

Multan Electric Power Company (MEPCO) Multan

Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project (EDEIP) Islamic Republic of Pakistan

**Draft Abbreviated Resettlement
Action Plan (ARAP)**

for

**Construction of 132 kV Khanewal-II
Grid Station**

May 2025



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ABBREVIATIONS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BHU	Basic Health Unit
COI	Corridor of Impact
DISCO	Distribution Company
DHQ	District Head Quarter (Hospital)
E&S	Environmental and Social
EDEIP	Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GoPb	Government of Punjab
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HESCO	Hyderabad Electric Supply Company
HT	High Tension
KVA	Kilo Volt Ampere
kV	Kilo Volt
LAA	Land Acquisition Act (1894)
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
MEPCO	Multan Electric Power Company
MoE	Ministry of Energy
PAH	Project-Affected Household
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PESCO	Peshawar Electric Supply Company
PIMSC	Project Implementation and Management Support Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
ROW	Right of Way
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Displaced Household	All members of a project affected household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Displaced Persons	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Cut-of-Date	The completion date of the census of project-displaced persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government procedure that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project displaced persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.
Encroachers	People who have trespassed onto private/community/public land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures and crops.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Informal Settlers	Informal settlers are individuals or households who occupy land or property without legal ownership, formal lease agreements, or recognized land tenure rights. They often reside on state-owned or private land without official permission. Despite lacking legal status, informal settlers may have lived on the land for extended periods, using it for residential, agricultural, or livelihood purposes. According to World Bank Environmental and Social Standard-5 (ESS5), informal settlers are eligible for compensation and assistance for loss of structures, livelihood support, and relocation, though they may not receive compensation for the land itself.
Involuntary Resettlement	Land and/or asset loss, which results in a reduction of livelihood level. These losses have to be compensated for so that no person is worse off than they were before the loss of land and/or

	assets.
Meaningful Consultation	Is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Physical displacement	Meaning relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Rehabilitation	Compensatory measures provided under the WB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.
Replacement Cost	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.
Squatters	Meaning those people who do not own the land but are possessing and using it for residential, commercial, agricultural or other economic purposes, and as such they usually not entitled to land compensation but sometimes provided with assistance if they are found vulnerable; they are, however, entitled to compensation for the loss of built-up structures, trees, crops and other assets.
Vulnerable Groups	Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. The WB ESF defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.

Executive Summary

The Government of Pakistan (GoP), through the Ministry of Energy (MoE) and in collaboration with Multan Electric Power Company (MEPCO), Hyderabad Electricity Supply Company (HESCO), and Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO), is implementing the Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project (EDEIP) with financial assistance from the World Bank (WB). This project aims to enhance the electricity distribution network, improve infrastructure, and provide a reliable power supply to consumers.

As part of this initiative, MEPCO is planning to construct the 132 kilovolt (kV) Khanewal-II Grid Station in Chak No. 167/10-R, near District Jail Khanewal, along with an associated 1.5 km long transmission line. The grid station subproject under EDEIP will strengthen the electricity infrastructure and meet the growing power demands in the Khanewal region. For this subproject, 60 Kanals¹ and three Marlas² (7.52 acres) of state-owned land has already been transferred to MEPCO.

A total of 21 Project-Affected Households (PAHs), currently informally living on the subproject land, will be impacted by the construction of grid station. These households, consisting of 151 family members, are economically vulnerable, earning below the minimum wage of PKR 37,000 per month as set by the Government of Punjab for the year 2024-25. They carry out waste collection and small-scale selling as their means of living. Hence, their livelihood is not dependent upon or associated with the land they are occupying and their displacement from the proposed site for the grid station will not affect their livelihood in any manner.

In addition to the above, land and crops of three PAHs will be impacted by the laying of transmission line and its towers.

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared following World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5), as the subproject will affect 21 PAHs consisting of 151 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) from the grid station and three PAHs consisting of 20 PAPs from the transmission line. This ARAP provides details of compensating and restoring the livelihoods of persons affected by the subproject.

Objectives of the ARAP are given below.

- Assess the resettlement impacts on the local community caused by the subproject.
- Engage stakeholders, including PAPs, throughout the subproject lifecycle through consultations.
- Compensate for land acquisition and other losses following WB's ESS5 guidelines and national legislation.
- Ensure timely delivery of entitlements and the restoration of livelihoods.

¹ Kanal is one-eighth of an acre.

² Marla is one-twentieth of a kanal.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)³ has been prepared for the entire EDEIP in 2021 and this ARAP is being prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided in RPF.

This ARAP ensures that all PAHs will receive fair compensation and resettlement assistance before subproject implementation. Key entitlements include:

ES-1: Entitlement Matrix

Sr. No.	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled PAHs	Compensation Policy
1	Livelihood Allowance	Loss of Livelihood	21 PAHs	Livelihood allowance will be provided to each PAH for three months based on minimum monthly wage rate of PKR 37,000 fixed by Government of Punjab for the year 2024-25.
	Land under the Tower Sitings Land under Transmission Line	Loss of Private land	03 PAHs	One-time allowance will be paid as per market rate of the land taken for each tower. For the land under the transmission line, compensation will be paid to a maximum of 15 per cent of the market value of land depending on the land use towards its diminution for the width of corridor of impact (COI) due to imposing of certain restrictions, such as construction of structures and plantation of trees.
2	Transition /Transport Allowance		21 PAHs	For temporary shelter a lump sum amount of PKR 30,000 will be paid to each PAH.
3	Vulnerability Allowance	PAHs below poverty line	21 PAHs	- Vulnerability allowance will be paid to each PAH for three month computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate - Preference for provision of subproject-based employment.
4	Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All PAHs facing impact	To be addressed as appropriate during sub-project implementation according to the ESS5.

³ <https://mepco.com.pk/world-bank-edep/>

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the entire EDEIP. SEP provides details of the initial consultations carried out during its preparation, in addition to the guidelines for the further consultations to be carried out for each subproject under EDEIP. Following these guidelines, a consultation process for the proposed Khanewal-II grid station subproject was carried out with both male and female members of the PAHs and the local community. A total of seven consultations were held to understand their concerns, including livelihood impacts, relocation, and vocational training demands. Women-specific consultations were also conducted to identify gender-related needs and to ensure gender-inclusive participation.

A three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to address PAHs' and community grievances effectively. The first tier involves resolving complaints at the local level through a field-level committee. The second tier allows unresolved grievances to be escalated to the Project Management Unit (PMU), and the third tier provides access to higher authorities, including MEPCO's Chief Executive Officer (CEO), district administration, or legal system for further resolution.

MEPCO, through the PMU and with support from the Project Implementation and Management Support Consultant (PIMSC), will oversee the implementation of the ARAP. The External Monitoring Expert will validate compliance with the World Bank's ESS5 guidelines.

