

# **Social Due Diligence Report**

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

### **Social Due Diligence Report of Remodeling of Left Marginal Bund of Taunsa Barrage from RD 1+500 to RD 80+000**

#### **Reviewed by:**

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**Asian Development Bank**

## **GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB**



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



### **Social Due Diligence Report of Remodelling of Left Marginal Bund of Taunsa Barrage from RD 1+500 to 80+000**

**13 February 2017**

**Prepared by:**

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

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DDR	Due Diligence Report
FERRP	Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project
HFL	High Flood Level
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
LMB	Left Marginal Bund
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
PID	Punjab Irrigation Department
PMC	Project Management Consultant
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background:**

1. Millions of people have been affected, besides a large number of infrastructure 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 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 damaged community physical infrastructure as well as brought destruction to private housing and agriculture.

2. 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):**

3. Keenly interested in safeguarding people of Punjab and protecting their properties, Government of Punjab (GoPb) has been implementing flood emergency reconstruction and resilience project (FERRP) financed by Asian Development Bank ADB). The FERRP will provide support for the restoration of resilient flood protection infrastructure, strengthening of government capacity to manage disasters and climate variability and consequently contributing to the economic and social recovery of flood affected areas in the Province. The objectives of the Project are (i) reduce the human sufferings and socio-economic effects of floods in Punjab, (ii) improve social, economic, and ecological benefits of floods and (iii) foster safer human settlements near flood plains.

4. **Irrigation Component:** Irrigation component of FERRP focuses on reconstruction and upgrading of damaged irrigation, drainage and flood protection schemes. These schemes include upgrading of priority flood protection schemes to multi-hazard resilience standards in the flood affected districts of Punjab.

5. List of irrigation and flood management schemes (as per Annexure 1) consists of 79 subprojects of emergent rehabilitation works including, 25 subprojects under critical rehabilitation/reconstruction works and another 25 subprojects of inescapable works involving remodeling of flood protection bunds.. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) has prioritized 13 sub-projects (list given in Table 1 below) to be constructed under FERRP.

6. Remodeling of Left Marginal Bund (LMB) RD 1+500 to 80+000 Taunsa Barrage is one of the sub-project, which is being executed under FERRP.

**Table 1: Subprojects of Remodeling of Flood Protection Bunds.**

No.	Category	Zone	Scheme
1	Inescapable	Sargodha	Protection of Jhelum City from the floods of River Jhelum
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	Sargodha	Protection of Sarai Alamgeer Abadi from the floods of River Jhelum.
6	Inescapable	Lahore	Remodeling LMB of Marala Barrage.
7	Inescapable	Sargodha	Remodeling of Masson Flood Bund
8	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch from RD: 231580 – 279000
9	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Akbar & Nawabpur Flood Bund.
10	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Sher Shah Railway Flood Bund RD. 0-15000
11	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of LMB of Trimmu Barrage
12	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of Jhang flood protection bund and Thattha Mahla Bund
13	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of left marginal bund of Qadirabad barrage in critical reaches.

### **C. Location and Necessity of Remodeling Left Marginal Bund (LMB) of Taunsa Barrage Project**

7. The Left Marginal Bund (LMB) was constructed along with Taunsa barrage in 1958 to contain the pond water. The LMB was constructed with local earth i.e. silty sand with good pacca soil cover which established with vegetation over the years. The top width of LMB is 25 feet with 3:1 side slope on the river side and 2:1 side slope on country side throughout the length. In 2008, the reach from RD 0+000 to 32+000 was stone pitched with 1.00 ft filter over laid by 1.5 ft stone after cutting down the river side slope to 2:1 from 3:1 original slope. Figure 1 below presents the location and view of LMB:

**Fig 1: Location and View of LMB Taunsa Barrage**



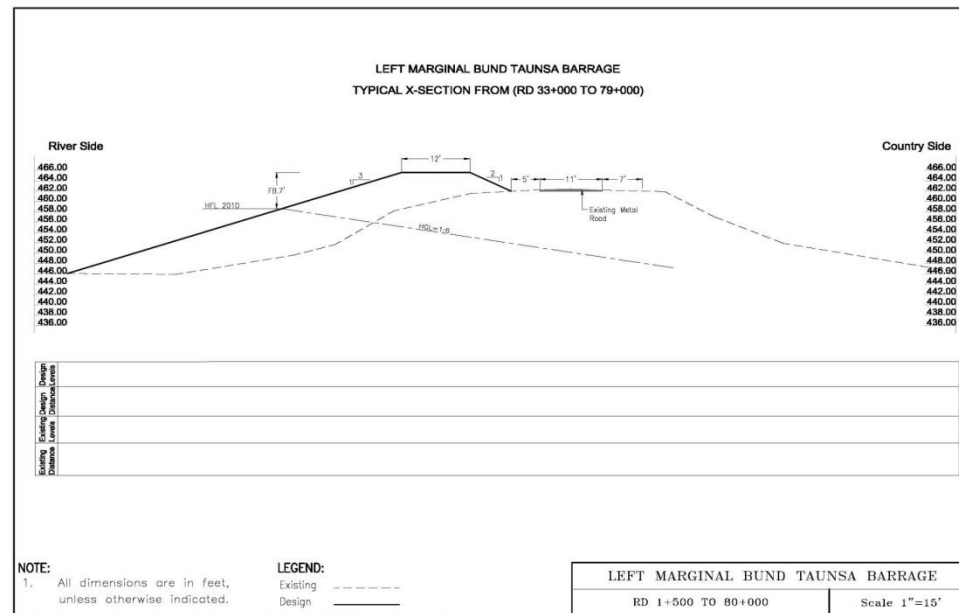
8. The salient features of the LMB are given below;

- Total length RD 134+700
- Stone pitched length RD 0+000-32+000
- Un-pitched length RD 32+000-134+700
- Design Capacity 1.0 Million Cusecs

- Free Board 6.0 feet above HFL

9. The LMB of Taunsa Barrage was breached between RD 32-33 on August 02, 2010 when discharge in River Indus was approaching 10.85 Lac cusecs. The breach speedily developed to 8000 ft and estimated 1.25 Lac cusecs discharge passed through the breach, which after breaching bank of T.P Link Canal and Muzaffargarh Canal flooded a vast area in District Muzaffargarh. Keeping in view the situation of the site, the remodeling of Left Marginal Bund of Taunsa Barrage was proposed to protect the area. A view of the LMB of Taunsa Barrage is provided in figure 2 below:

