

Social Due Diligence Report

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Social Due Diligence Report of Remodeling of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Protection Bunds, Multan

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Asian Development Bank

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB



Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP)



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November, 2016

Project Implementation Unit,
Punjab Irrigation Department (PID), Lahore

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DDR	Due Diligence Report
ESU	Environment and Social Unit
EA	Executing Agency
FERRP	Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project
GoPb	Government of Punjab
HFL	High Flood Level
IBP	Indus Basin Project
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PID	Punjab Irrigation Department
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RD	Reduced Distance
RS	Resettlement Specialist
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background:

1. Millions of people have been affected, besides a large number of infrastructures either damaged or destroyed due to severe floods during the last few decades in Punjab Province. The floods not only adversely affected land and farmers but also badly devastated the on-farm sources of livelihoods and services that were affected by floods. The heavy monsoon rains in 2014 resulted in flash floods in catchment areas of eastern rivers (Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Jhelum). The rain-hit areas in various districts of the province damaging community physical infrastructure as well as bringing destruction to private housing and agriculture. The causes of devastation can be classified into two categories in terms of their impact i.e. (a) Flood- affected and (b) Rain-affected. In Punjab, sixteen districts were affected by the floods in the eastern rivers (particularly Chenab River), emanating from across the eastern borders, and twelve additional districts also faced severe damages due to heavy rainfall leading to devastation in catchment areas causing flash floods and damages to the physical public and private infrastructure and communication facilities in flood hit areas.

B. Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP):

2. Keenly interested in safeguarding people of Punjab and protecting their properties the Government of Punjab (GoPb) is implementing the flood emergency reconstruction and resilience project (FERRP) with financing from the Asian Development Bank ADB). The FERRP will provide support for the restoration of resilient flood protection infrastructure and strengthening of government capacity to manage disasters and climate variability and will contribute to the economic and social recovery of flood affected areas in Punjab Province. The objective of the Project is to reduce the human sufferings and socio-economic effects of floods in Punjab, to improve social, economic, and ecological benefits of floods, and to foster safer human settlements near flood plains.

3. **The Irrigation Component:** The irrigation component in Punjab focuses on the reconstruction and upgrading of damaged irrigation, drainage and flood protection schemes, including upgrading of priority flood protection schemes in the flood affected districts of Punjab to multi-hazard resilience standards. The list of irrigation and flood management schemes (Annex 1) include 79 subprojects of emergent rehabilitation works, 25 subprojects under critical rehabilitation/reconstruction works and another 25 subprojects of inescapable works involving remodeling of flood protection bunds in Punjab. Under the remodeling of flood bunds, Punjab Irrigation Department (Project Implementing Agency-PID) has prioritized 13 sub-projects (list given below) which will be constructed under FERRP. The detail is given in annex-1.

Table 1: Subprojects of Remodeling of Flood Protection Bunds.

No.	Category	Zone	Scheme
1	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of LBN Flood Bund from RD.0+000 to 20+531
2	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of Muzaffargarh Flood Bund RD.0-188
3	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of Khangarh Flood Bund RD.0-30 to protect Muzaffargarh City
4	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of LMB of Taunsa Barrage
5	Inescapable	Lahore	Providing protective measures against flood in DegNullah U/S Kingra Road Bridge.

6	Inescapable	Lahore	Remodeling LMB of Marala Barrage.
7	Inescapable	Sargodha	Remodeling of Masson Flood Bund
8	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch from RD: 231580 – 279000
9	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Akbar & Nawabpur Flood Bund.
10	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Sher Shah Railway Flood Bund RD. 0-15000
11	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of LMB of Trimmu Barrage
12	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of Jhang flood protection bund and Thattha Mahla Bund
13	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of left marginal bund of Qadirabad barrage in critical reaches.

C. Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Protection Bund:

4. The Remodelling of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Protection Bund is one the 13 sub-projects to be implemented under Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project. The Nawabpur flood bund is continuation of Chenab flood bund while, Akbar flood bund is continuation of Nawabpur flood bund, these flood bunds were constructed on left bank to check the spill of River Chenab to enter Multan City and adjoining abadies (residential areas).

5. The J-Head Spur was constructed during 2005-06 by extending guide bank head Spur at RD 0+920 of Nawabpur Flood Bund. During flood 2014 about 6.50 to 7.00 lac Cs discharge passed Nawabpur flood bund and J- Head Spur were affected partially. To protect the fertile land and thickly populated abadies from the fierce River action the safety measures are required to remodel and strengthen of Akbar and Nawabpur flood bunds along with J-Head Spur.

D. Necessity of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Bund

6. Multan city is one of the big cities in Punjab Province which always remained under threat to floods in the Chenab River. Nawabpur flood bund is a continuation of Chenab flood bund and Akbar flood bund is a extension of Nawabpur flood bund which were constructed on left bank to check spill of River Chenab to enter Multan city and adjoining abadies. Keeping in view of flood intensity during flood 2014, the protection measures are required to strengthen the both flood protection bunds and J-Head Spur.

7. **Scope of Work of the Sub-Project:** Following protection measures have been included in the scope of work of the sub-project:

- Remodelling and Strengthening of Nawabpur flood bund from RD. 4+000 to 16+500 and Akbar flood bund from RD. 6+000 to 17+000 and river training works J-Head Spur.
- Steel Sheet Pile of 6 mm thick as Core wall has been proposed to be constructed in the countryside shoulder of bund to check seepage through the bund. This sheet pile driven 4.0 feet below from top of bund and 5 feet below Natural Surface Level.

E. Sub-Project Location

8. Nawabpur flood bund is continuation of Chenab flood bund while, Akbar flood bund is extension of Nawabpur flood bund which are situated near Multan city. The total length of Nawabpur and Akbar is 17,950 ft from RD 0+000 to RD 17+950 and 21,750 ft from RD 0+000 to RD 21+750 respectively. The location of both bunds is shown in figure 1 and cross sections in Fig 2 and Fig3:

Fig 1: Location map of Akbar and Nawabpur Bunds

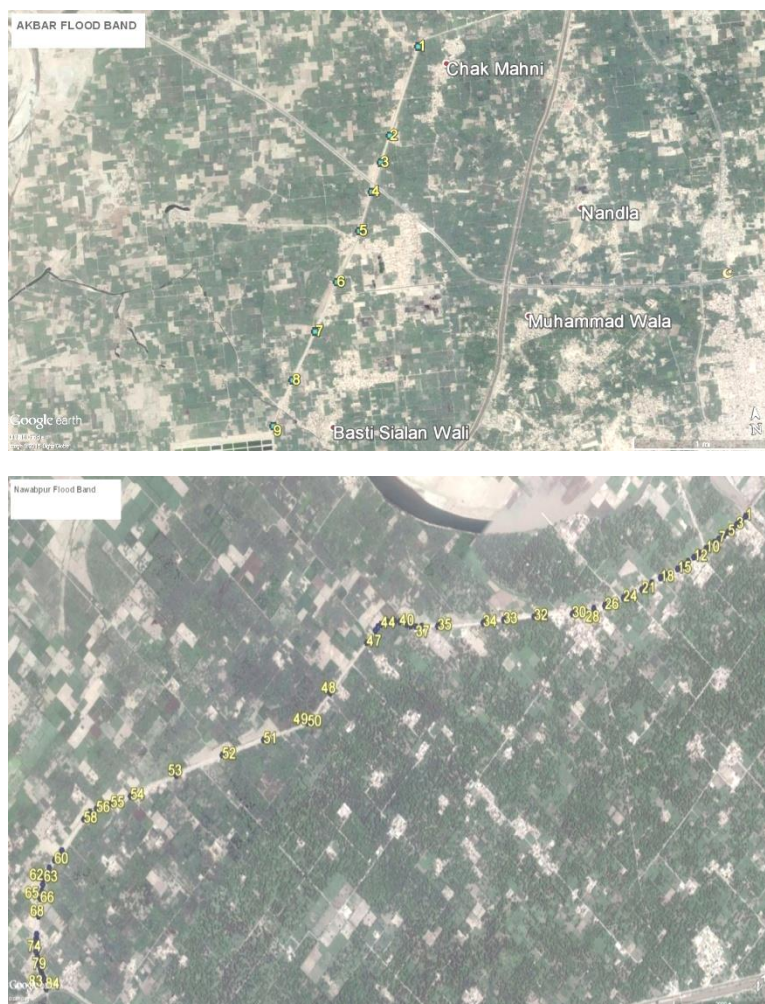


Fig 2: Cross Section of Nawabpur Flood Bund

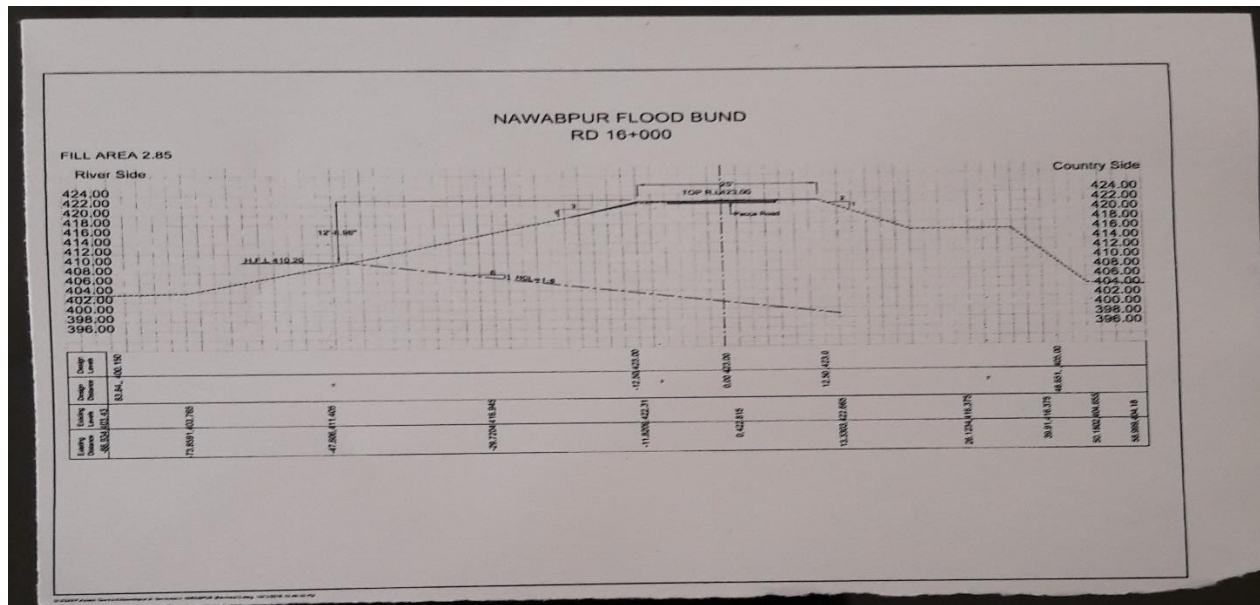
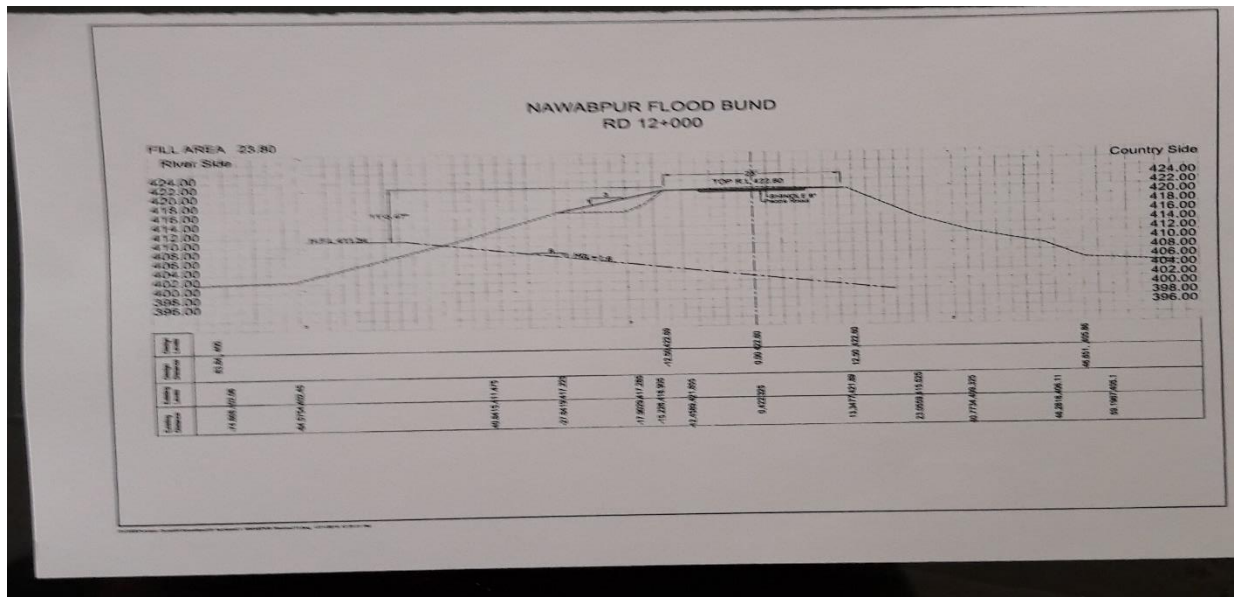
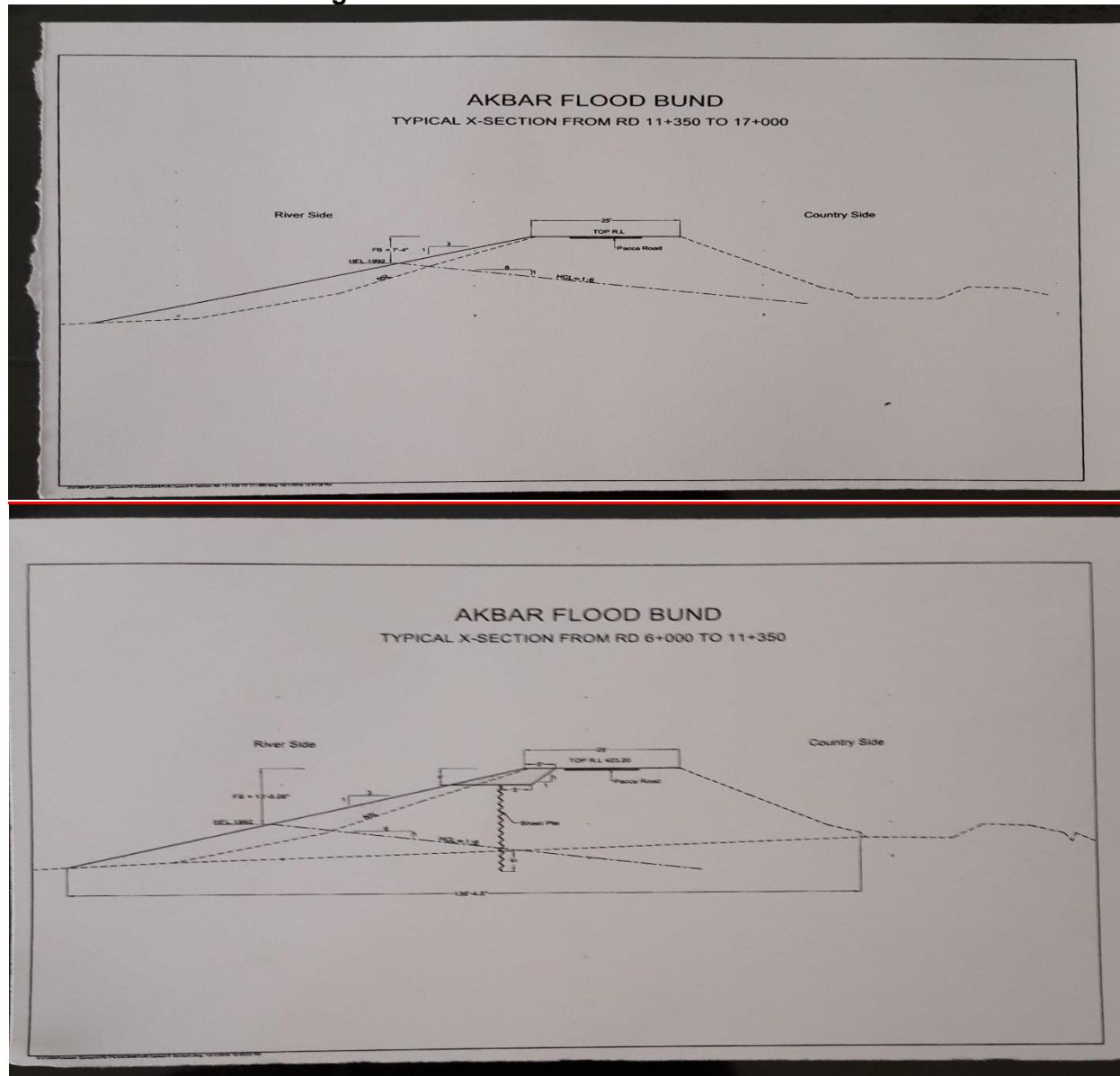


Fig 3: Cross Section of Akbar Flood Bund



II. DUE DILIGENCE REPORT, PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

9. A detailed due diligence work of the subproject has been undertaken jointly as a team by Resettlement Specialist (RS) of ADB's Technical Assistance for FERRP who worked closely with Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Project Management Consultant, and Environment and Social Unit of PID in August – October 2016.

A. The Purpose of Due Diligence

10. The purpose of due diligence report is to (i) examine the social aspects and any adverse impacts related to Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) as mentioned in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS); (ii) identify any land acquisition and resettlement LAR) related impacts; and (iii) recommend preparation of appropriate safeguard document (whether land acquisition and resettlement plan, indigenous peoples plan and/or a due diligence report) as applicable but in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

B. Methodology:

11. The due diligence work undertaken by team was guided by the following methodology:

C. Desk Review of project documents.

12. The team reviewed the following project documents (i) project concept paper, (ii) SPS 2009, (iii) LARF, (iv) aide memoires, list of subprojects, earlier documentation work prepared by PIU's consultants, PC I, project design, cross-sections and design parameters (vi) Land Acquisition Act 1894, and Google/location map of the project.