The total resettlement cost for the Khanewal-II Grid Station subproject is estimated as about Pakistan Rupees (PKR) 15.05 million. This includes compensation, allowances, and administrative costs. Payments will be completed before the commencement of civil works. Regular internal and external monitoring will ensure compliance and address any emerging issues.

1 Project Description

1.1 Project Overview

The Government of Pakistan (GoP), through the Ministry of Energy (MoE), in collaboration with three Distribution Companies (DISCOs) -- Multan Electric Power Company (MEPCO), Hyderabad Electricity Supply Company (HESCO), and Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO) -- is implementing the Electricity Distribution Efficiency Improvement Project (EDEIP) with World Bank (WB) financing. The project aims to enhance DISCOs' electricity distribution networks by upgrading their infrastructure to provide reliable power supply to consumers.

MEPCO is undertaking priority development subprojects under EDEIP. These subprojects aim to modernize and upgrade the electricity distribution network to ensure a more efficient, reliable, and sustainable power supply for the MEPCO consumers. Through EDEIP, MEPCO is focusing on upgrading its electricity distribution infrastructure to ensure a more reliable and efficient power supply.

The EDEIP project for MEPCO includes the following key components:

Component 1: Infrastructure Development

- Construction of six new 132 Kilo Volt (kV) grid stations and associated transmission lines namely Arif Wala-II, Khanewal-II, Shah Jamal, Dera Ghazi Khan-III, Rahim Yar Khan-III, and Layyah-II.
- Rehabilitation of 70 high-tension (HT) 11kV feeders to improve electricity distribution.

Component 2: Technology Upgrades

- Installation of 9,000 Transformer Monitoring Systems on distribution transformers to enhance performance monitoring.

Component 3: Capacity Building and Service Improvement

- Institutional strengthening through a comprehensive review of MEPCO's business functions and processes.
- Customer service enhancement by improving service quality and assessing consumer satisfaction.
- Training programs on electricity market operations and project-related topics.

1.2 Subproject-132 KV Khanewal-II Grid Station and Associated Transmission Line

The proposed site for the construction of 132 kV Khanewal-II Grid Station is located in Chak No. 167/10-R, near District Jail Khanewal. The construction of this grid station will play a crucial role in meeting the increasing electricity demand in the Khanewal region and strengthening MEPCO's infrastructure. For this subproject, 60 Kanals and 03 Marla (7.52acres) of state-owned land has already been transferred to MEPCO. Sale deed and mutation are attached as **Annex-I**.

In addition to the grid station construction, a new 132 kV In & Out associated transmission line will be developed to connect the proposed grid station to the existing MEPCO system. The total length of this transmission line will be approximately 1.5 kilometers⁴.

A total of 21 Project-Affected Households (PAHs) having 151 family members, currently informally settled on the subproject land, will be impacted by the construction of grid station. In addition, three PAHs having 20 family members will be impacted by the laying of the transmission line associated with the grid station. Since the number of PAPs is 171 therefore, this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared in accordance with WB Environmental and Social Standard-5 (ESS5)⁵ for land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and involuntary resettlement.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)⁶ has been prepared for the entire EDEIP in 2021 and this ARAP is being prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided in RPF.

The main objectives of this ARAP are to:

- a. Assess resettlement impacts on the local community caused by the subproject interventions.
- b. Involve stakeholders including PAPs throughout the subproject life cycle and evaluate and document compensation requirements and valuation of assets.
- c. Compensate resettlement impacts through allocating adequate resources.

1.3 Resettlement Requirements

This ARAP has been prepared based on detailed design information and in compliance with the WB policies. The following conditions must be fulfilled before commencement of civil works:

- The final ARAP is approved by the World Bank.
- Institutional arrangements for safeguard management are in place.
- All compensation and entitlements listed in the ARAP have been paid to the PAPs.

⁴ The exact length of the transmission line will be determined once its route is finalized.

⁵ According to the World Bank guidelines provided in Involuntary Resettlement Resource Book, if PAPs are less than 200, an ARAP is required to be prepared; whereas if PAPs are more than 200, a full Resettlement Plan (RP) is required to be prepared.

⁶ <https://mepco.com.pk/world-bank-eaip/>

2 Legal and Policy Framework

This section describes national laws and regulations as well as WB's ESS5, that apply to the subproject and identifies gaps between national laws and WB's ESS5. **National Legal Framework**

The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894 is country's core law that deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purposes. In the absence of a specific resettlement policy, the LAA is the de- facto legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation to PAPs. Although LAA lays down detailed procedures for the acquisition of private properties for public purposes and compensation, it does not provide consideration to social, cultural, and economic conditions associated with and affected by resettlement.

Since the site selected for the proposed subproject is government-owned, hence no private land acquisition will be carried out. Furthermore, LAA 1894 does not consider informal settlers for any compensation.

2.2 WB's Environmental and Social Standards-5 (ESS5)

The WB ESS5 requires that projects involving physical or economic displacement avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement wherever possible. Where unavoidable, it mandates fair compensation at replacement cost for lost assets and livelihoods, restoration of living standards, and livelihood improvement for affected communities. ESS5 emphasizes meaningful consultation with displaced persons, transparency in valuation and compensation processes, and special provisions for vulnerable groups. Compliance ensures resettlement activities are planned and implemented through a structured Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or ARAP, with monitoring to guarantee outcomes align with project objectives and safeguard affected populations. ESS5 ensures compensation for both titleholders and non-titleholders who are directly or indirectly affected.

2.3 Comparison of Key Principles and Practices of Pakistan's LAA and WB's ESS5

An important difference exists between the ESS5 and LAA regarding their approaches to resettlement and compensation. ESS5 mandates a comprehensive resettlement plan, encompassing entitlements, livelihood restoration, and institutional arrangements, aspects that are absent in the LAA. Furthermore, ESS5 emphasizes the importance of meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and non-governmental organizations to ensure project transparency and address the concerns of PAPs or local communities. In contrast, the LAA requires consultations, but they are less comprehensive. Another significant difference lies in their approaches to livelihood restoration. ESS5 prioritizes improving or restoring livelihoods of PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups, whereas the LAA lacks such provisions. Additionally, the LAA does not provide allowances to compensate for losses or restore livelihoods, such as vulnerability, transportation, and severity allowances.

A critical distinction also exists in their compensation frameworks. ESS5 ensures compensation for both titleholders and non-titleholders who are directly or indirectly affected,

whereas the LAA only provides compensation to titleholders. In terms of transparency, ESS5 requires disclosure of resettlement plans, updates, and monitoring reports, whereas the LAA only partially meets these disclosure requirements. ESS5 also treats involuntary resettlement as an integral component of a development project or program, incorporating full costs into project presentations. Lastly, the two frameworks differ in their approaches to dispute resolution. The LAA designates the Land Acquisition Collector as the final authority for disputes and complaints, whereas ESS5 requires a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of affected persons' concerns.

