



**Document stage: Final**  
**Date: November 10, 2016**

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

**SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT OF PROTECTION OF SARAI  
ALAMGIR ABADIES FROM THE FLOODS OF RIVER JHELM**

**Reviewed by:**

Abdul Hameed, TA Resettlement Specialist for Project Implementation Unit, Punjab Irrigation Department (PID), Government of Punjab, Lahore.

This due diligence report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

**Asian Development Bank**



## **GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB**

### **Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP)**



### **SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT OF PROTECTION OF SARAI ALAMGIR ABADIES FROM THE FLOODS OF RIVER JHELUM**

**November 2016**

**Prepared by:**

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 .....	5
I. INTRODUCTION .....	5
1.1 Background: .....	5
1.2 Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP): .....	5
1.3 Location of Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund .....	6
1.4 Necessity of Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund .....	6
1.5 Scope of Work of Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund .....	7
1.6 Availability of ROW and Impacts Minimization.....	7
CHAPTER 2 .....	8
II. DUE DILIGENCE REPORT, PURPOSE AND FINDINGS .....	8
2.1 Purpose of DDR .....	8
2.2 Methodology:.....	8
2.3 Key Findings.....	8
CHAPTER 3 .....	10
III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	10

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Subprojects of Remodeling of Flood Protection Bunds
---------	---

## LIST OF FIGURES

Fig: 1.1	Location Map of Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund
Fig: 1.2	Design of Typical Cross Section.

## ANNEXURES

Annexure-1	List of Irrigation Schemes
Annexure-2	Confirmation of ROW
Annexure-3	TORs of National Resettlement Expert
Annexure-4	Socioeconomic Survey and Impact Assessment
Annexure-5	IR/IP Checklist
Annexure-6	List of Male Participants
Annexure-7	List of Female Participants
Annexure-8	Community Consultations at Different Locations
Annexure-9	Implementation Arrangements-Roles and Responsibilities

## 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
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PID	Punjab Irrigation Department
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
TOR	Terms of Reference
TA	Technical Assistance

## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 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 resulting out from rains that devastated catchment areas caused flash floods and damages to the physical public and private infrastructure and communication facilities.

### 1.2 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) including the proposed subproject namely Protection of Sarai Alamgir Abadies from the floods of River Jhelum

**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.

### 1.3 Location of Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund

4. The location of the proposed flood bund is situated on Left Side of River Jhelum between Railway and G.T Road Bridge in Tehsil Sarai Alamgir of District Gujrat. It has been proposed to construct 1800 feet long bund to fill the gap between railway and G.T. Road Bridges. Sub-project location is shown in Fig.1:

**Fig. 1: Location of Proposed Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund**



### 1.4 Necessity of Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund

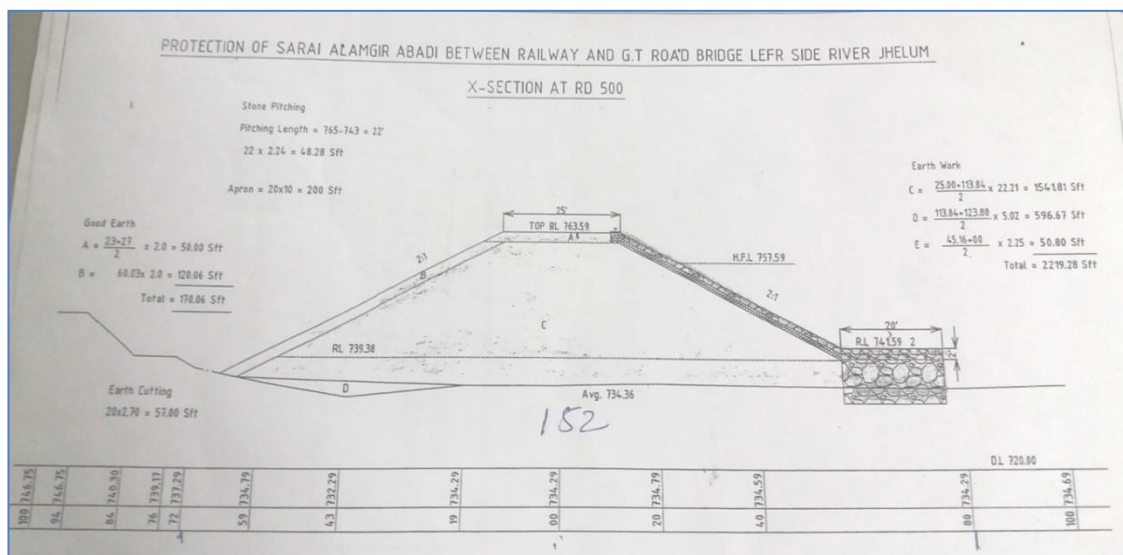
5. The Sarai Alamgir City is an important town of District Gujrat located near G.T. Road on the left bank of River Jhelum. In 1992 monsoon season, there was heavy rain falls in the catchment area which resulted in widespread flooding in River Jhelum and caused havoc in and around Sarai Alamgir City.