D. Consultations with ADB, ESU, PID field Staff:

13. Discussions and consultation about social safeguard aspects of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Protection Bund were also held with ADB's Pakistan Resident Mission, the Mission Leader and Senior Safeguard Officer, the PID field staff and Project Management Consultant.

E. Field Site Visits Community Consultations:

13. Field site visits and consultations with communities living around the bund and in project area were also consulted and their view points about the project recorded. A socioeconomic survey of the project area was also conducted to record socioeconomic baseline of communities around the project area. (Annex 4 in the baseline).

F. Key Findings

14. The results of due diligence review and field visit are as under:

- a) **LAR and IPs Impacts and Categorization of Subproject:** The subproject design and construction activities are limited to the right of way (ROW) of Akbar Flood Bund

150 feet wide and Nawabpur Flood Bunds 140 feet wide (Annex-2) and is owned by PID. No private land is involved in the civil work as all sub-project activities will be carried out within Row, belonged to Irrigation Department.

- b) **Indigenous Peoples:** The field visit and survey of project area did not find presence of any indigenous peoples in or groups that have been described as such in SPS 2009. The people of project area are Muslim and they do not recognize themselves as IPs according to SPS 2009. Based on this finding of DDR, the sub-project has been categorized as C for IR as well as IPs policy. Annex 5 IR and IPs Checklists.
- c) **Socioeconomic Survey and Community/Gender Consultations:** Detailed socioeconomic survey and consultations with 65 community members including 35 males and 30 females living in Sandeela (Qadirpur), Dhudhiwala and Greywala was carried out in Oct-Nov 2016. The survey found that communities around the bunds are happy over the flood protection works which will protect them and their assets from damages of floods. No adverse impacts were observed on local people especially women who were found in strong favor of the project. Annex 4 has more details about socioeconomic survey and impact assessment of project area.
- d) **Institutional Arrangements:** All institutions and key positions as envisaged in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) of project have been fully established and functional. These include a Project Implementation Unit, which acts as Environment and Social Unit (ESU), Project Management Consultants and TA Resettlement Specialist are well in place and operating according to the roles and responsibilities (Annex-3) assigned to them as described in Project Administration Manual (PAM) and LARF of project. Annex 9 provides detailed Roles and Responsibilities of key officials of institutions set up for the project.
- e) **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** The LARF provides for field level grievances to be addressed through a local grievance redress committee (GRC) to be formally constituted by the EA/IA under each subproject. The GRC, headed by a Project Director, will consist of a grievance officer, a representative from the DPs, locally present NGO representative, the ESU's resettlement specialist and concerned revenue staff. The GRC needs to be formally notified and established but has not been established so far by PIU as the process for GRC notification is in progress.
- f) **Project Selection Criterion:** The subproject has been designed keeping in view the provisions of project selection criterion related social safeguard requirements. Following considerations have been carefully followed in designing the project: (a) in compliance with applicable laws and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009); and (b) prepared in accordance with the requirements of an agreed Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework and (c) the project avoided land acquisition and resettlement, to the maximum extent possible.
- g) **Unanticipated Impacts:** The TA Resettlement Specialist and Project Management Consultant (PMC) and ESU of PIU will identify any unanticipated safeguards (LAR) impacts during implementation of project. If any such impacts are found, these will be addressed in accordance with LARF of project and SPS 2009.

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

15. Due Diligence work included review of project documents, meetings and discussions with PID field staff and PMC, field visit, socioeconomic and impact assessment survey and consultations with local communities in the villages of Sandeela (Qadirpur) Dhudhiwala and Greywala of Akbar and Nawabpur flood protection project area. The survey concluded that flood protection work is limited to the right of way (ROW), 150 feet wide of Akbar Flood Bund and 140 feet wide of Nawabpur Flood Bund which is owned by PID. The ROW is completely free from any private, commercial, community or farming structures and also do not have any encroachers present in the area. Similarly, there are no tribes or any indigenous as defined ADB's SPS 2009 have been found living in the project area. The local people are Muslim and they do not recognize themselves as IPs. The project will not cause any land acquisition and resettlement impacts and no one will be physically dislocated from housing or lose any resources to the project. Based on no LAR and IPs impacts, the project has been categorized as C for IR and IPs. However, the DDR makes following recommendations to PID to implement before start of construction work:

- a. Establish grievance redress mechanism and make it functional before start of construction.
- b. Adhere to the project design proposed for flood protection works. In case of any unanticipated impacts during project implementation, PIU will immediately inform ADB about the impacts. Also prepare a LARP and obtain approval of ADB and fully implement it before resuming any construction activities.
- c. In case a LARP has to be prepared at any stage of the project implementation, engage external monitoring agency or an individual to verify and certify implementation of LARP before startup of civil works activities. Further monitoring (internal as well as external) will be undertaken in line with monitoring frequency as specified in the LARP.

List of Irrigation Schemes

No,	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
Emergent restoration works			
1	Emergent	D.G Khan	Restoring eroded slopes of Muzaffargarh Flood Bund RD 58-78
2	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing and Strengthening breach site RD 148-149 Muzaffargarh Flood Bund
3	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing and Strengthening breach site RD 157-158 Muzaffargarh Flood Bund
4	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Muzaffargarh Flood Bund from RD 0+000 - 100+000
5	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening relief cut between RD 26-27 Rangpur Canal
6	Emergent	D.G Khan	Restoring Right Bank of Rang Pur Canal RD 341+500 – 347+500
7	Emergent	D.G Khan	Restoring Right Bank of Muzaffargarh Branch RD 37+000 to 59+000
8	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening Breaching Section RD 12-13 Doaba Flood Bund
9	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening Breaching Section RD 13-14 Doaba Flood Bund
10	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening Breaching Section RD 8-9 Rohari Flood Bund
11	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening Breaching Section RD 14-15 Rohari Flood Bund
12	Emergent	D.G Khan	Installation of Missing / Chowked Liner and Protecting Bank of Rohari Flood Bund RD 0+000 to 23+400
13	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening Relief Cut at J-Head Spur No.2 RD 2 - 3 Khangarh Flood Bund
14	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Khangarh Flood Bund RD 0+000 - 35+000
15	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Khangarh Flood Bund RD 35+000 - 45+000
16	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Khangarh Flood Bund RD 45+000 - 99+000
17	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Khangarh Flood Bund RD 99+000 - 141+000
18	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Shehr Sultan Flood Bund RD 15+000 - 45+000
19	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Shehr Sultan Flood Bund RD 46+000 - 97+000 and providing Mobile Gang
20	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting ChanderBhan Flood Bund RD 46+000 - 56+000 and Providing Mobile Gang
21	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting ChanderBhan Flood Bund RD 58+000 - 71+000
22	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting ChanderBhan Flood Bund RD 72+000 - 84+000
23	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Langer wah flood bund RD 71+000 - 75+000
24	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Langer wah flood bund RD 75+000 - 80+000
25	Emergent	D.G Khan	Strengthening Right Bank of Muzaffargarh Branch from Reach RD 61+700 to RD 62+250 to Protect M.Garh City
26	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening breaching section at RD:20-21 Rohari Flood Bund
27	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Khangarh Flood Bund RD 141+000 - 153+000 and Shehr Sultan Flood Bund RD: 0 - 15+000
28	Emergent	D.G Khan	Installation of Missing / Chowked Liner and Protecting Bank of Doaba Flood Bund RD 0+000 to 19+000
29	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Muzaffargarh Flood Bund from RD 101+000 - 165+000
30	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Muzaffargarh Flood Bund from RD 165+000 - 188+000 and providing mobile
31	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing inlet at Muzaffargarh Flood Bund during flood 2014 in Ganesh Section of Khangarh Canal Sub Division.
32	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting T.P Link Canal against back water flow of River Chenab RD 183 - 191
33	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing Culverts of N-70 By Pass Road for Flood Water Management to protect M.Garh city from the aggressive action of river water
34	Emergent	Lahore	Restoration measures against cut at R.D 49+524/L main Line Upper UCC.
35	Emergent	Lahore	Protective measure to save ShahdaraDisty Flood Bund near village Dindian.
36	Emergent	Lahore	Closing & Stg: mishap site at RD 33+500 – 34+800 & RD 55+800 & 57+500 of Dholan Minor.
37	Emergent	Lahore	Restoration of flood damages RD 7-11 New Gujran Minor.
38	Emergent	Lahore	Closing & Stg: Relief Cut made by the local inhabitants during Flood 2014 RD 80-81/L&R & RD 82-83/L&R MuridkeDisty.
39	Emergent	Lahore	Closing & Stg: mishap site at RD 99-100/L Kala Shah Kaku Disty due to excessive flood water in the channel
40	Emergent	Lahore	Closing and strengthening for 20 No. cuts along BRBD Link Canal occurred