**Fig 2: Typical X – Section of LMB of Taunsa Barrage**



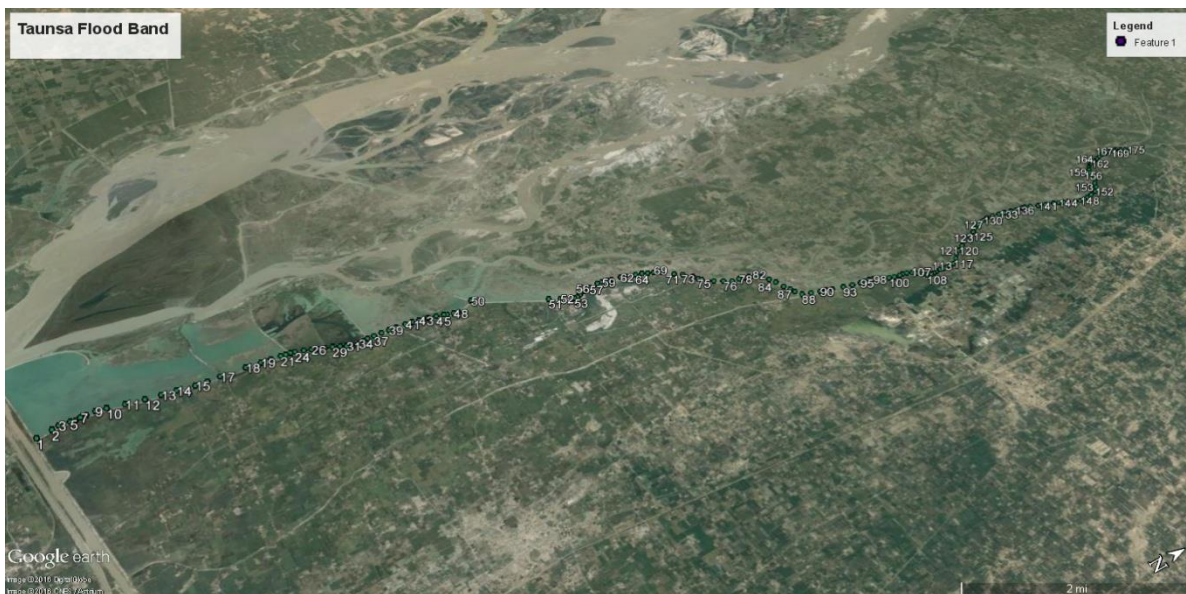
#### **D. Project Design and Scope of Work**

10. The Secretary Irrigation Department Govt. of the Punjab along with departmental officials conducted site visits of the site on 06-06-2015 and 20-06-2015 to analyze the actual situation. Subsequently teams of Project Management Consultants consisting of sociologists and engineers and TA Consultant also carried out field visits to review the subproject. In accordance with engineering and technical assessments made through field visits findings, the scope of work of remodeling of LMB finalized by PID is determined as under;

- Entire Left Marginal Bund is proposed to be raised and have free board of 7.0 ft as recommended by Consultant and Federal Flood Commission.
- Sheet Piles to cater the seepage have been proposed in the river side at reach RD 32+000 & RD 40+000 for 1000 ft each and would be 5 ft below NSL of country side.
- The reach RD 32+000 and RD 40+000 is a breach site of floods 2010 and is very critical.
- A shingle road 15.0 ft wide has been proposed on top of bund in RD 1+500-44+000 and 54+000-77+000 to facilitate inspection of bund during flood. The design of X-section of LMB of Taunsa Barrage is given in figure 2 above and subproject map in fig 3 below. Subproject coordinates are shown in Fig 4.



**Fig 3: Google map of LMB of Tuansa Barrage Subproject**




**Fig 4: Project Coordinates**

**COORDINATES**  
Remodeling of LMB of Taunsa Barrage RD 1+500 to RD 80+000

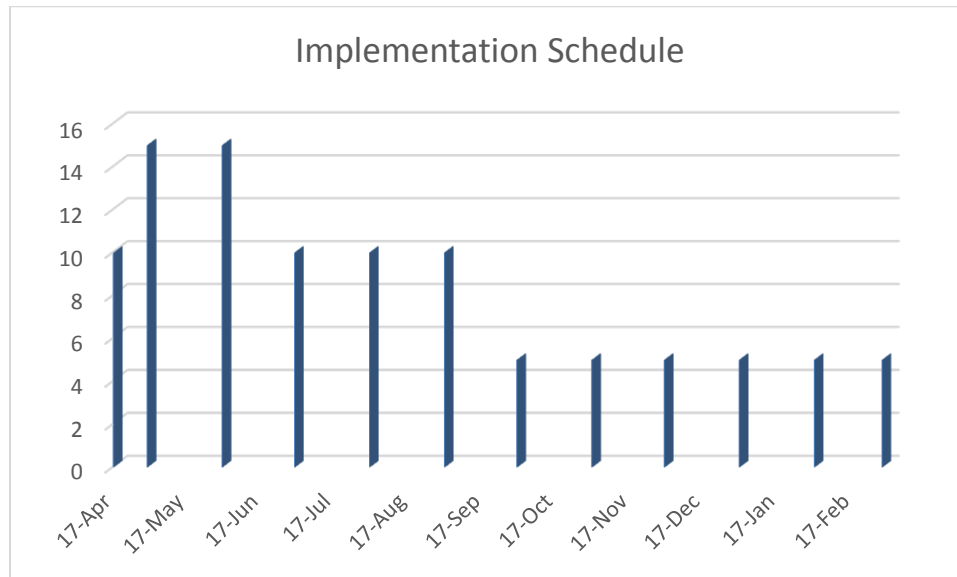
Sr #	Easting (ft)	Northing (ft)
Point-01	341833.63	11101219.50
Point-02	341758.16	11104813.32
Point-03	342281.80	11106689.51
Point-04	343450.22	11114758.99
Point-05	343818.06	11115591.81
Point-06	344687.83	11117336.83
Point-07	344862.87	11119898.87
Point-08	345730.47	11123644.56
Point-09	345336.57	11125044.69
Point-10	347866.65	11128878.45
Point-11	348678.36	11130165.02
Point-12	348484.02	11131020.75
Point-13	349791.83	11135877.85
Point-14	352551.20	11138417.65
Point-15	353591.87	11140533.56
Point-16	356207.30	11141455.95
Point-17	357656.84	11145966.34
Point-18	359254.01	11148906.81
Point-19	359410.12	11151096.56
Point-20	357514.94	11156115.76
Point-21	359748.66	11163081.69
Point-22	359659.63	11164802.84
Point-23	357279.95	11168204.60
Point-24	357212.18	11169323.79
Point-25	357778.29	11170974.39

Right of Way (ROW) = 149 ft & 175.50 ft

  
 Project Manager  
 Project Management Consultants  
 (PMC), Lahore.

**Fig 5: Project Implementation Schedule**

Sr.No	Year	Amount in Million
1	April-2017 to March 2018	441.944
<b>Total</b>		<b>441.944</b>



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

11. Detailed due diligence of the subproject on design and scope of work was undertaken by Project Management Consultant (PMC). Resettlement Specialist (RS) of ADB's Technical Assistance for FERRP, Environment & Social Unit (ESU) of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Chief Sociologist of PMC as a team during November and December 2016. This report is also reviewed by Resettlement Specialist (RS) of ADB's Technical Assistance for FERRP.

### **A. The Purpose of Due Diligence**

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

### **B. Methodology:**

13. The due diligence work has been undertaken by adopting following methodology:

### **C. Desk Review of project documents.**

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

### **D. Consultations with ADB, ESU, PID and Project Management Consultants:**

15. Discussions about social safeguard aspects of remodeling of LMB Taunsa Barrage was also held with ADB's Pakistan Resident Mission, the Mission Leader and Senior Safeguard Officer, ESU of PIU, PID field staff and Project Management Consultant.

### **E. Field Site Visits Community Consultations:**

16. Field site visits and consultations with communities living around the bund and in sub-project area were also held and their point of view about the sub-project was recorded. A socioeconomic survey of the project area was also conducted to record socioeconomic baseline conditions of communities around the project area. (See Annexure 4 on Socio-economic Baseline).

