



## **Social Due Diligence Report**

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Document stage: Final  
Date: 23 October 2016

### **PAK: Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project, Loan No. 3264**

#### **Social Due Diligence Report of Left Marginal Bund (LMB) of Qadirabad Headworks.**

##### **Reviewed by:**

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**Asian Development Bank**



## **GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB**

### **Loan 3264: PAK - FLOOD EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND RESILIENCE PROJECT (FERRP)**



## **DUE DILIGENCE REPORT OF LEFT MARGINAL BUND OF Qadirabad HEADWORKS**

**October 2016**

**Prepared by:**

**Project Implementation Unit,  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<b>CHAPTER 1</b>
	<b>Abbreviations</b>	
<b>I.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5-7</b>
	• Background	5-5
	• Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP)	5-5
	• Irrigation Component	5-5
	• Qadirabad Head works Left Marginal Bund (LMB)	5-5
	• Scope of Work	5-5
	• Project Design and Design Cross-section	6-8
		<b>CHAPTER 2</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>DUE DILIGENCE REVIEW</b>	<b>9-10</b>
	• Purpose of DDR	9-9
	• Methodology	9-9
	• Desk Review of Project Documents	9-9
	• Consultations with ADB, PIU and Consultant	9-9
	• Field Visits	9-9
	• Community Consultations	9-9
	• Key Findings	9-9
	• LAR Impacts and Project Categorization	9-9
	• LAR and IPs Impacts	9-9
	• Socioeconomic and Impact Assessment Survey and Community Consultations	10-10
	• Institutions and Roles and Responsibilities	10-10
	• Grievance Redress Mechanism	10-10
	• Project Selection Criterion	10-10
	• Unanticipated Impacts	10-10
		<b>CHAPTER 3</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>11-11</b>
		<b>ANNEXES</b>
	Annex 1: List of Irrigation Schemes/Subprojects	13-16
	Annex 2: Land/ROW Owned by PID	16-16
	Annex 3: National Resettlement Specialist TOR	17-18
	Annex 4: Socioeconomic Survey	19-25
	Annex 5: IR and IPs Checklists	26-29
	Annex 6 and 7: List of Participants	30-31
	Annex 8 and 9: Gender/Community Consultations	32-34
	Annex 10: View of LMB Qadirabad Bund	35-35
	Annex 11: Institutional Consultations	36-36
	Annex 12: LMB Qadirabad Coordinates and Google map	37-37
	Annex 13: Implementation Arrangements-Roles and Responsibilities	38-40
	Annex 14: Implementation Schedule	41-41

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**TABLES**

Table 1: List of Subprojects	5-6
Table 2: Design Parameters	6-6

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**FIGURES**

Fig 1: Design Cross-section	7-7
Fig 2: Location Map	8-8
Fig 3: Google Map of Project	8-8

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
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
LMB	Left Marginal Bund
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
RMB	Right Marginal Bund
RD	Reduced Distance
RS	Resettlement Specialist
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
PID	Punjab Irrigation Department
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
SEMU	Social and Environment Management Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
TA	Technical Assistance

## CHAPTER 1

### 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 bunds, Punjab Irrigation Department (Project Implementing Agency-PID) has prioritized 13 sub-projects (list given below) which will be constructed under FERRP.

**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 ThatthaMahla Bund
13	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of left marginal bund of Qadirabad barrage in critical reaches.

### C. Qadirabad Head works and Remodeling of Left Marginal Bund (LMB):

4. The Left Marginal Bund of Qadirabad is one of the 13 subprojects listed above for remodeling protection work under FERRP, which will be implemented under FERRP. Qadirabad barrage is an important hydraulic engineering works constructed on River Chenab 18 miles downstream of Khanki Headworks under Indus Basin Project (IBP). It was commissioned during the year 1967 to take water from River Jhelum released from Mangla Dam through Rasul Qadirabad (RQ) Link Canal and transfers the water to River Ravi through Qadirabad Balloki (QB) link canal because the water of River Ravi was allocated to India under Indus Water Treaty 1960. Both RQ and QB Link Canals are perennial channels and ultimately feed Lower Bari Doab Canal and Balloki Sulemanki (BS) Link Canal at Balloki Headworks for Perennial Canals of Sulemanki Headworks.

5. The Qadirabad Headwork's was constructed by the Punjab Irrigation Department and commissioned in 1967. Left Marginal Bund of Qadirabad barrage is situated on River Chenab 18 miles downstream of Khanki Head works. Administratively, the sub-project area falls in District Gujranwala. The total length of Left Marginal Bund is 30,000ft and its location map is presented at Fig 1. Project location coordinates are provided at annex [129](#).

**Fig 1: View of Qadirabad Barrage**



6. **Need for Flood Protection Work:** The Qadirabad has two marginal bunds i.e. LMB on left side of the river having a length of 64+938 feet and RMB on the right side of the river having a length of 106+300 feet. The natural slope in Punjab is such that in case of breach in RMB flood water returns back to the river course but in case of breach in the LMB water spreads in the area creating more damages and never returns to the river. Therefore the protection of LMB needs to be protected from flood water. In order to check the integrity of the LMB each year, an additional dowel bund of 8.0 ft wide with free board of 8.0 ft above

HFL 2014 on the River Side has been proposed to construct against any eventuality of breach having catastrophic consequences in case of floods in reach RD 0+000 to 30+000. Exceptionally High Flood 2014 of high magnitude 903,504 Cusec was passed which posed constant threat in the critical reach of Left Marginal Bund up to RD 30 of LMB.