No,	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
Emergent restoration works			
41	Emergent	Lahore	Closing and strengthening for 15 No. cuts along M.R Link Canal occurred
42	Emergent	Lahore	Protective measure against closing of Rain Cut /Ghars in between Reach RD.37+600 to 51+180 on Madodas Bund
43	Emergent	Lahore	Protective measures against erosion of right bund of Deg Diversion Channel in between Reach RD.80-81/R
44	Emergent	Bahawalpur	Erosive action of Sutlej River along BastiAkuka (District: Bahawalnagar)
45	Emergent	Multan	Restoration of Haveli Main Line RD 13-14, damaged
46	Emergent	Multan	Closing of cut at breaching section (R.M.B), activated during flood 2014, as per SOP for the safety of Barrage and its allied structures.
47	Emergent	Multan	Closing breaches / relief cuts on Rangpur Canal occurred breaching section of Trimmu Barrage due to spill / backwater of River Chenab and activation
48	Emergent	Multan	Closing breaches / relief cuts on damaged portion of 1-AL, 1-L, 2-L, 1-R, 2-R, 4-L, 2-R/3-L, channel occurred due to spill / backwater of River Chenab and activation of breaching section of Trimmu Barrage
49	Emergent	Multan	Emergent protection, raising and widening of defence / protection bunds of Dab Kalan Town.
50	Emergent	Faisalabad	Relief Cut RD. 82-83/L of Q. B. Link Canal
51	Emergent	Faisalabad	Relief Cut RD. 89+700 – 89+950/R of Q. B. Link Canal
52	Emergent	Faisalabad	Relief Cut RD. 90+000 – 90+200/R of Q. B. Link Canal
53	Emergent	Faisalabad	Relief Cut RD. 149 - 150/R of Q. B. Link Canal
54	Emergent	Faisalabad	Relief Cut RD. 200 - 201/R of Q. B. Link Canal
55	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing Rain Cut RD 320-321/L of Q.B.Link Canal due to heavy rain
56	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing Rain Cut RD 302-303/L of Q.B.Link Canal due to heavy rain
57	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing Rain Cut RD 318+915/L of Q.B.Link Canal due to heavy rain
58	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing Rain Cut RD 326-327/L of Q.B.Link Canal due to heavy rain
59	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing Rain Cut RD 350-351/L of Q.B.Link Canal due to heavy rain
60	Emergent	Faisalabad	Restoration of Breaching Section between RD; 3+000 – 4+000 Right Marginal Bund of Khanki Headworks
61	Emergent	Faisalabad	Restoration of Breaches in Lower Chenab Canal at RD; 38-39/R, 39-40/R and 40-41/R
62	Emergent	Faisalabad	Restoration of relief cut at RD;133-134/L of Lower Chenab Canal
63	Emergent	Faisalabad	Restoration of cut at RD; 94-95/L of Lower Chenab Canal
64	Emergent	Faisalabad	Restoration of damaged inlet in between RD; 2-3/L of Lower Chenab Canal
65	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing & Strengthening Relief cut at RD: 2+000-3+000/L U.G Branch.
66	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing & Strengthening Relief cut at RD:8+000-9+000/L U.G. Branch
67	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing & Strengthening Relief cut at RD: 52+000-53+000/L U.G. Branch
68	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing & Strengthening Relief cut at RD: 62+000-63+000/L U.G. Branch
69	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing & Strengthening Relief cut at RD. 113+500/L&R U.G. Branch
70	Emergent	Faisalabad	Checking of side erosion and strengthening of bank between RD:108000+110+000/L&R U/S+D/S Bridge RD:109+501
71	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing breaches between RD. 58-59 of Pindi Bhattian Flood Protection Bunds
72	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing breaches between RD. 67-68 of Pindi Bhattian Flood Protection Bunds
73	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing breaches between RD. 53-54 & 56-57 of Pindi Bhattian Flood Protection Bunds
74	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing breaches between RD. 55-56 of Pindi Bhattian Flood Protection Bunds
75	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing breaches between RD. 48-850, 54+172, 54+300,54+380, and 54+500 of Pindi Bhattian Flood Protection Bunds
76	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing Relief Cut RD 40-41/L of Q. B. Link Canal due to heavy rainfalls
77	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing 2 No. newly developed creeks on left side D/S Qadirabad Barrage due to spill of flood Short Term Measures)
78	Emergent	Faisalabad	Restoration of banks of Chakbandi Main Drain from RD.2+000 - 18+000.
79	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing of Breach and Restoration of affected portion of Jhang Flood Protection Bund at RD.1+000 – 2+000.
80	Critical	D.G Khan	Restoring apron of J-Head Spur RD 125+500 Khangarh Flood Bund Damaged

No,	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
Emergent restoration works			
81	Critical	D.G Khan	Restoring of J-Head Spur No. 2 RD 15000 Khangarh Flood Bund
82	Critical	D.G Khan	Restoring of J-Head Spur No. 3 of Khangarh Flood Bund
83	Critical	Sargodha	Restoration of J-Head Spur No.2 near village Pandi
84	Critical	Sargodha	Restoration of J-Head Spur No.3 near village Kot Patwan
85	Critical	Sargodha	Restoration of J-Head Spur No.4 near village Kolowal / Dera Nasir
86	Critical	Lahore	Closing Breach of mardana drain RD 29+000 to 30+500
87	Critical	Lahore	Closing / strengthening breaches along nikkideg drain reach RD 33+400 - 60+000 and RD 152+000 - 226+000
88	Critical	Lahore	Desilting of nikkideg drain RD 97+500 - 136+000
89	Critical	Lahore	Repairing rain cuts on mangoki drain RD 72+000, 74+200, 112+000, 114+000, 140+115 and 140+145
90	Critical	Lahore	Repairing outfall structure sangowali drain and closing breaches
91	Critical	Lahore	Repairing flood damages along degnullah RD 0+000 to 91+400
92	Critical	Lahore	Repairing flood damages on flood embankment along aiknullah RD 0+500 - 12+500
93	Critical	Lahore	Repairing flood damages along lurriki drain
94	Critical	Lahore	Closing breaches left bund of NullahDeg from Chahore bridge to Jestywala.
95	Critical	Lahore	Construction of cunnette and ganda band in River Ravi to save ShahdaraDistributory near Dandian Village (Babbakwal)
96	Critical	Bahawalpur	Severe river attack of Sutlej River near Village Ratteka
97	Critical	Bahawalpur	Severe river attack of Sutlej River near Village Akuka
98	Critical	Bahawalpur	Erosive action of Indus River between RD:196-197 Minchin Flood Bund (Smoka Village)
99	Critical	Multan	Restoring critical reaches of Chenab flood bund (RD 0 - 10, 90 - 91 and 100 - 140)
100	Critical	Multan	Repairing right bank of lower muzaffraabaddisty
101	Critical	Multan	Restoration / remodeling protection / defence flood bund along with its stone stud near dab kalan town
102	Critical	Multan	Restoration of Rangpur flood bund and its allied structure damaged during flood 2014
103	Critical	Multan	Restoration of downstream stone pitching of escape cum bridge RD 193-194 of haveli main line damaged during flood 2014
104	Critical	Multan	Restoration of damaged lining of haveli main line RD 13-14 / R
105	Critical	Faisalabad	Restoration of choking bund D/S Qadirabad Barrage damaged during flood 2014
106	Inescapable	Sargodha	Protection of Jhelum City from the floods of River Jhelum
107	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Raising and Strengthening Doaba Flood Bund RD:0+000 to RD:19+500
108	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Restoration of J-Head Spur RD:47+500 Shah WalaGroyne damaged during flood 2014
109	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Restoration of Pitching and Apron of Ganda Jakhar Imam Shah
110	Inescapable	Lahore	Rehabilitation of Maddudas Flood Bund
111	Inescapable	Lahore	Restoration of Deg Diversion Channel Bund
112	Inescapable	Sargodha	Restoration of Guide Wall Spur No.8 near village Shahbazpur on right bank of Chenab
113	Inescapable	Sargodha	Restoration of Eroded Bank between RD.3-4, 7-8, 11-12 and 21-22 and closing cuts between RD.23-24 of Farrukhpur Flood Bund
114	Inescapable	Sargodha	Extension of Jhang flood protection bund from RD 64+000 to 71+000 to tie up with railway line (to save Jhang city & adjoining abadies). (Jhang canal division)
115	Inescapable	Multan	Constructing Cunnette at Sher Shah Bridge of River Chenab
116	Inescapable	Multan	Constructing Cunnette in River Bela upstream of Trimmu Barrage
Inescapable work involving remodeling of existing flood protection bunds			
117	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of LBN Flood Bund from RD.0+000 to 20+531
118	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of Muzaffargarh Flood Bund RD.0-188
119	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of Khangarh Flood Bund RD.0-30 to protect Muzaffargarh City
120	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of LMB of Taunsa Barrage
121	Inescapable	Lahore	Providing protective measures against flood in DegNullah U/S Kingra Road Bridge.

No,	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
Emergent restoration works			
122	Inescapable	Lahore	Remodeling LMB of Marala Barrage.
123	Inescapable	Sargodha	Remodeling of Masson Flood Bund
124	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch from RD: 231580 – 279000
125	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Akbar & Nawabpur Flood Bund.
126	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Sher Shah Railway Flood Bund RD. 0-15000
127	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of LMB of Trimmu Barrage
128	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of reaches of Jhang flood protection bund and Thattha Mahla Bund
129	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of left marginal bund of Qadirabad barrage in critical reaches.

