

## **Social Due Diligence Report**

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

#### **Social Due Diligence Report of Remodelling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch from RD 231+580 to RD 279+000**

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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 Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch from RD 231+580 to RD 279+000**

**26 December 2016**

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CHAPTER 1

<b>I.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>6-8</b>
	• Background	6-6
	• Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP)	6-6
	• Irrigation Component	6-6
	• Remodeling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch	7-7
	• Scope of Work	7-7
	• Project Design and Design Cross-section	7-9

### CHAPTER 2

<b>II.</b>	<b>DUE DILIGENCE REVIEW</b>	<b>10-12</b>
	• Purpose of DDR	10-10
	• Methodology	10-10
	• Desk Review of Project Documents	10-10
	• Consultations with ADB, PIU and Consultant	10-10
	• Field Visits	10-10
	• Community Consultations	10-10
	• Key Findings	10-10
	• LAR Impacts and Project Categorization	11-11
	• LAR and IPs Impacts	11-11
	• Socioeconomic and Impact Assessment Survey and Community Consultations	11-11
	• Institutions and Roles and Responsibilities	11-11
	• Grievance Redress Mechanism	11-11
	• Project Selection Criterion	11-11
	• Unanticipated Impacts	12-12

### CHAPTER 3

<b>III.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>13-13</b>
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### ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Irrigation Schemes	15-18
Annex 2: Pictures of Road and Embankment	19-20
Annex 3: Detail of Metalled Road and Shingle Road Reconstructed	21-21
Annex 4: Coordinates of Shujabad	22-22
Annex 5: National Resettlement Specialist TORs	23-24
Annex 6: ROW and COI owned by PID	25-25
Annex 7: IR and IPs Checklists	26-29
Annex 8: Socioeconomic Profile of Sub-project Area	30-37
Annex 9: Project Implementation Arrangement	38-40
Annex 10: Project Selection Criteria	41-41
Annex 11: List of Male Participants	42-42
Annex 12: Community Consultation	43-43
Annex 13: List of Female Participants	44-44
Annex 14: Picture of Masonry Wall	45-45
Annex 15: Picture of Graveyard and Mosque	46-46

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**TABLES**

Table 1: List of Subprojects	6-7
Table 2: Design Parameters	8-8

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**FIGURES**

Fig 1: Design Cross-section	8-8
Fig 2: Location Map	9-9

## **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
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PID	Punjab Irrigation Department
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

## CHAPTER 1

## I. INTRODUCTION

## A. Background:

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

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

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

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

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 Khengarh Flood Bund RD.0-30 to protect Muzaffargarh City
4	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of LMB of Taunsa Barrage

5	Inescapable	Lahore	Providing protective measures against flood in DegNullah U/S Kingra Road Bridge.
6	Inescapable	Lahore	Remodeling LMB of Marala Barrage.
7	Inescapable	Sargodha	Remodeling of Masson Flood Bund
8	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch from RD: 231580 – 279000
9	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Akbar & Nawabpur Flood Bund.
10	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of Sher Shah Railway Flood Bund RD. 0-15000
11	Inescapable	Multan	Remodeling of LMB of Trimmu Barrage
12	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of Jhang flood protection bund and ThatthaMahla Bund
13	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of left marginal bund of Qadirabad barrage in critical reaches.

### C. Location and Necessity of Remodeling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch RD 231+580 to 279+000

4. Shujabad Branch passes around the right side of Multan city. General behavior of the canal in this reach is zigzag running, which not only erode the banks in curved portion but also generate threat of breaching the weak sites. During the past flood of 2014, dangerous sluffing was observed in this proposed reach due to extraordinary difference head. Available NSL on the left side is too much lower than the design bed of the canal. Resultantly, there is always chance of seepage due to exposed Hydraulic Gradient Line (GRL). To overcome the narrated problems and to safeguard the Multan city, it is proposed to provide side protection along the bank of Shujabad branch in this reach. A view of the Right Embankment of Shujabad branch is provided in figure 1 below