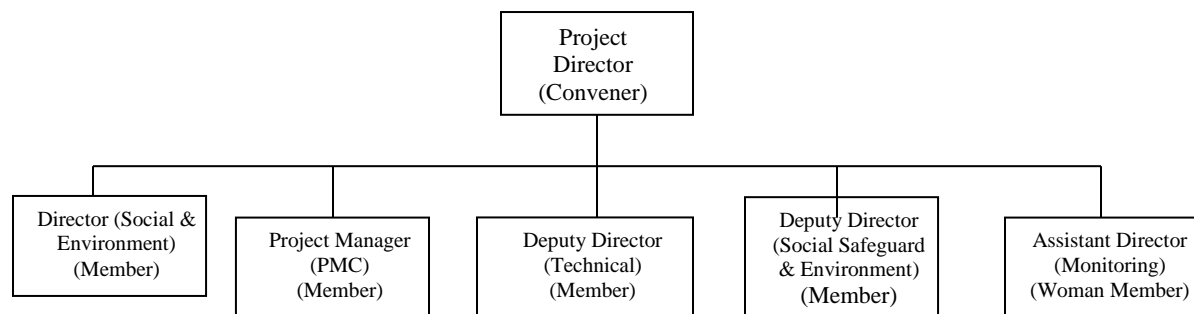
### **F. Key Findings**

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

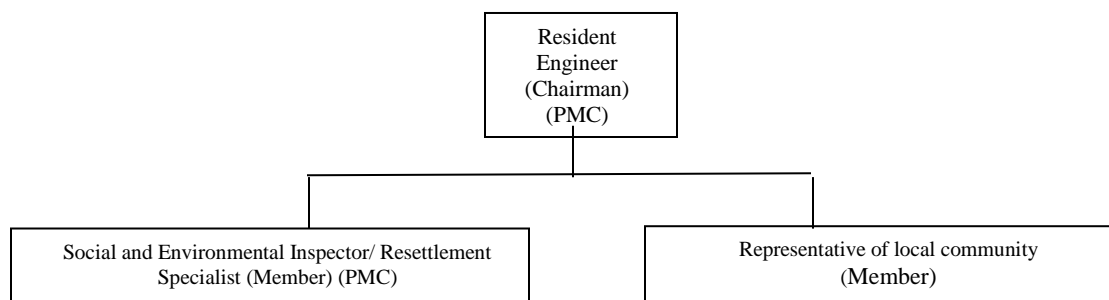
- a) **LAR and IPs Impacts and Categorization of Subproject:** The construction work for remodeling of LMB is limited to the Corridor of Impact (CoI) which is 40 to 60 feet wide while the Right of Way (RoW) of Taunsa Barrage is 149-175.50 feet wide. Owned by PID. No private land is involved in the civil work as all sub-project activities will be carried out within CoI, belonged to Irrigation Department.
- b) **Indigenous Peoples:** The findings of field visits and socio-economic survey of sub-project area, testifies non-existence of indigenous peoples or groups in the subproject area as per definition of SPS 2009. . . Based on these findings of DDR, the project has been categorized as C for IR as well as IPs policy.(See Annexure 5 consisting of IR and IPs Checklists.
- c) **Socioeconomic Survey and Community/Gender Consultations:** Detailed socioeconomic survey and consultations with 43 males and 40 females living in Naurang Wala, Ridh Wala and Shah Wala was carried out during November to December 2016. More than 80 community members participated in these consultations. The outcome of these consultations depicts 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 reported by men and women while especially women strongly favored the sub project. Annex 4 has more details about socioeconomic survey and impact assessment of project area.
- d) **Institutional Arrangements:** All institutions and key positions as envisaged in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) of project have been fully established and functional. Institutional arrangement includes Project Implementation Unit comprising of Environment and Social Unit (ESU), Project Management Consultants and TA Resettlement Specialist. They arrangements 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 9 provides detailed roles and responsibilities of key officials of institutions set up for the project.

- e) **Grievance Redressal Mechanism:** At project level, a Grievance Redresses Committee (GRC) comprising of Project Director, Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Punjab Irrigation Department (Convener), Director (Social & Environment-PIU), Project Manager (Project Management Consultant, PMC) , Deputy Director (Technical-PIU), Deputy Director (Social Safeguard & Environment-PIU) and Assistant Director Monitoring-PIU (Female Member) has been formed to redress all Grievances of the people and notified by the Secretary, Government of the Punjab, Irrigation Department vide Notification No. NO. SO (FLOODS) VI-3/2015 dated Lahore the 8<sup>th</sup> February 2017 (copy attached at Annex 12). This committee will act as a body for coordination and implementation of Due Diligence Reports, Resettlement Plan (if any) and Initial Environmental Examination/Environment Management Plan in its true letter and spirit as per ADB' SPS 2009. People/surrounding communities will be informed about the GRC and its role and responsibilities. An office of Resident Engineers (Project Management Consultant), representing Project Implementation Unit, Punjab Irrigation Department will be established at each subproject site for implementation and monitoring of subproject activities and will be an easy approach to the local people. A compliant register will also be kept at each subproject site for registering the complaints.
18. A local level GRC comprising Resident Engineer (RE of PMC), Social and Environmental Inspector and one representative of local communities will also be formed to redress the grievances of the people at local level prior to commencement of civil works. Firstly, the people will lodge their complaints to the local level GRC, which will redress their grievances. If grievances do not resolve at local level then local level GRC will forward the case to the Project Level GRC to redress the grievances, which will resolve the grievances.

### **PIU Level Grievance Redress Committee**



### **Local Level Grievance Redress Committee**



The social & environmental inspector/ resettlement specialist of Project Management Consultant of the subproject is the focal person and be responsible for coordination between the member of committee and the complainant and shall assist the Resident Engineer in calling meetings, preparation of agendas, recording and dissemination of minutes and ensuring effective implementation of decisions.

The local level grievance redress committee will meet once in a month at subproject Project Implementation Office to inspect complaint register whether any complaint is lodged. If there is no complaint, committee will provide a forum to its members and local people of the subproject area to discuss their views and suggestions on the general issues occurring in the implementation of the subproject. If complaints or grievances are received, GRC will play vital role in their complaint resolution. The functions of the committee is to hear the complaint, and if found justified will resolve the grievance. The Environment and Social Unit of PIU, Irrigation Department will also play the role for coordination in redressal of complaints. Focal person of Local level GRC will document all the proceedings of GRC meetings and the decisions taken for resolution of grievances and report it to Environment and Social Unit of PIU.

### **Grievance Redress Process**

A grievance redress mechanism will be available to allow people appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising due to implementation of sub project. People are /will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of execution.

Care will be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. The subprojects do not involve land acquisition and land & crop compensation issues as all the subproject will be executed on the Government land belonging to Irrigation Department.

The complaint and grievances will be addressed through process as described in table given below:

**Table: Grievance Resolution Process**

<b>Complainant Procedure</b>
1. Complainant lodge a complaint verbally to field staff
2. Such complaints will be resolved at local level by the field staff through informal mediation.
2. If still unsettled, a grievance can be lodged on the complaint register kept with Resident Engineer (PMC). Local level GRC will resolve such complaints in 30 days.
3. If there will be no resolution, a grievance can be forwarded to the PIU level GRC. The complainant will produce documents supporting his/her claim/complaints if required. PIU level GRC will provide the decision within 21 days of receiving the complaint. The PIU level GRC decision must be in compliance with approved Due Diligence Report / Short Resettlement Plan provisions and ADB SPS 2009.
4. If the grievance redress system fail to satisfy the complainants, they can further submit their case to the appropriate court of law / ombudsman court.

