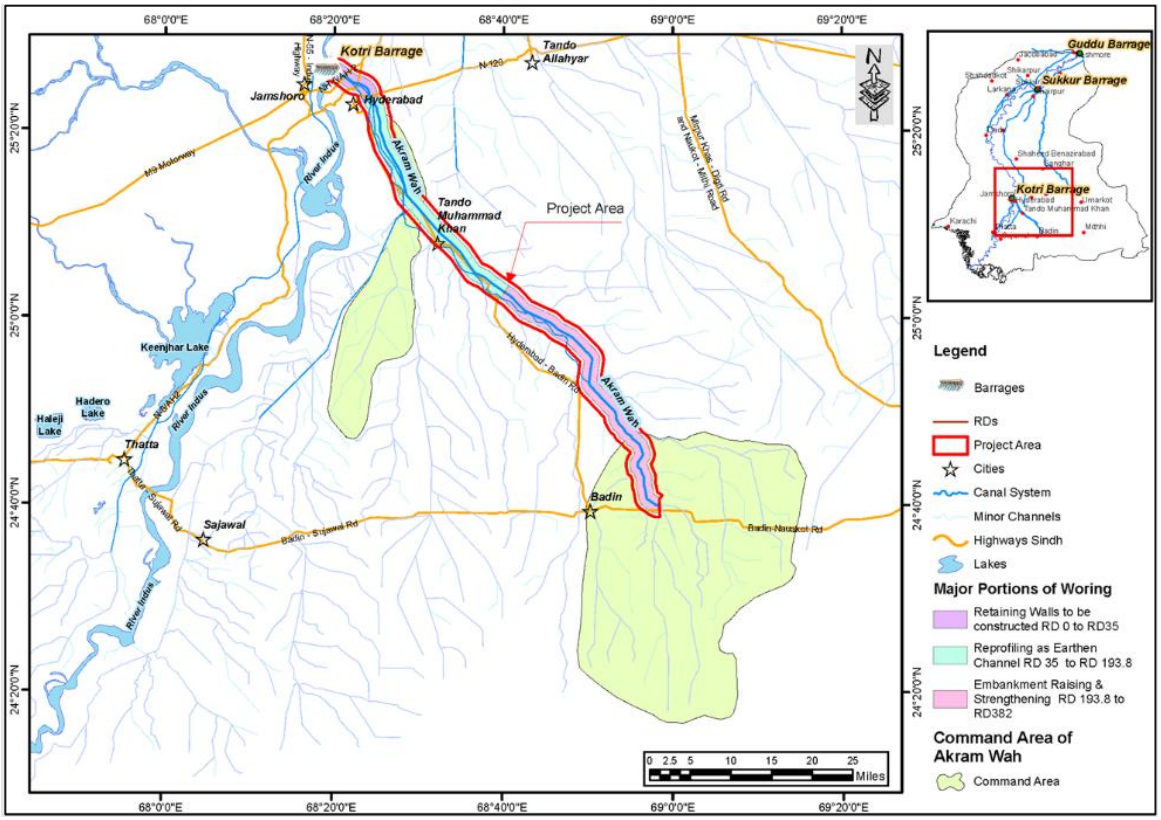


Figure 1-1: Project Location Map

1.2 Social Resettlement and Management Plan (SRMP)

In 2022, the Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA) prepared the Social Resettlement and Management Plan (SRMP) for the Akram Wah Canal, addressing resettlement and social impacts from RD 0 to 330. The SRMP identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from RD 0 to 330 and outlined compensation and livelihood restoration measures consistent with applicable resettlement safeguard requirements. All PAPs identified under the SRMP were compensated and their structures upgraded, and the Completion Report was formally submitted to the World Bank in December 2025.

1.3 Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared to address the remaining resettlement impacts along the Akram Wah Canal between RD 330 and RD 382. It also covers the permanent acquisition of 17.99 acres of land required for six hydraulic structures.

The ARAP has been developed in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, the Sindh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (2023), and Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act (1894). These frameworks collectively ensure compensation at replacement cost, inclusion of non-titleholders, livelihood restoration support, and specific measures to safeguard vulnerable groups.

Land acquisition is being undertaken through the Revenue Department (Board of Revenue), Government of Sindh, following the procedures outlined in the Land Acquisition Act (1894). This process is further strengthened by ESS5-aligned measures to address gaps between national legislation and international safeguard requirements, thereby ensuring a transparent, equitable, and socially responsible approach to land acquisition and resettlement.

1.4 Scope and Objectives of ARAP

1. To assess and document the social and economic impacts associated with project activities between RD 330 and RD 382, as well as those arising from the construction of hydraulic structures requiring permanent land acquisition.
2. To define eligibility criteria and specify compensation entitlements for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) experiencing loss of residential or commercial assets.
3. To outline the land acquisition process and corresponding compensation measures for permanent acquisition required for the construction of regulators and syphons. During the preparation of the SRMP, the designs of these hydraulic structures were not yet finalized. With the finalization of designs at RD 280-282, certain houses located within the right of way (RoW) will now be affected. These PAPs have been included in the ARAP.
4. To ensure that all affected PAPs receive compensation at full replacement cost and are supported through appropriate livelihood restoration measures.
5. To establish a framework for consultation, information disclosure, grievance redress, institutional roles, and monitoring, in accordance with ESS5 and applicable national legislation.

2 Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework

2.1 Scope and Objectives

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

In Pakistan, the law and regulations governing land acquisition for "public purpose" project is the Land Acquisition (LA) Act of 1894/amended. The LA Act regulates the land acquisition process and payments of compensation only to titled or registered owners of land parcels acquired. The non-titled or informal settlers/encroachers are not covered by the Act. Although, the Act lays down detailed procedures for acquisition and compensation, it does not extend to resettlement and rehabilitation of all affected persons irrespective of titles.

The 1894 Act is a complex legal instrument, which comprises of 55 sections pertaining to, for example, area notifications and surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, dispute resolution, penalties and exemptions. Past project experiences show that it takes between 12 and 18 months from notification to award of compensation to registered owners. Furthermore, the compensatory measures under the Act are inadequate to provide for equal or enhanced living status of the people in post-displaced conditions. In contrast, ESS5 safeguard policies require assistance in case of physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from acquisition for project development irrespective of the fact whether such losses are full or partial, permanent or temporary. There is no legal framework or policy in the province or in the country for resettlement of informal settlers/encroachers affected by project development. However, the World Bank has developed Land Acquisition, restorations on Land use and involuntary resettlement (ESS5) framework for projects, which has been approved to guide future land acquisition and resettlement under SIDA project. Land Acquisition, restorations on Land use and involuntary resettlement (ESS5).

2.2 The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894

The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 is the key legislation that the LAA and its implementation rules require that before implementation of any development project the privately-owned land and crops are compensated to titled landowners and/or registered tenants/users etc. The exceptions to the

rule can be explained by the fact that the law is not rigid and is broadly interpreted depending on operational requirements, local needs, and socio-economic circumstances.

Under this Act, only legal owners and tenants officially registered with the Land Revenue Department or possessing formal lease agreements are considered "eligible" for land compensation.

The key sections of the LAA, 1894 are briefly described below.

Under section 3, of the Act, Land is defined as including benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth

Under section 4, of the Act requires that a preliminary notification is published in the official Gazette as well as at convenient places in the locality of the *Land* to be acquired. Section 4 is to enable preliminary investigations/land survey with a view to determine the suitability of the *Land*.

Under section 5, the owners of Land, or those affected or likely to be affected, may raise objections in writing to the Collector within 30 days of notification under section 5. The decision of the Commissioner is considered final.

Under section 6, a Secretary to the Commissioner (or other authorized official) may declare that the land is required for public purpose after considering any objections, if any, under section 5. The declaration shall be published in the official Gazette stating the location of the *Land*, purpose of acquisition, area (size) and, where a plan has been prepared, the location where such a plan is available for inspection.

Under section 7, following declaration under section 6, the Collector shall be directed by the Commissioner to take order for the acquisition of the Land.

Under section 8, of the Act the Collector shall mark out the Land to be acquired (if not completed under section 4) and prepare a plan showing the measurements of the area (if not previously prepared).

Under section 9, the Collector places a notification on or near the Land to be acquired stating the intention to acquire the Land and that claims to compensation should be made to the Collector. Under section 9, the Collector shall also serve notice to the Irrigation Department of an enquiry under section 11 of the Act for the determination of claims and objections. All notices under section 9 must be made not less than 15 days prior to the date of an enquiry under section 11.

Under section 10, interested people are required to deliver the names of any other person possessing an interest in the Land (including co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee or tenant). The date by which the information may be submitted to the Collector must be no earlier than 15 days of notice under section 9.

Under section 11, the Collector shall hold an enquiry into objections received between the date of notification under section 9 and the date of the enquiry. The date of the enquiry must be no earlier than 15 days following the notification under section 9. Objections may relate to measurements made

under section 8, the value of the land, the date of notification under section 4 or the interests of those claiming compensation.

Under Section 12, the determination of the Collector is considered final when filed in his office. The Collector shall immediately give notice of the award to interested people and he may take possession of the Land which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the government/ or acquiring department.

Under sections 13 and 14 give the Collector power to adjourn enquiries, call witnesses and summon evidence.

Under Sections 15, 23 and 24 define the methodology for determination of compensation to be awarded. Section 23 requires the following to be considered:

Under section 24, the following shall not be taken into consideration when determining compensation:

Under Section 17 in emergency cases the Collector, when directed by the Commissioner, may make notification under section 9 of any waste or arable land any time following notification under section 4. The Collector may take possession following 15 days of notice under section 9 of the Act, from which time the land shall rest with the Government. In such a case the value of compensation may be made by the Collector considering those issues usually exempt from valuation under section 24 of the Act. Under section 17, sections 5, 6 and 11 (relevant to objections and enquiries) need not be applied in an emergency situation.

2.3 Land Acquisition under the Proposed Sub-project

The execution of the sub-project shall require the permanent acquisition of privately owned land. The cost of the permanent land acquisition will be borne by the project proponent.

- The identified land for construction of hydraulic structures which is to acquire permanently. The acquiring land with measurement and estimate cost has been added in ARAP for approval from Bank.
- After approval of ARAP. The Project Director SWAT will send letter with request to the Land Acquisition Collector/ Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Department for demarcation, classification of land and crop compensation as per market values for issuance of section 4 and other related sections of Land Acquisition Act (LAA),1894.
- The collector will send letter with overall cost to the Project Director for necessary payment through draft cheque in favour of land Collector so that he will pay land owners/land titles (shareholders severally).
- The Collector will make further process of sections 4, 5 and 6 for publication in Gazette in Govt. printing press. However, after completing overall process of land acquiring according

to Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The land mutation process will be made Revenue department from mutating private land in the name of Irrigation department.

- The ARAP schedule and responsibilities are discussed in Section 9.
- The Bank Account will be established/opened for all shareholders and allocated payment will be deposited in accounts of all shareholders by Land Collector.
- The updated payment of compensation land deposited in the accounts of shareholders will be afforded to Bank for information.

Temporary land acquisition will be required for temporary canal diversion - the contractor will be responsible for temporary land acquisition. The contractor shall pay a monthly rent as per market value (or any other value as agreed with the landowner or registered tenant) to the landowner or registered tenant. The contractor shall repair or replace any damaged assets on private land at his own cost or else compensate the owner for the damage or loss.

2.4 Sindh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (2023)

The Sindh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (SRRP 2023) are aligned with international safeguard requirements and aims to ensure that development projects are socially responsible. Its main principles include:

- Compensation for eligible of affected persons, including non-titleholders, tenants, and informal settlers.
- Provision of resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration, and transitional support.
- Special consideration for vulnerable groups, such as women-headed Persons, landless families, and minorities.
- Grievance redresses mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability.

This policy will guide for the resettlement and livelihood for rehabilitation Projects.

2.5 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5)

The Project is financed by the World Bank and is therefore required to comply with the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), in particular ESS5, Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

ESS5 principles include:

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement wherever feasible.
- Where resettlement is unavoidable, ensure that displaced persons are compensated at full replacement cost.
- Provide resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration so PAPs are not left worse off.
- Recognize the rights of all categories of affected persons (including non-titleholders).
- Conduct meaningful consultation and participation with PAPs throughout project planning and implementation.

- Establish a transparent and accessible grievance redress mechanism.
- Ensure monitoring and evaluation of resettlement outcomes.

2.6 Bridging Gaps between Land Acquisition Act (LAA, 1894) and Land Acquisition, Restorations on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

2.6.1 Comparison

A comparison of Pakistan's LAA and World Bank's ESS5 is given in **Table 2-1** below.

Table 2-1 Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and the World Bank's ESS5

S. No	Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act, 1894	World Bank's ESS5
1	Land compensation only for titled landowners or holders of customary rights.	Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation and/or rehabilitation
2	Crop losses compensation provided only to registered landowners and sharecrop/lease tenants.	Crop losses compensation provided to landowners and sharecrop/lease tenants whether registered or not.
3	Land valuation based on the market value of the land at date of publication of section 4 notification (refer to section 23 of the LAA)	Land valuation based on current market rate/replacement value
4	Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) is the only pre-litigation final authority to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment of compensation for the affected assets.	Disputes, complaints and grievances are resolved informally through community participation in the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC), Local governments, and NGO and/or local-level Community Based Organizations (CBOs).
5	The decisions regarding land acquisition and compensations to be paid are published in the official Gazette and notified in convenient places so that the people affected become aware of the same.	Information related to quantification and costing of land, structures and other assets, entitlements, and amounts of compensation and financial assistance are to be disclosed to the affected persons prior to taking possession of their assets.
6	No provision for income/livelihood rehabilitation measure, allowances for severely affected APs and vulnerable groups, or resettlement expenses	The WB policy requires rehabilitation for income/livelihood, for severe losses, and for expenses incurred by the APs during the relocation process

2.6.2 Remedial Measures to Bridge the Gap

In principle, Pakistan's Law and World Bank Policy adhere not only to the objective of compensation for affected families, but also to the objective of rehabilitation. However, Pakistan's law is unclear on how rehabilitation is to be achieved and in practice the provision of rehabilitation is left to ad-hoc arrangements taken by the local governments and the specific project proponents. To clarify these issues and reconcile eventual gaps between Pakistan's Law and WB ESS5, this ARAP for the Rehabilitation of Akram Wah sub-project has been prepared which ensures the following:

- Compensation for any privately-owned land lost as a result of the works
- Compensation for lost assets regardless of rights to land on which they are sited Valuation of assets and land at the prevailing market rate
- Assistance in relocation for any PAP, regardless of legal entitlement to the land they occupy, in the form of a cash transport allowance
- Provision of additional allowances for vulnerable PAPs

This ARAP is prepared in compliance with World Bank World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5) as well as national laws.