**Figure1: Location of Remodeling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch**



### D. Design and Scope of Flood Bund:

5. The design and scope of work of the sub-project along with remedial / strengthening measures are proposed as under:

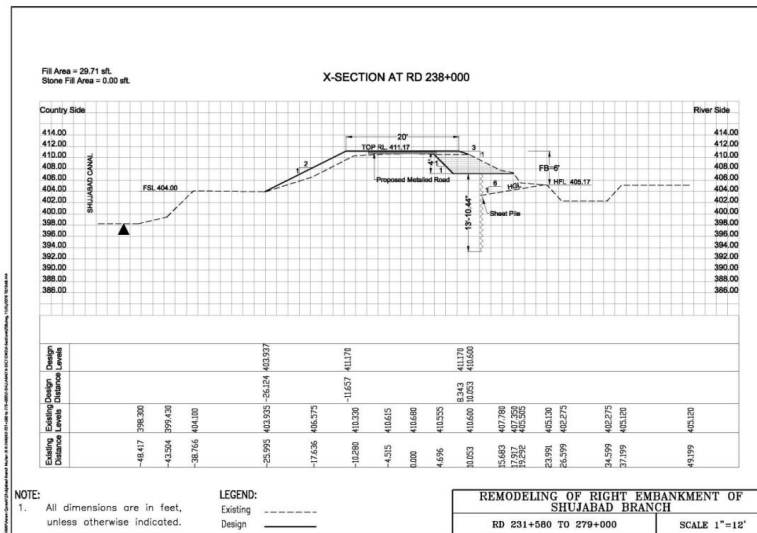
- Raising of Bank's 6' above HFL observed during Flood 2014.
- Steel Sheet Piles (RD 231+580–260+000 of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch.
- Shingle road at RD 241-248+000, 256-270 and RD 273–279.
- Stone Studs in some of the reaches as specified in the "Detail of Stone Studs".

- Reconstruction of Metalled Road in the Reach RD: 231+580 to 240+000, 249+000 to 255+000 & RD 271+000 to 272+000.

6. All scope of works mention above will be implemented within Corridor of Impact (50-60 feet) and this area is fully cleared from any encroachment and any LAR impacts. The ROW owned by PID is 80-100 feet wide. The pictures of the existing road to be reconstructed and embankment to be remodeled are given at Annex 2 and detail of RDs is given at Annex 3.

7. The design of X-section of Right Embankment of Shujabad is given in figure 2 below. The coordinates are provided in Annex-4.

**Figure 2: Cross Section of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch**





## **CHAPTER 2**

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

8. A detailed due diligence work of the subproject has been undertaken jointly as a team by Resettlement Specialist (RS) of ADB's Technical Assistance for FERRP (TOR at Annex 5), Environment and Social Unit of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Chief Sociologist of Project Management Consultation October – November, 2016.

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

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

#### **B. Methodology:**

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

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

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

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

12. Discussions about social safeguard aspects of remodeling of right embankment of Shujabad branch was also held with ADB's Pakistan Resident Mission, the Mission Leader and Senior Safeguard Officer, PID field staff and Project Management Consultant.

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

13. Field site visits and consultations with communities living around the embankment and in sub-project surrounding area were also consulted and their views about the sub-project were recorded. A socioeconomic survey of the sub-project area was also conducted to record socioeconomic baseline of the surrounding communities of the sub-project area.

#### **F. Key Findings**

14. The results of due diligence work and field visits are as under:

- a) **LAR and IPs Impacts and Categorization of Subproject:** The subproject design and construction activities are limited to the right of way (ROW) of remodelling of right embankment of Shujabad branch which is 80 feet from RD 231+850 to RD 265+000 and 100 feet from RD 265+000 to RD 279+000 wide. The ownership of this ROW belongs to Punjab Irrigation Department (PID). All remodelling/reconstruction works are limited to the construction limit of 50 feet to 60 feet wide within 80-100 feet wide ROW (A certificate regarding ROW and Construction limit is attached at Annex 6) and therefore no adverse impacts to any private land, structures or any socioeconomic, business or farming activities is involved in the execution of the sub-project.
- b) **Indigenous Peoples (IPs):** The field visit and survey of sub-project area did not find presence of any indigenous peoples or groups that have been described as such in SPS 2009. The people of sub-project area are Muslim and they do not recognize themselves as IPs according to SPS 2009. Based on this finding of the DDR, the sub-project has been categorized as C for IR as well as IPs policy. (IR and IPs checklists are provided at Annex 7.)
- c) **Socioeconomic Survey and Community/Gender Consultations:** Detailed socioeconomic survey and consultations with 39 males and 28 females living in Basti Dhonal Wali, Basti Jharola and Khor Sajri Wahn were carried out in October 2016. The survey found that communities around the right embankment of Shujabad branch are happy over the remodeling protection work 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 Remodeling of Right Embankment of Shujabad branch. Annex 8 has more details about socioeconomic survey and impact assessment of sub-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 include Project Implementation Unit comprising Environment and Social Unit (ESU), Project Management Consultants and TA Resettlement Specialist, who 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 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, which is in process.
- f) **Sub-project Selection Criteria:** The subproject has been designed keeping in view the provisions of project selection criterion related social safeguard requirements (annex 10 project selection criterion that requires land acquisition and resettlement impacts to be avoided and LARP prepared/implemented if LAR impacts are unavoidable). Following considerations have been carefully followed in designing the sub-project: (a) in compliance with applicable laws and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS); and (b) prepared in accordance with