- f) **Sub-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 subproject: (a) subproject is in compliance with applicable laws and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)-2009; (b) subproject is prepared in accordance with the requirements of an agreed Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework and (c) subproject avoided land acquisition and resettlement, to the maximum extent possible.
- g) **Unanticipated Impacts:** The Environment and Social Unit of PIU, TA Resettlement Specialist and Project Management Consultant (PMC) will identify any unanticipated safeguards (LAR) impacts during implementation of the subproject. If any such impacts are found, these will be addressed in accordance with LARF of project and SPS 2009.



### **III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

19. Due Diligence work included review of project documents, sub-project PC-I, Engineering Estimates, sub-project Design, meetings and discussions with PID field staff, field visits, socioeconomic and impact assessment survey and consultations with local communities in three villages of Naurange Wala, Ridh Wala and Shah Wala in the LMB Taunsa barrage area. The survey concludes that construction work is limited to C0I of 40 to 60 feet wide whereas width of PID owned ROW is from 149 to 175.50 feet. Four residential structures are locating within the RoW which is an encroachment. However these structures are falling way outside the construction limit ( 40-60 feet). Hence there is no impact on the subproject. No any other structures (commercial, agriculture, community, religious or any business activity) are found in the ROW. Similarly, there are no tribes or any indigenous as defined in 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 due to the subproject. 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. 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 Resettlement Plan and obtain approval of ADB and fully implement it before resuming any construction activities.
- b. In case a Resettlement Plan has to be prepared at any stage of the project implementation, engage external monitoring agency or an individual to verify and certify implementation of Resettlement Plan 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 Resettlement Plan.



## **Annexes**

**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 Dhollan 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

**Due Diligence Report of Left Marginal Bund of Taunsa Barrage  
Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project**

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

**Due Diligence Report of Left Marginal Bund of Taunsa Barrage  
Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project**

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

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


## Coordinates and ROW Owned by Punjab Irrigation Department

### COORDINATES

Remodeling of LMB of Taunsa Barrage RD 1+500 to RD 80+000

Sr #	Easting (ft)	Northing (ft)
Point-01	341833.63	11101219.50
Point-02	341758.16	11104813.32
Point-03	342281.80	11106689.51
Point-04	343450.22	11114758.99
Point-05	343818.06	11115591.81
Point-06	344687.83	11117336.83
Point-07	344862.87	11119898.87
Point-08	345730.47	11123644.56
Point-09	345336.57	11125044.69
Point-10	347866.65	11128878.45
Point-11	348678.36	11130165.02
Point-12	348484.02	11131020.75
Point-13	349791.83	11135877.85
Point-14	352551.20	11138417.65
Point-15	353591.87	11140533.56
Point-16	356207.30	11141455.95
Point-17	357656.84	11145966.34
Point-18	359254.01	11148906.81
Point-19	359410.12	11151096.56
Point-20	357514.94	11156115.76
Point-21	359748.66	11163081.69
Point-22	359659.63	11164802.84
Point-23	357279.95	11168204.60
Point-24	357212.18	11169323.79
Point-25	357778.29	11170974.39

Right of Way (ROW) = 149 ft & 175.50 ft

  
Project Manager  
Project Management Consultants  
(PMC), Lahore.

## **National Resettlement Specialist Terms of Reference**

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

### **Detailed Tasks:**

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



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



### **Socioeconomic Profile of Subproject Area**

1. Socio-economic survey was carried out to ascertain socio-economic conditions and assessment of resettlement impacts likely to be occurred due to project activities.

2. In order to collect the representative data, survey was carried out through a structured questionnaire. Three villages (see Table -1 below) were sampled for carrying out survey through random sampling technique from head, middle and tail reaches of the LMB of Taunsa Barrage. Focus Group Discussions and consultations were conducted in these villages to collect socio-economic data. Since the subproject does not have any adverse impact on local communities so it does not require detailed socio-economic study. Therefore, data has been collected to ascertain beneficiary opinion regarding possible impacts from the proposed subproject.

**Table 1: Surveyed Villages**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Village Name</b>	<b>Flood Bund</b>	<b>Location (RD)</b>
1	Naurang Wala	LMB of Taunsa Barrage	8+500
2	Ridh Wala	Do	31+500
2	Shah Wala	Do	67+700

#### **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 and other relevant documents (PC-1, Engineering Estimate, sub-project design, cross section indicating RoW, area map showing location of flood bund) were obtained from the relevant departments, agencies and reviewed by the social team members to identify different parameters and yardsticks, regarding scope of work for field survey and to make the study more systematic 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 conditions, impacts assessment, people's perceptions about the sub-project and remedial measures in case of adverse impact of the sub-project.. The questionnaire was already pretested during the survey of first sub-project 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 (FGDs). A brief description related to key social aspects is provided in the following sections:

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

7. Respondents belonged to the three selected villages from head, middle and tail reaches of the LMB of Taunsa Barrage were interviewed. The names and location of the villages is provided in table 1, while the list of male respondents is provided in annexure–VII. All respondents resided nearby villages and the RoW along the LMB of Taunsa Barrage.

### **Family Composition**

8. According to the results of survey, total households of the surveyed villages were 108 with population of 1,000. The average family size was 9.25. These families are living in different family system depending upon their culture and economic needs. The survey identified that 67 percent households in surveyed villages live in a nuclear family system. The village wise detail of population is given in table 2.

**Table 2: Detail of Population**

(Numbers)					
Sr.No.	Village Name	Households	Total Population	Males	Females
1	Naurang Wala	30	350	175	175
2	Ridh Wala	55	450	220	230
3	Shah Wala	23	200	96	104
Total		108	1000	491	509

9. 100% population was local and inhabitants of the area since decades and were Saraiki speaking.

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

10. The information regarding major source of income of the inhabitants was collected. According to the survey, 60% of population of Naurang Wala and 100% of village Ridh Wala was associated with farming. Whereas, 70% population of village Shah Wala was associated with labor work to earn their livelihood. Moreover, few families were associated with more than one occupation. Secondary source of income was livestock rearing. The survey data indicated that average monthly income from farm and off-farm sources of the households was about Rs.18, 200/-.

11. 70% of the houses of village Naurang Wala, 67% of Ridh Wala and 50% of village Shah Wala were constructed semi pacca while remaining proportion of the houses were constructed kacha in all three villages. Due to prevailing poverty and insufficient income sources, inhabitants of the villages were unable to construct pacca houses.

## **Literacy Level**

12. Education plays a pivotal role in changing social and economic condition of the individuals. The education enhances the skill and ability to learn and act to improve one's lot. Data was collected from the respondents regarding educational facilities available in the area. All three villages did not contain adequate educational infrastructure and allied facilities for both boys and girls. A Government Girls Primary School and Boys Middle School were established in village Ridh Wala, whereas, there were no boys or girl's schools in rest of two villages. Only religious Madrassas were established in the all three villages. Children of Village Shah Wala were forced to go to Chah Mochi Wala and Paharpur for schooling which were situated at a distance of 2 km from their village. In the same way, children of Naurang Wala also go to nearby villages for schooling. The estimated literacy rate of village Ridh Wala was about 15% whereas literacy rate of Naurang Wala and Shah Wala was 08 and 10% respectively. Participants of the consultations were of the view that government should provide adequate educational facilities in the area especially for females. Females were supposed to travel out of the village for basic education which hampers educational pursuit of girls since parents hesitate to send their girls to farer villages.