3 Socio Economic Information and Profile

This section covers the socio-economic characteristics of the subproject area and PAHs. These aspects consider the socio-economic baseline and demographic conditions of the local communities and PAHs.

3.1 Overview of Sub project Area

The proposed 132 kV Khanewal-II Grid Station is located in Chak No. 167/10-R, near District Jail Khanewal, within Khanewal District, Punjab. The socioeconomic profile of the subproject area reflects a mix of rural and semi-urban characteristics, with agriculture and small-scale trade as the primary sources of livelihood. Agriculture is the dominant economic activity, with wheat, rice, and cotton as the major crops. Some residents also rely on livestock rearing to supplement their income. The local economy is modest, with limited industrial or commercial development.

The area has basic infrastructure, including paved and unpaved roads, electricity supply, and public services such as schools and healthcare facilities within a 5-10 km radius. However, access to advanced medical care and employment opportunities is limited. Residents visit the nearest Basic Health Unit⁷ (BHU) for general and minor health issues and District Head Quarter (DHQ) Khanewal in case of medical emergency.

3.2 PAPs Profile

The area surrounding the grid station site and the associated transmission line route consists of scattered rural settlements. A total of 21 PAHs are informally living on 7.52 acres of state land transferred to MEPCO for the proposed grid station.

The socio-economic survey of the PAHs was carried out during July 2024. The census results reveal that these PAHs living on the proposed grid station land have 151 family members, including 49% (74) male and 51% (77) females with 7.2 persons per household. During the survey, PAHs stated that they live in the nuclear family system rather than a joint family due to their traditions. The data regarding the distribution of PAHs by age categories indicates that around 58% of household members are below age 40 years of age whereas the remaining 42% are above 40 years. Education plays a pivotal role in defining the socioeconomic conditions of individuals. As per the social survey, 100% of PAHs are illiterate. PAHs are involved in the professions like waste collection, selling of balloons and blankets. The survey data reveals that the monthly average income of these PAHs is less than the PKR 37,000 that is the minimum wage rate set by the government of Punjab for the year 2024-2025. They hardly earn PKR 600 to 800 per day (PKR 18,000-24,000 per month). Questionnaire for the socioeconomic survey is attached as **Annex II**.

⁷ A **Basic Health Unit (BHU)** is a primary healthcare facility that provides essential medical services to rural and semi-urban communities. It serves as the first point of contact for basic medical care, offering treatment for minor illnesses and injuries, maternal and child healthcare including vaccinations, family planning services, and health education for disease prevention. BHUs are part of the public healthcare system, designed to deliver accessible and affordable healthcare to local populations while reducing the burden on larger hospitals.

The survey findings reveal that none of the informal occupiers have access to basic amenities such as electricity, water supply, transportation, or medical facilities. They rely on groundwater for drinking purposes, while using nearby canal water for secondary uses like washing clothes and utensils. These respondents said that they migrate from one place to another in search of better livelihood and to find an available open place to live with their families. They do not have a permanent home to get settled there. The origin of most of the respondents is Vehari and other adjoining areas. The situation of the women is miserable. The poor socioeconomic status of the households has put women in a deplorable state. The education, health, and other basic needs of the women are immensely compromised.

The survey findings for the associated transmission line of Khanewal-II grid station reveal that the subproject will affect three male-headed households, with family heads aged between 65 and 70 years. All of the PAHs belong to agriculture-rooted communities and rely primarily on farming for their livelihood. Literacy level is low, with limited formal education reported. While basic infrastructure such as electricity is available, transportation is limited to local means like rickshaws and motorbikes.

4 Subproject Impacts

This section discusses the resettlement impacts caused by the proposed subproject.

4.1 Physical Displacement

The grid station subproject will cause physical displacement of 21 informal settlers living on the proposed site. These settlers do not possess title nor do they have any customary rights over this land. They carry out waste collection and small-scale selling as their means of living. Hence, their livelihood is not dependent upon or associated with the land they are occupying and their displacement from the proposed grid station site will not affect their livelihood in any manner.

4.2 Impacts on Crops

Laying of transmission line under the proposed subproject will affect crops over an area of about 11 acres.⁸ This also includes area covered by the transmission line towers. Laying of transmission line will impact three PAHs.

4.3 Land Diminution

Each transmission line tower will cause diminution of land measuring about two marla hence four towers – to be located on private land -- will cause diminution of about eight marla (about 0.05 acres) of land. Transmission line will cause land diminution over an area of about 6.3 acres.⁹

4.4 Impact on Vulnerable Groups

All PAHs for the proposed grid station land are considered vulnerable due to their low income, which falls below the poverty line as defined by the Government of Punjab for the financial year 2024-2025. The summary of impact is given below; details are provided in **Annex III**.

Table 4.1: Summary of Impacts

Sr. No.	Description	PAHs	Remarks
1	Physical relocation	21	The 21 PAHs temporarily residing on the grid station site will be relocated before the execution of the subproject. They will be paid the transition allowance to relocate to a new destination.
2	Impacts on crops	3	Crops will be affected by the transmission line and tower construction activities. Three PAHs will be impacted by this activity.
3	Land diminution	3	Value of the land under the towers and transmission line will be affected because of certain restrictions imposed such as construction of buildings and planting of trees.
4	Vulnerability	21	Income of 21 PAHs living on the proposed grid station land is below the provincial minimum wage and therefore these PAHs are considered vulnerable due to falling below the poverty line.

As per the field assessment, the subproject does not have any impact on community assets.

⁸ 1500 m long transmission line x 30 m wide RoW = 45,000 square meters = about 11 acres.

⁹ Four out of seven towers are located on private land. Hence private land under transmission line is: $11 \times 4 / 7 = 6.3$ acres.

5 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

This section outlines the stakeholders involved in the sub-project and their concerns regarding the proposed grid station subproject. It also details the approach taken to engage with PAHs and the broader community throughout the consultation process.

5.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for the entire EDEIP. The SEP provides details of the initial consultations carried out during its preparation, in addition to the guidelines for the further consultations to be carried out for each subproject under EDEIP. The consultations carried out for the proposed subproject have also been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the SEP.

5.2 Consultation with Stakeholders

While preparing this ARAP, focus group discussions were held with the PAHs and neighboring local community. These meetings started as soon as the site was selected for the proposed grid station and will continue during the entire subproject lifecycle. A total of seven consultations has been conducted with the PAHs and nearby community; these consultations are listed in **Table 5.1** and their details are provided in **Table 5.2**.