the requirements of an agreed Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework and (c) the sub-project 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 project. If any such impacts are found, these will be addressed in accordance with LARF of project and SPS 2009.

## CHAPTER 3

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

15. Due Diligence work included review of project documents, sub-project PC-I and Engineer Estimate, sub-project Design, meetings and discussions with PID field staff, field visits, socioeconomic and impact assessment survey and consultations with local communities in the villages of Basti Dholan Wali, Basti Jharola and Khor Sajri Wahnof right embankment of sub-project area. The survey concluded that remodeling of right embankment civil works is limited to the right of way (ROW), which is 80-100 feet wide owned by PID. The ROW has a mosque and a graveyard encroaching the ROW but these are located outside the corridor of impacts (50-60 feet) and civil works activities. Other than these, there are neither any private, commercial, community nor any farming structures nor any encroachers present in the area. Similarly, there are no tribes or any indigenous peoples as defined in ADB's SPS 2009 that have been found living in the sub-project area. The local people are Muslim and they do not recognize themselves as IPs. The sub-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 implementation of sub-project. Based on no LAR and IPs impacts, the sub-project has been categorized as C for IR and IPs and this Due Diligence Report has been prepared. 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 commencement of construction activities.
- 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 and prepare a Resettlement Plan and obtain approval of ADB and fully implement it before resuming any construction activities.
- c. In case a Resettlement Plan has to be prepared at any stage of the sub-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**

Annex1

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.

No.	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
<b>Emergent restoration works</b>			
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 Basti Akuka (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.

No.	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
<b>Emergent restoration works</b>			
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 KotPatwan
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 Muzafarabaddisty
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 GandaJakhar 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



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

**Annex 2**

**Pictures of Road to be reconstructed and Embankment where shingle to be provided**







**Annex 3**

**Detail of RDs where metalled road reconstructed and shingle road constructed**

**Remodelling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch RD 231+580 - 279+000**

RD	METALLED ROAD	SHINGLE ROAD
231+580	METALLED ROAD	
232+000	METALLED ROAD	
233+000	METALLED ROAD	RD METALLED ROAD 231+580 TO 240+000
234+000	METALLED ROAD	249+000 TO 255+000
235+000	METALLED ROAD	271+000 TO 272+000
236+000	METALLED ROAD	
237+000	METALLED ROAD	
238+000	METALLED ROAD	
239+000	METALLED ROAD	
240+000	METALLED ROAD	
241+000		SHINGLE ROAD
242+000		SHINGLE ROAD
243+000		SHINGLE ROAD
244+000		SHINGLE ROAD
245+000		SHINGLE ROAD
246+000		SHINGLE ROAD
247+000		SHINGLE ROAD
248+000		SHINGLE ROAD
249+000	METALLED ROAD	
250+000	METALLED ROAD	
251+000	METALLED ROAD	
252+000	METALLED ROAD	SHINGLE ROAD RD 249+000 TO 255+000
253+000	METALLED ROAD	256+000 TO 270+000
254+000	METALLED ROAD	273+000 TO 279+000
255+000	METALLED ROAD	
256+000		SHINGLE ROAD
257+000		SHINGLE ROAD
258+000		SHINGLE ROAD
259+000		SHINGLE ROAD
260+000		SHINGLE ROAD
261+000		SHINGLE ROAD
262+000		SHINGLE ROAD
263+000		SHINGLE ROAD
264+000		SHINGLE ROAD
265+000		SHINGLE ROAD
266+000		SHINGLE ROAD
267+000		SHINGLE ROAD
268+000		SHINGLE ROAD
269+000		SHINGLE ROAD
270+000		SHINGLE ROAD
271+000	METALLED ROAD	
272+000	METALLED ROAD	
273+000		SHINGLE ROAD
274+000		SHINGLE ROAD
275+000		SHINGLE ROAD
276+000		SHINGLE ROAD
277+000		SHINGLE ROAD
278+000		SHINGLE ROAD
279+000		SHINGLE ROAD