## **Caste System and Religion**

13. In the rural areas of Pakistan, caste/baradry system plays an important role in uniting people. Strength of each caste/baradry depends on a number of the households in it. In rural areas political strength is also shown by the caste/baradry. It also develops sympathy and support for each other amongst members of a caste/baradry. . They care each other in fulfilling their domestic needs and requirements. The survey data indicated that dominating caste of the village Naurang Wala was Khoja with 40% households belonging to Khoja caste. Whereas, 100% households of village Ridh Wala are from Pora caste and same percentage of households of Shah Wala belongs to Kalro family. Entire population of these three surveyed villages is Muslim.

## **Cropping Pattern**

14. The field data indicates that Wheat, Jawar and seasonal fodder were the main crops of these villages. Due to floods, local people cultivate one season crops or cultivate seasonal fodder in kharif season. They do not take risk to cultivate the rice because of flood season. Whereas, few farmers of the village Naurang Wala who had agriculture lands out of flood prone areas, cultivate rice in kharif season. Market facilities were available at Kot Addu for sale and purchase. Generally, farmers sell their products to middlemen at local level.

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

15. Majority of the households had installed hand pumps for procurement of drinking water in all of the surveyed villages. Few of the houses in all three villages had installed electric pumps for drinking and domestic usage of water. Local people were also demanding for water supply scheme for drinking purpose which was not available in the villages. Respondents of the all three surveyed villages were of the view that the ground water of their area was good and sweet in taste. In spite of available hand pumps and sweet drinking water, respondent are of the view that government should install water purification plant in their villages so they can drink better and safe water as the water is directly linked to the human health.

## **Community Consultations**

16. Community Consultation is a process to “think and work” collectively. It brings new ideas and information 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 resolved..

17. 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 LMB of Taunsa Barrage. The discussions were focused on impacts of the floods on the local communities and impacts of the proposed sub-project. The photo log of the male consultations is provided in annexure-VIII. The objectives of the consultation process were to:

- a) Provide sub-project information to the stakeholders, and to solicit their views on the sub-project;
- b) Identify problems and needs;
- c) Collaborate in problem solving;
- d) Develop and maintain communication links between the sub-project proponents and stakeholders;
- e) 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) Create a sense of ownership among the stakeholders regarding the sub-project;
- g) Increase confidence of the proponents, reviewer and decision makers.

18. The people of the sub-project area were pleased to know about the proposed sub-project. Remodeling and strengthening of the LMB of Taunsa Barrage will be favorable for the local communities and their infrastructures. They were of the view that with the strengthening of the LMB, their houses, structures, businesses and other infrastructures will become safer and they can flourish their livelihood and small business with faith and trust. According to the participants of the consultations, following positive impacts were anticipated by the implementation of the proposed sub-project:

- a) Control of flood flows within river boundaries;
- b) Minimize the damages of existing infrastructure in the river area;
- c) Protect 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) Will also protect the adjacent villages to be inundated.

19. 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 resultantly creating new jobs and services for the local poor. 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**

20. Like many other persistent developmental issues in Pakistan, gender issues are also less explored along with its marginal participation and involvement 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 participation 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.

21. 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 work and child rearing. Women are fetching water, collecting fuel and fodder for livestock, preparing food and rearing children. Most of their work and labor 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 regarding proposed intervention. The photo log of female consultations is provided in annexure-6, whereas, list of female participants is provided in annexure-8. During interviews and consultations data was also collected to ascertain picture female social status and gender issues. Findings of the gender consultations are presented as below:

- a) Women of the selected villages were participating in various activities including household activities, child caring and importantly in income generation activities like stitching, knitting and work in fields in the season of sowing and harvesting of crops.
- b) No female was formally working in the government or private sector. Few females were engaged in seasonal labour in the fields. Few of the females were running their business of stitching and embroidery work.
- c) Due to insufficient educational facilities at local level, the literacy rate was very low in the local females. On the other hand, due to male dominated society, females were not allowed to go to other villages for education. The approximate literacy rate of village Naurang Wala was 08 percent in girls while the said ratio was up to 07 and 08 percent in village Shah Wala and Ridh Wala respectively. Although the approximate literacy rate is very low in the area due to insufficient educational facilities, however, awareness about the education is increasing day by day. Participants of the consultations were of the view, that the government should provide proper educational facilities especially for females at local level. In this way, local females will become able to get proper education at their door step.
- d) Regarding women participation in tree plantation, they were partially agreed to do so. They informed that it depends upon the situation, reward and training of tree plantation.
- 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 nearest hospital was in Daira Deen Panh and Kot Addu city for the females of these

villages which is far-flung and difficult to approach in emergency situation. The health condition and available facilities are given in table 3:

**Table 3: Available Health Facilities**

S.No	Village	Hospital	BHU/RHU	Private Clinic/ Dispensary	Common diseases
1	Naurang Wala	-	-	-	Malaria, Diarrhoea, Allergy and Fever
2	Ridh Wala	-	-	-	Diarrhoea, Gastro and Allergy
3	Shah Wala	-	-	-	Skin Allergy, Malaria and Anaemia

22. It was also derived from the consultations that no NGO was existed in the three surveyed villages. Females were of the view that the Government should establish vocational institute for capacity building of 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 is the availability of proper health, education facilities (schools) in the area. Establishment of technical training institution, construction of roads and strengthening of proposed LMB was also expressed as need by the participants. They were explained that their mobility and privacy will not be disturbed due to construction of subproject since the working site is away from their residence. Moreover, the subproject's proposed execution time is 12 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 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 LMB of Taunsa Barrage sub-project.

25. PID staff pointed out that strengthening of right embankment is very essential 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.

### **Resettlement Impacts of Subproject**

26. During the impact assessment survey, data regarding the impacts of sub-project 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.

### **Loss of Land**

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

### **Loss of Trees**

28. The sub-project works will not affect any tree.

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

29. It was observed that four structures were falling in the RoW of the LMB of Taunsa Barrage. According to the design engineers of consultants, these can be avoided by changing the design as these structures were falling in RoW but not in Corridor of Impact (COI). Design engineers proposed alteration in the design at specific RDs to keep safe the household structures. Resultantly, no building or any other structure will be affected by the sub-project activities as there is no building or structures fall in the Col of sub-project area. The RD wise detail of the respective structures is as in table 4. The Photo Log of Structures clearly marked COI and RoW is given at Annex 11.

**Table 4: Detail of Household Structures Falling in RoW**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name of Affected Person</b>	<b>Location (RD)</b>	<b>Number of Structures</b>	<b>Construction Type</b>
1	Yameen s/o M. Ramzan	17+500	Two Rooms	Kacha
2	Ghulam Yasin s/o M. Ramzan	17+500	Three Rooms	Kacha
3	Ashiq Hussain s/o M. Ramzan	17+500	Two Rooms, Bathroom, & Kitchen	Pacca & Kacha
4	Laal Khan s/o M. Bukhsh	47+800	One Room	Pacca

### **Numbers of Houses to be displaced**

30. No house exists in the project corridor and there is no physical displacement involved in the sub-project.

### **Loss of Crops**

31. There is no loss of crops as all project activities will be implemented within RoW.

### **Indigenous People**

32. There are no indigenous peoples in the sub-project area. No notable migration of any tribes inside the area was observed for many decades. So, the sub-project cannot be categorized as of indigenous people.