#### D. Scope of Work – Project Design

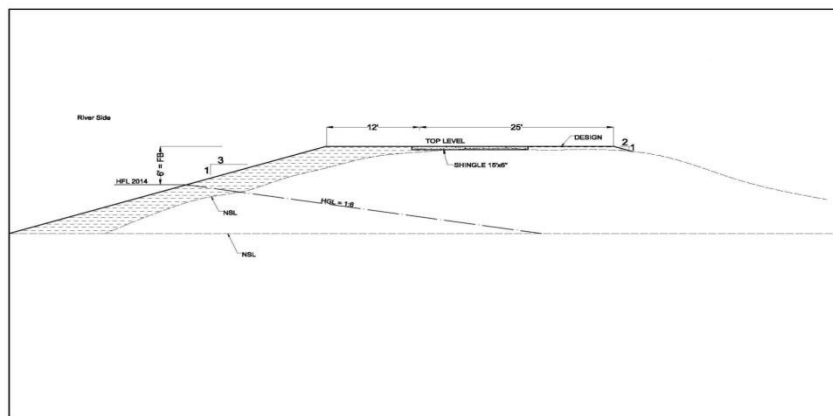
7. In order to minimize the chances of undetected cracks, burrows, rat holes / cavities and the risk of breach in Left Marginal Bund Qadirabad, (reflected in annex-10) the project will construct an additional dowel bund 8.0 ft wide & 8.0 ft free board over high flood level (HFL) of 2014 on river side along the critical reach of LMB from RD 0+000 to RD 30+000 has been proposed. The hydraulic gradient line of 1:6 emanating u/s HFL of 2014 indicates its seepage path below toe of the embankment on the country side. Even, it travels below the fish ponds bed levels as depicted on the X-sections. The dowel bund will provide additional protection to the main embankment of LMB in critical reaches in terms of reduction of seepage, slope stability & piping action etc. A 6" thick shingle layer at the top of Bund with 15.0 ft width has also been provided for strengthening of Left Marginal Bund. The design para of cross section of LMB is given at Fig 2 below. The construction schedule is reflected as Annex-14. The following design parameters for remodeling of LMB have been proposed:

**Table 2: Design Parameters**

Design/construction parameters	Measurements
Dowel width at top	8.0 ft
Free board over HFL 2014	8.0 ft
River side slope	1:3
Country side slope of LMB	1:2
Pitching of top of dowel towards LMB	2.0 ft
Pitching of slope of dowel landing on LMB	2.0 ft
Width of Main Embankment of LMB	22.0 ft
Laying 6" Shingle over top of LMB	15.0 ft

8. **Design Cross-section:** Figure 2 below presents design cross-section with parameters of civil works ending within the right of way, 188 ft (ROW) owned by PID. Hence no land acquisition or any resettlement impacts are envisaged in this subproject.

**Fig 2: Design Cross-section**



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**CHAPTER 2**

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**II. DUE DILIGENCE REPORT, PURPOSE AND FINDINGS**

9. A detailed due diligence work of the subproject has been undertaken by Resettlement Specialist (RS) of ADB's Technical Assistance (TA, Annex 3: TORs of RS) for FERRP who worked closely with Environment and Social Unit of Project Implementation Unit (PIU), and SEMU of PID in August – October 2016.

10. **The Purpose of Due Diligence** review was 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.

**A. Methodology:**

11. The due diligence work undertaken by TA's RS was guided by the following methodology:

12. **Desk Review of project documents.** The RS 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, project design cross-section and design parameters (vi) Land Acquisition Act 1894, and Google/location map of the project.

13. **Consultations with ADB, ESU, PIU and Consultants:** Discussions about social safeguard aspects of Qadirabad LMB were also held with ADB's Pakistan Resident Mission, the Mission Leader and Senior Safeguard Officer, the PIU's Environment and Social Unit and Sociologist assigned by consultants to PIU.

14. **Field Site Visits Community Consultations:** Field site visits and consultations with communities living around the bund and in project area were also conducted 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 present the baseline).

**B. Key Findings**

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

16. **LAR and IPs Impacts and Categorization of Subproject:** The subproject design and construction activities (as illustrated in section D of Chapter 1) are limited to the right of way, which is 188 feet wide and is owned by PID throughout the RDs from RD 0+000 to RD 30+000 of Qadirabad LMB project. The confirmation of ROW is given as annexed 2. The subproject does not require acquisition of private land or involve any resettlement or dislocation of communities living in the project areas. The project is not causing any physical

dislocation of any households from housing or any economic loss to their productive resources.

17. The field visit and survey of project area also 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. Based on this finding of DDR, the project has been categorized as C for IR as well as IPs policy. Annex 5 IR and IPs Checklists.