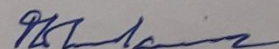
Land of ROW Owned by Punjab Irrigation Department

COORDINATES

Remodeling of Akbar Flood Bund RD 6+000 to 17+000

Sr #	Easting (ft)	Northing (ft)
Point-01	514490.88	11005541.51
Point-02	513012.80	11002292.45
Point-03	512548.93	11001312.01
Point-04	512070.62	11000242.46
Point-05	511421.30	10998811.02
Point-06	510352.30	10996978.19
Point-07	509303.43	10995203.07
Point-08	508226.95	10993460.26
Point-09	507298.02	10991806.07

Right of Way (ROW) = 150 ft



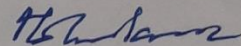
Muhammad Aslam Qureshi
Project Manager (FERRP)

COORDINATES

Remodeling of Nawabpur Flood Bund RD 4+000 to 16+000

Sr #	Easting (ft)	Northing (ft)
Point-01	520094.67	11020458.95
Point-02	519831.92	11019548.09
Point-03	518901.64	11017522.70
Point-04	517942.38	11016461.56
Point-05	515953.34	11014630.37
Point-06	515696.20	11014359.36
Point-07	515628.41	11012194.91
Point-08	514191.44	11009827.06
Point-09	513326.36	11008371.47
Point-10	513238.03	11007195.41
Point-11	513434.99	11006537.32
Point-12	513923.56	11005838.90
Point-13	514431.91	11005554.58

Right of Way (ROW) = 140 ft



Muhammad Aslam Qureshi
Project Manager (FERRP)

UTM COORDINATES OF AKBAR AND NAWABPUR FLOOD BUNDS

Akbar Flood Bund		
Sr #	Easting (ft)	Northing (ft)
Point-01	514490.88	11005541.51
Point-02	513012.80	11002292.45
Point-03	512548.93	11001312.01
Point-04	512070.62	11000242.46
Point-05	511421.30	10998811.02
Point-06	510352.30	10996978.19
Point-07	509303.43	10995203.07
Point-08	508226.95	10993460.26
Point-09	507298.02	10991806.07
Nawabpur Flood Bund		
Point-01	520094.67	11020458.95
Point-02	520076.85	11020349.75
Point-03	520050.66	11020241.83
Point-04	520036.05	11020137.39
Point-05	519999.01	11020037.38
Point-06	519962.30	11019946.57
Point-07	519925.91	11019834.47
Point-08	519895.40	11019739.65
Point-09	519854.18	11019618.96
Point-10	519831.92	11019548.09
Point-11	519778.26	11019406.56
Point-12	519742.45	11019283.09
Point-13	519701.32	11019155.55
Point-14	519669.25	11019048.45
Point-15	519620.59	11018923.77
Point-16	519541.89	11018779.84
Point-17	519491.86	11018698.21
Point-18	519453.16	11018592.98
Point-19	519372.78	11018418.71
Point-20	519335.72	11018309.12
Point-21	519293.41	11018206.49
Point-22	519210.47	11018037.85
Point-23	519152.08	11017926.91
Point-24	519100.43	11017861.39
Point-25	518966.83	11017660.55
Point-26	518901.64	11017522.70
Point-27	518766.16	11017343.93
Point-28	518674.94	11017196.93
Point-29	518576.66	11017090.26
Point-30	518495.95	11016994.90
Point-31	518096.76	11016625.34
Point-32	517942.38	11016461.56
Point-33	517515.49	11016021.74
Point-34	517235.03	11015716.46
Point-35	516581.35	11015076.98
Point-36	516333.07	11014870.38
Point-37	516250.04	11014786.68
Point-38	516166.33	11014731.17
Point-39	516087.89	11014692.70

Point-40	515953.34	11014630.37
Point-41	515875.23	11014577.81
Point-42	515827.75	11014548.52
Point-43	515767.17	11014473.80
Point-44	515696.20	11014359.36
Point-45	515675.20	11014288.38
Point-46	515677.07	11014209.47
Point-47	515674.78	11013947.17
Point-48	515652.52	11012852.28
Point-49	515652.44	11012257.50
Point-50	515628.41	11012194.91
Point-51	515141.17	11011406.90
Point-52	514673.65	11010678.74
Point-53	514191.44	11009827.06
Point-54	513712.69	11008974.93
Point-55	513493.40	11008617.84
Point-56	513326.36	11008371.47
Point-57	513264.09	11008248.64
Point-58	513248.27	11008079.08
Point-59	513244.24	11007411.71
Point-60	513238.03	11007195.41
Point-61	513239.00	11007034.71
Point-62	513252.80	11006930.69
Point-63	513266.33	11006837.95
Point-64	513316.69	11006746.06
Point-65	513372.91	11006645.85
Point-66	513434.99	11006537.32
Point-67	513517.23	11006415.15
Point-68	513590.71	11006304.05
Point-69	513748.35	11006057.61
Point-70	513786.30	11006010.55
Point-71	513824.13	11005969.13
Point-72	513856.42	11005921.94
Point-73	513899.97	11005877.83
Point-74	513923.56	11005838.90
Point-75	513960.72	11005825.66
Point-76	514001.17	11005792.76
Point-77	514058.69	11005757.43
Point-78	514107.78	11005719.09
Point-79	514176.55	11005686.84
Point-80	514222.54	11005659.71
Point-81	514279.92	11005630.02
Point-82	514342.77	11005608.91
Point-83	514405.75	11005582.17
Point-84	514431.91	11005554.58
Point-85	514480.99	11005516.23

Right of Way (ROW) of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Bunds

Remodelling OF Akbar Flood Bund	
(RD 6+000 to 17+000)	
RDs	Total
6+000 to 17+000	150 ft

ROW of Remodelling OF Nawabpur Flood Bund	
(RD 4+000 to 16+500)	
RDs	Total
4+000 to 16+500	140 ft

National Resettlement Specialist Terms of Reference

Scope of Work: The project intends to engage a full time Resettlement Specialist (consultant) to the roads and bridges component to be implemented by the Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) of the Government of Punjab (GoPb). The PID component of the project in Punjab includes multiple provincial and district roads and bridges and involve retroactive financing of the complement and ongoing emergency restoration works and financing for inescapable works to be procured. The consultant will work closely with EA/IA's team of engineering and social and environment experts to conduct due diligence reviews of subprojects in light of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). Based on the due diligence work, consultant will also assist in preparation, implementation and monitoring of resettlement plans. The focus of work will be on the involuntary resettlement and indigenous people's policy; objectives, principles and implementation procedures. The consultant will spend 80% of the time in the field (based at C&W office in Lahore) and the remainder 20% in Islamabad at PRM.

Detailed Tasks:

- (i) Review the design and make recommendations as appropriate to minimize or avoid land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts.
- (ii) Prepare IR and IP checklist of subprojects (with completed and ongoing emergency restoration works) for retroactive financing for inescapable works.
- (iii) Provide an orientation/training to EA/IA's (P&DD and PID) staff and consultants on IR and IPs policies and SPS implementation and compliance requirements. Prepare land acquisition and resettlement plans (LARPs) in accordance with the land acquisition and resettlement framework (LARF) of the project, SPS 2009 and Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894.
- (iv) Ensure all aspects for compensation and assistance for livelihood restoration and improvement are identified and included in the LARPs.
- (v) Identify land and non-land impacts, based on the RoW markers, with support from EA/IA's engineering and safeguards team and revenue staff. Complete a census of displaced persons (DPs) and inventory of losses. Conduct a social survey of the displaced population to establish the social and economic baseline and assess the social impact of the project. The survey will include, sex disaggregated data, define and identify vulnerable households.
- (vi) Conduct stakeholder analysis and ensure meaningful consultations are conducted with all DPs (men and women) and other key stakeholders including civil society organizations.
- (vii) Document consultations, issues raised and make recommendations to incorporate concerns either in engineering designs or for inclusion in the LARPs.
- (viii) Ensure compensation assessments are at full replacement costs and engage in early discussions with revenue staff to ensure current price assessments.
- (ix) Support PID in ensuring all compensation and resettlement assistance is paid to DPs before dispossession/construction startup.
- (x) Contribute towards the regular monitoring reports by providing relevant information on resettlement information.
- (xi) Given the limited time for project completion, LARPs should be implementation ready. Ensure all actions and institutional arrangements have been identified and put in to

- implement LARPs. Organize consultations between C&W and partner agencies in the province for implementing LARPs and identify support required to expedite implementation of the LARP. Include and cost these requirements in the LARP.
- (xii) Ensure LARP, monitoring reports and any corrective action plans (CAPs) are disclosed to the DPs in accordance with guidance provided in the SPS.
 - (xiii) Assist C&W in implementing the grievance redress mechanism and timely resolution of grievances or complaints, if any.
 - (xiv) Prepare an outline for internal monitoring and submit internal monitoring reports to ADB and NHA on a quarterly basis or on a case by case basis depending on construction schedules.
 - (xv) Prepare corrective action plans (CAPs) based on the monitoring reports.
 - (xvi) Maintain a complete computerized database of all documents and information.
 - (xvii) All activities will be undertaken in coordination with PID's focal point and the project directors and PMU staff.
 - (xviii) Any other tasks assigned by the project officer

Socioeconomic Profile of Project Area and Impact Assessment

Methodology

1. The survey was carried out to ascertain socio-economic condition and assessment of resettlement impacts along the Flood Bunds proposed for strengthening and rehabilitation.
2. In order to collect the representative data, survey through a structured questionnaire was conducted for interview. Three villages were selected through simple random sampling technique from head, middle and tail reaches of the Akbar and Nawabpur flood bunds, where Focus Group Discussions and consultations were conducted with the local people. The project does not have any adverse impact on local communities so it does not require detailed socio-economic study. Moreover, data has been collected from the three villages to ascertain beneficiary opinion regarding possible positive impacts from the proposed project. 70 participants (the list of male and female respondents is provided in Annexure-7&8).
3. The names of sample villages are given below in Table 1.