Keeping in view the local norms, separate meetings were held with female PAPs, to gain their opinions and concerns regarding the subproject. For this purpose, female staff were included in the ARAP preparation team.

Table 5-1: Consultation/ Meetings held with the PAPs and Local Community

Sr. No.	Date	Location	No. of Participants	Description
1	28-07-2024	Basti Batian (Chak 167/10-R)	15	Meeting with the PAPs
2	28-07-2024	Basti Batian (Chak 167/10-R)	10	Meeting with the women of the PAPs
3	28-07-2024	Basti Batian (Chak 167/10-R)	11	Consultation with the PAPs
4	29-07-2024	Basti Batian (Chak 167/10-R)	06	Consultation With the Local Community
5	10-12-2024	Chak 168/ 10-R	08	Consultation With the Local Community and PAPs
6	10-12-2024	Chak 168/ 10-R	10	Consultation With the Local Community and PAPs
7	11-12-2024	Chak 168/ 10-R	08	Consultation With the Local Community

Table 5-2: Concerns of PAHs and Responses

Sr. No.	Concerns of PAHs	Response	Action to be Taken	Responsibility
1	PAHs expressed reservations about the subproject, primarily about potential relocation and the resulting disruption to their lives.	The affected people were briefed about the WB Policy and that they will receive the compensation before their relocation.	The affected PAHs (Informal Occupiers) will be allowed to continue living at the current site until the execution of the project start. ARAP will be fully implemented before the start of the subproject construction activities.	PMU & MEPCO
2	PAHs requested to provide the unskilled jobs to them.	Priority of unskilled jobs will be given to the PAHs and locals.	Special clause added in the contract of contractor to ensure full compliance.	PMU & MEPCO, PIMSC & Contractor
3	Local community showed concerns regarding some environmental effects like noise/ vibration and dust emissions affecting the nearby community	The contractor will implement the environment, health and safety measures as per the project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).	ESMP will be part of the contract agreement of the contractor to ensure full compliance as per WB ESSs.	PMU & MEPCO, PIMSC, Contractor & Environment Expert
4	Locals inquired about the availability of a formal mechanism or forum for registering complaints and grievances from the local community	GRM has already been established to address the complaints of the local community/PAHs who will have its complete access.	GRM will be kept operational throughout the subproject lifecycle.	PMU & MEPCO, PIMSC & Contractor
5	Local community said that their mobility should not be disturbed during construction of the subproject.	Measures will be implemented in accordance with WB ESSs to ensure uninterrupted access to roads, pathways, and public spaces throughout the construction period.	To ensure safe mobility during the construction of the sub-project, particularly for women, children, and animals, the following measures included in the ESMP . • Provide clearly marked and accessible alternative pathways if	PMU & MEPCO, PIMSC & Contractor

Sr. No.	Concerns of PAHs	Response	Action to be Taken	Responsibility
			the existing roads/paths are blocked by the subproject activities, ensuring uninterrupted mobility of the local population. • Implement traffic management plan • Install fencing around the construction area and place warning signs where needed • Community consultations to be carried out throughout the subproject lifecycle. • Continuous monitoring will be carried out ensuring that the above measures are effectively implemented.	
6	PAHs asked about the compensation schedule.	It was explained to them that after approval of the ARAP, payment will be disbursed.	ARAP will be fully implemented before the start of the subproject construction activities.	PMU & MEPCO
	Women Concerns			
7	PAHs and local women demanded to provide the vocational training.	Efforts will be made for such trainings program.	Cost of the trainings has been incorporated in the ARAP	PMU & MEPCO
8	Women requested to provide the shifting allowance before the relocation.	It was explained that as per WB ESS, they will receive relocation allowance before their relocation.	Compensation will be disbursed after the approval of this ARAP.	PMU & MEPCO

5.3 Disclosure of ARAP

The PMU, MEPCO is responsible for ensuring that all resettlement related information is effectively and comprehensively communicated to all the PAPs and other stakeholders in national language (Urdu).

The PMU will prepare and distribute the subproject Information Brochure among the PAPs/local community in both English and Urdu languages before start of the ARAP implementation. Furthermore, the Executive Summary of this ARAP will be translated into Urdu and shared with the PAPs and other stakeholders.

6 Institutional Arrangements

MEPCO through PMU is responsible for the overall management, supervision, and execution of the subproject including the implementation of this ARAP. PMU is responsible for ensuring that ARAP is fully implemented, and all the compensations and assistances are provided to the PAHs as detailed in this ARAP. PMU is responsible for ensuring that the GRM remains operational throughout the subproject lifecycle. PMU is also responsible for ensuring the monitoring and reporting activities are carried out as detailed in this ARAP.

Currently, the environmental and social (ES) personnel in PMU comprise Manager (ES) and Assistant Manager (AM) (Gender). However, a new position of Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) has been created to strength ES capacity of PMU and to oversee the land acquisition process under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894. The LAC will ensure accurate identification and documentation of the affected land and assets and facilitate timely disbursement of compensation to eligible PAPs for land, crops, trees, and structures.

In addition, Project Implementation and Management Support Consultant (PIMSC), GOPA INTEC, has also been hired to assist MEPCO in project implementation including preparation and implementation of environment and social instruments. PIMSC will assist PMU in ARAP implementation. They will take the lead in the field activities including consultations, GRM implementation, payment of compensations and assistance and other similar activities.

The district administration will be involved to provide full support and coordination to all stakeholders and keep law and order related to security measures. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner is responsible for providing the revenue record.

In term of ARAP implementation, MEPCO will ensure that land required for the subproject is made available to the contractor in accordance with the agreed schedule and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with this ARAP.

7 Entitlement Assistance and Benefits

This section defines PAHs entitlements and eligibility, it further describes all resettlement assistance measures in terms of an entitlement matrix, identifies in this ARAP and WB guidelines.

7.1 Cut-off Date

Cut-off date for the sub-project is the day of the start of the census survey for the impact assessment. Any person settled in the sub-project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. For the proposed subproject, census was commenced on July 31, 2024, which will be considered as Cut-off Date for compensation purpose.

7.2 Compensation and Entitlement Policy

Compensation and entitlements have been determined based on the replacement cost principle of ESS5. **Table 7-1** provides the Entitlement Matrix for different types of losses assessed during the socioeconomic/census survey. It also covers the provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during sub-project implementation. Land compensation/allowances will be paid to the PAPs before taking land possession.