18. **Socioeconomic Survey and Community/Gender Consultations:** Detailed socioeconomic survey and consultations with male and female members of communities living in three villages on LMB namely Behroop Garh (head), Meeraj Ke Chatha, Noorpur and Rasool Nagar (tail) was carried out in August 2016 in which more than 60 community members (males and females) participated. The survey found that communities around the bund 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 6 – 9 are showing the local participants in the consultation meetings and pictures of the consultation sessions.

19. **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 Social and Environment Unit of Project Implementation Unit and Social and Environment Management Unit (SEMU of PID) which acts as Environment and Social Unit (ESU), annex-11, Project Consultants and TA Resettlement Specialist are well in place and operating according to the roles and responsibilities assigned to them as described in Project Administration Manual (PAM) and LARF of project. Annex 13 provides detailed Roles and Responsibilities of key officials of institutions set up for the project.

20. **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 at the project sites but has not been notified so far by PIU.

21. **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.

22. **Unanticipated Impacts:** The TA Resettlement Specialist and Project Management Consultant (PMC) 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.

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**CHAPTER 3****III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

23. Due Diligence work included review of project documents, meetings and discussions with PIU, SEMU/ESU and PMC, field visit, socioeconomic and impact assessment survey and consultations with local communities in the villages in LMB area. The survey concludes that flood protection work on left marginal bund of Qadirabad Head works is limited to the right of way (ROW), 188 feet wide which 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, immediately inform ADB about the impacts. 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.

## **Annexes**

## Annex – 1

## List of Irrigation Schemes

No,	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
<b>Emergent restoration works</b>			
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
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


No,	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
<b>Emergent restoration works</b>			
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
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

No,	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
<b>Emergent restoration works</b>			
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
<b>Inescapable work involving remodeling of existing flood protection bunds</b>			
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.
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 ThatthaMahla Bund

No,	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
<b>Emergent restoration works</b>			
129	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of left marginal bund of Qadirabad barrage in critical reaches.

## Annex 2

## Land of ROW Owned by Punjab Irrigation Department



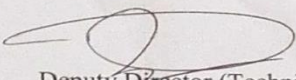
NO. DDT/PIU/FERP/2016/ 103-T /001-ADB  
Office of the Deputy Director (Technical)  
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)  
Flood Emergency Reconstruction & Resilience Project (FERP)  
Irrigation Department, Old Anarkali Lahore  
E-mail: aslampiu@gmail.com

To

The Director Technical,  
FERP, PIU, Irrigation Department,  
Lahore.


Subject:- AVAILABILITY OF RIGHT OF WAY (ROW) FOR " REMODELING OF LEFT MARGINAL BUND (LMB) OF QADIRABAD BARRAGE IN CRITICAL REACHES"

It is submitted that the undersigned checked the cross sections given in PC.I of the above mentioned sub-project and observed that design parameters of this embankment are within its ROW of 188 feet as reported by field formation of Executive Engineer, Qadirabad Division Qadirabad. It is for your kind information and necessary action please.

  
Deputy Director (Technical),  
FERP, PIU, Irrigation,  
Lahore.  
24/10/2016

No. 103-T Dated: 24.10.2016

Forwarded in original to D.D (Social & Security Guard)  
for onward submission to SMC to incorporate  
the same in DPR.

  
24/10/16

**Annex 3****National Resettlement Specialist – Punjab Irrigation Department Lahore****Terms of Reference**

**Background Information:** In response to the effects of the 2014 flood in Punjab Province and Haveli, Kotli and Poonch districts, ADB is preparing a Flood Emergency Reconstruction Project (FERP) and is assisting the Government of Pakistan to establish a disaster risk management fund. The loan-financed project will contribute to the economic and social recovery of flood-affected areas through the restoration and reconstruction of critical infrastructure to safer standards. The scope of the proposed project includes: (i) Rehabilitation and reconstruction of flood damaged roads and bridges; (ii) rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged irrigation, drainage and flood protection schemes, and upgrading of priority flood protection schemes; and (iii) strengthening disaster risk management through: (a) human and institutional capacity development and strengthening the interface with the districts (downward) and other mandated institutions (horizontal and upwards) that have a key role in flood management; and, (b) multi-hazard risk assessment data and system development. The Disaster Risk Management Fund (the Fund) will address ex ante and ex post disaster management, and enhance Pakistan's resilience to future natural hazards/disaster events.

**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

**Annex 4.****SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SUB-PROJECT AREA**

1. The survey was carried out to ascertain socio-economic condition and assessment of resettlement impacts of the project activities.

2. In order to collect the representative data, survey through a structured questionnaire was conducted for interviews. As far as sample size was concerned, entire 04 villages located nearby right side of the bund up to RD 30+000 were selected. The project does not have any adverse impact on local communities and the number of villages was already fewer so detailed socio-economic studies were conducted of entire available villages. Moreover, data has been collected to ascertain beneficiary opinion regarding possible positive impacts from the proposed project.

The names of sample surveyed villages are mentioned below in Table 1

**Table 2.1 Surveyed Villages**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Village Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
1	Behroop Garh (Head)	RD 03+000
2	Merajke Chatha	RD 14+000
3	Noor Pur (Middle)	RD 20+000
4	Rasool Nagar (Tail)	RD 30+000

**Data Collection**

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

**Secondary Source**

4. The available published information and documents related to the sub-project, including District census report 1998 of Hafiz Abad and other relevant documents (PC-1, design, cross Section indicating ROW, area Map showing location of flood bund) were obtained from the Client and Consultants offices 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 systematically and reflective of ground situation.