Table 1 Sample Villages

Sr. No.	Village Name	Location
1	Sandeela (Qadirpur)	Head
2	Dhudhiwala	Middle
3	Greywala	Tail

Data Collection

4. In order to have comprehensive and detailed information, the data was collected by exploring both primary and secondary sources.

Secondary Source

5. The available published information and documents related to the sub-project area, including Census report 1998 of Multan District and other relevant documents (PC-1, Design, Cross Sections indicating ROW, showing area and location of Flood Bund) were obtained and reviewed by the social team members to identify different parameters and yardsticks regarding scope of work to conduct field survey so as to make the study more systematic and reflective of ground situation.

Primary Source

6. The primary quantitative and qualitative data was collected through interviews and Focus Group Discussions. The questionnaires regarding Focus Group Discussions and Gender Survey were designed covering information related to demographic characteristics, existing socio-economic condition, impacts assessment, people's perceptions about the sub-project and remedial measures in case of adverse impact of the sub-project (if any). The data collection tool was also pretested theoretical in a group during orientation of the team before actual field survey and modified as per requirement of the sub-project area and cultural traditions.

Socio-Economic Aspects of the Project Area

7. Socio-economic aspects of the Project area were studied on the basis of Focus Group Discussions. At present, a brief description related to socio economic aspects is provided in following sections:

Distribution of the Respondents Regarding Location

8. Respondents belonged to the three selected villages from head, middle and tail reaches of the Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Bunds were interviewed. Detail of the selected villages is provided above in Table 2.1. People of these villages are the beneficiaries of the sub-project.

Family Composition

9. According to the results of survey, total households of the surveyed villages were 460 with population of 3,600. The average family size was 7.83. Most of the families were living in joint family system. Due to prevailed nuclear family system. The survey data indicates that 60% household in Sandeela (Qadirpur), 60% in Dhudhiwala and 70% in Greywala lived in nuclear family system. All households were local and 100% of the inhabitants were Saraiki speaking. The village wise detail of population is given in Table 2

Table 2 Population of Sample Villages

Sr. No.	Village Name	Location	Households	Total Population	Males	Females
1	Sandeela (Qadirpur)	Head	70	500	230	270
2	Dhudhiwala	Middle	90	700	336	364
3	Greywala	Tail	300	2400	1152	1248
Total			460	3600	1718	1882
Average family size 7.83						

Occupation and Source of Income

10. During the field survey, information regarding major source of income of the inhabitants was collected. According to the survey, farming was main source of income of the local population along with livestock rearing. Proposed sub-project area is adjacent to the Multan city, which is hub of economic activities. In this regard, many of the local residents were engaged in general labour.

11. Whereas, other means for livelihood includes private & government jobs, agricultural and labour of various kinds. The survey data indicates that average monthly income of the households from farm and off farm sources was more than Rs.15,000. Their major crops were wheat, sugarcane and vegetables. The majority (64%) of the inhabitants were living in Semi pacca houses.

Literacy Level

12. Education plays a pivotal role in changing social and economic condition of the individuals. The education enhances the skill and ability to learn and act to improve one's lot. Data was collected from the respondents regarding educational facilities available in the area. Most of the villages do not have adequate educational infrastructures and allied facilities

especially for the females. The project area fall near Multan city at the distance of 8-10 km where educational facilities all level are available. Regarding the surveyed villages, there was no in Sandeela (Qadirpur) & Dhudhiwala villages and only one boy primary school and one girl primary school in Greywala was available. The estimated literacy level of village Sandeela (Qadirpur) was 35%, this figure was 30% each for Dhudhiwala while literacy level in Greywala was a slight high as compared to other surveyed villages. In the surveyed villages children were also getting religious education in Dini Madrassas.

Caste System and Religion

13. In the rural areas of Pakistan, caste/baradry plays an important role to unite the people. Strength of groups depends on a number of the households in a caste. The survey data indicates that sandeela, Sial and Grewan were in majority in the Project area. The 100% of the population of these villages was Muslim.

Cropping Pattern

14. The survey investigation indicated that crops sown in the Project area during the Rabi season were wheat and fodder while the Kharif crops were sugarcane and seasonal fodder. Market facilities were available in Multan city, which is situated about 10 km from the Project area. Generally, farmers sell their products to middlemen at local level.

Source & Quality of Drinking Water

15. The quality of drinking water is directly linked to the health. The survey findings reveal that the ground water in of the sub-Project area was good. Local people installed hand pumps, and electric pumps to get water for their drinking and domestic purposes.

Community Consultations

Focus Group Discussions

16. Public consultation plays a vital role in studying the affect and impacts of the sub-project on the stakeholders. These consultations have vital role in obtaining the views and perception of the possible affected community for preparing the useful and sustainable policy to implement the sub-project. In this regard, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with the local people residing in the adjacent villages in the Sub-project area at head, middle and tail reaches of the Akbar and Nawabpur flood bunds. The discussions focused on impacts of the floods on the local communities and impacts of the proposed sub-project. A glimpse of the male consultations is provided in Annexure-6. The important general objectives of the consultation process were:

- To provide key project information to the stakeholders, and to solicit their views on the sub-project and its potential or perceived impacts;
- To identify problems and needs;
- To collaborate in problem solving;
- To develop and maintain communication links between the sub-project proponents and stakeholders;

- To ensure that views and concerns of the stakeholders are incorporated into the sub-project design and implementation with the objectives of reducing, offsetting the negative impacts and enhancing benefits of the proposed sub-project;
- To create a sense of ownership among the stakeholders regarding the sub-project; and
- To increase confidence about the proponents, reviewers and decision makers.

17. The people of the area were pleased to know about the proposed sub-project. Rehabilitation and strengthening of Akbar and Nawabpur flood bunds will be favourable for the local communities and their infrastructures. They were of the view that with the strengthening of the flood protection bund, their houses, structures, businesses and other infrastructures will become safer and they can flourish their livelihood and small business with faith and trust. According to the participants of the consultations, following positive impacts were anticipated by the implementation of the proposed sub-project:

- Control of flood flows within river boundaries;
- Minimize the damages of existing infrastructure in the river area;
- Protect to cultivable & irrigated lands and increase the productivity;
- Proposed mitigation measures will provide an additional sustainable life and enhancement in socio-economic conditions of the farmers with uplift of general public economies;
- Save and protect the lives of their livestock which is important source of livelihood;
- Moreover, it will protect to the adjacent city of Multan which is hub of economic activities and a large number of local people are attached with this city for livelihood.

18. In addition to this, execution of the proposed sub-project will generate employment opportunities in the area and will contribute in poverty reduction. Due to reduction of fear of flood and protection of their infrastructures, the local people will improve their agriculture and business resulting creation of new jobs and services for the local poorer. Moreover, it will reduce the soil erosion which will prove beneficial for the local farmers. This will go a long way to ensure security and prosperity in the area.

Gender Consultation

19. No economic growth is possible without due participation of women in the economic activities as they constitute more than half of Pakistan's population. Ever-increasing responsibilities and lesser opportunities along with narrow exposure have always been a great challenge for women of Pakistan. Women are held responsible for doing home all home chores, upbringing children and feed families. In rural areas, women work side-by-side with men. They do home chores, farming, harvesting, manage livestock and small-scale entrepreneurs to supplement the income of the families. In spite of all this, most of times their efforts and struggle are taken for granted. They are hampered by persistent gender inequities that limit their access to decent work, which they need as a vehicle for economic empowerment, social advancement and political participation.

20. Like many other persistent developmental issues in Pakistan, gender issues are also less explored along with its marginal position in the planning process, policy formulation and implementation of various development activities ranging from national, provincial to local level.

It is need of the time to reinterpret gender incorporating local value and cultural system of society to minimize disparities in terms of education, health and socio-economic development of women and other marginalized segments of society.