### **Positive Impacts**

33. 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. The implementation of sub-project shall bring about a remarkable progress and prosperity to the inhabitants of sub-project area.



## **Conclusion**

34. The main conclusion drawn from the due diligence review is outlined below:

- a) No land acquisition and displacement of any households will be required. The four residential structures located in ROW are well clear of COI.
- b) No squatters/informal settlers or any business activity will be impacted. No any structures; community, religious, communal or agriculture are affected.
- c) All construction work is limited to COI of ROW owned by PID.
- d) Hence the sub-project namely "Remodeling of LMB of Taunsa Barrage" is categorized as category "C" project for which this Due Diligence Report is prepared.
- e) On completion of rehabilitation work, reliability and efficiency of LMB 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.



### INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION


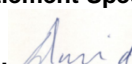
<b>A. Country/ Project No. /Project Title</b>		: Pak Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP). Construction of Remodeling of Left Marginal Bund Taunsa Barrage, RD 1+500 to 80+000	
<b>B. Involuntary Resettlement Category</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> 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. Comments</b>			
<b>ESU of PIU, FERRP:</b> It was observed that 4 residential structures encroaching right of way (ROW) are located outside corridor of impact (COI). The width of ROW owned by PID varies from 149 feet to 175.50 feet while COI varies from 40 – 60 feet. There will be no impact caused to the structures as construction work is confined to only COI. The sub-project do not involved any land acquisition and physical displacement of people. Similarly, there is no loss of trees, crops and livelihoods. All land belongs to Irrigation Department and sub-project work is only strengthening of existing right embankment within Government land (Irrigation Department). Based on the ADB Involuntary resettlement policy the screening checklist of this project falls under category “C” and a due diligence report is prepared for the sub-project.		<b>Project Management Consultant:</b> The sub-project has 149 – 175.50 feet wide ROW owned by PID. Civil works of remodeling of LMB Taunsa barrage is confined within COI (40 to 60 feet) of the ROW (149-175.50 feet). The sub-project will not affect any land, structures, buildings, trees, crops and livelihoods etc.	
<b>E. Approval</b>			
<b>Prepared by:</b> <b>PIU , Social and Environmental Unit :</b>  <b>Signature:</b>   <b>Name:</b> Rao Zakrya Farooq <b>Date:</b> December, 2016		<b>Reviewed/Cleared by:</b> <b>TA Resettlement Specialist</b>  <b>Signature:</b>   <b>Name:</b> Abdul Hameed <b>Date:</b> December, 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 civil works involve remodeling of LMB of Tanusa barrage. No resettlement impacts exist in COI of 40-60 feet wide.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		✓		No Land acquisition involved.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		✓		Irrigation Department is the owner of that land.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		All 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 COI 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?      [✓] No      [ ] Yes				
If yes, approximately how many? Not applicable as No one with kiosks will be relocated				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?      [✓] No      [ ] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?      [✓] No      [ ] Yes				

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION**

<b>A. Project Data</b> : Loan 3264 – PAK: Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP) Construction and Remodeling of Left Marginal Bund of Taunsa Barrage from RD 1+500 to 80+000 <b>/Country/Project No</b>			
<b>B. Indigenous Peoples 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. Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities.</b> <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span>			
<b>D. Comments by Deputy Director, ESU of PIU</b>			
<b>ESU of PIU:</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>Project Management Consultant:</b> No IPs or any tribes as described in SPS 2009 have been found in the sub-project area. Local people do not recognize themselves as IPs. The subproject is categorized C for IPs.	
<b>E. Approval</b>			
<b>Prepared by:</b> <b>PIU, Social and Environmental Unit:</b>  <b>Signature:</b>   <b>Name:</b> Rao Zikarya Farooq <b>Date:</b> December, 2016		<b>Reviewed/Cleared by:</b> <b>TA Resettlement Specialist</b>  <b>Signature:</b>   <b>Name:</b> Abdul Hameed <b>Date:</b> December, 2016	

**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?		✓		

<b>KEY CONCERNS</b> (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		✓		
<b>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>
Sub-project civil works is to remodeling of Left Marginal Bund of Taunsa Barrage	Flood protection to agricultural land, settlements, Govt. and private infrastructures, crops, trees etc.	None

**Annex 6**

**Community Consultations**



Community consultations with male members of local community



Community consultations with female members of local community

## LIST OF MALE PARTICIPANTS

1- Village Naurang Wala			
Sr. No.	Name	Father's Name	Occupation
1	Riaz Hussain	Muhammad Bukhsh	Agriculture
2	Bilal	Faizullah	Agriculture
3	Ashiq Hussain	Ahmad Bukhsh	Agriculture
4	Muhammad Ijaz	Muhammad Bukhsh	Agriculture
5	Muhammad Rafique	Ahmad Bukhsh	Student
6	Khadim Hussain	Ahmad Bukhsh	Agriculture
7	Muhammad Asif	Ashiq Hussain	Student
8	Ghulam Mustafa	Allah Bukhsh	Labor
9	Qadir Bukhsh	Noor Muhammad	Livestock Rearing
10	Muhammad Iqbal	Faizullah	Labor
11	Wasim Abbas	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	
12	Akhtar Saleem	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	
2- Village Ridh Wala			
1	Ghulam Akbar	Rahim Bukhsh	Agriculture
2	Muhammad Ajmal	Rahim Bukhsh	Agriculture
3	Muhammad Ishaq	Allah Bukhsh	Agriculture
4	Muhammad Sadiq	Ghulam Haider	Agriculture
5	Muhammad Afzal	Rahim Bukhsh	Agriculture
6	Ghulam Fareed	Ghulam Haider	Agriculture
7	Khalil Ahmad	Allah Wasaya	Agriculture
8	Bashir Ahmad	Ghulam Haider	Agriculture
9	Sheikh Akhtar	Ghulam Sarwar	Agriculture
10	Muhammad Abdullah	Allah Wasaya	Agriculture
11	Ghulam Fareed	Mehmood	Agriculture
12	Naseer Ahmad	Allah Wasaya	Agriculture
13	Ijaz Ahmad	Bashir	Agriculture
14	Muhammad Zafar	Muhammad Afzal	Agriculture
15	Khurshid Ahmad	Muhammad Bukhsh	Agriculture
16	Mushtaq	Allah Bukhsh	Agriculture
17	Manzoor Ahmad	Faiz Bukhsh	Agriculture
18	Wasim Abbas	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	
19	Akhtar Saleem	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	
3- Village Shah Wala			
1	Faqir Muhammad	Sher Muhammad	Labor
2	Muhammad Aslam	Dur Muhammad	Labor
3	Bashir Ahmad	Faiz Muhammad	N/A (Handicap)
4	Muhammad Bukhsh	Ahmad Bukhsh	Labor
5	Safdar	Ghulam Shabir	Labor
6	Ghulam Abbas	Jewan	Labor
7	Ahmad	Khuda Bukhsh	Agriculture/Labor
8	Muhammad Khalil	Ghulam Fareed	Labor
9	Wasim	Faqeer Muhammad	Labor
10	Muhammad Bilal	Jewan	Labor
11	Wasim Abbas	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	
12	Akhtar Saleem	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	