Annex 4

COORDINATES OF SHUJABAD BRANCH

COORDINATES

Remodelling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch  
RD 231+580 to 279+000

Sr #	Easting (ft)	Northing (ft)
Point-01	505236.93	10981191.46
Point-02	504983.68	10980904.25
Point-03	501290.81	10980877.66
Point-04	498855.27	10979556.49
Point-05	498865.01	10978222.33
Point-06	497852.13	10977039.75
Point-07	498042.20	10975708.14
Point-08	497720.98	10973407.88
Point-09	497632.79	10971204.72
Point-10	497372.35	10969182.39
Point-11	495913.49	10967558.12
Point-12	496678.82	10966439.24
Point-13	496586.91	10965785.89
Point-14	494309.08	10963831.68
Point-15	493249.71	10962530.39
Point-16	491972.77	10961581.96
Point-17	491690.43	10959008.71
Point-18	490195.07	10958067.30
Point-19	488104.95	10957080.59
Point-20	487179.94	10955321.86
Point-21	487039.29	10949295.77
Point-22	486806.90	10948098.30
Point-23	486323.26	10946441.02

Right of Way (ROW) = 80 ft to 100 ft

  
Muhammad Aslam Qureshi  
Project Manager (FERRP)

## **Annex 5**

### **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 PID on a quarterly basis or on a case by case basis depending on construction schedules.
- (xv) Prepare corrective action plans (CAPs) based on the monitoring reports.
- (xvi) Maintain a complete computerized database of all documents and information.
- (xvii) All activities will be undertaken in coordination with PID's focal point and the project directors and PMU staff.
- (xviii) Any other tasks assigned by the project officer

**Annex 6**

**Land of ROW and COI Owned by Punjab Irrigation Department**

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


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

Ref. # FERRP/LHR/14674

Dated: December 20, 2016

**RIGHT OF WAY Remodelling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch**



It is certified that the proposed Remodelling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch has Right of Way 80 feet from RD 231+580 to RD 265+000 and from RD 265+000 to RD 279+000 is 100 feet. The ownership of this RoW belongs to Irrigation Department. The Construction works of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch will be limited to 45 ft to 60 ft within Corridor of Impact.

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



Annex 7

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION


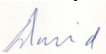
<b>A. Country/Project No. /Project Title</b>		: Pak Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP). Construction of Remodeling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch. RD 231+590 to 279+000	
<b>B. Involuntary Resettlement Category</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> 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>			
<p><b>ESU of PIU, FERRP:</b> It was observed that a graveyard and its adjacent mosque were existed at RD. 270+100 to 270+500. According to the Design of the sub-project, respective graveyard and mosque do not fall in the <b>Corridor of Impact (40 to 60 feet)</b> of Shujabad Branch where civil works to be executed. Moreover, the protection wall in this reach has been provided in the estimate for safety of graveyard and mosque. There will be no impact on these structures. 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.</p>		<p><b>Project Management Consultant:</b> The sub-project has 80-100 feet wide ROW owned by PID. Civil works of remodeling of right embankment Shujabad branch are confined within <b>COI (40 to 60 feet) of the ROW(80 to 100 feet)</b>. The sub-project will not affect any land, structures, buildings, trees, crops and livelihoods etc.</p>	
<b>E. Approval</b>			
<p><b>Prepared by:</b> PIU , Social and Environmental Unit :</p> <p><b>Signature:</b> </p> <p><b>Name:</b> Rao Zakrya Farooq <b>Date:</b> December, 2016</p>		<p><b>Reviewed/Cleared by:</b> TA Resettlement Specialist</p> <p><b>Signature:</b> </p> <p><b>Name:</b> Abdul Hameed <b>Date:</b> December, 2016</p>	

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 right embankment of Shujabad branch. No resettlement impacts exist in 80-100 feet wide ROW owned PID.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		✓		No Land acquisition involved
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		✓		Irrigation Department is the owner of that land.