**Primary Source**

5. 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 to include 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 theoretically 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 Sub-Project Area**

6. Socio-economic aspects of the sub-project area were studied on the basis of Focus Group Discussions. At present, a brief description related to key social aspects is provided in the following sections:

### Distribution of the Respondents Regarding Location

7. Respondents belonged to four villages from entire reach of the Left Marginal Bund were interviewed. The names and location of the selected villages is provided above in Table 2, while the list of male respondents is provided in Annexure–VII. All respondents resided nearby villages, away from the RoW along the Left Marginal Bund of Qadirabad Barrage.

### Family Composition

8. According to the results of survey, total households of the surveyed villages were 2,245 with population of 17580. The average family size was 7.83 living in different family system depending upon their culture and economic needs. The survey identified that 80% households in BehroopGarh village, 60% in MerajkeChatha, 75% in Noorpur and 90% in Rasool Nagar lived in a joint family system. The village wise detail of population is as following in table 2

**Table 2 Detail of Population**

(Numbers)					
Sr.No.	Village Name	House holds	Total Population	Males	Females
1	BehroopGarh (Head)	200	1700	833	867
2	MerajKeChatha	500	3500	1715	1785
3	Noor Pur (Middle)	45	380	190	190
4	Rasool Nagar (Tail)	1500	12000	5760	6240
Total		2245	17580	8498	9082

9. In addition to this, a large proportion of the population was migrant, who came in this area after partition of the sub-continent. 100 percent of the inhabitants were Punjabi speaking.

### Occupation and Source of Income

10. During the field survey, it was observed that from RD 0+000 to RD 27+000 adjacent to Left Marginal Bund, residents of the nearby villages have constructed fish farms. These fish farms are situated at a distance from the ROW and will not be affected by the project activities

11. The information regarding major source of income of the inhabitants was collected. According to the survey, fish farms and fishing were main sources of income of the local population followed by the farming and livestock. Due to river and QB Link Canal, the sub-project area is suffering badly from water logging and seepage. The lands of villages BehroopGarh and Noor Pur were not available for agriculture. The farmers availed the opportunity to utilize their affected lands by converted into fish farms and were earning reasonable monthly income ranging from Rs.15000-16000. . However, the farmers of village MerajkeChatha and Rasool Nagar were involved in agriculture as their lands were not affected from water logging and seepage. Their major crops were rice and wheat with better yield per acre and annual farm income was recorded Rs.50000 per acre.

12. The survey data indicated that average monthly income from farm and off-farm sources of the households was more than Rs.29,000. The majority (96 %) of the inhabitants had constructed Pacca houses due to water logging and seepage in the area.

### **Literacy Level**

13. 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. There was one Government Boys High School and one Government Girls High School in Rasool Nagar. Private schools were also established by the local educated notables in the area, which were serving to the local communities for education. The estimated literacy level of village BehroopGarh and Noor pur was 30 percent, MerajkeChatha was of 50% while the literacy rate of Rasool Nagar was about 60 percent. The reason of major difference of literacy level amongst the surveyed villages was availability of educational institutions. Primary, Middle and High Schools of boys and girls were established in Rasool Nagar while only primary level schools existed in other surveyed villages.

### **Caste System and Religion**

14. In the rural areas of Pakistan, caste/baradry system plays an important role to unite the people and strength of groups depends on a number of the households in a caste/baradry. In rural areas political strength is also shown by the caste/baradry. It also develops sympathy and unity amongst different groups based on same caste/baradry and religion. They care each other and support to fulfill their domestic needs and requirements. The survey data indicated that Rajpoot, Chatha, Arain and Syed were in majority in the surveyed villages. The 99% of the population of these villages was Muslim.

### **Cropping Pattern**

15. The survey investigation indicated that crops sown in the MerjakeChatha and Rasool Nagar during the Rabi season were wheat and fodder while the Kharif crops were rice and seasonal fodder, while in other two villages, rice and fodder were reported. Market facilities were available at Rasool Nagar for sale and purchase. Generally, farmers sell their products to middlemen at local level.

### **Source and Quality of Drinking Water**

16. Majority of the households have installed hand pumps and electric pumps. Local people also depend on water supply schemes for drinking purpose which were installed by the government. The quality of drinking water is directly linked to the health. The survey findings revealed that the ground water in the most parts of the sub-project area was not fit for the drinking purpose due to water logging in the area except Rasool Nagar.

### **Community Consultations**

17. Community Consultation is a process to "think and work" collectively. It brings new ideas and information to the Consuter, in a dynamic and integrated way. It also educates the community towards type and objectives of the sub-project and persuades them to be rational

to participate in the sub-project activities. Moreover, due to consultation, many doubts and difficulties are overcome.