LIST OF FEMALE PARTICIPANTS

<b>1- Village Naurang Wala</b>				
<b>Sr No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
1	Lala Bibi	60	Un-educated	House wife
2	Maqsood bibi	52	Un-educated	House wife
3	Rasheeda	42	Un-educated	House Wife
4	Raheem Bibi	35	Un-educated	House Wife
5	Mrs Akram	27	Un-educated	House Wife
6	Sadia	24	Un-educated	House Wife
7	Mrs Rasheed	36	Un-educated	House Wife
8	Mrs Gulraiz	33	Un-educated	House Wife
9	Parveen	26	Un-educated	House Wife
10	Haseena	25	Un-educated	House Wife
11	Nabeela	18	Middle	Student
12	Kishwar	20	Un-educated	House Lady
13	Sakeena	35	Un-educated	House Wife
14	Rasheeda	28	Un-educated	House Wife
15	Kosure	21	Middle	House Lady
<b>2- Village Ridh Wala</b>				
1	Manzoor Mai	35	Un-educated	Self employed
2	Haseena Mai	45	Un-educated	House Wife
3	Khursheed	50	Un-educated	House Wife
4	Ayesha	55	Un-educated	House Wife
5	Basheer Mai	60	Un-educated	House Wife
6	Zakia Bibi	38	Un-educated	House Wife
7	Sahab Bibi	35	Un-educated	House Wife
8	Hajra Bibi	38	Un-educated	House Wife
9	Safia Bibi	30	Un-educated	House Wife
10	Haseena Bibi	33	Un-educated	House Wife
11	Samina Bibi	37	Un-educated	House Wife
12	Pathano Mai	50	Un-educated	House Wife
13	Rukshana	29	Un-educated	House Wife
<b>3- Village Shah Wala</b>				
1	Iqbal Bibi	52	Un-educated	House Wife
2	Zareena Bibi	29	Un-educated	House Wife
3	Kubra Mai	21	Un-educated	House Wife
4	Perveen Bibi	25	Un-educated	House Wife
5	Balqees Bibi	38	Un-educated	House Wife
6	Bashira Bibi	60	Un-educated	House Wife
7	Kalloom Bibi	33	Un-educated	House Wife
8	Wazeera Bibi	60	Un-educated	House Wife
9	Sadia	20	Un-educated	House Lady
10	Shazia Bibi	25	Un-educated	House Wife
11	Rahana	20	Primary	House Lady
12	Gulshan Ara	47	Un-educated	House Wife

**Project Implementation Arrangements–Roles and Responsibilities**

<b>Project implementation organizations</b>	<b>Management Roles and Responsibilities</b>
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> </ul>



Project implementation organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get the SOPs developed for inspection of irrigation and flood protection infrastructure and ensure that they are being followed religiously.</li> </ul> <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>

Project implementation organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
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>

### **Project Selection Criterion**

The criteria for subproject selection as agreed in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Resettlement Planning Documents for FERRP) is applicable:

- a) Avoid or minimize land acquisition from flood-affected households.
- b) Avoid subprojects that affect indigenous peoples.
- c) Reconstruction on existing alignment.
- d) Avoid to the extent possible, minimize land acquisition and resettlement (LAR).
- e) Select subprojects that do not require land acquisition or resettlement, or subprojects on unencumbered government land.
- f) Select projects of priority need for connectivity and protection of lives and livelihoods.
- g) Minimal land acquisition required.
- h) Prepare and implement land acquisition and resettlement plans for all projects that have land acquisition and resettlement impacts.
- i) Except where legal owners for compensation are identified, pay entitlements and compensation in joint names to eligible men and women.

Photos Log of Four Structures

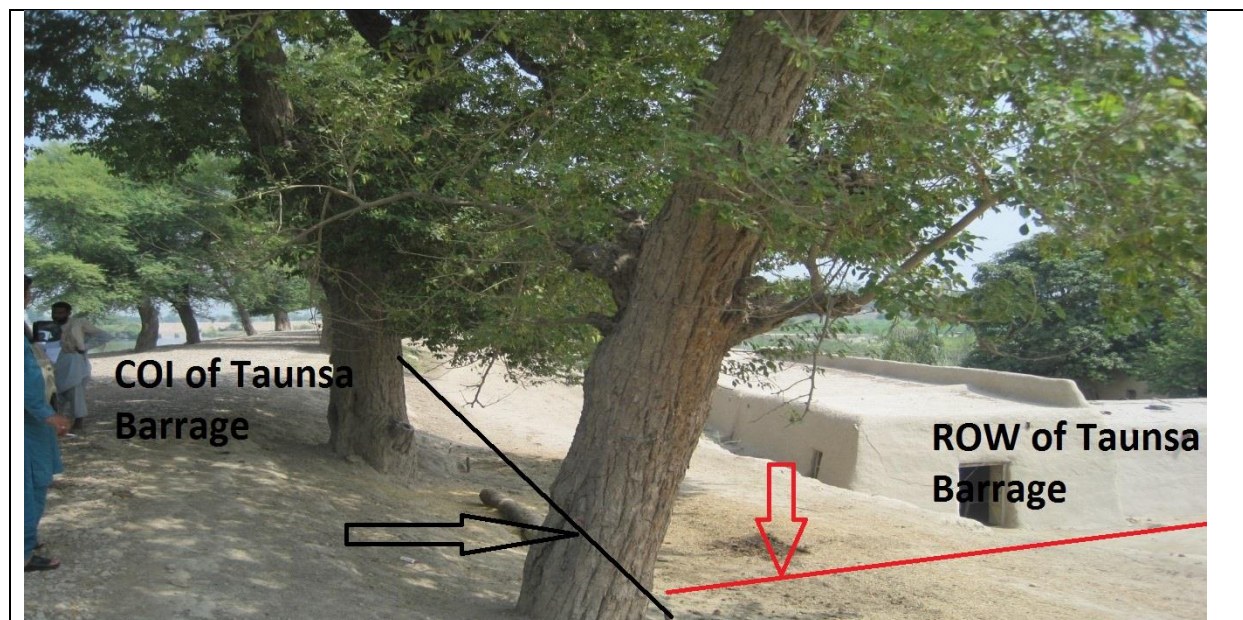


Figure 1: Three Structures in row at RD 17+500 belongs to three brothers away from COI