Table 7-1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Sr. No.	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled PAHs	Compensation Policy
1	Livelihood Allowance	Loss of Livelihood	21 PAHs	Livelihood allowance will be provided to each PAH for three month based on minimum monthly wage rate of PKR 37,000 fixed by Government of Punjab for the year 2024-25.
	Land under the Tower Land under Transmission Line	Loss of Private land	03 PAHs	One-time allowance will be paid as per market rate of the land taken for each tower. For the land under the transmission line, compensation will be paid to a maximum of 15 per cent of the market value of land depending on the land use towards its diminution for the width of COI due to imposing of certain restrictions, such as construction of structures and plantation of trees.
2	Transition Transport Allowance		21 PAHs	As per RFP For temporary shelter, a lump sum amount of PKR 30,000 will be paid to each PAH.

Sr. No.	Category	Type of Loss	Entitled PAHs	Compensation Policy
3	Vulnerability Allowance	PAHs below poverty line	21 PAHs	• Vulnerability allowance for three month computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate of PKR 37,000. • Preference for provision of subproject-based employment. •
4	Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All PAHs facing impact	• To be addressed as appropriate during sub-project implementation according to the ESS5.

8 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

This section describes the GRM structure and functions to be established for EDEIP.

8.1 GRM Structure

MEPCO has established a three-tier GRM in order to address the concerns and complaints related to its subprojects under EDEIP.

First tier of GRM will be established at the field level, providing the fastest and most accessible means for resolving grievances at the local level. A field level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established, led by the Deputy/Manager (ES). Its members will include LAC, (when resettlement is involved), representative of PIMSC and two members from the PAPs. Complaints would be resolved within two to 10 working days, depending on the nature of the grievance. If a complaint remains unresolved or the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome, grievance may be escalated to the second tier at the PMU level.

As the second tier of GRM, a GRC has already been established at PMU level, which handles grievances that are not resolved at the local level. This GRC has been notified and is headed by the Chief Engineer (Development); other members include Project Director (Grid System Construction) Deputy Manager (ES), Manager (regional Complaint Center) and representative of PIMSC and PAPs (if relevant). The GRC will recommend corrective measures and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 25 working days, depending on the nature of the complaint. If the complainant is still not satisfied with the decision, he/she will have the option to pursue administrative or legal remedies without restriction.

Third tier of GRM provides an alternative redress mechanism if a grievance remains unresolved at the PMU level or if the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision. At this stage, affected persons can seek resolution through higher authorities, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or Board of Directors (BOD) of MEPCO, District Administration, Secretary Energy and Power Department, Pakistan Citizen Portal, or, if necessary, the court of law. This ensures that complainants have access to multiple levels of redress, guaranteeing transparency and fairness in addressing grievances related to environmental and social management.

8.2 Project Affected Persons

The PAPs will be encouraged and mobilized to form a Project Affected Persons Committee (PAPC). PAP representation facilitates communication and information flow among PAPs and with other stakeholders. The representatives will closely liaise with Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) formed at PMU, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or district administration level, and field levels. The PAPC will meet monthly and on demand from members, to address resettlement planning and implementation issues. The PAPC members may elect from among themselves a representative to the GRC or hold elections in a meeting of all subproject PAPs. In subprojects with a very small number of PAPs, one or two GRM representatives may be elected at one of the first consultation meetings.

9 Sequence of Activities for Resettlement Plan Preparation and Implementation

MEPCO is responsible for the arrangement of finances for the implementation of final ARAP. For a clear and transparent disbursement process, the sequence of activities will be followed as described in **Table 9-1** and also shown in **Table 9.2**.

Table 9-1: ARAP Preparation and Implementation Activities/Schedule

Sr. No.	Activity	Responsibility	Compliance Status
1	Finalization of Draft Design	PMU & Consultant	Done
2	Census, impact inventory with extent of loss to each PAH prepared, compensation, entitlements finalized.	PMU	Done
3	Preparation of ARAP	PMU	In Process
4	WB reviews and comments on final ARAP	WB	Under process
5	Institutional arrangements put in place for ARAP implementation	PMU	Done
6	Arrangement of resettlement Budget	PMU	Done
7	Distribution of executive summary of RAP, and notices to receive PAHs for compensation payment	PMU	ARAP will be disclosed after approval from WB and notices will be served after the approval of ARAP
8	Completion of payment of resettlement allowances according to the procedure provided in the ARAP.	PMU	After final ARAP approval
9	Submission of External Monitoring Report	EMA	Before start of construction work
10	Issuance of no-objection for civil works	PMU	After the final ARAP implementation External Monitoring report approved by WB.
11	Commencement of civil works	PMU/Contractor	After receiving No Objection Notice.

Figure 9-1: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

Sr. No	Items	Months										Responsibility
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Finalization of Detailed Engineering Design											Consultant & PMU
2	Socio-economic, gender survey and census of PAHs											Consultant
3	Conducting public Consultations and Disclosure											Consultant & PMU
4	Formation of GRC: Complaint from Aggrieved PAHs, Investigation and Actions & Monitoring Resolution of Complaint											PMU
5	Preparation of the final ARAP and Disclosure											Consultant & PMU
6	Payment of Compensation and allowances to PAHs											PMU
7	Monitoring and Reporting: Review of ARAP Implementation & If ARAP Implementation found satisfactory, notice to proceed for Civil works is issued											Monitoring consultants; PMU
8	Contractor re-mobilization/ commencement of civil works											PMU & Contractor

10 Monitoring and Reporting

This section describes the internal and external monitoring mechanism for ARAP implementation.

10.1 Overview

The PMU will conduct internal monitoring of resettlement impacts on monthly basis to ensure compliance with the ARAP. PMU will also engage external monitors to validate the ARAP implementation. The findings from these assessments will be consolidated into semiannual reports, which will be submitted to WB for endorsement. These monitoring are further described below.

10.2 Internal Monitoring

One of the main roles of PMU will be to ensure proper and timely implementation of all activities of ARAP. Environmental and Social Section of PMU with the assistance of PIMSC will collect information from the subproject site about the implementation status of key activities, the process and integrate the data in the form of a monthly report to assess the progress and results of ARAP implementation. This monitoring and reporting will be a regular activity which is extremely important in order to undertake midway corrective steps.

10.3 External Monitoring

The PMU will engage qualified and experienced External Monitoring Expert. The external monitoring expert will review the internal monitoring reports, gather field data, and assess whether resettlement objectives and goals have been achieved. A key focus will be to evaluate whether livelihoods and living standards of PAPs have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will also identify the gaps in ARAP implementation and advise the PMU on compliance issues.

10.4 Reporting Requirements

PIMSC will prepare monthly progress reports and assist PMU to prepare internal monitoring reports on a quarterly basis. The external monitoring report will be prepared on biannual basis.

Awarding of civil works contract for the sub-project is conditional to the approved ARAP, while the commencement of construction is conditional to full payment to PAPs and implementation of ARAP to be validated by external monitoring expert.