4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		All 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?      [✓] 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 Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch, RD 231+580 to 279+000			
<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 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> PIU, Social and Environmental Unit:  Signature:   Name: Rao Zikarya Farooq Date: Dec, 2016		<b>Reviewed/Cleared by:</b> TA Resettlement Specialist  Signature:   Name: Abdul Hameed Date: Dec, 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?		✓		
<b>D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples</b>				
<b>Project component/ activity/ output</b>	<b>Anticipated positive effect</b>		<b>Anticipated negative effect</b>	
Sub-project civil works is to remodeling and strengthening of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch.	Flood protection to agricultural land, settlements, Govt. and private infrastructures, crops, trees etc.		None	

**Annex 8****Socioeconomic Profile of Sub-project Area****Methodology**

1. The survey was carried out to ascertain socio-economic condition and assessment of resettlement impacts of the sub-project activities.
2. In order to collect the representative data, survey by using a designed questionnaire was conducted. Three villages were selected through simple random sampling technique from head, middle and tail reaches of the Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch, where Focus Group Discussions and consultations were conducted with the villagers. The sub-project does not have any adverse impact on local communities so it does not require detailed socio-economic study. Moreover, data has been collected to ascertain beneficiary opinion regarding possible positive impacts from the proposed sub-project.
3. The detail of surveyed villages are given below in Table 1.

**Table 1: Surveyed Villages**

Sr.No.	Village Name	Flood Bund	Location (RD)
1	Khor Sajri Wahn	Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch	234+000
2	Jharola Basti	Do	250+000
3	Basti Dholan Wali	Do	274+000

**Data Collection**

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

**Secondary Source**

5. The available published information and documents related to the sub-project, including District census report 1998 of Multan and other relevant documents (PC-1, Engineer Estimate, sub-project Design, cross Sections including RoW, area Map showing location of flood bund) were obtained and reviewed by the team members to identify different parameters and yardsticks, regarding scope of work to conduct field survey and to make the study more systematically and reflective as per ground situation.

**Source of Information**

6. The primary quantitative and qualitative data was collected through interviews and Focus Group Discussions. The questionnaires regarding Focus Group Discussions and Gender Survey were designed to include information related to demographic characteristics, existing socio-economic condition, impacts assessment, gender and people's perceptions about the sub-project and remedial measures in case of adverse impacts of the sub-project (if any).

## Socio-economic aspects of Sub-project Area

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

### Distribution of the Respondents Regarding Location

8. Respondents belonged to the three selected villages from head, middle and tail reaches of the Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch were interviewed. The names and location of the villages is provided in Table 1, while the list of male respondents is provided in Annexure–11. All respondents resided nearby villages and away from the RoW along the Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch.

### Population

9. According to the results of survey, total households of the surveyed villages were 400 with population of 3,300 persons. The average family size was 8.25 living in different family system depending upon their culture and economic needs. The survey identified those 53% households in surveyed villages lived in a joint 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	Khor Sajri Wahn	50	500	250	250
2	Jharola Basti	250	2000	980	1020
3	Basti Dholan Wali	100	800	400	400
Total		400	3300	1630	1670

10. In addition, 100% population was local and residing in the area from decades. 100% of the inhabitants were Saraiki speaking.

### Occupation and Source of Income

11. The information regarding major source of income of the inhabitants collected. According to the survey, 50% of population of Jharola Basti and 40% of village Khor Sajri Wahn were working private job in factories and industrial units. Whereas, a larger proportion (86%) of population of the Basti Dholan Wali was doing labor work in mango orchards as well as in Multan city. Moreover, few families were associated with farming in entire surveyed villages. Survey data revealed that mostly land belongs to big landlords of Multan and small scale farmers are few in numbers. So most of the population depends on work in factories and as laborer in different walks of life. Small scale farmers cultivate wheat and seasonal fodder on priority in three surveyed villages. It is important to mention here that, most of the times, flood vanished the crop of rice so the farmers do not take risk to cultivate the rice. The survey data indicated that average monthly income from farm and off-farm sources of the households was about Rs.20, 300/-.

12. The majority (70%) of the houses of village Jharola Basti were pacca while 100% of the houses of the Khor Sajri Wahn and 67% of Basti Dholan Wali were Semi pacca.