3 Project Impacts and Baseline

This chapter outlines the social and economic impacts associated with the Akram Wah Subproject between RD 330 and RD 382, along with the additional permanent land acquisition required for the construction of syphons and regulators. The identified impacts include the loss of private structures, community assets, and agricultural or residential land, as well as temporary disruptions to livelihoods. These impacts were assessed through detailed field surveys, household census activities, community consultations, and an in-depth review of engineering designs.

3.1 Affected Persons

The survey identified the following affected persons:

- A total of 47 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have been identified 42 PAPs between RD 330-382 and 5 PAPs between RD 280-282 at the Talhar Syphon. Details on the affected residential and commercial structures, along with the number of occupants, are provided in Table 3-1 and Annexure A.
- The affected population includes households, shop owners, one community structure, and a private clinic.
- In accordance with the World Bank's ESS5 requirements, the eligibility framework covers both titleholders and non-titleholders, including encroachers and informal settlers.
- Additionally, several vulnerable PAPs such as low-income families, landless tenants, and informal vendors were identified and will receive appropriate support measures under the ARAP.

Table 3-1: Types of PAPs and Number of Inmates from RD 330–382 and between RD 280-282 at Talhar Syphon

Type	No of PAPs	No of inmates of PAPs
Residential	35	217
Commercial	11	52
Other	01	04
Total	**47**	**273**

3.2 Types of Losses

A total of 35 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will lose residential structures, including rooms, huts, sheds, and other units constructed with pakka, semi-pakka, kacha, or straw-based materials. 11 PAPs will also lose commercial structures include small shops, kiosks, sheds, a mobile shop, and one private health clinic. All affected PAPs will receive livelihood support in accordance with the provisions of this ARAP.

One community structure (mosque) will also be affected, for which compensation for restoration or relocation will be determined in consultation with the community. Livelihood impacts for shop and kiosk owners along RD 330-382 will be addressed, and compensation for structures and livelihood restoration allowances will be provided as outlined in the entitlement matrix. A summary of impacts is presented in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Number of Affected Structures and PAPs

Description	Type	No. of Structures	No. of PAPs
Residential structure	Pakka	20	3
	Semi pakka	10	3
	Kacha	70	29
Subtotal		**100**	**35**
Commercial structures	Pakka	2	2
	Semi pakka	9	4
	Kacha	9	5
Subtotal		**20**	**11**
Community structure	Pakka	0	0
	Semi pakka	3	1
	Kacha	0	0
Subtotal		**3**	**1**
TOTAL		**123**	**47**

3.3 Permanent Land Acquisition

Based on the finalized technical designs, 17.99 acres of land will be permanently acquired across six locations for the construction of hydraulic structures. Detailed information is provided in Table 3-3, while maps of the proposed acquisition areas are presented in ANNEXURE C.

Table 3-3 Required Acquisition of Permanent Land for Structures

Sr. No	Structure / Location	Name Of owner	CNIC	RD (Chainage)	Land Required (Acres)	Survey Numbers	Deh	Contact No	Remarks
1	Talhar Syphon – Fulleli realignment	Muhammad Hassan S/O Abdullah Kachi	4110592049765	281.8	8.94	604, 188 &189	Wasi Adil	0333 2141698	Realignment works
		Ghulam Muhammad Soomro s/o Haji Soomro	4110534885519					0343 3873463	
2	Talhar Syphon – Nasir/Manik realignment	Muhammad Ameen S/O Ali Muhammad Soomro	4110598356569	281.8	4.23	179, 178 & 177	Wasi Adil	0345 3561427	Realignment works
		Khamiso S/O Muhammad Soomro	4110556899627					0306 3238467	
		M Juman s/o Muhammad Soomro	4110554748929					NA	
3	Hamira Minor @ 70 Mile CR	Gulzar Ahmed s/o Lano Katyar	4110432689249	330.5	0.92	207 & 208	Fathehpur Jagir	0309 1337579	Realignment works
		Ghulam Hyder s/o Lono Katyar	4110494231583					0328 2807018	
4	Kazia Wah	Saran Mallah w/o Mubarak Mallah	4110128744718	351.4	1.50	1 & 3	Khee Dehi	0300 4363011	Realignment works
	Vehenai Minor	Haji Junejo s/o Natho CNIC	41101886115493	351.4	0.6	3	Khee Dahi		Realignment works
6	Suni Guni @ Tail Complex	Haji Ali Muhammad S/O Eidu Soomro	4110195848187	382.8	1.8	16/3 & 152	Markhan	0342 3415440	Realignment works
Total					**17.99**				

3.4 Vulnerable PAPs

During the due diligence survey, twenty-five (25) Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified as vulnerable, in accordance with the vulnerability criteria defined in the ARAP Glossary. Details of these vulnerable PAPs are provided in **Error! Reference source not found.** and summarised in Table 3-4 below:

Table 3-4: Details of Vulnerable PAPs

Sr. No.	Vulnerability Category	Number of PAPs
1	Below Poverty Line (BPL)	22
2	Female Headed	3

3.5 Socioeconomic Conditions

This section presents the socioeconomic profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) located between RD 330 and RD 382. Household-level surveys were conducted, during which information was collected through interviews with two to three members of each family. Documenting the socioeconomic conditions of the affected population is essential, as it provides the baseline for assessing the Project's effectiveness in restoring the livelihoods of Affected Households (AHs).

The Project area lies within Taluka Badin of Badin District in Sindh Province. The affected settlements largely comprise low-income households, with income levels and access to services below those of other parts of the district

3.6 Socio-Demographic Profile of the Subproject Area

Table 3-5summarizes the socio-demographic profile of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). A total of 47 PAP households were identified, of which 93.6 % are male-headed and 6.4 % are female-headed. In terms of socioeconomic status, 42.6 % of households are landless, 12.8 % own land, and 46.8% are classified as living below the poverty line (BPL). This distribution highlights the presence of socioeconomically vulnerable groups within the project area.

Table 3-5: Socio-Demographic Profile

District Badin	**No. of PAPs**	**Heads of PAPs Gender segregated**		**Status of Heads of PAPs**				
		Male headed	Female headed	Disable	Landless	Landed	Ethnic Minority	BPL
No. (%)	**47** (100%)	**44** (93.6%)	**3** (6.4%)	**0** (0.0%)	**20** (42.6%)	**6** (12.8%)	**0** (0.0%)	22 (46.8%)

3.7 Family Size and Gender Composition

The average household size among the surveyed PAPs is seven members, with a gender distribution of 51% male and 49% female (Table 3-6).

Table 3-6: Family Size and Gender Composition

S. No	District	Average Family Size	Gender Composition	
			Male	Female
1	Badin	6	51%	49%

3.8 Gender Segregated Age Distribution

The total population within the 47 PAP households is 273 individuals. Table 3-7 provides the gender-segregated age distribution of this population. A significant proportion 35% consists of children and adolescents aged 1–15 years. Approximately 46% fall within the economically active age group (15–45 years), although females account for only 24% of this productive age cohort.

Table 3-7 : Age Composition by Gender

Sr. No.	Age Bracket	Both Sexes (%)	Gender Segregation (%)	
			Male	Female
1	1-15 Years	35	20	15
2	>15-25 Years	27	13	14
3	>25-35 Years	05	2	3
4	>35-45 Years	14	7	7
5	>45-55 Years	06	2	4
6	>55-65 Years	06	3	3
7	Above 65 Years	07	4	3
	Total	**100**	**51**	**49**

3.9 Literacy Rate

The overall literacy rate in the affected project area is 44 percent. Among the surveyed population, 29 percent of males and 27 percent of females are illiterate. Further gender-disaggregated details on educational attainment are provided in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8: Educational Level by Gender

Educational	PAHs Members (%)		
Attainment / Literacy	Male	Female	Overall
Tertiary	1%	0%	1%
Secondary	6%	5%	11%
Primary	15%	17%	32%

Did not attended School	29%	27%	56%
Total	**51%**	**49%**	**100%**

3.10 Occupational Background of Adult Members in the PAPs

Table 3-9 lists major occupations by males and females as reported during the recent surveys. As evident, 60% of males reported labour/daily wages as the major occupation, followed by farming (11.5%), livestock (15.5%) and business/shops (6.5%). In the case of females, 31% reported domestic work as the major occupation, while 20.5% and 15.5% reported fetching of water and collection of firewood as the main occupations.

Table 3-9: Major Occupations by Gender

Major Occupation	Male		Major Occupation	Female	
	Number	%		Number	%
Farming	9	11.5	Domestic work	23	31
Livestock rearing	12	15.5	Sewing clothes/ stitching	5	7
Business/shops	5	6.5	Embroidery/bead work	6	8
Government Job	0	0	Poultry farming	9	12.5
Private Job	5	6.5	Fetching of water	15	20.5
Labour/daily wages	46	60	Collection of fuel wood	11	15.5
Abroad (if any member)	0	0	Other (Farming)	4	5.5
Total	**77**	**100%**		**73**	**100**

3.11 Average Monthly Income of Heads of Persons

Household income is a core indicator for assessing livelihood conditions and socioeconomic vulnerability under ESS5. Approximately 55.3% of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have a monthly income at or below PKR 35,000-the officially notified poverty line (OPL) based on the 2025 minimum wage. PAPs within this income bracket are categorized as economically vulnerable and therefore eligible for additional livelihood restoration and transitional support measures, as outlined in Table 3-10.

Table 3-10: Average Monthly Income of Heads of PAPs.

Sr. No.	Income Bracket (PKR)	No. of PAPs	PAPs (%)
1	Up to 20,000	2	4.25
2	20,000-35,000	20	42.5
3	35,000-50,000	17	36.17

4	50,000-70,000	3	6.4
5	70,000-100,000	5	10.63
6	>100,000	0	0
Total		**47**	**100**

4 Stakeholder Consultation

4.1 Objectives and Overview

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

4.2 Consultation with Project Affected Persons

The Social Expert of the Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) and his team conducted extensive consultations with Project Affected People (PAPs) and local communities through village-level (goth) meetings.

During these sessions, participants were briefed on the objectives of the Akram Wah RD 330–382 and between RD 280-282 at Talhar Syphon, with particular emphasis on the anticipated rehabilitation and construction activities, the associated impacts, and the proposed measures for addressing them. The discussions also covered the development of appropriate social and resettlement strategies to ensure secure tenure, effective livelihood restoration, and sustainable resettlement outcomes for PAPs. A summary of these consultation meetings is provided in Table 4-1, while detailed records and photographs of selected events are included in ANNEXURE D. A total of 10 consultation meetings were held during the project preparation period, with participation from 69 individuals.

Table 4-1: Consultation Meetings held with /PAPs and Communities Consultation meetings

Consultation	Meetings	Participants
Consultation with Government Officials (Institutional Stakeholders Consultations)	2	7
Community Consultations (male members)	5	47
Community Consultations with women	2	11
NGO	1	4
Total	**10**	**69**

4.3 Concerns and Feedback from Stakeholders

Separate meetings were conducted in the field with institutional stakeholders, representatives of local government, NGOs, and officials from various line departments. During these consultations, participants raised several concerns, including the loss of housing and structures, valuation and

compensation for affected assets, loss of income during construction activities, livelihood disruption, and the additional costs associated with relocation and resettlement. Some participants also expressed uncertainty regarding future housing arrangements. Table 4-2 summarizes the key issues raised.

Table 4-2: Concerns Expressed and Responses provided by SIDA

S.No	Concerns/ Feedback from Participants	Responses by SIDA (summarized)
1	Landowners expressed concern that the realignment of head regulators would divide their land into two separate portions. They requested that land acquisition be minimized. They also expressed overall support for the SWAT Project.	The project technical team reviewed the concern and confirmed that land acquisition will be minimized and limited strictly to what is required for the structures.
2	Heavy traffic during project implementation may create difficulties for local residents, particularly school children.	The contractor will prepare a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) to prevent such issues. Special safety measures will be adopted for women, elderly residents, and children. Traffic movement will be minimized during school opening and closing hours.
3	Groundwater in the area is highly saline and unsuitable for drinking. During construction, communities may lose access to canal water-the only viable drinking water source for households and livestock.	Given the poor groundwater quality, drinking water from the canal will be ensured through appropriate diversions. The Client will remain responsible for maintaining uninterrupted drinking water supply for both communities and livestock throughout construction.
4	Communities requested timely and discrepancy-free payment of compensation.	Compensation will be paid fairly, transparently, and without delay to all eligible PAPs.
5	Communities emphasized that rehabilitation works should not affect standing crops within the command area of Akram Wah.	Irrigation water will continue to be supplied to farmlands through diversions to ensure no disruption to agricultural activities.