18. Community consultation plays a vital role in studying the impacts of the sub-project on the stakeholders. Consultation process has also important role in obtaining the views and perception of the people for preparing the useful and sustainable policy to implement any sub-project. In this regard, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with the local people residing in the surveyed villages adjacent to the sub-project area of the Left Marginal Bund. The discussion was focused on impacts of the floods on the local communities and impacts of the proposed sub-project. The photo log of the male Consultation is provided in Annexure-III. The objectives of the consultation process were:

- a) To provide sub-project information to the stakeholders, and to solicit their views on the sub-project;
- b) To identify problems and needs;
- c) To collaborate in problem solving;
- d) To develop and maintain communication links between the sub-project proponents and stakeholders;
- e) 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;
- f) To create a sense of ownership among the stakeholders regarding the sub-project;
- g) To increase confidence about the proponents, reviewer and decision makers.

19. The people of the sub-project area were pleased to know about the proposed sub-project. Rehabilitation and strengthening of Left Marginal Bund will be favorable 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 (50 Participants, see Annex-IV) of the consultations, following positive impacts were anticipated by the implementation of the proposed sub-project:

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

20. 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 fishing and agriculture 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**

21. 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 the society to minimize disparities in terms of education, health and socio-economic development of women and other marginalized segments of the society. The photo log of female Consultation is provided in Annexure-IV.

22. In the rural society, female plays important role in managing the household from domestic chores to work in the fields and taking care of the livestock as well. Rural-women are major contributors in four sub-sectors of the rural economy; crop production, livestock rearing, cottage industry and household & family maintenance activities, such as fetching water, fuel collection and fodder for livestock, food preparation & preservation and caring for children. Most of their work and labor does not carry weight, unrecognized and unappreciated. Keeping in view the important role of the female in the household as well as in the society, gender consultations were also conducted to record the views of the females (list of participants is provided in Annexure-VIII) regarding proposed intervention. During interviews and consultation data was also collected to ascertain female social status and gender issues. Findings of the gender consultations are presented in the following:

- a) The survey indicated 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.
- b) About 25 % of the working females were involved in fish business indirectly to help their males.
- c) During the consultation, the data was collected regarding the employment status of females in government and private sector. The data indicated that a very low number in female was reported in the government and private sector to help their male members in managing the household expenses who were serving as teacher in Government and private schools. These females were belonged to Noor Pur and MerajkeChatha villages.
- d) Data regarding education of the females revealed that there were no constraints for females in going to schools and colleges except they have to travel a lot to the nearby villages and cities for higher education. In spite of that, the trend of getting education is increasing in the area and parents treat equally to the boys and girls in getting education. The Data reveals that 10 percent girls of villages BehroopGarh and Noor pur each and 30 percent girls of village Rasool Nagar attend the school, while a significant literacy rate of 50% in females was observed in village MerajkeChatha.
- e) It was also observed that the participants were not satisfied with the available health facilities. There was no proper and equipped health centre for the females. Females

were forced to become the victims of the traditional practitioners and midwives. The health condition and available facilities are depicted in the following Table: 3

**Table: 3 Available Health Facilities**

S.No	Village	Hospital	BHU/RHU	Private Clinic/ Dispensary	Common diseases
1	BehroopGarh	-	-	-	Hepatitis, Stomach related
2	MerajkeChatha	-	-	✓	Malaria, Hepatitis, Sugar
3	Noor Pur		✓	-	Stomach related
4	Rasool Nagar	✓	-	✓	Skin and Stomach

- It was also derived from the consultations that no NGO was existed to provide social services to the community members especially to the females.
- It was also observed that there was no gender based violence prevailed among the surveyed communities.
- The collected data revealed that the most pressing needs of women were the availability of proper health, education facilities (College nearby) in the area. Establishment of technical training institution, construction of roads and construction of flood protection bund was also expressed by the participants. They were explained their mobility and privacy will not be disturbed as the working site is away from their residence. Moreover the project proposed execution time is six months, and alternative arrangement for the local community will be provided by the Contractor.

### Consultation with Other Stakeholders

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

24. Consultations were held with PID officials (Executive Engineer, Sub Divisional Officer and other relevant staff) and technical staff of consultants for design parameters of the Left Marginal Bund sub-project. The Meeting photo is shown in Annexure-VI.

25. PID staff pointed out that rehabilitation of Left Marginal Bund is very essential the flood related to provide safeguard against the exceptionally high flood. This will also reduce the human sufferings and socio-economic effects of floods and save human settlements and infrastructure and will improve socio-economic conditions of the people.

### SUB-PROJECT RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

26. During the impact assessment survey, data regarding the impacts of subproject was collected. However, the field investigations reveal that the overall adverse impacts of the subproject on the local people, land, structure, crops, trees, business, and employment etc are not envisaged, while on the other hand, it will save many settlements and fertile agriculture land from the flood threat. The IR and IP check lists are attached as Annexure-I & II.

**27. Loss of Land:** All civil works will be carried out within the RoW of Left Marginal Bund and no private land acquisition is involved in the execution of this sub-project.

**Loss of Trees:** The sub-project works will not affect any tree plantation.

**28. Impact on Building and Structure:** No building or any other structure will be affected by the sub-project activities as there is no building or structures exist on the sub-project area.

**29. Numbers of Houses to be displaced:** No house exists on the project area and there is no physical displacement involved in the sub-project.