6. Whenever, high flood in River Jhelum crosses the limit of 250,000 Cs, the flood water of River Jhelum enters in to Abadies (residential areas) of Sarai Alamgir from the left bank between Railway and G.T Road Bridge, causing flooding of city area and adjoining abadies. During flood of 2014, about 580,000 Cs flood water passed in River Jhelum and overflowed the left bank of the river resulting flooding in purani (old) Sarai Alamgir, fruit market and adjoining abadies of the city. Local people have great concerns to save their properties as well as land from flood. To save the human lives, protect public property and Govt. Infrastructures, construction of this flood bund is very essential.

### 1.5 Scope of Work of Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund

7. In order to protect the Sarai Alamgir city and its surroundings from flooding, a new flood bund of 1800 feet has been proposed with 25 feet top width along with 1:2 ft slope on country side and 1:3 ft slope on river side. Stone pitching along with laying crush on slope with an apron has been proposed for the strengthening of bund and to sustain the pitching. The subproject execution time is estimated six months. The typical X-Section of the proposed flood protection bund is shown as Fig 2 below:

**Fig 2: Design Cross-section**



### 1.6 Availability of ROW and Impacts Minimization

8. All possible steps have been taken in designing the flood bund in a way that it does not involve any land acquisition or resettlement impacts. The design engineer accompanied the social team and the subproject civil works have been designed in the RoW to avoid social and resettlement impacts. The construction works is limited to 200 feet wide ROW owned by PID without any land acquisition or any resettlement issues (Annex 2: Ownership of ROW by PID).

## II. DUE DILIGENCE REPORT, PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

### 2.1 Purpose of DDR

9. A detailed due diligence work of Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund has been undertaken jointly by Resettlement Specialist (RS) of ADB's Technical Assistance (TA) for FERRP and PIU/ESU and project management consultant. The RS of ADB's Technical Assistance (Annex 3: TORs of RS) for FERRP who worked closely with Environment and Social Unit of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in August – October 2016 to complete the due diligence work. The purpose of DDR was to (i) review to 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.

### 2.2 Methodology:

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

11. **Desk Review of project documents.** The review of project documents included 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, subproject design, PC-1 cross-section and design parameters (vi) Land Acquisition Act 1894, and Google/location map of the project.

12. **Consultations with ADB, PID field staff and Consultants:** Discussions about social safeguard aspects of Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund were also held with ADB's Pakistan Resident Mission, the Mission Leader and Senior Safeguard Officer, the PID field staff and Social Safeguard Specialist of Project Management Consultant.

12. **Field Site Visits and Community Consultations:** Field site visits and consultations with communities living around the bund and in the surrounding of subproject area were also consulted and their view points about the subproject were recorded. A socioeconomic survey and impacts assessment of the project area was also conducted to record socioeconomic baseline of communities around the subproject area. (Annex 4 presents the socioeconomic baseline).