S.No	Concerns/ Feedback from Participants	Responses by SIDA (summarized)
6	Communities requested that priority for employment (skilled and unskilled) be given to local residents. They also raised concerns about the behaviour of any outside labour, particularly regarding the safety of women working in the fields or living near the RoW.	Employment priority will be given to local skilled and unskilled workers. The contractor will be responsible for ensuring appropriate conduct of all deployed labour, including strict measures to prevent misconduct or sexual harassment. Any violation will result in action under the contract's general and specific conditions.
7	Concerns were raised regarding potential dust and noise pollution during construction.	The contractor will prepare and implement a Dust and Noise Management Plan. Regular water sprinkling will be carried out to control dust, and noise levels will be maintained below 80 dB. Construction work will be limited to 8:00 AM-5:00 PM, with restrictions on vehicle movement at night to avoid community disturbance.

4.4 Disclosure of ARAP

A short brochure in Sindhi will be prepared and disclosed once the ARAP is approved by the World Bank. The brochure will inform affected families about their entitlements, unit rates for compensation and resettlement assistance, as well as the procedures for payments and grievance redress. It will be made available at SIDA and AWB offices, major project sites, and on official websites as a public document.

5 Institutional Framework for ARAP Implementation

5.1 Institutional Setup

The overall responsibility for implementing and supervising the ARAP rests with SIDA. Under the SWAT Project, the primary implementing agencies are SIDA and the Left Bank Canal Area Water Board (LBCAWB). The AWB, as the operational manager and custodian of the Akram Wah Canal, possesses the technical and field capacity required to support ARAP implementation under SIDA's overall guidance. Both SIDA and AWB will jointly oversee ARAP activities, including the functioning of the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs), coordination with relevant committees, and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. A dedicated Environmental Management Unit (EMU) has been established within SIDA's Research and Development (R&D) Section to lead the implementation and monitoring of environmental and social safeguard requirements. The institutional setup for ARAP implementation is illustrated in **Figure 5-1**.

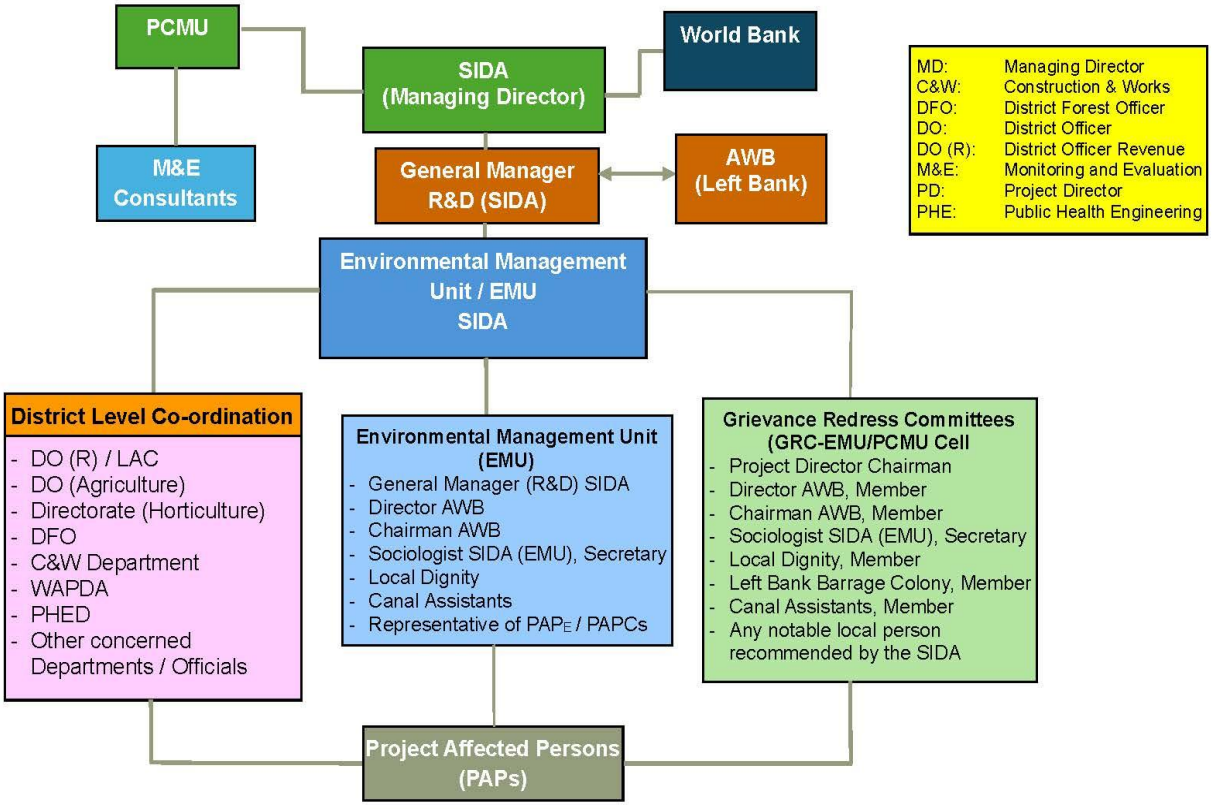


Figure 5-1: Institutional Setup for ARAP

5.2 Roles and Responsibilities

The implementation of the ARAP will involve the SIDA Managing Director, working through the Project Director-SWAT/ General Manager (R&D), the Environment Management Unit, the District Administration/Revenue Department, the Project Management Consultants, the Grievance Redress

Committee (GRC), and the PCMU. Table 5-1 outlines the specific roles and responsibilities of each entity.

Table 5-1: Roles and Responsibilities

Institutions Roles and Responsibilities

SIDA	The PD SWAT (through the R&D section) is responsible for the implementation, coordination and overall supervision of the ARAP.
AWB/Left Bank	AWB will be largely responsible for ARAP implementation with support from field officials
Revenue Department	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner to assist SIDA in the land acquisition/negotiation processes in terms of evaluation lost assets and payments will be routed through the DC Office.
GRCs	GRCs will be formed by SIDA with local participation from beneficiary groups for resolution of any grievances.
Project consultants/ contractors	The project consultants will assist the SIDA office in internal monitoring of the social safeguards compliances and submit periodical monitoring reports.
Independent External Monitor	PCMU will make external monitoring of implementation of ARAP and submit monitoring report.

5.3 Environment Management Team

EMU within the SIDA is headed by a General Manager R&D, who would be responsible for all safeguards related tasks. The dedicated EMU team with support from the Left bank AWB will undertake bulk of the responsibility. The General Manager R&D will maintain close coordination with the PD-SWAT, who has operational responsibility of the project and for (i) translation and disclosure of the ARAP; (ii) verification of affected Persons; (iii) establish GRC; (iv) settlement of any issues and coordination at the below the poverty line (BPL) field level; (v) notification of PAPs on the embankment; and (vi) internal monitoring of implementation progress.

5.4 Role of Left Bank AWB/Field Office

The Area Water Board (Left Bank) and its field officials will play important roles in ARAP implementation. The payments of ARAP compensation would be processed through office of the Executive Engineer (XEN) Akram Wah/SWAT Sub-Project. A Compensation Committee will be established for providing guidance to PAPs regarding compensations and other additional facilities.

5.5 Role of Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU)

The PCMU shall be responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation activities related to the implementation of the ARAP. The E&S PCMU staff will regularly undertake visits to the project site for monitoring activities and take timely actions in response to implementation issues in the field.

6 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

6.1 Rationale for GRM

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

6.2 Objectives of the GRM

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

The objectives of the GRM are to (i) ensure that the Akram Wah Subproject complies with ESS5/OP4.12 requirements; (ii) addresses and resolves all grievances arising out of the ARAP implementation in a timely manner; (iii) establish relationships of trust between project staff and stakeholders; (iv) create transparency among stakeholders, including affected persons, through an established communication system; and (v) bolster the relationship trust amongst the project staff and the affected parties.

6.3 Akram Wah GRC

SIDA has established and notified the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), comprising eight members, including a Retired Session Judge/High Court Lawyer as Chairperson, senior representatives from the LBC-AWB, the XEN Akram Wah, the GM (R&D)-SIDA, the Social Safeguard Specialist (Member-Secretary), and two representatives of the affected persons, as detailed in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Grievance Redress Committee

Designation	Members
Retired Session Judge/ Sindh High Court Lawyer	Chairman
Director LBC-AWB	Vice-Chair
Chairman/Key member LBC-AWB	Member
XEN Akram Wah	Member
Canal Asst. (to be nominated by Director LBC-AWB)	Member
GM R&D-SIDA	Member
Social safe guard specialist	Member-Secretary
Two representatives of the APs	Members

Given the ARAP impacts and the number of affected persons, grievances and disputes related to project entitlements are likely to arise. These may include: (i) errors in the inventory of losses; (ii) omission of eligible PAPs during the census or surveys; (iii) disagreements over asset valuation; (iv) disputes regarding ownership; and (v) delays in compensation disbursements. Most grievances are expected to concern eligibility for compensation and allowances, as well as the valuation of affected assets. The mandate of the GRC is to review and resolve such grievances, facilitate mutually acceptable solutions between the project and complainants, and prevent delays in implementation. In addition, local-level GRCs will be established to ensure accessibility and timely resolution for PAPs.

6.4 GRC Process and Timeline

Under the Akram Wah Subproject, SIDA has already initiated key measures to ensure the effective and uninterrupted functioning of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). These include: (i) disclosure of the GRM Committee in December 2025, and (ii) establishment of a grievance register to facilitate submission of complaints through multiple channels, including SMS, telephone, email, and in-person submissions. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will review, deliberate on, and resolve grievances within a timeframe of 5 to 30 days from the date of receipt, depending on the complexity and nature of the issue. The detailed GRC process and associated timeline are presented in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: GRC Process and Timeline

Sr.#.	Activities	Responsibilities	Timeline	Remarks
1	Placement of Social Complaint Register/ complaint box at sub divisional offices/ public places	AWB	January 2026	Complaint can be recorded in person in Social Complaint Register
2	Disclosure of GRM committee/ mechanism to PAPs	AWB	Already established	To continue during ARAP implementation
3	Submission of Grievances	PAPs	During ARAP Implementation Period	Through SMS/Whatsapp, Telephone, email, in person, SIDA/AWB Website
4	Documentation of Grievances	Secretary GRC committee	As soon as complaints are received	-
5	Dispatching receipt of Grievance received	Secretary GRC	Within three days	-
6	Meeting of GRC	-	Weekly	-
7	Resolution and documentation of Grievance	-	Within fortnight after receipt of Grievance	-
8	Next meeting of GRC	-	Within 21 days of receipt of Grievance	If grievances cannot be resolved in 1st

Sr.#.	Activities	Responsibilities	Timeline	Remarks
				meeting, then 2nd meeting will be called
9	3rd meeting of GRC	-	Within 30 days of receipt	If grievances cannot be resolved in 2nd meeting, then 3rd meeting will be called for resolution
10	Notification of the GRC outcome to the disputant	-	Within 7 days of the decision by the GRC	Additional payments (if any) must be made by SIDA within 30 days.

6.5 Accessibility and Submission of Grievances

Experience has shown that effectiveness of a GRM structure on the ground is very much linked to accessibility to staff/responsible persons, who can receive and respond to all complaints and available in the working week so that people can come and talk to them. In Akram Wah, all complaints shall be directed to the Social safe guard specialist. Complaints can be made in person, writing, verbally over the phone, by fax, emails, WhatsApp or any other media. Contact information or e-mail contacts to submit email grievances are in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Contact details for submission of Complaints

Name	Title	Telephone/WhatsApp	Email address	Physical location
Dr Ali Asghar Mahesar	GM (R&D)	03013561195	gmrd@sida.org.pk	SIDA Office Hyderabad

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

6.6 GRC Documentation, Outcome and Disclosure

The record on the grievances and disputes and GRCs working will include date of the complaint, particulars of the complainant, description of the grievance, actions taken, the person responsible for taking action, submission of the GRC file to the Committee for review and consideration. The social safeguard specialist (i.e., Member-Secretary) will be responsible for recording all measures taken to mitigate grievances. All complaints received in writing or verbally (or by phone) will be entered into and properly recorded and documented.

The outcomes of GRC deliberations and decisions will be notified in written form by the GM (R&D) Office to the aggrieved party within the stipulated timeline. The decisions taken by GRC are

mandatory on the SWAT Project with regard to any additional awards or compensation to be paid to the disputants. The awards by GRCs will be paid to the parties within 30 days by the GM (R&D) Office.

The meeting minutes at various GRCs will be recorded and decisions made will be as part of the input in the case record document and filed properly by respective GRCs. All GRC related documents will be maintained by R&D SIDA Office. The GRC proceedings will be available for review by the World Bank, the external/independent monitor and other interested parties. The GRC activities will be reviewed annually and will be posted in the project website and made available to other stakeholders.

7 Cost and Budget

7.1 Overview and principles

This chapter provides itemized indicative cost for ARAP e.g., cash for lost structures, allowances, training for livelihood enhancement, and land acquisition/resettlement activities within remaining 16 km (RD-330-382) length of Akram Wah and at Talhar Syphon between RD 280 to RD 282. The total estimated ARAP budget is PKR 72.823 million (see Table 7-6). The budget covers (i) compensation for affected structures belonging to 47 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), (ii) compensation for community and commercial structures, (iii) permanent land acquisition required for regulators, bridge and syphons, and (iv) related resettlement assistance and allowances. The budget is prepared in line with the ESS5 / Resettlement policy of the World Bank, for Akram Wah ARAP with current unit Rates of 2025. The estimates are based on the approved current rates of market, ensuring compliance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5)/ the Sindh Resettlement Policy.