**30. Loss of Crops:** There is no loss of crops as all project activities will be implemented within RoW.

**31. Indigenous People:** There are no indigenous people in the sub-project area. For the last many decades, there is no change of huge migration by any project/factor, so cannot categorized indigenous people in the project area.


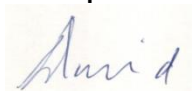
**32. Positive Impacts:** The sub-project will provide an essential support to the high rise floods. It will save many settlements and fertile agriculture land to be inundated. Moreover, it will reduce the soil erosion which will prove beneficial for the local farmers. The sub-project will provide more benefits in shape of Socio - economic prosperity of the public & safety of the Barrage to feed the Qadirabad-Balloki (QB) Link Canal for irrigation of land about 6.500 million acre. The beneficiaries of QBL Canal will be more secure, and in general, the implementation of sub-project shall bring about a remarkable progress and prosperity to the inhabitants of sub-project area.

**33. Conclusion:** The main conclusion drawn from the due diligence study is outlined below:

- a) No land acquisition and displacement of squatters/informal settlers in the form of dislocation of business structures, residential structures, religious structures, community fixtures and loss of income sources is involved 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 namely remodeling of Left Marginal Bund of Qadirabad Barrage is categorized as category "C" project for which this Due Diligence Report is prepared.
- b) On completion of rehabilitation work, reliability and efficiency of Left Marginal Bund will be increased which will control the flood damages in the area in future, thus making positive impacts on the incomes of the farming and business community of the sub-project area.

## Annex - 5

## INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION



<b>A. Country/Project No./Project Title</b>		: Remodeling of Left Marginal Bund of Qadirabad Head works.	
<b>B. Involuntary Resettlement Category</b> [✓] 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
<b>C. Comments</b>			
<b>Director PIU, FERRP:</b> There is no land acquisition and physical displacement involved in the sub-project. No APs will lose any assets or incomes earned. PID owns 188 feet wide ROW that do not have squatters or encroachers or any business or farming activities taking place inside ROW where remodeling of Left Marginal Bund Qadirabad Head works 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 / strengthening of existing Left Marginal Bund within government land owned by Irrigation Department. The subproject is therefore categorized as "C" for IR.		<b>NESPAK Sociologist:</b> 188 feet wide ROW owned by PID. Flood protection work on LMB Qadirabad is confined within ROW. No structures or any encroachment exist in ROW.	
<b>E. Approval</b>			
<b>Prepared by:</b> PIU , Social and Environmental Unit : <b>Signature:</b> 		<b>Reviewed/Cleared by:</b> TA Resettlement Specialist <b>Signature:</b> 	
<b>Name:</b> Rao Zakriya Farooq <b>Date:</b> October 24, 2016		<b>Name:</b> Abdul Hameed <b>Date:</b> October 23, 2016	

## Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
<b>Involuntary Acquisition of Land</b>				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		Subproject does not involve any land acquisition. The sub-project involves remodeling / strengthening of existing Left Marginal Bund of Qadirabad. No resettlement impacts exist in 188 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. Existing Left Marginal Bund will be remodeled.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		All the activity 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 activity will be carried out within RoW and there will be no displacement of people and removal of any structures/kiosks.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		
<b>Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas</b>				
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?		✓		
<b>Information on Displaced Persons:</b>				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

<b>A. Project Data</b> : Loan 3264 – PAK:Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP)			
<b>/Country/Project No</b> Remodeling of Left Marginal bund of Qadirabad Head works			
<b>B. Indigenous Peoples Category:</b> <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
<b>C. Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
<b>D. Comments by Director PMU-FERRP</b>			
<b>Project Team Comments:</b> There are no "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" as described in SPS 2009 existing in the subproject area. People do not recognize themselves as IPs. Thus the subproject is categorized "C" for IPs.		<b>NESPAK Sociologist:</b> 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.	
<b>E. Approval</b>			
<b>Prepared by:</b> <b>PIU, Social and Environmental Unit:</b> <b>Signature:</b> 		<b>Reviewed/Cleared by:</b> <b>TA Resettlement Specialist</b>  <b>Signature:</b> 	
<b>Name: Rao Zakriya Farooq</b> <b>Date: October 24, 2016</b>		<b>Name: Abdul Hameed</b> <b>Date:</b>	

## Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
<b>A. Indigenous Peoples Identification</b>				
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?		✓		
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		

<b>KEY CONCERNS</b> (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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>B. Identification of Potential Impacts</b>				
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?		✓		
<b>C. Identification of Special Requirements</b> <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**

<b>Project component/ activity/ output</b>	<b>Anticipated positive effect</b>	<b>Anticipated negative effect</b>
Dowel and earthworks on flood protection bund	Flood protection to infrastructures such as houses, schools and health facilities. Etc.	None