### **Literacy Level**

13. Education plays a pivotal role in changing social and economic condition of the individuals. The education enhances the skill and ability to learn and act to improve one's a lot. Data was collected from the respondents regarding educational facilities available in the area. All three villages did not contain adequate educational infrastructures and allied facilities for both boys and girls. The Government Girls and Boys Primary Schools were established in village Khor Sajri Wahn but there were no boys or girls schools in rest of two villages. Only religious Dini madrassas were established in the entire three villages. Children of Basti Dholan Wali and Jharola Basti were forced to visit the nearby villages for education. Few private schools were established by the local educated notables in the area, which were serving to the local communities for education. Moreover, students of the respective villages travel to Multan city for college and university which is approximately 6 to 8 km away. The estimated literacy rate of village Khor Sajri Wahn was about 10 % whereas literacy rate of Basti Dholan Wali and Jharola Basti was 12 % for each village. 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 was not affordable for many families and they hesitate to send their girls in other villages at this level. Resultantly, the girls could not get proper education.

### **Caste System and Religion**

14. In the rural areas of Pakistan, caste/baradry system plays an important role to unite the people and strength of groups depends on a number of the households in a caste/baradry. In rural areas political strength is also shown by the caste/baradry. It also develops sympathy and unity amongst different groups based on same caste/baradry and religion. They care each other and support to fulfill their domestic needs and requirements. The survey data indicated that dominating cast of the village Khor Sajri Wahn was Jora with 100 %t households. While, in village Jharola Basti, the Jharola family was dominating with 50% households and in Basti Dholan Wali the Dhol family was dominating with 35% households. The 100 % population of these surveyed villages was Muslim.

### **Cropping Pattern**

15. The field surveyed indicated 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. Market facilities were available at Multan for sale and purchase. Generally, farmers sell their products to middlemen at local level.

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

16. Majority of the households have installed hand pumps for drinking purpose. Few of the houses in all three villages have 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. Participants of the Jharola Basti were not satisfied with the

ground water as they reported the water was not fit for drinking purpose. According to them, the water was sweet in taste but contaminated and not fit for drinking purpose. On the other hand, respondents of the other two villages were of the view that the ground water of their area was good but government should install water purification plant in their village so they can drink better and safe water as the water is directly link to the health of human.

### **Community Consultations**

17. 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 objectives of the sub-project and persuades them to be rational to participate in the sub-project activities. Moreover, due to consultation, many doubts and difficulties are overcome.

18. Community consultation plays a vital role in studying the impacts of the sub-project on the stakeholders. Consultation process has also important role in obtaining the views and perception of the people for preparing the useful and sustainable policy to implement any sub-project. In this regard, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with the local people residing in the surveyed villages adjacent to the sub-project area of the Right Embankment. 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-12. The objectives of the consultation process were:

- To provide sub-project information to the stakeholders, and to solicit their views on the sub-project;
- To identify problems and needs;
- To collaborate in problem solving;
- To develop and maintain communication links between the sub-project proponents and stakeholders;
- To ensure that views and concerns of the stakeholders are incorporated into the sub-project design and implementation with the objectives of reducing, offsetting the negative impacts and enhancing benefits of the proposed sub-project;
- To create a sense of ownership among the stakeholders regarding the sub-project;
- To increase confidence about the proponents, reviewer and decision makers.

19. The people of the sub-project area were pleased to know about the proposed sub-project. Remodeling and strengthening of the Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch which will be favorable for the local communities and their infrastructures. They were of the view that with the strengthening of the right embankment, their houses, structures, businesses and other infrastructures will become safer and they can flourish their livelihoods and small businesses with faith and trust. According to the participants of the consultations, following positive impacts were anticipated by the implementation of the proposed sub-project:

- Control of canal water flow within boundary;
- Minimize the damages of existing infrastructure in the river area;
- Protect to cultivable & irrigated lands and increase the productivity;
- Proposed mitigation measures will provide an additional sustainable life and enhancement in socio-economic conditions of the people;



- Save and protect the lives of their livestock which is important source of their livelihoods;
- Moreover, it will protect to the adjacent Multan city which is hub of economic activities for local people and a large number of people are attached with this industry for livelihoods.

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

### **Gender Consultation**

21. Like many other persistent developmental issues in Pakistan, gender issues are also less explored along with its marginal position in the planning process, policy formulation and implementation of various development activities ranging from national, provincial to local level. It is need of the time to reinterpret gender incorporating local value and cultural system of the society to minimize disparities in terms of education, health and socio-economic development of women and other marginalized segments of the society. The photo log of female consultations is provided in Annexure-12.