11 Budget and Finance

This section presents the overall cost estimates for ARAP implementation. It includes compensation and allowances as defined in the Entitle Matrix provided in Section 7.

11.1 Overview

The ARAP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation and administration, is considered an integral part of the subproject cost. This final budget provides the outlay for different expenditure categories assessed through field surveys carried out during July 2024.

11.2 Summary of Entitlements and Support Costs

The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for ARAP monitoring. The support cost, which includes monitoring, reporting, and other administrative expenses are part of the overall subproject cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to consider variations from this estimate.

11.3 Compensation

The eligible allowances for this Resettlement and Rehabilitation cost estimate are outlined below.

- Relocation Assistance.
- Assistance with the shifting of the houses;
- Compensation for crop damage;
- Compensation for land diminution; and
- Special assistance to vulnerable PAPs for their livelihood restoration.

11.4 Compensation for Informal Settlers on Grid Station Land

The resettlement cost and allowances of the PAHs are calculated based on their impacts and they will be entitled for income/livelihood allowance for one month. A total of 21 PAHs for the grid station land will receive livelihood and vulnerability allowances as per the minimum wage rate of PKR 37,000 per month announced by the Government of Punjab for the financial year 2024-25 . These PAHs are also entitled to three months of vulnerability allowance based on the above-mentioned minimum monthly wage rate. Each PAH will also receive PKR 15,000 lump sum as transition allowance.

11.5 Compensation for Diminution of Land Under the Tower and RoW

Diminution of land under the towers has been assessed based on the land rate of PKR 5,250,000 per acre recommended by District Price Assessment Committee for the proposed grid station land. Four transmission line towers will cause land diminution over an area of about 0.05 acres. Hence cost of the land diminution for four towers has been assessed as PKR 262,500. Land diminution caused by transmission line has been

computed as 6.3 acres (see Section 4.3). Hence the associated land diminution has been assessed as PKR 4,961,250.¹⁰

11.6 Compensation Cost for Crops

The affected landowners/cultivators will be provided crop compensation for affected land on the basis of gross income from crops based on one year's harvest (summer and winter crops). Wheat and Rice are considered as base crops in the sub-project area. Compensation cost of the affected crops is calculated based on the average yield along with cost provided by the agriculture department. The affected agriculture land has been computed as 6.3 acres for the transmission line ROW including four towers. As per information provided by the Agriculture Department, average per acre yield of wheat is 33 maund (1320 kg). As per rate list, wheat rate is PKR 3900 per mound and based on this total cost of the wheat crop over an area of 6.3 acres is calculated as PKR 810,810. Wheat price as published by Government of Punjab for the year 2024 is attached as **Annex-IV**. Rice is considered as second crop for compensation. As per notification, the average yield of rice is 47 Maund (1880kg) per acre at the rate of PKR 5000 per maund making total compensation for rice crop as PKR 1,480,500 over an area of 6.3 acres.

11.7 Cost for ARAP Monitoring and Administration

Monitoring and evaluation of ARAP implementation process will be required through organizing internal and external monitoring arrangements as described in Section 10. For this purpose, a sum of **PKR 645,353**, which is 5% of the total compensation estimates, has been included in the budget estimates.

A provision of **PKR 129,071**, which is 1% of the total compensation cost, has been made in the ARAP budget to cover administrative expenses related to ARAP implementation.

11.8 Contingencies

A 10% contingency has been added to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. Contingencies amount to PKR 1,368,148.

11.9 Summary of Resettlement Cost

The total resettlement cost has been estimated as **PKR 15,049,632**, as detailed in **Table 11.1**. This budget has been estimated based on the final design and the associated resettlement impacts.

¹⁰ 6.3 acres x PKR 5,250,000 per acre x 15% = PKR 4,961,250

Table 11-1: Summary of Resettlement Cost

Sr. No.	Description of Item	No. of PAPs	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Compensation (PKR)
A	Land Compensation					
1	Land under Towers	3	Acre	0.05	5,250,000	262,500
2	Land under RoW (15% of the Tower Cost)	3	Acre	6.3	787,500	4,961,250
	Total					5,223,750
B	Crop Compensation					
	Wheat	3	Acre	6.3	128,700	810,810
	Rice	3	Acre	6.3	235,000	1,480,500
	Total					2,291,310
C	Assistance					
1	Livelihood Allowance	21	Month	3	37,000	2,331,000
2	Vulnerability Allowance	21	Month	3	37,000	2,331,000
3	Transition Allowance	21		Lump Sum	30,000	630,000
4	Income Restoration Program Related Trainings			Lump Sum	100,000	100,000
	Total					5,392,000
	Sub Total (A+B+C)					12,907,060
D	Monitoring and Evaluation (5%)					645,353
E	Administration Cost (1%)					129,071
	Subtotal (A+B+C+D+E)					13,681,484
F	Contingencies 10%					1,368,148
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F)						15,049,632

ANNEXES

Annex-I: Revenue Record of the Land for Proposed 132 kV Grid Station

P806119 2406

0020-20430370

E-STAMP

PB-KWL-E92F1E2E3BC108A4

Non-Judicial

Rs 1,185,205/-

Description	: CONVEYANCE - 23
Seller	: DC KHANEWAL (36000-000000-0)
Purchaser	: MEPCO through MUHAMMAD ASIF KHAN (36102-1906780-7)
Agent	: MUHAMMAD ASIF KHAN (36102-1906780-7)
Stamp Duty Paid by	: MEPCO through MUHAMMAD ASIF KHAN (36102-1906780-7)
Issue Date	: 25-Jan-2023, 10:00:49 AM
Paid Through Challan	: 202309A31C986480
Land DC Rate	: 2,710,780 per Acre
Structure DC Rate	: N/A
Amount in Words	: Eleven Lac Eighty Five Thousand Two Hundred and Five Rupees Only

Land Area & Classification : 7.5188 Acre | Agricultural
Covered Area : N/A

Amount in Words : Eleven Lac Eighty Five Thousand Two Hundred and Five Rupees Only

Location : Khanewal | Khanewal-II | Chak No. 167/10-R | 9, 15 | Off Road

SALE DEED:-

1. GRANT made by the Government of the Punjab (hereinafter called as "Government") of the one part to Multan Electric Power Company (MEPCO) Ltd. Multan (hereinafter called as "Grantee") of the other part.