7.2 Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement Matrix for the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for Akram Wah Canal Rehabilitation has been designed fully in line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and is consistent with entitlement practices applied in other World Bank-funded projects in Pakistan and globally. The entitlements include:

a. Compensation at Full Replacement Cost

b. Inclusion of Titled and Non-Titled PAPs

c. Livelihood Restoration Assistance

d. Support for Vulnerable Households

e. Avoidance and Minimization of Displacement

The criteria for assessing entitlements for compensation and rehabilitation assistance to different categories of PAPs is defined within the entitlement matrix Table 7-1 and includes only the cases identified during the preparation of ARAP. The criteria have been followed during the preparation of this ARAP and findings of consultations with PAPs. The combination of cash, additional allowances/assistance and livelihood support and enhancement programs are expected to help affected people to re-establish and improve their overall socio-economic conditions as a result of the sub-project.

A consolidated summary of compensation entitlements, consistent with ESS-5 requirements, is provided in **Table 7-2**.

Table 7-1 Entitlement Matrix

No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement ESS5
1	Loss of Land (Agricultural)	Partial but permanent loss of land and the remaining land farmed is economically viable and at least equal to or more than 0.5 acres (marginal impact on household income and living standard	Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights	PAPs will be entitled to: • Compensation as per Pakistan Land Acquisition Act
		Permanent loss of entire land or where partial loss but the remaining land is less than 0.5 acre or is rendered economically unviable. (Severe impact on household income and living standards).	Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights.	PAPs will be entitled to: • Equivalent area of land with equivalent productive potential at location acceptable to PAP, OR • Compensation as per Pakistan Land Acquisition Act
		Temporary loss of land	Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights	PAPs will be entitled to: Monthly rent at market value
2	Loss of Land (Residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land)	Partial loss of residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land with remaining land sufficient to reorganize	PAPs with valid title or customary and usufruct rights	PAPs will be entitled to the following; • Cash compensation for affected portion of the land at replacement value
		Loss of residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land without sufficient remaining land. PAPs will be required to relocate.	PAPs with valid title or customary and usufruct rights	PAPs will be entitled to the following; • An equivalent area of land of similar characteristics and access to faculties in an acceptable location, OR • Compensation as per Pakistan Land Acquisition Act
			PAPs without valid title	PAPs will be entitled to the following; • Permission to reside on alternative Government owned site without transfer of title
			PAPs living below the poverty line	PAPs will be entitled to the following: • Low-income allowance equal to two months household income, or two months minimum wage (whichever is greater)
3	Loss of Privately Owned Structures (Residential, commercial, industrial or agricultural)	Partial loss of structure and the remaining structure viable for continued use by current occupier	Legal owner of affected structure with valid or customary or usufruct rights	PAPs will be entitled to the following: • Cash compensation for affected part of the structure at replacement value; AND • Allowance to cover repair of the remaining structure.
			Owner of affected structures without valid title to the land (squatter/encroacher)	PAPs will be entitled to the following: • Cash compensation for affected part of the structure at replacement value; AND • Allowance to cover repair of the remaining structure
		Entire loss of structures or where only partial impact, but the remaining structure is rendered unviable for continued use.	Owner of structure (regardless of ownership of title to land on which structure is situated)	PAPs will be entitled to the following: • Transport allowance for shifting to new location; AND • Cash compensation for entire structure at replacement value; OR • Structure of equivalent standard in acceptable location
			Tenant / leaseholder in the affected structure	PAPs will be entitled to the following: • Transport allowance for shifting to new location; AND • Transition allowance equivalent to three months' rent

No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement ESS5
4	Loss of Structures (Community or Institutional	Partial loss of structure and the remaining structure viable for continued use by current occupier	Community or institution	Repair under the civil works contract
		Entire loss of structures or where only partial impact, but the remaining structure is rendered unviable for continued use.	Community or institution	Replacement under the civil works contract
5	Loss of income (trade/ livelihood/ occupation or business incomes)	Temporary or permanent loss of commercial income	Impacted business owner	PAPs will be entitled to the following: • Livelihood allowance equivalent to three months household income, or three months minimum wage (whichever is greater)
		Temporary or permanent loss of agricultural/commercial/institutional wages	Impacted employee or labourer	PAPs will be entitled to the following: • Livelihood allowance equivalent to three months household income, or three months minimum wage (whichever is greater)
6	Loss of access to common resource and facilities	Loss of access to rural common property resources and urban civic amenities	Communities/ Persons	PAPs will be entitled to the following: • Replacement of common property resources/ amenities; OR • Access to equivalent amenities/ services
7	Loss of trees	Affected trees	Owner of trees	PAPs will be entitled to cash compensation equivalent to market value on the basis of type, age and productive value.
8	Loss of public infrastructure	Infrastructure (electric water supply, sewerage & telephone lines; public health centre; public water tanks)	Relevant agencies	Compensation in cash at replacement cost to respective agencies.
9	Losses to host Communities.	Affected amenities and services	Host community	Restore losses as a result of resettlement for amenities / services equivalent to the provided to PAPs
10	Temporary Losses	Affected structures or other fixed assets	Affected PAPs	In cash, on the basis of replacement cost of material and labour without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials for the damages during the period of temporary possession.
		Severely affected structures	Affected PAPs made to shift temporarily from their present location	Entitlement will be in terms of rent allowance to cover the cost of alternate accommodation for the period of temporary displacement.
11	Loss of Land (unused)	Partial but permanent loss of land	Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights	PAPs will be entitled to: • Compensation as per Pakistan Land Acquisition Act
		Permanent loss of entire land or where partial loss but the remaining land is less than 0.5 acre	Legal owner with valid title or customary or usufruct rights	PAPs will be entitled to: • Compensation as per Pakistan Land Acquisition Act

Table 7-2: Compensation and Entitlement Framework for Affected PAPs

Category	Compensation for Lost Assets	Allowance
Owner of residential structure (all types) in COI	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Moving or transportation allowance @ PKR 15, 000, plus Displacement allowances @ PKR 30,000.
Owner of commercial structure (all types) in COI	Cash compensation based on replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR15,000, plus Livelihood restoration @ PKR 30,000.
Vulnerable PAPs in COI	Cash compensation-based replacement cost (by types) for the affected structure.	One-time Transportation allowance @ PKR15,000, Displacement allowance @ PKR 30,000, Poverty allowance @ PKR 40,000, and Female-headed allowances @ PKR 40,000.

7.3 Cut-off date

The cut-off date for ARAP preparation has been on 31st August 2025 when the survey was completed. The inventory of affected structures was established through the census carried out, which was disclosed locally among the affected PAPs.

The legal notification for land acquisition issued under the LA Act (1894) will be issued by the Deputy Commissioner/Collector through Section 4 published in Govt. Printing Press.

7.4 Unit Rates for Assets and Other Allowances

The valuation of affected assets for all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) was conducted using prevailing local market rates and the current cost of construction materials. A comprehensive rate analysis was undertaken to determine the full replacement cost and establish unit rates for each category of structure, as detailed in **Table 7-3**. To ensure accuracy, fairness, and alignment with market conditions, three independent quotations were obtained from qualified and reputable builders for both residential and commercial structures. These validated quotations are included in Annexure B and form the basis for ensuring that compensation reflects true market replacement values.

Table 7-3: Unit Rates of Various Type of Structures

Sr. No.	Description	Type of Structure	Unit rate/sqft (PKR)
1	Residential structure	Pakka	2,900
		Semi pakka	2,100
		Kacha	900

Sr. No.	Description	Type of Structure	Unit rate/sqft (PKR)
2	Commercial Structure	Pakka	2,900
		Semi pakka	2,100
		Kacha	900
3	Other Structures	Pakka	2,900
		Semi pakka	2,100
		Kacha	900

7.5 Compensation for Land Acquisition

The provisional rates of acquiring land are given in Table 7-4 and final rates will be determined by Board of Revenue, Government of Sindh.

Table 7-4: Estimated Cost of Acquiring Land

Item	Land Required (Acres)	Rate (PKR/acre)	Total (PKR)
Agricultural Land	17.99	1,380,000	24,82,6200

7.6 Implementation Support and Allowances

Table 7-5: Implementation Support and Allowances

Item	Estimated Cost (PKR)
Compensation for Structures (47 PAPs)	40,884,225
Relocation & Vulnerability Allowance (poor PAPs)	3,645,000
Subtotal	44,529,225

7.7 Grand Total Budget of Resettlement and Land Acquisition

The budget of Compensation of Structures, land Acquisition and resettlement is given in Table 7-6 below.

Table 7-6: Summary of Cost Budget

Component	Total (PKR)
Compensation for Structures	40,884,225
Land Acquisition (17.99 acres)	24,82,6200
Relocation & Vulnerability Allowance (poor PAPs)	3,645,000
Sub-Total	**69,355,425**
Contingency (5%)	3,467,771
Overall Budget Requirement	**72,823,196**

8 Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1 ARAP Monitoring Tasks, Review and Evaluation

The ARAP monitoring tasks are broadly divided into (i) Affected Persons (ii) Land Acquisition and implementation. In all cases, key activities shall include consultation with affected Persons/communities; disclosure; delivery of entitlements; grievance resolution, payments of allowances/benefits, and livelihood restoration.

Monitoring will focus both on physical and financial targets, and delivery of entitlements to the affected people on a monthly basis. This will be largely considered as internal monitoring to assess both progress and performances to be supplemented by external review/independent monitoring.

8.2 Internal Monitoring

The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored internally by SIDA. Local inputs will be taken in the form of consultation with the affected communities and participation of PAPs/representative(s) in the monitoring team. The Project Director will be responsible for overall project level monitoring. The SIDA will report to the Bank on a quarterly basis on the progress and performance of ARAP implementation.

8.3 Independent Monitoring and TORs

The PCMU will conduct external monitoring and evaluation of the ARAP. Key tasks under external monitoring will include, but will not be limited to, the following:

- **Assessing the adequacy of valuation methodologies and the correctness of compensation payments** made to Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
- **Reviewing the effectiveness and efficiency of the negotiated land-acquisition process** adopted for the Akram Wah Subproject.
- **Verifying the delivery of entitlements, relocation assistance, and the sufficiency of allowances** provided to vulnerable PAPs.
- **Evaluating the timeliness of compensation disbursements**, including any delays and their underlying causes.
- **Assessing the effectiveness of stakeholder consultations and the functioning of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**, with specific attention to how the concerns of women and other vulnerable groups are documented and addressed.

Based on monitoring visits, the PCMU will prepare periodic reports outlining findings, recommending remedial actions where required, and identifying lessons learned. The PCMU will also maintain a dedicated database of independent monitoring records, support capacity-building initiatives, and disseminate key insights derived from both successful and challenging aspects of implementation.

8.4 Resettlement Databank

All information concerning ARAP issues related to land acquisition, affected Persons and displacement impact, relocation/livelihood experience will be collected by EMU field staff and the consultants. This data will be computerized by EMU-R&D section in a databank for use during project implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes for resettlement management.

8.5 M&E Reporting Requirements

The monitoring and independent evaluation reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified in Table 8-1. The Table provides details on the content and timing for various reports associated with M&E. The SIDA management will share the reports with the Bank. The reports will also be posted in the project website.

Table 8-1: Reporting Requirements and Timeline

Activity	Content	Timeline	Responsibility
ARAP Progress Report (Quarterly)	Narrative as per the guidelines; the format must provide details on activity, results, issues affecting performance and variance if any and reason for same and corrections recommended	Submitted within 15 days of the next Quarter	R&D
Bi-annual ARAP Monitoring Report	Bi-annual overview of the progress covering compensation, re-housing, livelihood, gender, training etc.; financial statements (expenditure vs. budgeted amount by ARAP budget heads); assessment of progress, and remedial measures, if needed.	Submitted within 30 days after each cycle	PCMU
Final completion Report	A full assessment of ARAP achievements, failures and impacts; lessons learned from ARAP rehousing, livelihood and ARAP implementation.	Submitted within 90 days of end of the Project.	SIDA/PCMU

9 Implementation Schedule

9.1 Overall Implementation Schedule for ARAP

The time-bound ARAP implementation schedule is presented in Figure 9-1 and outlines the sequencing of key activities, corresponding implementation milestones, and the designated institutional responsibilities in accordance with World Bank ESS5 requirements.

Figure 9-1: ARAP Implementation Schedule

Sr. No.	Activity/Task	Responsibility	Year 1 - 2025						Year 2 - 2026											
			J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1	EMU R&D (already in place)	SIDA																		
2	Project office site AWB (already in place)	SIDA / AWB																		
3	Grievances Redressal Committee (already notified)	SIDA																		
4	Census Survey Socio Economic Baseline (completed)	PIC Consultant																		
5	Preparation of ARAP (completed)	PIC Consultant																		
6	Submission of Draft ARAP to World Bank (completed)	SIDA / Consultant																		
7	Finalization after comments (in progress at final stage)	SIDA / Consultant																		
8	Approval of ARAP by World Bank (awaited)	World Bank																		
9	Translation and Disclosure of ARAP	R&D SIDA																		
10	Land Acquisition (see details in Section 9.2)	SIDA and Revenue Dept.																		
11	Implementation of ARAP (disbursement of Payment)	R&D SIDA																		
12	Independent Monitoring Consultant	PCMU																		
13	Full Implementation of ARAP	SIDA / AWB																		
14	Redress of Community Complaints	GRC AWB																		

The project procurement process is currently underway, with contract signing anticipated in April 2026. Following award, the Contractor's mobilization and preparatory activities are expected to require approximately 1.5 to 2 months. Construction works are therefore projected to commence by June 2026, contingent upon the timely completion of all critical-path prerequisites, including land acquisition.