22. In the rural society, female plays important role in managing the household from domestic chores to work in the fields and taking care of the livestock as well. Rural-women are major contributors in four sub-sectors of the rural economy; crop production, livestock rearing, cottage industry and household & family maintenance activities, such as fetching water, fuel collection and fodder for livestock, food preparation & preservation and caring for children. Most of their work and labor does not carry weight, goes unrecognized, unappreciated and thankless. Keeping in view the important role of the female in the household as well as in the society, gender consultations were also conducted to record the views of the females (list of female participants is provided in Annexure-13) regarding proposed intervention. During interviews and consultations data was also collected to ascertain female social status and gender issues. Findings of the gender consultations are presented as below:

- The survey indicated that the women of the selected villages were participating in various activities including household activities, child caring and importantly in income generation activities like stitching, embroidery work and work in fields in the season of sowing and harvesting of crops.
- During the consultation, the data was collected regarding the employment status of females in government and private sector. The data indicated that a very low number in female was working in the government and private sector to help their male members in managing the household expenses. Very few females were working as teacher in private schools and a few were serving in Maternity home and as Lady Health Visitor (LHV) in Government and private sector. Few of the females were running their business of stitching and embroidery work. These females were belonged to entire three villages.
- Data regarding education of the females revealed that due to insufficient educational facilities at local level, the literacy rate was very low in the local females. There were

no constraints for females in going to schools and colleges except they have to travel to the nearby villages and Multan city for education. In spite of that, the trend of education is increasing in the area and parents treat equally to the boys and girls in getting education. The Data reveals that the approximate literacy rate of village Khor Sajri Wahn was 07% in girls while the said ratio was up to 08% in Basti Dholan Wali and Jharola Basti. Although the approximate literacy rate is very low in the area due to insufficient educational facilities but awareness about the education is increasing day by day. Participant 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.

- They were briefed that as per Gender Action Plan of the FERRP, women (30% of the total worker for plantation) will be employed / engaged in planting and maintain the plants along irrigation channels and protection bunds. The female participants were semi agreed. They informed that it depends upon the situation, reward and training of tree plantation.
- 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 Nishtar Hospital in Multan city for the females of these villages which is approximately 10 to 12 km away. The common diseases and available health facilities are depicted in the Table 3.

**Table 3: Common Diseases Available Health Facilities**

Sr .No	Village	Hospital	BHU/RHU	Private Clinic/ Dispensary	Common diseases
1	Khor Sajri Wahn	-	-	-	Flue, Diarrhea and Sugar
2	Jharola Basti	-	✓	✓	Diarrhea, Asthma, Sugar and few cases of Polio in the past
3	Basti Dholan Wali	-	-	✓	Skin Allergy, Diarrhea and Anemia

- It was also derived from the consultations that no NGO was existed in these 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 were the availability of proper health, education facilities (Schools) in the area. Establishment of technical training institution, construction of roads and strengthening of proposed right embankment was also expressed by the participants.
- They were also explained that their mobility and privacy will not be disturbed as the working site is away from their residence. Moreover, the project proposed execution time is 12 months.

## 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 Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch 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.

## Project Resettlement Impacts

26. During the impact assessment survey, data regarding the impacts of sub-project was collected. However, the field investigations revealed that there will be no adverse impacts of the sub-project on the local people, land, structure, crops, trees, business, and employment etc, while on the other hand, it will save many settlements and fertile agriculture land from the flood threat. There are one graveyard and mosque adjoining to the ROW of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch, which extended and encroached towards ROW at RD 270+100 to RD 270+500. These are avoidable and away from Corridor of Impact. The ROW in this reach is 100 feet wide and construction activities are limited to 45 feet to 60 feet. Hence, there will be no adverse impact on graveyard and mosque.

**Comment [AK1]:** Mention mosque and graveyard with exact location that needs to be avoided from any impacts caused by reconstruction work.

## Loss of Land

27. All civil works will be carried out within the ROW of right embankment 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 plantation.