## Annex –6

## LIST OF MALE PARTICIPANTS

<b>1- Village BehroopGarh</b>			
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Father's Name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
1	Malik Farooq	-	XEN
2	Muzammal Hussain	M.Akbar	Laborer
3	M.Shafi	Faqir Muhammad	Farmer
4	Ghulam Abbas	M.Shafi	Laborer
5	M.Usman	M.Akbar	Tailor
6	Majeed-ur-Rehman	M.Ibrar	Mechanics
7	Ahmad Imam	M.Akbar	Laborer
8	Rao Zikrya	-	Deputy Director PIU
9	Shahid Habib	-	Deputy Director SEMU
10	Ali Raza	Lateef Ahmad	Farmer
<b>2- Village Noor Pur</b>			
1	Zafar Iqbal	M.Yar	Farmer/fishing
2	Munir Ahmad	Sakhi Muhammad	Farmer/fishing
3	Riaz Ahmad	Dost Muhammad	Farmer/fishing
4	M.Shahid	Dost Muhammad	Farmer/fishing
5	Zulfeqar Ali	Dost Muhammad	Farmer/fishing
6	Iftekhhar Ahmad	Allah Ditta	Farmer/fishing
7	Fakhar Hussain	M.Rafique	Farmer/fishing
8	M.Yaqoob	M.Inayat	Farmer/fishing
9	Munir Ahmad	M.Din	Farmer/fishing
10	M.Mansha	Sakhi Muhammad	Farmer/fishing
11	Rao Zikrya	-	DD Social Safeguard (PIU)
12	Shahid Habib	-	Deputy Director SEMU
<b>3- Village MerajkeChatha</b>			
1	Fiaz Ahmad	Ghulam Ahmad	Farmer
2	Zafar ul Hassan	Muhammad Anwar	Farmer
3	Qamar ul Zaman	Shahbaz	Farmer
4	Muhammad Arshad Numberdar	Khan Muhammad	Farmer
5	Muhammad Asjad	Nazar Muhammad	Farmer
6	Ali Sultan Gondal	Ghulam Muhammad	Farmer
7	Muhammad Azam	Ghulam Rasool	Farmer
8	Sanaulah	Noor Muhammad	Farmer
9	Muhammad Ashraf	Ibrahim	Farmer
10	Muhammad Sabir	Muhammad Feroz	Farmer
11	Muhammad Zaman	Khushi Muhammad	Farmer
12	Safeer ul Hassan	Khalid Javed	Advocate
13	Muhammad Ilyas		Design Engineer FERRP
14	RanaAbdurRehman		Chief Sociologist NESPAK
15	Wasim Abbas		Sr. Sociologist NESPAK
<b>4- Village Rasool Nagar</b>			
1	Malik Farooq	-	XEN
2	Rao Zikrya	-	Deputy Director PIU
3	Shahid Habib	-	Deputy Director SEMU
4	Amjad Hussain	M.Shafi	Mason
5	Shafaqat Ali	M.Sadiq	Job
6	Ehanullah	Ghulam Qadir	Irrigation Job
7	Tufail Hussain	Farzand Ali	Laborer
8	Aqib Ali	Jamil Ahmad	Laborer
9	Shafa,at Ali	Allah Rakha	Laborer
10	Akbar Ali	Karam Elahi	Irrigation Job
11	Amir Abbas	Khursheed Ahmad	Mason
12	Tariq Masih	HadayatMasih	Mason
13	Ansar Ali	Walayat Hussain	Laborer

## Annex 7

## LIST OF FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

Sr No.	Name	Age	Education	Occupation
<b>1- Village Noor Pur</b>				
1	ShahidaPerveen	60	Un-educated	House wife
2	Naseem	40	Un-educated	House wife
3	KhalidaBibi	35	Un-educated	House Wife
4	Fatima Bibi	70	Un-educated	House Wife
5	Ghulam Bano	65	Un-educated	House Wife
6	Saba	23	Primary	House wife
7	Kousar	30	Un-educated	House wife
8	Attiya	35	Un-educated	House wife
9	Lubna	30	Primary	House wife
10	Munaza	28	Primary	House wife
11	KousarBibi	42	Un-educated	House wife
12	NaziraBibi	72	Un-educated	House wife
13	Gulnaz	25	Matric	House wife
14	FazelatBibi	45	Primary	House wife
<b>2- Village MerajkeChatha</b>				
1	MunazaTanveer	45	B.A(B.ed)	Teacher
2	BashiraBibi	75	Un-educated	House Wife
3	SafiaBibi	52	Un-educated	House Wife
4	Rabia Ashraf	39	Primary	House Wife
5	Saima	42	M.A	Teacher
6	Lubna	35	Matric	House Wife
<b>3- Village BehroopGarh</b>				
1	NaziraBibi	60	Un-educated	House Wife
2	Sajida	60	Un-educated	House Wife
3	GulzarBibi	40	Un-educated	House Wife
4	NergisPerveen	50	Un-educated	House Wife
5	Shahnaz	45	Un-educated	House Wife
6	Asia	30	Un-educated	House Wife
7	Amina Bibi	65	Un-educated	House Wife
8	Rani Bibi	55	Un-educated	House Wife
9	SaleemBibi	65	Un-educated	House Wife
10	SaminaBibi	35	Un-educated	House Wife
11	SumeraBibi	32	Un-educated	House Wife
12	RaziaBibi	42	Un-educated	House Wife
13	ZohraBibi	40	Primary	House Wife
14	Anwar Bibi	40	Un-educated	House Wife