### 2.3 Key Findings

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

14. **LAR and IPs Impacts and Categorization of Subproject:** The subproject design and construction activities (as illustrated in section 1.5 of Chapter 1) are limited to the right of way, which is 200 feet wide and is owned by PID throughout the entire length of flood bund. The confirmation of ROW is given as annexure 2. The subproject does not require acquisition of private land or involve any resettlement or dislocation of communities living in the surroundings of subproject area. The subproject is not causing any physical dislocation of any households from housing or any economic loss to their productive resources.

15. The field visit and survey of subproject area also did not find presence of any indigenous peoples 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.

16. **Socioeconomic Survey and Community/Gender Consultations:** Detailed socioeconomic survey and consultations with male and female members living in Shamsi colony (Old Sarai Alamgir - the only residential area) in the surrounding of Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund was carried out in August –October 2016 in which more than 30 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 – 7 are showing the local participants in the consultation meetings and pictures of the consultation sessions.

17. **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 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 8 provides detailed Roles and Responsibilities of key officials of institutions set up for the project.

18. **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.

19. **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.

20. **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 subproject. If any such impacts are found, these will be addressed in accordance with LARF of project and SPS 2009.

### III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

21. 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 community in the surrounding Shamshi colony in Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund area. The survey concludes that flood protection work on Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund is limited to the right of way (ROW), 200 feet wide which is owned by PID. The ROW is completely free from any private, commercial, community or residential 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 subproject area. The local people are Muslim and they do not recognize themselves as IPs. The subproject 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 subproject 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, PIU will 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
<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
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)

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

No,	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
<b>Emergent restoration works</b>			
92	Critical	Lahore	Repairing flood damages on flood embankment along aiknullah RD 0+500 - 12+500
93	Critical	Lahore	Repairing flood damages along Iuriki drain
94	Critical	Lahore	Closing breaches left bund of Nullah Deg from Chahore bridge to Jestyala.
95	Critical	Lahore	Construction of cunnette and ganda band in River Ravi to save Shahdara Distributory 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 Wala Groyne 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
129	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of left marginal bund of Qadirabad barrage in critical reaches.

Land of ROW Owned by Punjab Irrigation Department

**FLOOD EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND RESILIENCE PROJECT (FERRP)**  
**PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS (PMC)**

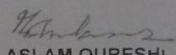
Address: 787-Johar Avenue, New Campus, Lahore; Phone # 0092-42-35457289, 35973830, Email: ferrplhr@gmail.com

Ref. #. FERRP/LHR/11/1114

Dated November 16 2016

RIGHT WAY OF LEFT MARGINAL BUND OF  
SARAI ALAMGIR FLOOD PROTECTION BUND

Certified that the proposed Flood Protection Bund to save adjoining abadies of Sarai Alamgir city will be constructed on the existing approved right of way of 200 ft.

  
**M. ASLAM QURESHI**  
Project Manager / CRE  
(FERRP)

*A Joint Venture of NDC-NESPAK With Sub-consultants BARQAAB-EGC-DMC*

## 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.

#### 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 Survey and Impact Assessment**

1. The project survey was carried out to ascertain socio-economic conditions of the Project area and assessment of resettlement impacts in surroundings the proposed flood bund.

2. The Project area exists between the two towns Jhelum and Sarai Alamgir. Shamsi Colony (Old Sarai Alamgir) was the only residential area situated near the flood bund and considered to be affected by the project activities. Shamsi colony always remained under the impact of the past floods. Therefore, the socio-economic survey was conducted of the Shamsi colony to ascertain the possible resettlement impacts.

### **2.2 Data Collection**

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

#### **2.2.1 Secondary Source**

4. The available published information and documents related to the Project, including District census report 1998 and other relevant documents (PC-1, Engineer's Estimate, cross section indicating RoW, area map showing location of flood bund) were obtained from the Technical section of PIU and consultant's office 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.

#### **2.2.2 Primary Source**

5. The primary quantitative and qualitative data was collected through interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The questionnaire were designed regarding FGD and Gender Survey to include information related to demographic characteristics, existing socio-economic condition, impact 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.