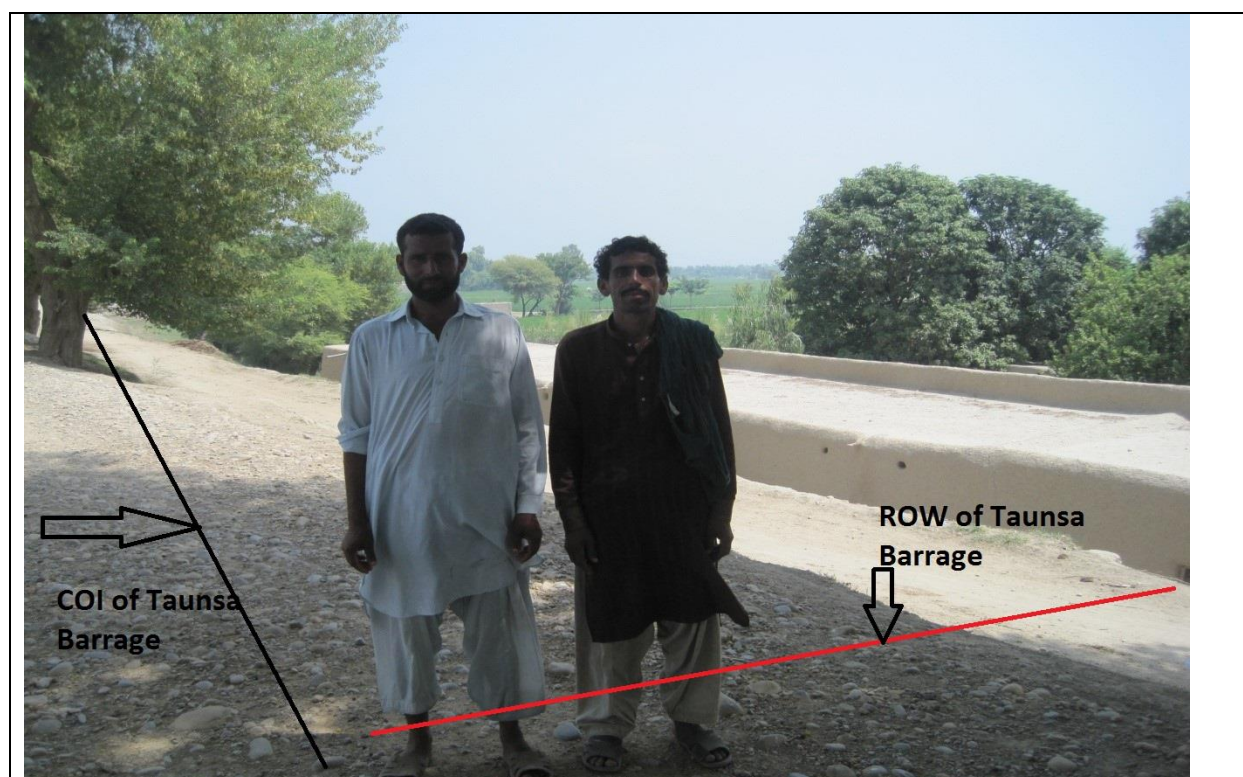
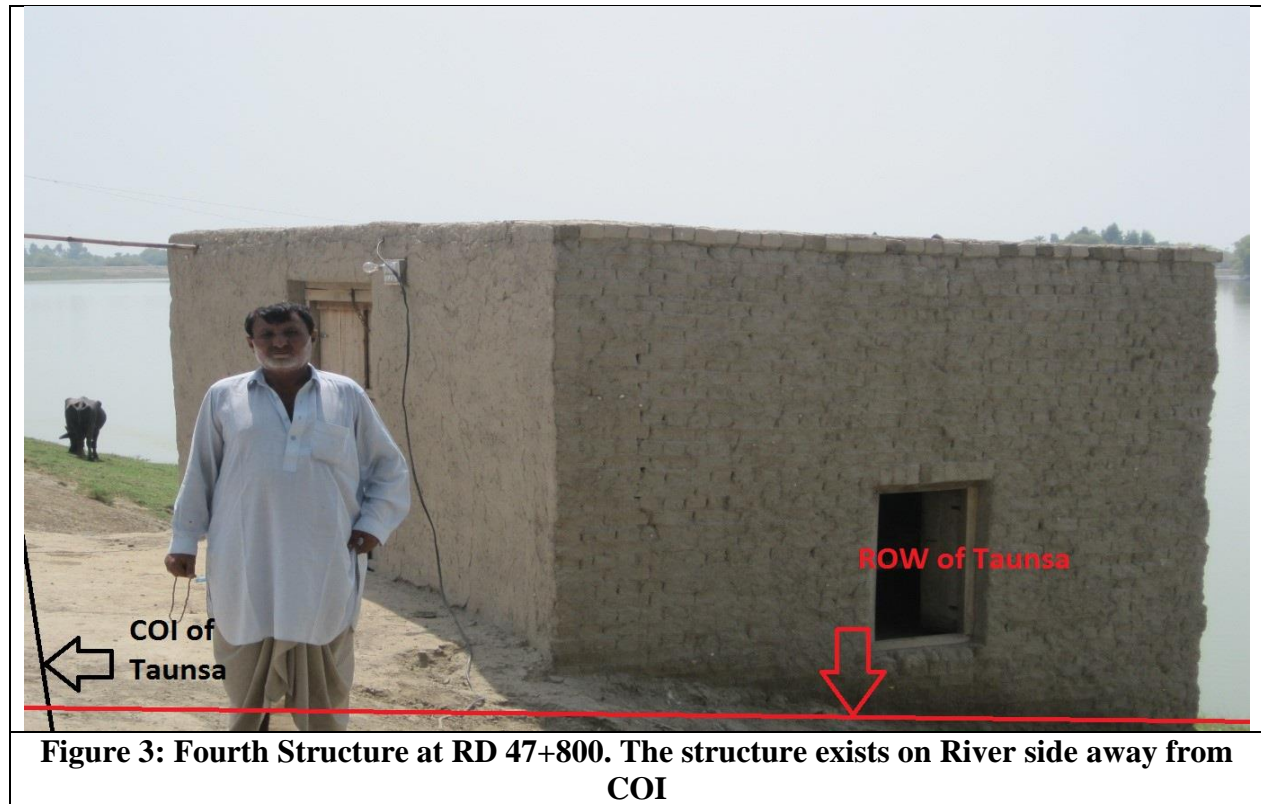


Figure 2: Owners of these three structures. Structures exist on country side away from COI





## GRC Notification



### GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Dated Lahore the 08<sup>th</sup> February, 2017

#### NOTIFICATION

**NO.SO(FLOODS)VI-3/2015:** Consequent upon the approval of the Competent Authority, a Grievance Redress Committee comprising of the following members is hereby constituted to ensure the institutional arrangements as envisaged in the social & environment framework for Disaster Climate Resilience Improvement Project (DCRIP) & Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP) funded by World Bank and Asian Development Bank. :-

Sr. No	Name	Designation	Address
1	Project Director	Convener	Project Implementation Unit, for DCRIP & FERRP, Irrigation Department, Lahore
2	Director (Social & Environment)	Member	Project Implementation Unit, for DCRIP & FERRP, Irrigation Department, Lahore
3	Project Manager	Member	Project Management Consultant
4	Deputy Director (Technical)	Member	Project Implementation Unit, for DCRIP & FERRP, Irrigation Department, Lahore
5	Deputy Director (Social Safeguard/Environment)	Member	Project Implementation Unit, for DCRIP & FERRP, Irrigation Department.
6	Assistant Director (Monitoring)	Woman Member	Project Implementation Unit, for DCRIP & FERRP, Irrigation Department

2. The Committee will coordinate in implementing the Environment & Social Management Plans (ESMPs), Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)/ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environment Management Plan (EMP), Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plans (LARP) and Due Diligence Reports of sub projects. The committee will also facilitate the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for DCRIP & FERRP of Irrigation Department to redress the grievances of displaced/affected persons (if any) during implementation of above said Social and Environmental Reports.

*sd-*  
**SECRETARY IRRIGATION**

#### No. & Date Even

A copy is forwarded for information to the:-

1. PS to Secretary, Government of the Punjab, Irrigation Department, Lahore
2. Project Director, PIU, Irrigation Department, Lahore
3. PA to Additional Secretary (Tech), Irrigation Department, Lahore
4. Director Social & Environment, PIU, Irrigation Department, Lahore
5. Project Manager, Project Management Consultant
6. Deputy Director, Social & Environment, PIU, Irrigation Department.
7. Deputy Director, Technical / Assistant Director Monitoring PIU, Irrigation Department.

*Wman* 08.02.17  
**SECTION OFFICER (FLOODS)**