**Annex - 8**

**Gender Consultations**



**Annex - 9**

**ANNEXURE-III  
COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS**





**Annex - 10**

**A VIEW OF LMB QADIR ABAD**



Annex 11

INSTITUTIONAL CONSULTATION AT XEN OFFICE



## Annex 12

## LMB QADIRABAD UTM COORDINATES

LMB QADIRABAD UTM COORDINATES				
ID	POINT_X	POINT_Y	Easting	Northing
	Meters	Meters	Feet	Feet
1	377593.19	3575548.07	1238822.847	11730801.14
2	378516.79	3575074.41	1241853.019	11729247.13
3	380348.30	3575473.86	1247861.932	11730557.64
4	381253.02	3575540.78	1250830.169	11730777.21
5	381959.28	3575787.21	1253147.284	11731585.72
6	383409.02	3576336.10	1257903.651	11733386.54
7	384325.97	3577478.63	1260912.002	11737134.99
8	385954.73	3578324.89	1266255.701	11739911.43

## Google Map of Qadirabad Bund



### Project Implementation Arrangements–Roles and Responsibilities

Project implementation organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
Project Steering Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversee progress and provide guidance on the FERRP. Meet twice per year, with additional meetings as needed.</li> </ul>
Planning and Development Department, Punjab, through the Project Coordination Unit (PCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruit and supervise all incremental staff for PCU as well as data clearing house in P&amp;D.</li> <li>Procure computer hardware, software and other equipment.</li> <li>Establish and staff PCU within the P&amp;DD, headed by a Project Coordinator.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Operate imprest account</li> <li>Processing of eligible payments related to activities of the PCU and data clearing house.</li> <li>Ensure that the subprojects proposals are compliant to environmental and social safeguard requirements of ADB</li> <li>Establish a data clearing house within the P&amp;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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Provincial Irrigation Department, Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out monitoring and evaluation regularly and on time.</li> <li>Procure and supervise civil works.</li> <li>Payments to suppliers and contractor.</li> <li>Operate imprest account.</li> <li>Recruit and supervise construction supervision consultants</li> <li>Maintain all project accounts, and accurate records of both financial and physical progress with regards to all project components.</li> <li>Provide to ADB in a timely manner quarterly and annual reports including audited financial statements duly audited as per the loan agreement.</li> <li>Conduct spot checks for physical verification of safeguards compliance and complete checklists for each subproject.</li> <li>Carry out monitoring and evaluation regularly and on time.</li> <li>Disseminate and publish procurements and contracts related information.</li> <li>Recruit and supervise Consultants for development of standard operating procedures (SOP) for inspection of irrigation and floods protection infrastructure.</li> <li>Procure the inspection equipment for Safety Evaluation Authority.</li> <li>Get the SOPs developed for inspection of irrigation and flood</li> </ul>

Project implementation organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
	<p>protection infrastructure and ensure that they are being followed religiously.</p>
	<p><b>Environment and Social Unit, PID</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare screening and categorization checklists;</li> <li>• Conduct consultations and information disclosure</li> <li>• Coordinate with relevant local agencies, particularly revenue departments;</li> <li>• Prepare LARPs</li> <li>• Prepare and submit monitoring reports to ADB to confirm resettlement plans have been implemented;</li> <li>• All procedural requirements including translation and disclosure of LARPs will be implemented by the ESU supported by the consultant;</li> <li>• Support the EA/IA and ensure the delivery of compensation and other entitlements and maintain records;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Develop a functioning grievance function with gender sensitive protocols and outreach and links to the provincial ombudsman's office; provide training to ESU/SEMU staff to handle grievance and monitor progress.</li> <li>• Maintain an MIS related resettlement and social development.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>TA Consultant Support</b></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 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/SEMU to support the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consultation with affected communities and information disclosure.</li> <li>• support the preparation of the revenue record and paper work required for finalizing the land awards.</li> <li>• support displaced persons in preparing their documents to receive compensation.</li> <li>• participate in meetings to ensure transparency and maintain records.</li> <li>• assist ESU/SEMU in preparation of monitoring reports to be provided to ADB for review.</li> <li>• support the functioning of the grievance mechanism.</li> <li>• establish and maintain an up to date management information system to include all relevant information on displaced persons.</li> </ul>

<b>Project implementation organizations</b>	<b>Management Roles and Responsibilities</b>
Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical and financial support and oversight in accordance with loan agreement.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Review all documents that require ADB approval.</li> <li>• Conduct requisite loan review missions, including mid-term review and project completion missions.</li> <li>• Monitor compliance with loan covenants, social and environmental safeguards and technical and financial requirements.</li> <li>• Ensure timely processing of withdrawal applications and release eligible funds.</li> <li>• Review audit reports and ensure compliance with financial audit recommendations.</li> <li>• Review project performance reports and provide advice and guidance to EAs/IAs/PCUs/PIUs, as required.</li> <li>• Update eOps and comply with ADB disclosure requirements.</li> </ul>

## Implementation Schedule

NAME OF PROJECT: REMODELING OF LEFT MARGINAL BUND OF QADIRABAD BARRAGE IN CRITICAL REACHES  
(QADIRABAD BARRAGE DIVISION)

Sr. No.	Year	Amount Rs. In Million
1	2016-2017	77.752
Total		77.752