### **2.3 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 Discussion. At present, a brief description related to prominent social aspects is provided in the following sections:

#### **2.3.1 Distribution of the Respondents Regarding Location**

7. Respondents belonged to the Shamsi Colony, which is situated near the proposed flood bund and always effect from the flood badly due to deteriorated condition of flood bund. The list of respondents is provided in Annexure-II. All respondents of Shamsi Colony are away from the RoW along the proposed Bund.

#### **2.3.2 Population**

8. According to the results of survey, total households of the surveyed colony were 1000 with the population of 7000. The average family size was 7 persons and living in different family systems depending upon their culture and economic needs. It was observed

that in the colony, majority of the families (60%) were living in nuclear family system and (40 %) lived in joint family system.

9. In addition, 90% of the population was local and a majority of the inhabitants 95% were Punjabi speaking as well as 100% population was Muslim. The population of the Shamshi colony is given in table 1.

**Table 1: Details of Population**

Sr.No.	Name	House holds	Total Population	(Numbers)	
				Males	Females
1	Shamsi Colony (Old Sarai Alamgir)	1000	7000	3430	3570

### **2.3.3 Occupation and Source of Income**

10. The information regarding major source of income of the inhabitants was collected. According to the survey, labour (in local cities and abroad) was main sources of income of the local population. 60% of the households were engaged with labor work in and out of the country. Rest of the population was associated with the private service (15%), agricultural (10%), Government service (10%) and own business (5%) to earn their livelihood.

11. The survey data indicates that average monthly income from farm and off-farm sources of the households was about Rs.27, 500/-. In addition to this, due to good earnings and better socio-economic condition, 100% of the inhabitants were living in well-constructed pacca houses.

### **2.3.4 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.

13. Shamshi Colony (Old Sarai Alamgir) is situated between the two cities (Sarai Alamgir & Jhelum) where educational facilities are available at less than one kilometre distance. During the survey, it was observed that the educational facilities up to primary and middle level for both boys and girls are available in the Shamshi Colony fall in the surrounding of subproject area.

14. In spite of all educational facilities in the surrounding area, the literacy level of the colony was about 22%. The female literacy rate was found 17%. The data indicates that there was a low literacy level among the population in spite of educational facilities is available at very short distance. The main reason behind the low literacy rate was that the majority of the head of households were serving abroad and due to lack of guidance and check, the children take least interest to go to schools and they also prefer to go abroad.

### **2.3.5 Caste System and Religion**

15. In the rural areas of Pakistan, caste plays an important role to unite the people. Strength of groups depends on a number of the households in a caste but in the big cities, caste system is not strong as in the rural areas. The survey data regarding caste system indicates that Kumhar (30%), Rajpoot (25%) and Taili (20%) were lived in the colony. The 100 % of the population of surveyed colony was Muslim.

### **2.3.6 Cropping Pattern**

16. The survey investigation indicated that crops sown in the Project area during the Rabi season were wheat and fodder while the Kharif crops were vegetables and seasonal fodder. Generally, farmers sell their products to middlemen at local level.

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

17. The quality of drinking water is directly linked to the health. The survey findings reveal that the ground water in the Project area was brackish and not fit for the drinking purpose. Facility of the water supply was available in the surveyed community and water is supplied through water supply scheme (Govt) and the households used tapped water.

## **2.4 Community Consultations**

18. Community Consultation is a process to “think and work” collectively. It brings new ideas and information to the Consuler, in a dynamic and integrated way. It also educates the community towards type and objective 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.

19. Public consultation plays a vital role in studying the affect and impacts of the sub-project on the stakeholders. This consultation process has also vital role in obtaining the views and perception of the possible affected community for preparing the useful and sustainable policy to implement any sub-project. In this regard, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the 16 male participant in the Project area at Shamsi colony, photographs are provided in Annexure-I, while the list of participants is provided in Annexure-II. The discussion focused on impacts of the floods on the local communities and impacts of the proposed Project. The main purpose of the consultation process was:

- a) To provide key project information to the stakeholders, and to solicit their views on the sub-project and its potential or perceived impacts;
- 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; and
- g) To increase confidence about the proponents, reviewers and decision makers.

20. The people of the sub-project area were pleased to know about the proposed sub-project, because they were demanding the construction of the flood bund for a long time. They were of the view that with the construction 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 (Annex-II) 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;

21. 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 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.