2. Government of Punjab Colonies Department letter No. 530-2021/1169-CS(III) dated 20.5.2021 has been placed to accord to sanction for sale of the state land measuring 60K-3M comprising Khassra No. 9/15/2min-16min-25/1min, 10/10-11-12/1-19/2-20-21-22/1 situated in Chak No. 167/10-R, Tehsil & District Khanewal hereinafter called as property against sale price amounting to Rs.43,420,782/- (price of 60K-3M Rs.39,473,438/- plus 10% surcharge Rs. 3,947,344/-) for the constructions of 132 KV Grid Station MEPCO Khanewal-II on the following conditions:-

- Lump-sum price plus 10% surcharge of the land shall be recovered in advance and deposited into the Government Treasury in Head Account No. C03701.
- The land shall be used only for the specific purpose for which it is being sold. In case of its use for any other purpose; the land shall be resumed along with superstructure without any compensation.
- The construction shall be completed within a period of 02 years from the receipt of these orders failing which the sanction may be treated as cancelled.
- A deed of conveyance shall be executed, stamped and registered at the expense of the vendee.
- This sale shall be subject to the general colony conditions governing such sales.

3. WHEREAS, the grantee / vendee has deposited the sale price amounting to Rs. 43,420,782/- (price of 60K-3M land Rs. 39,473,438/- plus 10% surcharge Rs. 3,947,344/-) of the property into Government Treasury in pursuance of above sanction letter under Head No.CO. 3701 (National Bank of Pakistan District Courts Branch Khanewal) vide Challan Form No. 38 dated 15.02.2022 which is also verified by the District Accounts Officer Khanewal vide his letter No. DAO/KWL/IIM/3074 dated 27.9.2022.

NOW THIS GRANTS WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:-

1. Government as beneficial owner grants unto the grantee all that property more or less particularly described in schedule to hold the same in proprietary rights subject to the exceptions and reservations and on the terms and conditions hereinafter appearing:

- This grant made only for the construction 132-KV Grid Station MEPCO Khanewal-II and thereafter keeping it in good order.

EXEMPTIONS AND RESERVATIONS ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT:-

- Government does not grant but excepts and reserves to itself in full proprietary right all mines, quarries and whatsoever nature existing on over or below the surface of the property.
- Government does not grant but excepts and reserves to itself all Rivers and streams, with their beds and banks. All watercourses and drainage channels and all public thoroughfares now existing on the land shown as proposed for construction in the plan annexed.



OBLIGATIONS OF THE GRANTEE:-

The grantee hereby covenants with Government as follow:-

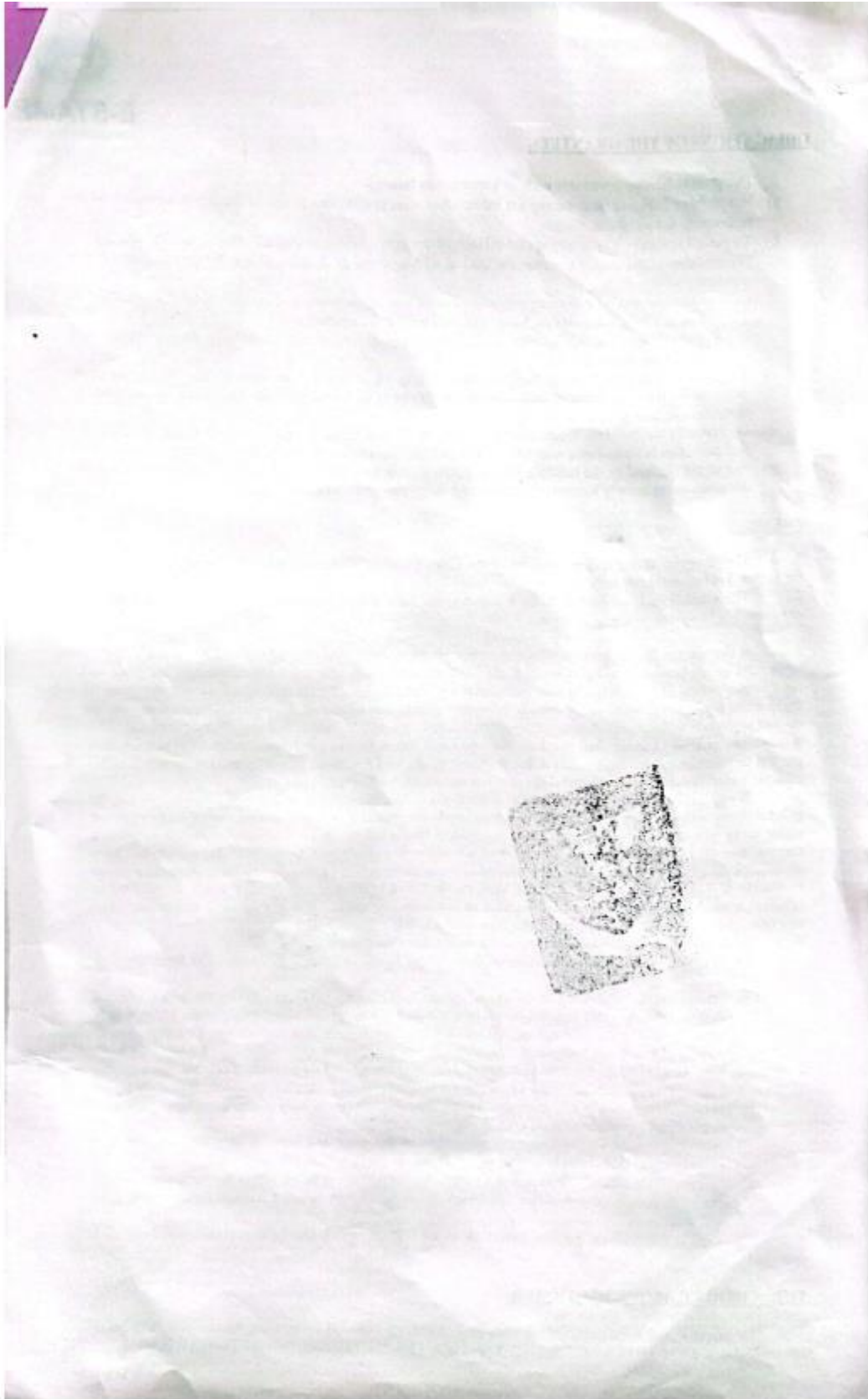
- a) Not to do or suffer to be done any act inconsistent with or injurious to any of the rights are excepted and reserved to Government.
- b) To permit without let or hindrance all officers or servants of the state and all other persons authorized by Government in the behalf to enter the land at all times and to do all acts and things necessary for or incidental to:-
 - i. The purpose of enforcing compliance with any of the terms and conditions of this grant, or of ascertaining whether they have been duly performed or observed, or
 - ii. Any purpose connected with the full enjoyment, discovery and use of the right hereby reserved to Government.
- c) To pay Government every six months such as may be assessed from time to time in the manner provided for the assessment of land revenue; such to be at such a rate as shall hereinafter be assessed by competent authority.
- d) To maintain the building when constructed and its environments in proper state of repair, cleanliness and sanitation in accordance with any directions from time to time issued by the Collector.
- e) Not to use the land or the building for any purpose other than those which are indicated in the terms of the grant or are usually subservient thereto and not to permit or suffer such usage.