9.2 Schedule for Land Acquisition

To mitigate schedule slippage and interface risks, land acquisition activities have been prioritized to ensure completion prior to the commencement of civil works. A detailed breakdown of the implementation schedule, along with the corresponding responsibility matrix and risk-mitigation accountabilities for the land acquisition process, is presented in Table 9-1 and Table 9-2.

Table 9-1: Implementation Schedule for Land Acquisition

Sr. No.	Activity	Description	Responsible Offices	Duration (weeks)	Primary Output
1	ARAP	Preparation and finalization of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan	PIC, SIDA		NOL from WB
2	Request to BOR (Requisition + Funds Certificate)	Submission of formal requisition along with funds availability certificate to initiate land acquisition	SIDA; BOR Sindh	2–3	Formal requisition docket to BOR
3	Section 4 Notification (Intent to Acquire)	Publication of preliminary notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act in the Official Gazette and at conspicuous places to enable land surveys and preliminary investigations	BOR Sindh; Deputy Commissioner (Collector)	2–4	S.4 Notification (Gazette publish in Govt. Printing Press)
4	Objections & Hearing (Section 5-A)	Hearing of objections filed by interested persons within 30 days of Section 4 notification and documentation of decisions	Deputy Commissioner / Collector Land Acquisition	4	Enquiry report & decisions on objections S.5-A Notification (Gazette publish in Govt. Printing Press)
5	Detailed Measurement & Valuation	Joint survey, demarcation, and valuation of land and assets in accordance with Sections 4–10 of the Land Acquisition Act	Revenue Survey Staff; DC / Collector	4–8	Measurement book & valuation sheets
6	Section 6 Declaration (Final Acquisition)	Issuance of final declaration confirming land required for public	Board of Revenue; Law Dept (if required)	2–3	S.6 Declaration issued

Sr. No.	Activity	Description	Responsible Offices	Duration (weeks)	Primary Output
		purpose, including location, extent, and purpose			(Notification (Gazette publish in Govt. Printing Press)
7	Award Announcement (Section 11)	Conduct of enquiry and announcement of compensation award following valuation and consideration of objections.	DC / Collector Land Acquisition	2–4	S.11 Award
8	Approval & Sanction of Compensation	Approval and financial sanction of compensation awards in accordance with Section 12 of the Land Acquisition Act.	SIDA; Finance Dept, Sindh	3–6	Sanction order & funds released
9	Payment / Deposit of Compensation	Disbursement of compensation to entitled persons or deposit in court in case of dispute, as per Sections 31–34 of the Act.	Deputy Commissioner; District Treasury	2–4	Payment receipts / treasury deposit
10	Possession & Transfer of Land	Taking possession of land after compensation payment or deposit and formal handover to SIDA	Deputy Commissioner; SIDA	1–2	Possession memo & handover record

Table 9-2: Responsibility Matrix (RACI) for Land Acquisition

Sr. No.	Activity	SIDA	BOR Sindh	Law Dept	DC / Collector	Mukhtiarkar (Revenue)	Assistant Commissioner	Revenue Survey Staff	Finance Dept (Sindh)	District Treasury
1	Requisition to BOR & funds availability	A/R	C	I	I	I	I	I	C	I
2	Section 4 Notification	C	A/R	I	R	I	I	I	I	I
3	Objections & Hearing (S.5-A)	I	I	I	A/R	C	C	I	I	I
4	Measurement & valuation	C	I	I	A/R	C	C	R	I	I
5	Section 6 Declaration	I	A/R	C	I	I	I	I	I	I

Sr. No.	Activity	SIDA	BOR Sindh	Law Dept	DC / Collector	Mukhtiarkar (Revenue)	Assistant Commissioner	Revenue Survey Staff	Finance Dept (Sindh)	District Treasury
6	Award announcement (S.11)	I	I	I	A/R	C	C	C	I	I
7	Approval & sanction of compensation	A/R	I	I	I	I	I	I	C/R	I
8	Payment / deposit of compensation	I	I	I	A/R	I	I	I	C	R
9	Possession & transfer of land	A/R	I	I	R	I	I	I	I	I

Notes: A = Accountable, R = Responsible, C = Consulted, I = Informed.

ANNEXURE A: Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Sikandar Junejo	Shafi Muhammad	Junejo	Muhammad Juman Junejo	Badin	Badin	41101-3058211-1	350+400 L/S	24°40' 56.346" N 68°56' 51.738" E	3423424736	Residential	Owner	Room	1	32	22	704	Kacha	704	900	633600	1,022,400	Below Poverty Line	Left	6
													Shed	1	32	13.5	432	Straw	432	900	388800				
2	Altaf Hussain	Muhammad Saleh	Junejo	Kazia Cross	Badin	Badin	41104-3090803-3	351+400 L/S	24°44' 5.460" N, 68°55' 55.193" E'	3482055077	Commercial	Owner	Cabin	1	4	5	20	Kiosk	20	900	18000	18,000		Left	4
3	Molvi Rab Dino	Muhammad Siddique	Khokhar	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41104-3208589-5	357+600 L/S	24°43' 14.038" N, 68°56' 28.263" E	3233146536	Mosque		Mosque	1	26	31	806	Semi Pakka	806	2100	1692600	1,692,600		Left	4
4	Abu Saleh (Health Clinic)	Muhammad Ibrahim	Soomro	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41104-4135303-5	357+600 L/S	24°43' 14.188" N, 68°56' 28.204" E	3332533045	Commercial	Owner	Clinic	1	36	23	828	Semi Pakka	828	2100	1738800	1,738,800		Left	5

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5	Rasheed	Muhammad Yousif	Mallah	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41101-8913229-7	357+700 L/S	24°43' 13.088" N, 68°56' 27.835" E	3088143962	Commercial	Owner	Cabin/Straw	1	10	11	110	Straw	110	900	99,000	99,000		Left	4
6	Abu Bakar Umrani	Ahmed Umrani	Umrani	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41101-0119409-9	357+700 L/S	24°43' 13.527" N, 68°56' 28.171" E	3368188480	Commercial	Owner	Shop	1	18.5	9	166.5	Semi Pakka	166.5	2100	349650	1,535,250		Left	6
													Shed	1	6	9	54	Semi Pakka	54	2100	113400				
									24°43' 13.527" N, 68°56' 28.171" E		Commercial	Owner	Shop	1	18.5	10	185	Semi Pakka	185	2100	388500				
													Shed	1	6	10	60	Semi Pakka	60	2100	126000				
									24°43' 13.527" N, 68°56' 28.171" E		Commercial	Owner	Shop	1	18.5	10	185	Semi Pakka	185	2100	388500				
													Shed	1	6	10	60	Semi Pakka	60	2100	126000				
									24°43' 13.527" N, 68°56' 28.171" E		Commercial	Owner	Straw Shed	1	6	8	48	Kacha	48	900	43200				

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
7	Allah Bachayo Mallah	Allah Jurrio	Mallah	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41101-7004492-7	357+700 L/S	24°43' 33.3 75" N,	3.09E+09	Commercial	Owner	Straw Shed	1	8	8	64	Kacha	64	900	57600	57,600		Left	4
8	Muhammad Moosa (Mobile	Muhammad Illyas	Mallah	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41104-7112552-5	357+700 L/S	24°43' 13. 002' N,	3.4E+09	Comm ercial	Owner	Shop	1	10	7	70	Pakka	70	2900	203000	266,000		Left	4
													Shed	1	10	7	70	Kacha	70	900	63000				
9	Muhammad Aslam	Muhammad Illyas	Mallah	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41104-0822088-7	357+700 L/S	24°43' 12.9 23" N,	3.45E+09	Commer cial	Owner	Shop	1	10	7	70	Pakka	70	2900	203000	266,000		Left	5
													Shed	1	10	7	70	Kacha	70	900	63000				
10	Nawaz Ali	Muhammad Illyas	Mallah	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41104-6996730-1	357+700 L/S	24°43' 13.052" N, 68°56' 28.166" E	3458912658	Commercial	Owner	Shop	1	17	10	170	Kacha	170	900	153000	153,000		Left	4
11	Akbar	Hussain	Soomro	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41101-5505119-7	357+700 L/S	24°43' 13.0 36" N,	3.42E+09	Commer cial	Owner	Shop	1	13	20	260	Semi Pakka	260	2100	546000	651,300		Left	5
													Shed	1	9	13	117	Kacha	117	900	105300				
12	Allah Bachayo	Haji Ismail	Soomro	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41104-8170879-3	357+700 L/S	24°43' 13.036" N, 68°56' 28.619" E	Na	Commercial	Owner	Shed	1	12	18	216	Kacha	216	900	194400	194,400		Left	6
13	Ali Nawaz	Muhammad Juman	Sheedi	Wenhai Mori	Tando Bagho	Badin	41104-5117449-7	357+700 L/S	24°45' 23.793" N, 68°57' 9.558" E	3212383815	Commercial	Owner	2 Shops	2	18	12	216	Semi Pakka	216	2100	453600	453,600		Left	5

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
14	Muhammad Soomar	Taj Muhammad	Khoso	Saleh Khoso	Tando Bagho	Badin	41101-7449918-5	362+250 L/S	24°45' 23.793" N 68°57' 9.558" E	3453289464	Residential	Owner	Kacha room		20	15	300	Kacha	300	900	270000	270,000	Below Poverty Line	Left	7
15	Sudheer Bheel	Khamiso	Bheel	Allah Dino Bheel	Tando Bagho	Badin	41104-9471538-3	371+900 L/S	24°40' 56.196" N	3.48E+09	Residential	Owner	Rooms		16	15	240	Kacha	240	900	216000	309,600	Below Poverty Line	Left	8
													Kitchen		8	13	104	Kacha	104	900	93600				
16	Allah Dino Bheel	Khamisoo	Bheel	Allah Dino Bheel	Tando Bagho	Badin	41101-7753629-7	372+000 L/S	24°40' 50.828" N	3483513402	Residential	Owner	Room		10	14	140	Kacha	140	900	126000	367,200	Below Poverty Line	Left	7
													Room		12	14	168	Kacha	168	900	151200				
													Shed		10	10	100	Kacha	100	900	90000				
17	Abdul Razzaque	Allah Dino	Soomro	Ali Muhammad Soomro	Talhar	Badin	41105-5539333-3	281+000 R/S	24°53' 15.171" N 68°50' 5.092" E	N/A	Residential	Owner	Lounge	1	13	18	234	Semi Pakka	234	2100	491400	1,901,450		Right	7
													Room	1	15	18	270	Semi Pakka	270	2100	567000				
													Room	1	11.5	14.5	166.8	Semi Pakka	166.8	2100	350175				
													Shed	1	13.5	14.5	195.8	Kacha	195.8	900	176175				
													Washrooms	2	7	11	77	Semi Pakka	77	2100	161700				
													Hand Pump	1			0		0	45000	45000				
													Trees	22			0		0	5000	110000				
18	Manoon	Allah Dino	Soomro	Ali Muhammad Soomro	Talhar	Badin	41105-9622590-1	281+000 R/S	24°53' 16.571" N 68°50' 5.025" E	3123885729	Residential	Owner	Room	1	16	15.5	248	Pakka	248	2900	719200	5,305,075		Right	8
													Room	1	16	15.5	248	Pakka	248	2900	719200				
													Room	1	16	15.5	248	Pakka	248	2900	719200				
													Lounge	1	17	49	833	Pakka	833	2900	2415700				

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
													Gallery	1	13	15	195	Pakka	195	2900	565500				
													Washroom	1	5.5	10.5	57.75	Semi Pakka	57.75	2100	121275				
													Hand Pump	1			0		0	45000	45000				
19	Allah Dino	Manoon	Soomro	Ali Muhammad Soomro	Talhar	Badin	41105-5608054-7	281+000 R/S	24°53' 16.594" N 68°50' 4.887" E	3173003538	Residential	Owner	Room	1	17	12.5	212.5	Pakka	212.5	2900	616250	3,901,950		Right	8
													Room	1	17	12.5	212.5	Pakka	212.5	2900	616250				
													Lounge	1	34	14.5	493	Pakka	493	2900	1429700				
													Washroom	1	7	7.5	52.5	Pakka	52.5	2900	152250				
													Kitchen	1	17	15	255	Pakka	255	2900	739500				
													Stairs	1	30	4	120	Pakka	120	2900	348000				
20	Mazhar	Manoon	Soomro	Ali Muhamma	Talhar	Badin	41105-7792299-1	281+000 R/S	24°53' 16.832" N [illegible]	3.5E+09	Residential	Owner	Room	1	12.5	14	175	Semi Pakka	175	2100	367500	735,000		Right	6
													Lounge	1	12.5	14	175	Semi Pakka	175	2100	367500				
21	Azhar	Manoon	Soomro	Ali Muhammad Soomro	Talhar	Badin	41105-6168869-3	281+000 R/S	24°53' 16.816" N 68°50' 5.021" E	3182584861	Residential	Owner	Room	1	15	13.5	202.5	Semi Pakka	202.5	2100	425250	2,116,600		Right	5
													Room	1	15	13.5	202.5	Semi Pakka	202.5	2100	425250				
													Lounge	1	30	11.5	345	Semi Pakka	345	2100	724500				
													Kitchen	1	20.5	18	369	Kacha	369	900	332100				
													Shed	1	20.5	10	205	Kacha	205	900	184500				
													Trees	5						5000	25000				