22. The major concern of the community was that proper sewerage system should be designed and constructed to drain out the drainage water of Old Sarai Alamgir Abadies and the city through the proposed flood bund.

#### **2.4.1 Gender Consultation**

23. 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.

24. 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 labour 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 consultation was also conducted to record the views of the females regarding proposed intervention. During interviews of the 15 respondents/groups, data was also collected to ascertain female social status and gender issues. The list of participants is provided in Annexure-III and findings of the gender consultation are presented in the following:

- a) The survey indicates that the women of the selected settlement were participating in various activities including household activities, child caring and importantly in income generation activities like working as maidservant in cities, work in fields in the season of sowing and harvesting of crops. Their role in management to increase the income of their families. It is suggested that Government should launch a program through NGOs to motivate the females of the sub-project area to adopt jobs to alleviate poverty.
- b) Data regarding education of the females revealed that in presence of adequate educational facilities nearby the community of sub-project area, there was no healthy trend for schooling of the children. Primary and middle schools for boys and girls were available in the local community. On the other hand high school and college were available on the distance of less than one kilometre. Data reveals that only 17% of the girls were literate in the Shamshi Colony.
- c) It was observed that the health facilities were available at a very short distance in two cities (Sarai Alamgir and Jhelum) while there were no proper health facility was available by the government in the community. People were used to go to private practitioner in case of any emergency or to the adjacent cities. Participants were not satisfied to a great extent with the available health facilities. The health condition and available facilities are depicted in the following table 2:

**Table: 2 Available Health Facilities**

S.No	Name	Hospital	BHU/RHU	Private Dispensary	Clinic/	Common diseases
1	Shamsi Colony	-	-	√		Hepatitis, fever, skin & eye problems

- a) It was also derived from the consultations that no NGO was existed to provide social services to the community members especially to the females.
- b) It was also observed that there was no gender based violence prevailed among the surveyed community.
- c) The collected data revealed that the most pressing need of women was the construction of the protection bund because the flood water enters in the settlement every year and causes human displacement. In addition to this, women were of the view that proper health facilities and a vocational centre should be provided in the local community for the females. Moreover, the females were explained that their mobility and privacy will not be disturbed as the working site is away from their residences.

#### **2.4.2 Consultation with Other Stakeholders**

- a) The potential stakeholders were inhabitants, Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) field staff. During the consultation, maximum information about the Project was shared.
- b) A useful consultation was held with PID officials (Executive Engineer, Sub Divisional Officer and Sub-engineer) other relevant staff and technical staff of consultant. They provided comprehensive information about the necessity of the construction of the flood bund, while the Sub-Engineer accompanied in the field and guided the team.
- c) PID staff pointed out that construction of the proposed Bund is very essential in 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.

### **3. PROJECT IMPACTS**

25. During the impact assessment survey, data regarding the impacts of subproject was collected carefully. Efforts were made to minimize the resettlement issues of the local community. The design team comprising Engineers and Sociologists participated in the design resulting, all civil works will be carried out within the RoW. 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 are Nil. No resettlement issue was observed rather it will save many settlements including nearest Shamshi colony and fertile agriculture land from the flood threat.

#### **3.1 Loss of Land**

26. All civil works will be carried out within the RoW of Flood Bund and no private land acquisition is involved in the execution of this sub-project.

#### **3.2 Loss of Trees**

27. The sub-project works will not affect any tree plantation.

### **3.3 Impact on Building and Structure**

28. No loss of structures/buildings will occur due to the implementation of the subproject. No houses exist on the project sites and the area is not inhabited, therefore there is no resettlement issues related with housing.

### **3.4 Loss of livelihoods**

29. There is no loss of livelihoods

### **3.5 Indigenous People**

30. 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.

### **3.6 Cut-of-Date**

31. Field survey was carried out with the local community. The survey completed on August 11, 2016 and the same date was announced as the cut-of-date.