PREVIOUS

1. This grant is subject to the provision of the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912 so far as they are applicable thereto.
2. The grantee shall be deemed to be a tenant of the land unless and until he has fulfilled the terms or conditions of this grant.
3. If the grantee fails to perform or commits any breach of the Terms or conditions of this grant, or suffer or permits such a breach or non performance, the Collector may at any time there after determine the grant and resume possession of the land, and may pull down any structure existing thereon and may sell the material thereof and retain the proceed of the sale, whether these rights may have been waived in respect of any earlier default or not any without prejudice to the powers conferred upon him by Act or two any other right claim.
4. The grantee / vendee shall purchase the stamp and within four month from the date of execution shall present this instrument for registration at his own cost failing which without prejudice to Government's rights otherwise such failure shall be regarded as breach of the conditions thereof.
5. If any question of difference whatsoever shall at any time hereafter arise between Government and the grantee in any way touching or concerning this grant, or the construction meaning operation or effect thereof of our under or by virtue of this grant, or touching the subject matter of this grant arising of any or in relation thereto, then save in so far as the decision of any such matter has been hereinafter provided for and has been so decided the matter in difference shall be referred to the arbitration of the Commissioner who shall have power to decide it. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding and unless any matter so referred to arbitration involves a claim or the award increase or reduction of a sum of money by way of compensation of any other payment or able to in respect of the dispute so referred.
6. In these conditions unless there is anything repugnant in the context:-
 - a) "the act," mean the colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act 1912 as in force for time being.
 - b) "the Collector" and "the Commissioner" means the Collector of District in which the land is situated and include any other persons duly authorized by general or special order to Exercise the powers of a Collector or Commissioner in respect of conditions government his grant.
 - c) The "Government" and "the grantee" include their successor in title respectively all rights hereby case may required and, and when the term 'the grantee' includes co-shares, any liability or obligation imposed by this grant shall be the point and liability or each co-sharer includes co-shares, any liability several liability of each co-sharer.
 - d) "the land" means the land which is the subject of this grant and includes all right easements and appurtenances there to be belonging or pertaining; and,
 - e) "minerals" include all substances of a mineral nature which can be won from the earth such as coal, earth oil, gold washings stones and forms of soil which can be used for a profitable purpose or removal.
7. In witness whereof the parties have here to set their hands on the dates hereinafter in each case specified.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE MENTIONED

Description and boundaries of the state land measuring 60K-3M comprising Khusha No. 9/15/2min-16min-25/1min, 10/10-11-12/1-19/2-20-21-22/1 situated in Chak No. 167/10-R Tehsil & District Khanewal




E-STAMP
CONTINUATION SHEET

Signature for and on behalf of the Governor of the Punjab
By AZUBA AZEEM (Sd.)
Collector of ADC (Rev) Khanewal acting under
the orders of Governor of the Punjab in the
(presence of Muhammad Naveed Sohni (Sd.)
(address) Assistant Commissioner Khanewal description

on the _____ dated of 27.6.2023
In the year two thousand twenty three and

Signed by the side _____ (Sd.) Grantee
In the presence of _____ (Sd.) Witness
on the _____ day of _____
In the year two thousand twenty three.

1. Witness

Muhammad Arif s/o Muhammad Ismail
House No.3-C, 132 KV Grid Station Vehari Road
Multan (CNIC. No. 35202-5194268-5)

Muhammad Asif Khan s/o Khizar Hayat Khan Assistant
Office of Deputy Manager Property Management Cell
(PMC) MEPCO H/Q Multan
House No.904/B/A Firdosia street Mehmoodabad Colony
Khanewal Road Multan representative on behalf of
Multan Electric Power Company (MEPCO)
Multan CNIC. No. 36102-1906780-7

2. Witness

Abid Sarwar S/o Rana Muhammad Sarwar Ward No. 6
House No. 482/64 Mohala Bhutiya Wala Tehsil Kabirwala
(CNIC No. 36102-1873975-5)



Annex-II: Socioeconomic Survey Form

Name of Interviewer _____ Date _____

Tehsil/District _____ UC/Settlement _____

1. Name of Respondent _____ 2. Contact No. _____

3. Age _____ 4. Gender _____ 5. Marital Status _____

6. Caste _____ 7. Language _____ 8. Religion _____

9. Education _____

10. No. of Educated Members in Family _____

11. Major Sources of Income _____

12. Average Income _____

13. Average Expenditure _____

14. No. of Family Members _____

15. Sources of income of other family members _____

16. Occupation of female family members _____

17. Occupation of children _____

18. Access to amenities i. _____ ii. _____ iii. _____

19. Mode of Transport _____

20. Migrated? _____ (Yes/No), if Yes

21. No. of Years? _____

22. Origin? _____ (Within state/ outside state?)

23. Migration type? _____ (Seasonal/ Permanent)

24. Reason of migration? _____

25. Are you willing to migrate to a new location? _____ (Yes/No/Maybe)

26. If yes/maybe? Place/Location? _____

27. How much does it cost to relocate with the family? _____

Annex-III:Wheat Price Notification 2024



NO.SO (F-I)3-1/2024-25(W.P)
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
FOOD DEPARTMENT

WHEAT PROCUREMENT POLICY 2024-25

i. Objective

The wheat procurement shall be grower friendly and on voluntary basis.

ii. Target

Punjab Food Department may keep preparation for procurement up to 2 Million Metric Ton. However, the Standing Committee of Cabinet on wheat shall be empowered to reduce or increase the procurement target depending upon the market conditions. The decision of the Standing Committee of Cabinet on wheat for revision, reduction or enhancement of target will be subsequently presented before the cabinet for information/confirmation.

Director Food will prepare the Division/District-wise targets in consultation with Deputy Directors Food & Deputy Commissioners concerned in line with the provincial targets. Deputy Director's Food will be responsible to fix the Center-wise targets in line with the district-wise targets fixed by Director Food.

iii. Minimum Support Price/MSP

Minimum support price for scheme year 2024-25 shall be Rs. 3900/40 kg.

iv. Start of the Campaign

Timelines for Wheat Procurement Scheme 2024-25

Applications shall be sought from 13th to 17th April, 2024

Bardana issuance will started from 19th April, 2024

Wheat Procurement / Arrival from 22nd April, 2024

v. Campaign Duration

The campaign will continue till completion of target or as decided by the Government.

vi. Procurement Calendar

- a. Board of Revenue shall get the special girdawari of the wheat crop for the ongoing Rabi season 2024 conducted and completed between 1st February to 28th February 2024.