21. Keeping in view the important role of the female in the household as well as in the society, gender consultations were conducted to record the views of the females regarding proposed intervention. Community consultations were conducted in three villages with 40 participants. A glimpse of gender consultations is provided as Annexure-6 while the list of female participants is attached as Annexure 8. Findings of the gender consultations are presented in the following:

- The survey indicates that the women of the selected villages were participating in various activities including household activities, child caring and importantly in income generation activities like management of livestock and work in fields in the season of sowing and harvesting of crops.
- Health condition is one of the major determinants of a society's social development and quality of life. The over-all health condition of the respondents was not good in the Project area. Females from all age group (adolescent, adults, middle and old age) were under weight and suffering from malnutrition because of their poor economic condition. The health facilities provided by the government in the Project area were not sufficient as Government hospitals were afar. Therefore, females were compelled to consult private practitioner and Hakim etc. for their medical treatment. Due to low income most of the population was not able to afford private practitioner. The licensed lady health visitors were almost non-existing in the area, major reliance on traditional childbirth attendant / midwives for assisting the maternity care.
- During the consultation, the data was collected regarding the employment status of females in government and private sector. The data indicates that not a single female was working in the government and private sector. Women were associated with agriculture labour (harvesting and picking fruits) and some women were involved in making baskets for livelihood.
- Data regarding education of the females revealed that there were no constraints for females in obtaining education except the non-availability of educational institutional institutions at village level and poor transport facilities. In spite of that, the trend of schooling for females prevailed and parents treat equally to the boys and girls in getting education. Out of total, 65% of the participants were illiterate while remaining 35% had attained different levels of education from primary to graduation shown below in Fig 2.1.

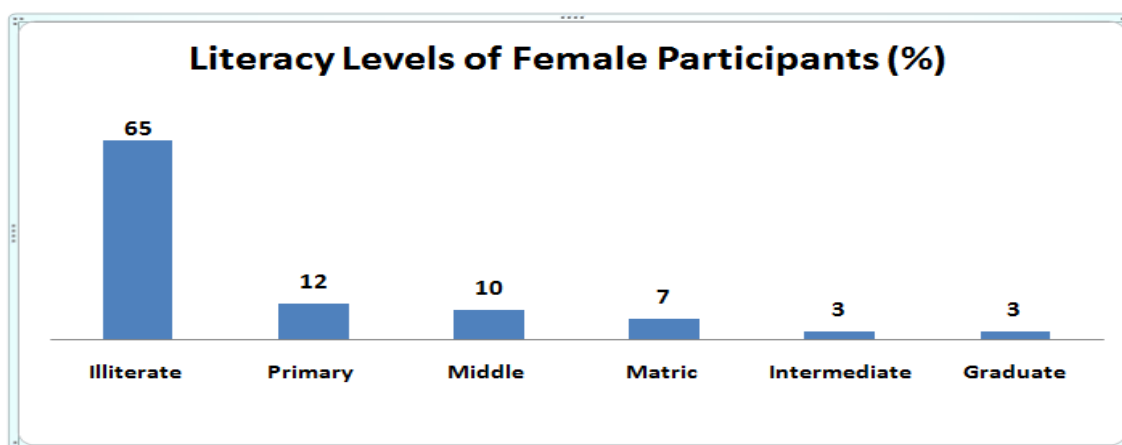


Fig 2.1 Showing literacy level of female participants

- The data revealed that 25% girls of Ghanta Ghar Nawabpur and 20% of Sandeela (Qadirpur) were attending the school. In Greywala village 40% of girls were attending the school which was higher as compared to other two villages. The better level of school attendance in Greywala is due to availability of primary school in the village, less distance of village from the Multan city and better economic condition of the community.
- NGOs play an important role to uplift the living standard of the communities living in miserable conditions by providing economic opportunities at local level. It was observed during the consultations that no NGO existed to provide social services to the community members especially to the females.
- Data revealed that women were semi-dependent on male members to take decisions regarding number of children and economic self-sufficiency, the healthy trend was prevailing in this regard and females were supported to work in different sectors.
- It was also observed that there was no gender based violence prevailed among the surveyed communities.
- The survey data depicted that the most pressing needs of women were the availability of proper health, education transport facilities. Establishment of technical training centres also expressed by the participants.
- They were explained about that their mobility and privacy will not be disturbed as the working site is away from their residences. Moreover the project proposed execution time is five months, and alternative arrangement for the local community will be provided by the Contractor.
- Response of female participants was positive about the implementation of the sub-project of strengthening the flood protection bund. Females suffered equally to their male members by the hitting of floods to their houses as well as to their source of livelihood. They were of the view that it will reduce the threats of flood and their miseries. It will provide safety to their precious structures as well. Table 2.3 shows the detail of location and participants regarding Gender consultations.

Table: 3 Gender Consultations

Sr. No.	Village	Location	No. of Participants
1	Ghanta Ghar Nawab Pur	Head	14
2	Sandeela (Qadirpur)	Head-Middle	14
3	Greywala	Tail	12

Consultation with Other Stakeholders

22. The potential stakeholders were inhabitants, Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) and other relevant departments working in the sub-project area. During the consultation, information about the sub-project was shared in detail.

23. Consultations were held with PID officials (sub divisional officer and other relevant staff) and technical staff of consultants for design parameters of Akbar & Nawabpur Flood Bund.

24. Punjab Irrigation staff explained importance of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Bunds. They explained that this will save the Multan city and other settlements against the exceptionally high flood and necessity of strengthening of these two flood bunds.

SUB-PROJECT IMPACTS

25. During the impact assessment survey, data regarding the impacts of sub-project was collected. However, the field investigations revealed that the overall negative impacts of the sub-project on the local people, on land, structure, crops, trees, business, and employment etc were nil, while on the other hand, it will save Multan city and many settlements and fertile agriculture land from the flood threat. The IR and IP check lists are attached as Annexure-5

Impacts on Land

26. All civil works will be carried out within the existing ROW. Hence, no additional private land is required in the execution of this sub-project. No resettlement issue was observed.

Impacts on Trees and Crops

27. The works will not impact any tree and no crop will be damaged as all civil work activities will be implemented within ROW.

Impact on Building and Structure

28. Not any building or any other structure will be affected by the Sub-project activities. No resettlement issue was observed.

Indigenous People

29. There are no indigenous people in the sub-project area. No notable migration of any tribe inside the area was observed for many decades. So, the subproject does not fall in the categorization of indigenous people.

Positive Impacts

30. The sub-project will help to provide protection to the valuable infrastructures, agricultural lands, thick garden and other properties from the ferocious River action. Moreover, it will save Multan city and many adjoining settlements from flood. Moreover, the local labour will be hired



during implementation of the sub-project. This will go a long way to ensure security and prosperity in the area.

Conclusions

31. The main conclusion drawn from the due diligence study is outlined below:

- No land acquisition is involved in the sub-project. Displacement of squatters/informal and formal settlers, structures of residential, religious, community and loss of income sources will not be impacted, as all the sub-project activities will be implemented within ROW of Sub-Project (belong to Irrigation Department Govt. of the Punjab). Hence, the sub-project is categorized as category “C” for which, this Due Diligence Report is prepared.
- During the implementation phase of the sub-project Consultants, and PIU officials will monitor construction work that no damages are caused along the embankments. Contractor will be directed to stick on the mitigation measures related the construction according to the ADB safeguard policy.
- On completion of rehabilitation work, reliability and efficiency of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Bunds will be increased which will control the flood damages in the area in future, thus having positive impacts on the incomes of the farming and business community of the sub-project area.

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION


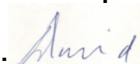
A. Country/Project No./Project Title : Construction of Remodeling of Akbar Khan and Nawabpur Flood Protection bund			
B. Involuntary Resettlement Category <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New [] Re categorization — Previous Category []			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
C. Comments			
ESU of PIU, FERRP: There is no land acquisition and physical displacement involved in the sub-project. No one will lose any assets or incomes earned. Subproject area owned by PID have 140 feet and 150 feet wide ROW that do not have any squatters or encroachers or any business or farming activities inside ROW where construction of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood protection Bund will take place. Similarly, there is no loss of trees, crops, structures/buildings and livelihoods. All land belongs to Irrigation Department and sub-project work is only remodeling and strengthening of flood protection bunds within government land owned by Irrigation Department. The subproject is therefore categorized as "C" for IR.		Project Management Consultant: 140 feet and 150 feet wide ROW owned by PID. Construction of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Protection Bund is confined within ROW. No structures or any encroachment exist in ROW.	
E. Approval			
Prepared by: PIU , Social and Environmental Unit : Signature:  Name: Rao Zakrya Farooq Date: November 2016		Reviewed/Cleared by: TA Resettlement Specialist Signature:  Name: Abdul Hameed Date: November 2016	

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		Subproject does not involve any land acquisition. The sub-project involves remodeling and strengthening of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Protection Bund. No resettlement impacts exist in 140 feet and 150 feet wide ROW owned PID.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		✓		No Land acquisition involved
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		✓		Irrigation Department is the owner of that land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		All activities will be carried out within RoW already available belong to Irrigation Department.
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		

6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		All civil works activities will be carried out within RoW and there will be no loss of business and enterprises.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		✓		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		✓		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [✓] No [] Yes				
If yes, approximately how many? Not applicable as No one with kiosks will be relocated				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [✓] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [✓] No [] Yes				

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

A. Project Data : Loan 3264 – PAK: Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP)			
/Country/Project No Construction/Remodeling of Akbar and Nawabpur Flood Protection Bund			
B. Indigenous Peoples Category: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Re-categorization — Previous Category <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
C. Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
D. Comments by Director PMU-FERRP			
ESU of PIU: There are no "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" as described in SPS 2009 in the subproject area. People do not recognize themselves as IPs. Thus the subproject is categorized "C" for IPs.		Project Management Consultant: No IPs or any tribes as described in SPS have been found in the project area. Local people do not recognize themselves to the IPs. The subproject should be categorized C for IPs.	
E. Approval			
Prepared by: PIU, Social and Environmental Unit: Signature:  Name: Rao Zikarya Farooq Date: November 2016		Reviewed/Cleared by: TA Resettlement Specialist Signature:  Name: Abdul Hameed Date: November 2016	

Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		✓		There are no "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the subproject area.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		✓		
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		✓		
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		✓		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		✓		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		✓		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		✓		
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		✓		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		✓		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Remodeling of Akbar Khan and Nawabpur Flood protection Bund	Flood protection to agricultural land and infrastructures such as houses, schools and health facilities. Etc.	None

COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS



VIEW OF GENDER CONSULTATIONS



LIST OF MALE PARTICIPANTS

1- Village Qadirpur			
Sr. No.	Name	Father's Name	Occupation
1	Malik Allah Yar	Ghulam Nabi	Agriculture
2	Muhammad Ramzan	Muhammad Shareef	Agriculture
3	Muhammad Sarfraz	Rab Nawaz	Labor
4	Ghulam Rasool	Murad	Agriculture
5	Muhammad Nadeem	Rab Nawaz	Agriculture
6	Shan	Rab Nawaz	Student
7	Muhammad Kashif	Ghulam Rasool	Business
8	Rab Nawaz	Murad	Livestock
10	Abdul Mmajeed	Muhammad Shareef	Govt Employee
11	Mujahid	Allah Ditta	Private Job
12	Ghulam Abbas	Murad	Private Job
13	Muhammad Jawaid	Allah Ditta	Labor
2- Chah Dhudhiwala			
1	Haji Munir Ahmad	Muhammad Nawaz	Agriculture
2	Muhammad Zafar	Ashiq Hussain	Private Job
3	Abdul Jabbar	Haji Munir	Tailor
4	Ramzan	Manzoor Hussain	Agriculture
5	Sabir Ali	Allah Ditta	Shopkeeper
6	Allah Bux	Muhammad Nawaz	Labor
7	Zameer Hussain	Faiz Bux	Labor
3- Greywala			
1	Muhammad Razaq	Ahmad Yar	Agriculture
2	Allah Ditta	Muhammad Yar	Agriculture
3	Shafqat	Muhammad Shafi	Business
4	Muhammad Iqbal	Faiz Bux	Labor
5	Faiz Ahmad	Ghulam Muhammad	Job
6	Zahoor Ahmad	Allah Ditta	Labor
7	Pervaiz Ahmad	Muhammad Ramzan	Driver
8	Sajid	Shabir	Govt Servant
9	Hamid	Zafar	Labor
10	Imran Shah	Syed Zakir Hussain	Driver

LIST OF FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

1- Village Ghanta Ghar Nawab Pur				
Sr. No.	Name	Age	Education	Occupation
1	Najma Bebe	45	Illiterate	House wife
2	Najma khatoon	40	Illiterate	House wife
3	Razia	45	Illiterate	House Wife
4	Beigum Noor	55	Illiterate	House Wife
5	Nousheen	20	Illiterate	House Wife
6	Nageena	25	Illiterate	House Wife
7	Azra	35	Illiterate	House Wife
8	Asia Bebe	30	Illiterate	House Wife
9	Pathano Mai	70	Illiterate	House Wife
10	Sasi Mai	60	Illiterate	House Wife
11	Shazia	35	Illiterate	House Wife
12	Zaibo Mai	45	Illiterate	House Wife
13	Irshad	27	Middle	House Wife
14	Bakhtawar	33	Illiterate	House Wife
2- VillageSandeela Qadirpur				
1	Naseem Mai	40	Illiterate	Self employed
2	Haneefa Mai	50	Illiterate	House Wife
3	Shameem	30	Illiterate	House Wife
4	Irshadbebe	25	Illiterate	House Wife
5	Kousar	30	Illiterate	House Wife
6	Pana Mai	70	Illiterate	House Wife
7	Kousar	35	Illiterate	House Wife
8	Hafeeza	40	Illiterate	House Wife
9	Sajad Mai	32	Illiterate	House Wife
10	Saima	20	Illiterate	House Wife
11	Ijazbebe	25	Illiterate	House Wife
12	Naseem Mai	27	Illiterate	House Wife
13	Khurshaid	40	Illiterate	House Wife
14	Mukhtar Mai	35	Illiterate	House Wife
3- Village Garay Wala				
1	Kousarbebe	50	Illiterate	House Wife
2	Sehrish	22	Matric	House Wife
3	Mishal	20	Middle	House Wife
4	Mehwish	23	FA	House Wife
5	Amber	35	Primary	House Wife
6	Zara	27	Middle	House Wife
7	Zanib	33	Primary	House Wife
8	Arooj	22	Matric	House Wife
9	Afia	25	Matric	House Wife
10	Sobia Mai	50	Middle	House Wife
11	Maryam Shahzadi	22	BSc	Student
12	Shahneela	29	BA	House Wife

Project Implementation Arrangements—Roles and Responsibilities

Project implementation organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
Project Steering Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee progress and provide guidance on the FERRP. Meet twice per year, with additional meetings as needed.
Planning and Development Department, Punjab, through the Project Coordination Unit (PCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit and supervise all incremental staff for PCU as well as data clearing house in P&D. Procure computer hardware, software and other equipment. Establish and staff PCU within the P&DD, headed by a Project Coordinator. The PCU will have overall responsibility for planning, coordination, monitoring, overall reporting and approval of subprojects and activities according to the selection criteria, relating to disaster risk management support; and Irrigation infrastructure, and provincial and districts roads in Punjab. Operate imprest account Processing of eligible payments related to activities of the PCU and data clearing house. Ensure that the subprojects proposals are compliant to environmental and social safeguard requirements of ADB Establish a data clearing house within the P&DD for interfacing of the GIS-based database generated at DDMA as well as PDMA and linking it with all relevant line departments with the advice to use it as a planning tool so that the DRM can be mainstreamed in the development cycle. Provide to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in a timely manner quarterly and annual reports including annual financial statements duly audited as per the Loan Agreement. Carry out monitoring and evaluation regularly and on time.
Provincial Irrigation Department, Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and supervise civil works. Payments to suppliers and contractor. Operate imprest account. Recruit and supervise construction supervision consultants Maintain all project accounts, and accurate records of both financial and physical progress with regards to all project components.

Project implementation organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide to ADB in a timely manner quarterly and annual reports including audited financial statements duly audited as per the loan agreement. • Conduct spot checks for physical verification of safeguards compliance and complete checklists for each subproject. • Carry out monitoring and evaluation regularly and on time. • Disseminate and publish procurements and contracts related information. • Recruit and supervise Consultants for development of standard operating procedures (SOP) for inspection of irrigation and floods protection infrastructure. • Procure the inspection equipment for Safety Evaluation Authority. • Get the SOPs developed for inspection of irrigation and flood protection infrastructure and ensure that they are being followed religiously. <p>Environment and Social Unit, PID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare screening and categorization checklists; • Conduct consultations and information disclosure • Coordinate with relevant local agencies, particularly revenue departments; • Prepare LARPs • Prepare and submit monitoring reports to ADB to confirm resettlement plans have been implemented; • All procedural requirements including translation and disclosure of LARPs will be implemented by the ESU supported by the consultant; • Support the EA/IA and ensure the delivery of compensation and other entitlements and maintain records; • The consultant and the EA/IAs in coordination will be responsible for maintaining a complete database of all affected persons, inventory of assets, payments and other relevant field data; • Develop a functioning grievance function with gender sensitive protocols and outreach and links to the provincial ombudsman's office; provide training to ESU staff to handle grievance and monitor progress. • Maintain an MIS related resettlement and social development. <p>TA Consultant Support</p> <p>The loan sponsored TA safeguards consultants provide support to the EAs/IAs in coordination with relevant government agencies and will assist preparation and</p>

Project implementation organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
	<p>implementation of LARPs besides assisting preparation and disclosure of monitoring reports. The respective EA/IAs and BORs and related local agencies will provide the necessary support services for facilitating expeditious preparation, implementation and monitoring of LARPs. TA consultants will work with the revenue department and the ESU to support the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consultation with affected communities and information disclosure. • support the preparation of the revenue record and paper work required for finalizing the land awards. • support displaced persons in preparing their documents to receive compensation. • participate in meetings to ensure transparency and maintain records. • assist ESU in preparation of monitoring reports to be provided to ADB for review. • support the functioning of the grievance mechanism. • establish and maintain an up to date management information system to include all relevant information on displaced persons.
Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical and financial support and oversight in accordance with loan agreement. • Provide guidance and assistance to EAs/IAs/PCUs/PIUs throughout project implementation to ensure smooth and timely implementation of the project in accordance with the Loan and Project Agreements. • Review all documents that require ADB approval. • Conduct requisite loan review missions, including mid-term review and project completion missions. • Monitor compliance with loan covenants, social and environmental safeguards and technical and financial requirements. • Ensure timely processing of withdrawal applications and release eligible funds. • Review audit reports and ensure compliance with financial audit recommendations. • Review project performance reports and provide advice and guidance to EAs/IAs/PCUs/PIUs, as required. • Update eOps and comply with ADB disclosure requirements.