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
22	Dilthar	Rajab Ali	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-9172146-7	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E		Residential	Owner	Room	2	27	14	378	Kacha	378	900	340200	340,200	Below Poverty Line	Right	5
23	Ghulam Muhammad	Natho Mallah	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-3988101-5	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E	3243889499	Residential	Owner	Room	1	17	14	238	Kacha	238	900	214200	347,400	Below Poverty Line	Right	7
													Washroom	1	4	3	12	Kacha	12	900	10800				
													Shed	1	17	8	136	Kacha	136	900	122400				
24	Rasheed	Muhammad Yousif Mallah	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-8913229-7	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E	3283500236	Residential	Owner	Rooms	2	13	32	416	Kacha	416	900	374400	880,200	Below Poverty Line	Right	7
													Shed	1	16	32	512	Kacha	512	900	460800				
													Hand Pump	1			0		0	45000	45000				

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	Amina	Ghulam Qadir Mallah	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-3833200-2	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E	3433622198	Residential	Owner	Room	1	16	15	240	Kacha	240	900	216000	721,800	-Women headed	Right	7
													Shed	1	16	32	512	Kacha	512	900	460800				
													Hand Pump	1			0		0	45000	45000				
26	Mumtaz Ali	Ghulam Qadir Mallah	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-7164373-1	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E		Residential	Owner	Room	1	13	15	195	Kacha	195	900	175500	374,400	Below Poverty Line	Right	6
													Shed	1	13	17	221	Kacha	221	900	198900				
27	Altaf Ali	Ghulam Qadir Mallah	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-4820276-1	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E		Residential	Owner	Room	1	13	15	195	Kacha	195	900	175500	175,500	Below Poverty Line	Right	3
28	Allah Dino	Layar Mallah	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-0490219-3	351	24°43' 59.382" N [illegible]	0344 1308255	Residential	Owner	Room	1	16	15	240	Kacha	240	900	216000	445,500	Below Poverty Line	Right	4

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
													Shed	1	17	15	255	Kacha	255	900	229500				
29	Gul Haasan	Muhammad Ibrahim	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-7250728-1	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E	0348 3946015	Residential	Owner	Room	1	18	15	270	Kacha	270	900	243000	243,000	Below Poverty Line	Right	5
30	Ghulam Hussain	Muhammad Ibrahim	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-2851684-3	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E		Residential	Owner	Room	1	17	16	272	Kacha	272	900	244800	561,600	Below Poverty Line	Right	7
													Shed	1	22	16	352	Kacha	352	900	316800				
31	Loonug	Muhammad Ibrahim	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-4661517-1	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E	3292865880	Residential	Owner	Room	1	17	16	272	Kacha	272	900	244800	561,600	Below Poverty Line	Right	6
													Shed	1	22	16	352	Kacha	352	900	316800				
32	Sadam Hussain	Muhammad Ibrahim	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-0666377-5	351	24°43' 59.382" N [illegible]	3292865880	Residential	Owner	Room	1	17	16	272	Kacha	272	900	244800	561,600	Below Poverty Line	Right	7

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
													Shed	1	22	16	352	Kacha	352	900	316800				
33	Hashim	Muhammad Haroon	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-7173246-1	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E	3088143970	Residential	Owner	Room	1	12	15	180	Kacha	180	900	162000	280,800	Below Poverty Line	Right	5
													Shed	1	8	15	120	Kacha	120	900	108000				
													Washroom	1	4	3	12	Kacha	12	900	10800				
34	Fida Hussain	Muhammad Ibrahim	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-2186604-1	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E	3292865880	Residential	Owner	Room	1	17	14	238	Kacha	238	900	214200	351,900	Below Poverty Line	Right	4
													Shed	1	17	9	153	Kacha	153	900	137700				
35	Rab Dino	Layar Mallah	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-4924200-3	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E	3483260283	Residential	Owner	Room	1	17	14	238	Kacha	238	900	214200	438,400	Below Poverty Line	Right	5
													Shed	1	17	14	238	Kacha	238	900	214200				

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
													Trees	2			0		0	5000	10000				
36	Imdad Ali	Rab Dino	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-9045376-1	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E	3423728974	Residential	Owner	Room	1	19	15	285	Kacha	285	900	256500	410,400	Below Poverty Line	Right	6
													Shed	1	19	9	171	Kacha	171	900	153900				
37	Aijaz Ali	Rab Dino	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-2938038-1	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E		Residential	Owner	Room	1	17	14	238	Kacha	238	900	214200	703,800	Below Poverty Line	Right	7
													Room	1	17	14	238	Kacha	238	900	214200				
													Shed	1	17	9	153	Kacha	153	900	137700				
													Shed	1	17	9	153	Kacha	153	900	137700				
38	Ghulam Muhammad	Rab Dino	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-8472325-5	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E		Residential	Owner	Room	1	16	15	240	DPC	240	900	216000	561,000	Below Poverty Line	Right	6
													Shed	1	16	18	288	Kacha	288	900	259200				

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
													Washroom	1	4	3	12	Kacha	12	900	10800				
													Trees	15			0		0	5000	75000				
39	Saran	Mubarak Mallah	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin	41101-2874471-8	351	24°43' 59.382" N 68°55' 5.649" E	3403970359	Residential	Owner	Room	1	16	11	176	Kacha	176	900	158400	906,300	Women headed	Right	8
													Room	1	16	11	176	Kacha	176	900	158400				
													Shed	1	32	10	320	Kacha	320	900	288000				
													Shed	1	19	15	285	Kacha	285	900	256500				
													Hand Pump	1			0		0	45000	45000				
40	Muhammad Hassan	Haji Mallah	Mallah	Haji Mallah	Badin	Badin		351	24°43' 59.382" N [illegible]	41101-4028349-1	Residential	Owner	Room	1	12	14	168	Kacha	168	900	151200	252,000		Right	5

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
													Shed	1	8	14	112	Kacha	112	900	100800				
41	Allah Dino	Muhammad Ibrahim	Junejo	Allah Dino Junejo	Badin	Badin	41101-9170841-5	351	24°43' 59.000" N 68°55' 56.000" E	3423408063	Residential	Owner	Room	1	15	14	210	Kacha	210	900	189000	324,000	Below Poverty Line	Left	5
													Shed	1	15	10	150	Kacha	150	900	135000				
42	Mashoque Ali	Allah Dino	Junejo	Allah Dino Junejo	Badin	Badin	41101085833 1-1	351	24°43' 59.000" N 68°55' 56.000" E	3423408063	Residential	Owner	Room	1	20	16	320	Kacha	320	900	288000	432,000	Below Poverty Line	Left	6
													Shed	1	20	8	160	Kacha	160	900	144000				
43	Muhammad Haneef	Allah Dino	Junejo	Allah Dino Junejo	Badin	Badin	41101-8903370-5	351	24°43' 59.000" N 68°55' 56.000" E	3423408063	Residential	Owner	Room	1	22	17	374	Kacha	374	900	336600	639,800		Left	7
													Shed	1	22	9	198	Kacha	198	900	178200				
													Trees	25			0		0	5000	125000				

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
44	Manzoor	Razzaque	Junejo	Allah Dino Junejo	Badin	Badin	41101-3247173-9	351	24°43' 59.000" N 68°55' 56.000" E	3493098649	Residential	Owner	Room	1	17	16	272	Kacha	272	900	244800	657,000		Left	5
													Room	1	17	16	272	Kacha	272	900	244800				
													Shed	1	17	8	136	Kacha	136	900	122400				
													Hand Pump	1			0		0	45000	45000				
45	Sahiba	Irshad	Junejo	Allah Dino Junejo	Badin	Badin	41101-3118836-8	351	24°43' 59.000" N 68°55' 56.000" E	3433766775	Residential	Owner	Room	1	13	13	169	Kacha	169	900	152100	536,400	Women headed	Left	7
													Room	1	13	13	169	Kacha	169	900	152100				
													Shed	1	13	8	104	Kacha	104	900	93600				
													Shed	1	13	8	104	Kacha	104	900	93600				
													Hand Pump	1			0		0	45000	45000				

S No. of PAPs	Name of PAP	Father Name/Husband's Name	Cast	Village	taluka	District	CNIC No	RD (Location)	Coordinates	Contact No.	Type of affected structures	Status of Ownership	Description	Quantity	Size of Structure			Construction category	Size (sq. Ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Total payable amount (PKR)	Vulnerable	Location on Akram Wah Canal Bank	Total No of Persons in Household
															Length	Width	Area (Sq. Ft)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
46	Gul Hassan	Allah Dino	Junejo	Allah Dino Junejo	Badin	Badin	41101-0186763-1	351	24°43' 59.000" N 68°55' 56.000" E	3433766775	Residential	Owner	Room	1	14	14	196	Kacha	196	900	176400	340,200		Left	6
													Room	1	14	13	182	Kacha	182	900	163800				
47	Muhammad Aslam	Allah Bachayo	Soomro	Allah Bachayo Soomro	Talhar	Badin	41105-7135868-7	280	24°53' 15.171" N 68°50' 5.092" E	3442637677	Residential	Owner	Room	1	14	14	196	Pakka	196	2900	568400	5,782,600		Right	9
													Room	1	14	14	196	Pakka	196	2900	568400				
													Room	1	14	14	196	Pakka	196	2900	568400				
													Kitchen	1	10	12	120	Pakka	120	2900	348000				
													Lounge	1	8	14	112	Pakka	112	2900	324800				
													Lounge	1	16	42	672	Pakka	672	2900	1948800				
													Gallery	1	8	45	360	Pakka	360	2900	1044000				
													Stairs	1	8	4	32	Pakka	32	2900	92800				
													Store Room	1	10	11	110	Pakka	110	2900	319000				
																					Total	**40,884,225**			**273**

ANNEXURE B: Cost Estimate for Construction of Residential and Commercial (per sq.ft.)

Kashmiri Contract (Residential)

- **Pakka House**

KASHMIRI CONTRACT

Prop: MUHAMMAD ARSHAD
Cell No: 0301-3591811
Address:- Matli Badin Bypass near Nazarpur Chowk Badin

1. COST ESTIMATE FOR A PAKKA HOUSE (RCC ROOF – TIE BEAMS & BRICK MASONRY)
Plot Size: 25 x 50 = 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

- RCC roof with tie girders
- Brick masonry walls (9-inch thick)
- 11 ft roof height
- Cement plaster
- PCC/DPC works
- Flooring: simple finished floor
- 16 windows
- Wooden doors (carpentry included)
- Kitchen and washroom
- Main iron gate

Material & Cost Breakdown (in PKR):

- **Bricks (35,000):** 400,000
- **Cement (1,500 bags @350):** 525,000
- **Sand (30 trolley):** 210,000
- **Crush (8 trolley):** 60,000
- **Steel (800 kg):** 200,000
- **Earth filling (30 trolleys):** 150,000
- **Doors & windows:** 230,000
- **RCC girders:** 450,000
- **Labour:** 600,000
- **Electrician & motor installation:** 350,000
- **Main gate:** 70,000

Total Cost: 3,245,000 PKR
Cost per sq. ft: 2,596 PKR
Inflation (10%): 260 PKR
Final rate per sq. ft: ≈ 2,900 PKR (p. 1)

Signature Arshad

- **Semi – Pakka House**

KASHMIRI CONTRACT

Prop: MUHAMMAD ARSHAD
Cell No: 0301-3591811
Address:- Matli Badin Bypass near Nazarpur Chowk Badin

2. COST ESTIMATE FOR A SEMI-PAKKA HOUSE (TIE GIRDERS & NORMAL BRICK MASONRY)
Covered Area: 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

- Brick masonry walls
- Simple flooring
- Ready windows
- 2 washrooms, kitchen
- Main gate
- Electrical & water fittings

Material & Cost Breakdown (in PKR):

- **Bricks (35,000):** 400,000
- **Cement (approx. 1,500 bags):** 300,000
- **Sand (25 trolley):** 17,500
- **Crush (8 trolley):** 60,000
- **Steel (600 kg):** 150,000
- **Earth filling (30 trolleys):** 150,000
- **Doors & windows:** 150,000
- **Steel girders:** 275,000
- **Labour:** 500,000
- **Electrician & motor:** 300,000
- **Main gate:** 70,000

Total Cost: 2,372,500 PKR
Cost per sq. ft: 1,898 PKR
Inflation (10%): 190 PKR
Final rate per sq. ft: ≈ 2,100 PKR (p. 2)

Signature _____

- **Katcha House**

KASHMIRI CONTRACT

Prop: MUHAMMAD ARSHAD
Cell No: 0301-3591811
Address:- Matli Badin Bypass near Nazarpur Chowk Badin

3. COST ESTIMATE FOR KATCHA HOUSE (MUD + WOODEN ROOF)
Plot Size: 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

- Mud walls with straw plaster
- Wooden/bamboo roof with mud covering
- 1 bathroom, kitchen
- 2 rooms
- Iron doors & windows
- Hand pump for water

Material & Cost Breakdown (in PKR):

- **Mud bricks (35,000):** 250,000
- **Mud & earth for roof:** 200,000
- **Straw for plaster:** 30,000
- **Bamboo & wood for roof:** 300,000
- **Iron doors & windows:** 100,000
- **Iron main gate:** 70,000
- **Hand pump (water):** 60,000

Total Cost: 1,010,000 PKR
Cost per sq. ft: 808 PKR
Inflation (10%): 80 PKR
Final rate per sq. ft: ≈ 900 PKR (p. 2)

Signature Arshad

Kashmiri Contract (Commercial)

- **Pakka Commercial**

KASHMIRI CONTRACT

Prop: MUHAMMAD ARSHAD
Cell No: 0301-3591811
Address:- Matli Badin Bypass near Nazarpur Chowk Badin

1. COST ESTIMATE FOR A PAKKA COMMERCIAL BUILDING (RCC ROOF – TIE BEAMS & BRICK MASONRY)
Plot Size: 25 x 50 = 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

- RCC roof with tie girders
- Brick masonry walls (9-inch thick)
- 11 ft roof height
- Cement plaster
- PCC/DPC works
- Flooring: simple finished floor
- 16 windows
- Wooden doors (carpentry included)
- Kitchen and washroom
- Main iron gate