### **3.7 Positive Impacts**



32. This sub-project will provide flood protection to the inhabitants of the area that is affected due to the rise of water level in the river. It will also protect Sarai Alamgir city, property and infrastructures from the havoc of flood in River Jhelum during high flood. Both skilled & unskilled labour will be involved from the local communities. This project will go a long way to ensure security and prosperity in the area.

### **3.8 Conclusion**

33. 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 Protection of Sarai Alamgir Abadies from the floods of River Jhelum is categorized as category "C" project for which this Due Diligence Report is prepared.
- b) On completion of rehabilitation work, reliability and efficiency of Flood Bund will be increased which will control the flood damages in the area in future, thus making positive impacts on the incomes of the agricultural and business community of the sub-project area.

## IR and IPs Categorization Forms and Impacts Screening Checklists

<b>A. Country/Project No./Project Title</b> : PAK-Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project. Protection of Sarai Alamgir Abadies from floods of River Jhelum			
<b>B. Involuntary Resettlement Category</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> 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>Deputy Director Social Safeguard, PIU, FERRP:</b> There is no land acquisition and physical displacement involved in the sub-project. No one will lose assets or income earned. PID owns 200 feet wide ROW which is free from squatters or encroachers or any business or agricultural activities inside ROW where Sarai Alamgir Flood Bund works will be implemented. Similarly, there is no loss of trees, crops, structures/ buildings and livelihoods. All land belongs to Irrigation Department. The subproject is therefore categorized as "C" for IR.		<b>NESPAK Sociologist:</b> 200 feet wide ROW owned by PID. Flood bund on Jhelum River for protection abadies of Sarai Alamgir 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> November 8, 2016		<b>Name:</b> Abdul Hameed <b>Date:</b> November 10, 2016	



## Involuntary Resettlement Screening 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 works involve flood bund construction within existing ROW of 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 the ROW and there are no land acquisition or resettlement impacts.
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 <b>/Country/Project No</b> : Protection of Sarai Alamgir Abadies from flood s of River Jhelum.			
<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 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: November 8, 2016</b>		<b>Name: Abdul Hameed</b> <b>Date: November 10, 2016</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

## List of Male Participants

Shamsi Colony			
Sr. No.	Name	Father's Name	Occupation
1	Habib Hussain	Ghulam Muhammad	Retired Govt Servant
2	Muhammad Shamshad	M. Siddique	Shopkeeper
3	Muhammad Siddique	Babu khan	Shopkeeper
4	Nasir Ali	Raju	Laborer
5	Muhammad Rafique	Karam Elahi	Laborer
6	Taimoor Iqbal	M.Iqbal	Laborer
7	Muhammad Nazir	Muhammad Din	Laborer
8	Peeran Ditta	Ghulam Muhammad	Laborer
9	Muhammad Rafique	Muhammad Munshi	Laborer
10	Kalan Haider	Muhammad Naeem	Laborer
11	Liaqat Ali	Sardar Muhammad	Laborer (Abroad)
12	Muhammad Tufail	Sardar Muhammad	Laborer
13	Akhlaq Muhammad	Muhammad Ashiq	Laborer
14	Muhammad Anwar	Babu Khan	Laborer
15	Muhammad Rizwan	-	Sub-Engineer Irrigation
16	Muhammad Ilyas	-	Gauge reader

**List of Female Participants**

<b>Shamsi Colony</b>			
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
1	Asia	27	House Wife
2	Shazia Bibi	26	House Wife
3	Gurya	35	House Wife
4	Razia	19	Family member
5	Nadia	25	House Wife
6	Maria	18	student
7	Shamim Bibi	35	House Wife
8	Sardaran Bibi	45	House Wife
9	Nasreen	43	House Wife
10	Balqees	40	House Wife
11	Shahzadi	17	student
12	Qainat	22	Family member
13	Bushra	40	House Wife
14	Shabnam	25	House Wife
15	Lado	29	House Wife

Community Consultations



## 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 protection infrastructure and ensure that they are being</li> </ul>

Project implementation organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
	followed religiously.
	<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 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 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 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>
Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical and financial support and oversight in accordance with loan agreement.</li> </ul>



Project implementation organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>