Material & Cost Breakdown (in PKR):

- **Bricks (35,000):** 400,000
- **Cement (1,500 bags @350):** 525,000
- **Sand (30 trolley):** 210,000
- **Crush (8 trolley):** 60,000
- **Steel (800 kg):** 200,000
- **Earth filling (30 trolleys):** 150,000
- **Doors & windows:** 230,000
- **RCC girders:** 450,000
- **Labour:** 600,000
- **Electrician & motor installation:** 350,000
- **Main gate:** 70,000

Total Cost: 3,245,000 PKR
Cost per sq. ft: 2,596 PKR
Inflation (10%): 260 PKR
Final rate per sq. ft: ≈ 2,900 PKR (p. 1)

Signature _____

- **Semi – Pakka Commercial**

KASHMIRI CONTRACT

Prop: MUHAMMAD ARSHAD
Cell No: 0301-3591811
Address:- Matli Badin Bypass near Nazarpur Chowk Badin

2. COST ESTIMATE FOR A SEMI-PAKKA COMMERCIAL BUILDING (TIE GIRDERS & NORMAL BRICK MASONRY)
Covered Area: 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

- Brick masonry walls
- Simple flooring
- Ready windows
- 2 washrooms, kitchen
- Main gate
- Electrical & water fittings

Material & Cost Breakdown (in PKR):

- **Bricks (35,000):** 400,000
- **Cement (approx. 1,500 bags):** 300,000
- **Sand (25 trolley):** 17,500
- **Crush (8 trolley):** 60,000
- **Steel (600 kg):** 150,000
- **Earth filling (30 trolleys):** 150,000
- **Doors & windows:** 150,000
- **Steel girders:** 275,000
- **Labour:** 500,000
- **Electrician & motor:** 300,000
- **Main gate:** 70,000

Total Cost: 2,372,500 PKR
Cost per sq. ft: 1,898 PKR
Inflation (10%): 190 PKR
Final rate per sq. ft: ≈ 2,100 PKR (p. 2)

Signature _____

- **Katcha Commercial**

KASHMIRI CONTRACT

Prop: MUHAMMAD ARSHAD
Cell No: 0301-3591811
Address:- Matli Badin Bypass near Nazarpur Chowk Badin

3. COST ESTIMATE FOR KATCHA COMMERCIAL BUILDING (MUD + WOODEN ROOF)

Plot Size: 1250 sq. ft

Construction Details:

- Mud walls with straw plaster
- Wooden/bamboo roof with mud covering
- 1 bathroom, kitchen
- 2 rooms
- Iron doors & windows
- Hand pump for water

Material & Cost Breakdown (in PKR):

- **Mud bricks (35,000):** 250,000
- **Mud & earth for roof:** 200,000
- **Straw for plaster:** 30,000
- **Bamboo & wood for roof:** 300,000
- **Iron doors & windows:** 100,000
- **Iron main gate:** 70,000
- **Hand pump (water):** 60,000

Total Cost: 1,010,000 PKR
Cost per sq. ft: 808 PKR
Inflation (10%): 80 PKR
Final rate per sq. ft: ≈ 900 PKR (p. 2)

Signature Arshad

Al-Ameen Builder and Developer (Residential)

- **Pakka House**

M. Ameen Builder & Developer

M-AMEEN
BUILDER & DEVELOPER

Ref:_____ Date:_____

1. **Cost Estimate for a Pakka House (RCC Roof – Tie Beams & Brick Masonry)**
   Plot Size: 25 × 50 = **1250 sq. ft**
   Construction Details:
   - RCC roof with tie girders
   - Brick masonry walls (9-inch thick)
   - 11 ft roof height
   - Cement plaster
   - PCC/DPC works
   - Flooring: simple finished floor
   - 16 windows
   - Wooden doors (carpentry included)
   - Kitchen and washroom
   - Main iron gate

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Bricks (35,000)	420,000
Cement (1,500 bags @ 350)	540,000
Sand (30 trolley)	250,000
Crush (8 trolley)	61,000
Steel (800 kg)	205,000
Earth filling (30 trolleys)	155,000
Doors & windows	300,000
RCC girders	480,000
Labour	660,000
Electrician & motor installation	350,000
Main gate	80,000
Total Cost	**3,501,000**
Cost per sq. ft	2,801
Inflation (10%)	280.08
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**3,081**

Head Office: Near Session Court Building Jamshoro
0334-3238514, 0301-3526828

- **Semi - Pakka House**

M. Ameen Builder & Developer

M-AMEEN
BUILDER & DEVELOPER

Ref:_____ Date:_____

2. Cost Estimate for a Semi-Pakka House (Tie Girders & Normal Brick Masonry)

Covered Area: 1250 sq. ft

Construction Details:

- Brick masonry walls
- Simple flooring
- Ready windows
- 2 washrooms, kitchen
- Main gate
- Electrical & water fittings

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Bricks (35,000)	410,000
Cement (1,500 bags)	350,000
Sand (25 trolley)	25,000
Crush (8 trolley)	62,500
Steel (600 kg)	155,000
Earth filling (30 trolleys)	152,000
Doors & windows	160,000
Steel girders	285,000
Labour	550,000
Electrician & motor installation	320,000
Main gate	850,000
Total Cost	**3,319,000**
Cost per sq. ft	2,655
Inflation (10%)	265.52
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**2,921**

Head Office: Near Session Court Building Jamshoro
0334-3238514, 0301-3526828

- **Katcha House**

M. Ameen Builder & Developer

M-AMEEN
BUILDER & DEVELOPER

Ref:_____ Date:_____

3. Cost Estimate for Katcha House (Mud + Wooden Roof)

Plot Size: 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

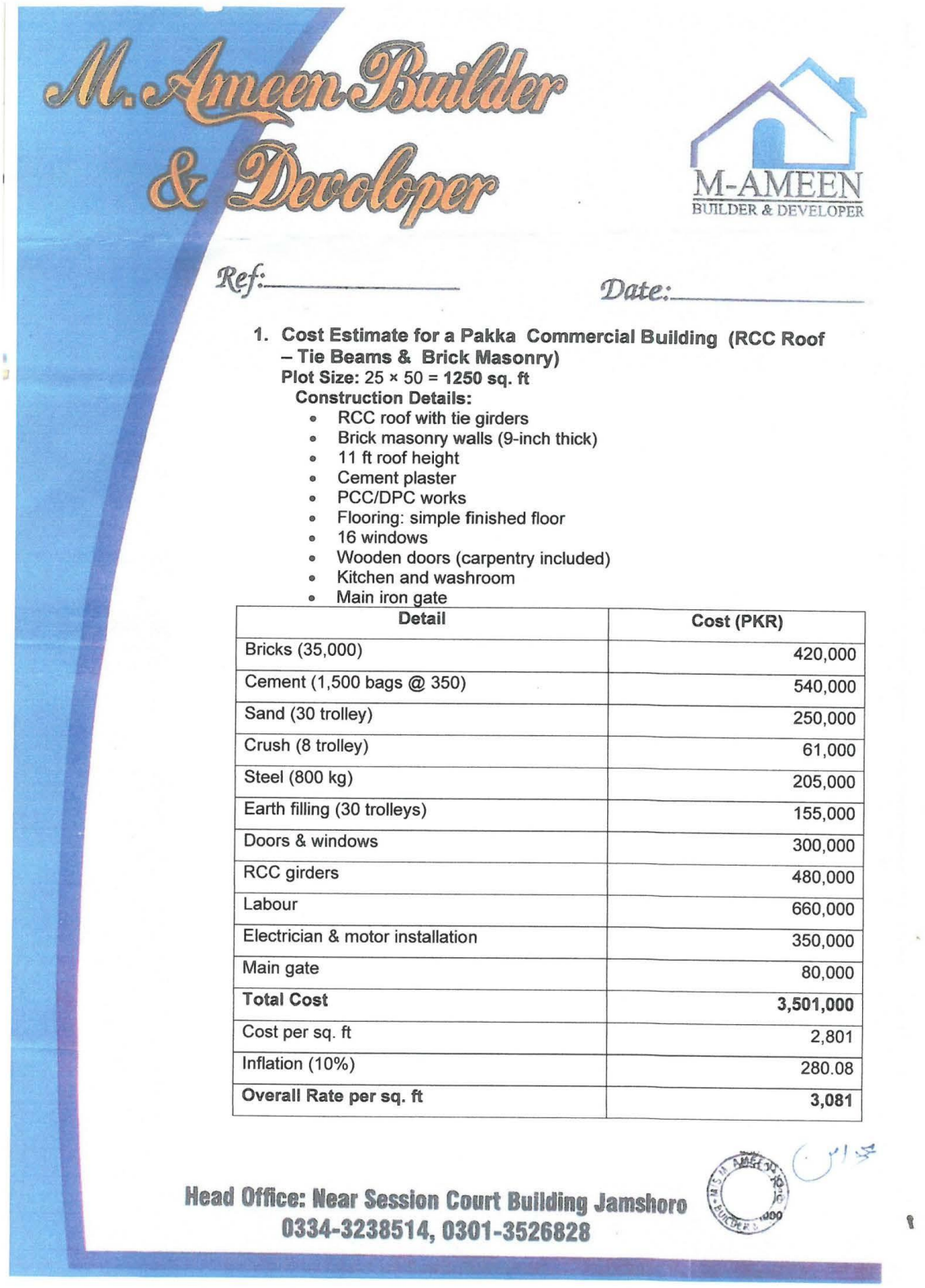
- Mud walls with straw plaster
- Wooden/bamboo roof with mud covering
- 1 bathroom, kitchen
- 2 rooms
- Iron doors & windows
- Hand pump for water

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Mud Bricks (35,000)	268,000
Mud & earth for roof	250,000
Straw for plaster	35,000
Bamboo & wood for roof	350,000
Iron doors & windows	110,000
Iron main gate	72,000
Hand pump (water)	65,100
Total Cost	**1,142,100**
Cost per sq. ft	913.68
Inflation (10%)	91.368
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**1005.048**

Head Office: Near Session Court Building Jamshoro
0334-3238514, 0301-3526828

Al-Ameen Builder and Developer (Commercial)

- **Pakka Commercial**



M. Ameen Builder & Developer

M-AMEEN
BUILDER & DEVELOPER

Ref:_____ Date:_____

1. **Cost Estimate for a Pakka Commercial Building (RCC Roof – Tie Beams & Brick Masonry)**
   Plot Size: 25 × 50 = **1250 sq. ft**
   Construction Details:
   - RCC roof with tie girders
   - Brick masonry walls (9-inch thick)
   - 11 ft roof height
   - Cement plaster
   - PCC/DPC works
   - Flooring: simple finished floor
   - 16 windows
   - Wooden doors (carpentry included)
   - Kitchen and washroom
   - Main iron gate

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Bricks (35,000)	420,000
Cement (1,500 bags @ 350)	540,000
Sand (30 trolley)	250,000
Crush (8 trolley)	61,000
Steel (800 kg)	205,000
Earth filling (30 trolleys)	155,000
Doors & windows	300,000
RCC girders	480,000
Labour	660,000
Electrician & motor installation	350,000
Main gate	80,000
Total Cost	**3,501,000**
Cost per sq. ft	2,801
Inflation (10%)	280.08
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**3,081**

Head Office: Near Session Court Building Jamshoro
0334-3238514, 0301-3526828

- **Semi – Pakka Commercial**

M. Ameen Builder & Developer

M-AMEEN
BUILDER & DEVELOPER

Ref:_____ Date:_____

2. Cost Estimate for a Semi-Pakka Commercial Building (Tie Girders & Normal Brick Masonry)

Covered Area: 1250 sq. ft

Construction Details:

- Brick masonry walls
- Simple flooring
- Ready windows
- 2 washrooms, kitchen
- Main gate
- Electrical & water fittings

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Bricks (35,000)	410,000
Cement (1,500 bags)	350,000
Sand (25 trolley)	25,000
Crush (8 trolley)	62,500
Steel (600 kg)	155,000
Earth filling (30 trolleys)	152,000
Doors & windows	160,000
Steel girders	285,000
Labour	550,000
Electrician & motor installation	320,000
Main gate	850,000
Total Cost	**3,319,000**
Cost per sq. ft	2,655
Inflation (10%)	265.52
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**2,921**

Head Office: Near Session Court Building Jamshoro
0334-3238514, 0301-3526828

- **Katcha Commercial**

M. Ameen Builder & Developer

M-AMEEN
BUILDER & DEVELOPER

Ref:_____ Date:_____

3. Cost Estimate for Katcha Commercial Building (Mud + Wooden Roof)

Plot Size: 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

- Mud walls with straw plaster
- Wooden/bamboo roof with mud covering
- 1 bathroom, kitchen
- 2 rooms
- Iron doors & windows
- Hand pump for water

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Mud Bricks (35,000)	268,000
Mud & earth for roof	250,000
Straw for plaster	35,000
Bamboo & wood for roof	350,000
Iron doors & windows	110,000
Iron main gate	72,000
Hand pump (water)	65,100
Total Cost	**1,142,100**
Cost per sq. ft	913.68
Inflation (10%)	91.368
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**1005.048**

Head Office: Near Session Court Building Jamshoro
0334-3238514, 0301-3526828

Hotchand Bhuromal (Residential)

- **Pakka House**

HB Hotchand Bhuromal **HOTCHAND BHUROMAL**
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR

Ref: _____ Dated: ___/___/___

1. Cost Estimate for a Pakka House (RCC Roof – Tie Beams & Brick Masonry)
Plot Size: 25 × 50 = **1250 sq. ft**
Construction Details:

- RCC roof with tie girders
- Brick masonry walls (9-inch thick)
- 11 ft roof height
- Cement plaster
- PCC/DPC works
- Flooring: simple finished floor
- 16 windows
- Wooden doors (carpentry included)
- Kitchen and washroom
- Main iron gate

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Bricks (35,000)	400,000
Cement (1,500 bags @ 350)	525,000
Sand (30 trolley)	200,000
Crush (8 trolley)	55,000
Steel (800 kg)	195,000
Earth filling (30 trolleys)	148,000
Doors & windows	225,000
RCC girders	440,000
Labour	620,000
Electrician & motor installation	345,000
Main gate	68,000
Total Cost	**3,221,000**
Cost per sq. ft	2,577
Inflation (10%)	257.68
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**2,834**

Prop: Rajesh Kumar

Phone# 0333-2636354
0333-8333660
hbcontractor191@outlook.com
Suite 13, 10th floor, Meridian Mall
Opposite McDonald Main Auto Bhan Road Hyderabad.
Head Office Besides Sindh Fine Flour Mill Santoro Form

Hotchand Bhuromal
Govt: Contractor

- **Semi – Pakka House**

HB Hotchand Bhuromal **HOTCHAND BHUROMAL**
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR

Ref: _____ Dated: ___/___/___

2. Cost Estimate for a Semi-Pakka House (Tie Girders & Normal Brick Masonry)

Covered Area: 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

- Brick masonry walls
- Simple flooring
- Ready windows
- 2 washrooms, kitchen
- Main gate
- Electrical & water fittings

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Bricks (35,000)	400,000
Cement (1,500 bags)	300,000
Sand (25 trolley)	17,300
Crush (8 trolley)	57,000
Steel (600 kg)	148,000
Earth filling (30 trolleys)	147,000
Doors & windows	145,000
Steel girders	270,000
Labour	490,000
Electrician & motor installation	295,000
Main gate	65,000
Total Cost	**2,334,300**
Cost per sq. ft	1,867
Inflation (10%)	1866.744
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**2,054**

Prop: Rajesh Kumar

Hotchand Bhuromal
Govt: Contractor

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hbcontractor191@outlook.com

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- **Katcha House**

HB Hotchand Bhuromal **HOTCHAND BHUROMAL**
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR

Ref: _____ Dated: ___/___/___

3. Cost Estimate for Katcha House (Mud + Wooden Roof)

Plot Size: 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

- Mud walls with straw plaster
- Wooden/bamboo roof with mud covering
- 1 bathroom, kitchen
- 2 rooms
- Iron doors & windows
- Hand pump for water

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Mud Bricks (35,000)	248,000
Mud & earth for roof	190,000
Straw for plaster	28,500
Bamboo & wood for roof	295,000
Iron doors & windows	98,000
Iron main gate	68,500
Hand pump (water)	57,500
Total Cost	**985,500**
Cost per sq. ft	788.4
Inflation (10%)	78.84
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**867.24**

Prop: Rajesh Kumar

Hotchand Bhuromal
Govt: Contractor

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0333-8333660
hbcontractor191@outlook.com

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Hotchand Bhuromal (Commercial)

- **Pakka Commercial**

HB Hotchand Bhuromal **HOTCHAND BHUROMAL**
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR

Ref: _____ Dated: ___/___/___

1. **Cost Estimate for a Pakka Commercial Building (RCC Roof – Tie Beams & Brick Masonry)**

Plot Size: 25 × 50 = **1250 sq. ft**
Construction Details:

- RCC roof with tie girders
- Brick masonry walls (9-inch thick)
- 11 ft roof height
- Cement plaster
- PCC/DPC works
- Flooring: simple finished floor
- 16 windows
- Wooden doors (carpentry included)
- Kitchen and washroom
- Main iron gate

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Bricks (35,000)	400,000
Cement (1,500 bags @ 350)	525,000
Sand (30 trolley)	200,000
Crush (8 trolley)	55,000
Steel (800 kg)	195,000
Earth filling (30 trolleys)	148,000
Doors & windows	225,000
RCC girders	440,000
Labour	620,000
Electrician & motor installation	345,000
Main gate	68,000
Total Cost	**3,221,000**
Cost per sq. ft	2,577
Inflation (10%)	257.68
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**2,834**

Prop: Rajesh Kumar

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Head Office Besides Sindh Fine Flour Mill Santoro Form

Hotchand Bhuromal
Govt: Contractor

- **Semi – Pakka Commercial**

HB Hotchand Bhuromal **HOTCHAND BHUROMAL**
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR

Ref: _____ Dated: __/__/__

2. Cost Estimate for a Semi-Pakka Commercial Building (Tie Girders & Normal Brick Masonry)

Covered Area: 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

- Brick masonry walls
- Simple flooring
- Ready windows
- 2 washrooms, kitchen
- Main gate
- Electrical & water fittings

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Bricks (35,000)	400,000
Cement (1,500 bags)	300,000
Sand (25 trolley)	17,300
Crush (8 trolley)	57,000
Steel (600 kg)	148,000
Earth filling (30 trolleys)	147,000
Doors & windows	145,000
Steel girders	270,000
Labour	490,000
Electrician & motor installation	295,000
Main gate	65,000
Total Cost	**2,334,300**
Cost per sq. ft	1,867
Inflation (10%)	1866.744
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**2,054**

Prop: Rajesh Kumar

Phone# 0333-2636354
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hbcontractor191@outlook.com
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Head Office Besides Sindh Fine Flour Mill Santoro Form
Hotchand Bhuromal
Govt. Contractor

- **Katcha Commercial**

HB Hotchand Bhuromal **HOTCHAND BHUROMAL**
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR

Ref: _____ Dated: __/__/__

3. Cost Estimate for Katcha Commercial Building (Mud + Wooden Roof)

Plot Size: 1250 sq. ft
Construction Details:

- Mud walls with straw plaster
- Wooden/bamboo roof with mud covering
- 1 bathroom, kitchen
- 2 rooms
- Iron doors & windows
- Hand pump for water

Detail	Cost (PKR)
Mud Bricks (35,000)	248,000
Mud & earth for roof	190,000
Straw for plaster	28,500
Bamboo & wood for roof	295,000
Iron doors & windows	98,000
Iron main gate	68,500
Hand pump (water)	57,500
Total Cost	**985,500**
Cost per sq. ft	788.4
Inflation (10%)	78.84
Overall Rate per sq. ft	**867.24**

Prop: Rajesh Kumar

Hotchand Bhuromal
Govt: Contractor

Phone# 0333-2636354
0333-8333660
hbcontractor191@outlook.com

Suite 13, 10th floor, Meridian Mall
Opposite McDonald Main Auto Bhan Road Hyderabad.
Head Office Besides Sindh Fine Flour Mill Santoro Form

ANNEXURE C: Maps of Structures Requiring Permanent Land Acquisition




EXISTING HAMIRA MINOR HEAD REGULATOR (TO BE DEMOLISHED)
EXISTING 70th MILE CROSS REGULATOR (TO BE DEMOLISHED)
AKRAM WAH
BERM
INSPECTION PATH
NEW HAMIRA MINOR HEAD REGULATOR
LAND TO BE ACQUIRED (0.78 ACRES)
NEW 70th MILE CROSS REGULATOR
TEMPORARY DIVERSION (SEE NOTE 4)
N
NOTES
1. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET & INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
3. ALL LEVELS ARE IN FEET ABOVE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT DATUM.
4. DIVERSION SHOWN IS INDICATIVE ONLY. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL "TEMPORARY WORKS", THEREFORE FINAL DIVERSION ARRANGEMENTS ARE LEFT TO THE CONTRACTORS DISCRETION.
REQUIRED LAND ACQUISITION
STRUCTURES
LAND (Acres)
NEW HAMIRA MINOR HEAD REGULATOR
0.78
CONSTRUCTION DRAWING
SCALE - A
0 25 50 100 200ft.
REV.NR. DESCRIPTION/REMARKS DATE DSN. CHK. APP.
CLIENT
SINDH IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE AUTHORITY (SIDA)
SINDH WATER & AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (SWAT)
CONSULTANT
ACE - NESPAK JV
PROJECT
IMPROVEMENT & REHABILITATION OF AKRAM WAH CANAL
PACKAGE
LOT-2
TITLE
AKRAM WAH
70TH MILE CROSS REGULATOR AT RD 330+503
LAYOUT PLAN
DESIGN. SAN
DRAWN. ABM
CHECKED. SAN
APPROVED. M.I.S
Scale :AS SHOWN
Date : AUG. 2025
REGIONAL OFFICE SOUTH KARACHI
JOB.NR. JB 109-S-HR
DRG. NR. AW-2/03/011


Houses
Cultivated Land
Houses
Houses
Houses
Houses
Pond
LAND TO BE ACQUIRED (0.80 ACRES)
VEHNAI MINOR
LAND TO BE ACQUIRED (1.50 ACRES)
KAZIA WAH
Cultivated Land
Houses
Pond
9123600 N
9123000 N
9122500 N
9122000 N
NOTES
1. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET & INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
3. ALL LEVELS ARE IN FEET ABOVE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT DATUM.
4. DIVERSION SHOWN IS INDICATIVE ONLY. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL "TEMPORARY WORKS", THEREFORE FINAL DIVERSION ARRANGEMENTS ARE LEFT TO THE CONTRACTORS DISCRETION.
REQUIRED LAND ACQUISITION
STRUCTURES
AREA (Acres)
NEW KAZIA WAH HEAD REGULATOR
1.50
NEW VEHNAI MINOR HEAD REGULATOR
0.80
CONSTRUCTION DRAWING
SCALE - A
REV.NR.
DESCRIPTION/REMARKS
DATE
DSN.
CHK.
APP.
CLIENT
SINDH IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE AUTHORITY (SIDA)
SINDH WATER & AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (SWAT)
CONSULTANT
ACE - NESPAK JV
PROJECT
IMPROVEMENT & REHABILITATION OF AKRAM WAH CANAL
PACKAGE
LOT-2
TITLE
AKRAM WAH
KAZIA CROSS REGULATOR AT RD 351+400
LAYOUT PLAN
DESIGN. ZAN
DRAWN. ANN
CHECKED. ZAN
APPROVED. M.I.S
Scale :AS SHOWN
Date : AUG. 2025
REGIONAL OFFICE SOUTH KARACHI
JOB.NR. JB 109-S-WR
DRG. NR. AW-2/03/021


AKRAM WAH
EXISTING ALI WAH LARGE HEAD REGULATOR (TO BE DEMOLISHED)
NEW ALI WAH LARGE HEAD REGULATOR
NEW AKRAM WAH ESCAPE STRUCTURE
EXISTING AKRAM WAH ESCAPE STRUCTURE (TO BE DEVOLISHED)
NEW SUNI GUNI HEAD REGULATOR
EXISTING EXISTING SUNI GUNI HEAD REGULATOR (TO BE DEMOLISHED)
LAND TO BE ACQUIRED (0.68 ACRES)
NEW LINING TO TIE IN WITH EXISTING LINING
6960500 N
6952250 N
6950000 N
6947750 N
NOTES
1. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET & INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
3. ALL LEVELS ARE IN FEET ABOVE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT DATUM.
4. DIVERSION SHOWN IS INDICATIVE ONLY. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL "TEMPORARY WORKS". THEREFORE FINAL DIVERSION ARRANGEMENTS ARE LEFT TO THE CONTRACTORS DISCRETION.
REQUIRED LAND ACQUISITION
STRUCTURES | LAND (Acres)
SUNI GUNI | 0.68
CONSTRUCTION DRAWING
SCALE - A
0 25 50 100 200ft
REV.NR. | DESCRIPTION/REMARKS | DATE | DSN. | CHK. | APP.
CLIENT
SINDH IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE AUTHORITY (SIDA)
SINDH WATER & AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (SWAT)
CONSULTANT
ACE - NESPAK JV
PROJECT
IMPROVEMENT & REHABILITATION OF AKRAM WAH CANAL
PACKAGE
LOT-2
TITLE
AKRAM WAH
TAIL COMPLEX REGULATING GROUP
LAYOUT PLAN
DESIGN. SAN
DRAWN. ABH
CHECKED. SAN
APPROVED. M.I.S
Scale :AS SHOWN
Date : AUG. 2025
REGIONAL OFFICE SOUTH KARACHI
JOB/NR. JB 109-S-NR
DRG. NR. AW-2/04/021

ANNEXURE D: Photographs of Consultation

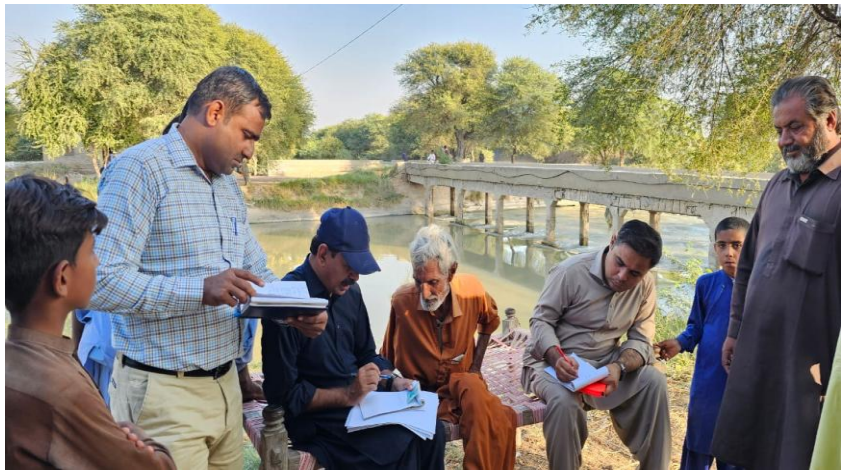
Women Consultations





Public Consultations

















Stakeholder Consultations