## Impact on Building and Structure

29. It was noted that a graveyard and its adjacent Faizan Shaheed mosque were existed at RD. 270+100 to 270+500. According to the Design of sub-project in this reach, respective graveyard and mosque do not fall in the Corridor of Impact (COI) (45 to 60 feet) and away from the sub-project activities to be implemented and ROW in this reach is 100 feet. The Project Management Consultants also proposed the construction of protection wall at specific RD to keep the mosque and graveyard safer. The design and its location of the masonry wall is attached at Annex 14 and pictures of graveyard and mosque are attached at Annex 15. Resultantly, no building or any other structure will be affected by the sub-project activities as there is no building or structures remained in the COI of sub-project area.

**Comment [AK2]:** Mention COI and construction limits.

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

30. No house exists in the sub-project Corridor of Impact 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 categorization of indigenous people.

### **Positive Impacts**

33. The sub-project will provide a proper shape to the canal as well as 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 a remarkable progress and prosperity in the area.

### **Conclusion**

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

- No land acquisition and displacement of squatters/informal settlers in the form of dislocation of business structures, residential structures, religious structures, community fixtures and loss of income sources is involved as all the sub-project activities will be implemented within ROW of sub-project (belong to Irrigation Department Govt. of the Punjab. Hence, the sub-project namely "Remodeling of Right Embankment of Shujabad Branch" is categorized as category "C" project for which this Due Diligence Report is prepared.
- On completion of rehabilitation work, reliability and efficiency of right embankment will be increased, which will control the flood damages in the area in future. The sub-project will also enhance the incomes of the farming and business communities of the sub-project area.

## Annex 9

### 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> </ul>

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

Project implementation organizations	Management Roles and Responsibilities
Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and maintain an up to date management information system to include all relevant information on displaced persons.</li> <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>

**Annex 10**

**Project Selection Criteria**

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

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

**Annex 11**

**LIST OF MALE PARTICIPANTS**

1- Village KhorSajriWahn			
Sr. No.	Name	Father's Name	Occupation
1	Muhammad Asif	Muhammad Ramzan	Labor



2	Muhammad Khalid	Muhammad Ramzan	Labor
3	Muhammad Fiaz	GhulamFareed	Private Job
4	IrshadHussain	Abdul Hameed	Private Job
5	Muhammad Ijaz	GhulamFareed	Labor
6	Muhammad Iqbal	Abdul Hameed	Carpenter
7	Abdul Raheem	Allah Diwaya	Gardner
8	Muhammad Ishfaq	Muhammad Nawaz	Private Job
9	Wasim Abbas	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	
10	Akhtar Saleem	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	
<b>2- Village JharolaBasti</b>			
1	Majeed Ahmad	Muhammad Bilawal	Army
2	Suhail Ahmad	Bashir Ahmad	Army
3	Nazir Ahmad	Fazal Ahmad	Agriculture
4	Farzan Ahmad	Muhammad Ramzan	Agriculture
5	Muhammad Mughees	Rasheed Ahmad	Agriculture
6	Muhammad Younas	Saeed Ahmad	Labor
7	Naveed Ahmad	Muhammad Bux	Labor
8	Muhammad Mujahid	Khursheed Ahmad	Agriculture
9	Shakeel Ahmad	Muhammad Bux	Labor
10	Ghafoor Ahmad	Ghulam Muhammad	Retired Govt Servant
11	Wasim Abbas	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	
12	Akhtar Saleem	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	
<b>3- Basti Dholan Wali</b>			
1	Haji Ahmad Bux	Ghulam Muhammad	Labor
2	Muhammad Rafique	Muhammad Hussain	Labor
3	Ghulam Shabbir	Allah Ditta	Labor
4	Munir Ahmad	Ahmad Bux	Labor
5	Haji Rab Nawaz	Muhammad Bux	Labor
6	Muhammad Hanif	Muhammad Hussain	Labor
7	Muhammad Iqbal	Naseer Bux	Livestock rearing
8	Muhammad Javed	Muhammad Nasir	Factory Worker
9	UmerDaraz	Ahmad Nawaz	Factory Worker
10	Muhammad Shahid	Muhammad Nasir	Labor
11	Muhammad Naveed	Abdul Rasheed	Livestock Rearing
12	Ahmad Nawaz	Muhammad Bux	Labor
13	Muhammad Nasir	Haji Ahmad Bux	Labor
14	Ghulam Mustafa	Allah Ditta	Mason
15	Muhammad Yousaf	Haji Rab Nawaz	Mason
16	Wasim Abbas	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	
17	Akhtar Saleem	Sr. Sociologist NESPAK	

## Annex 12

## **Community Consultations**



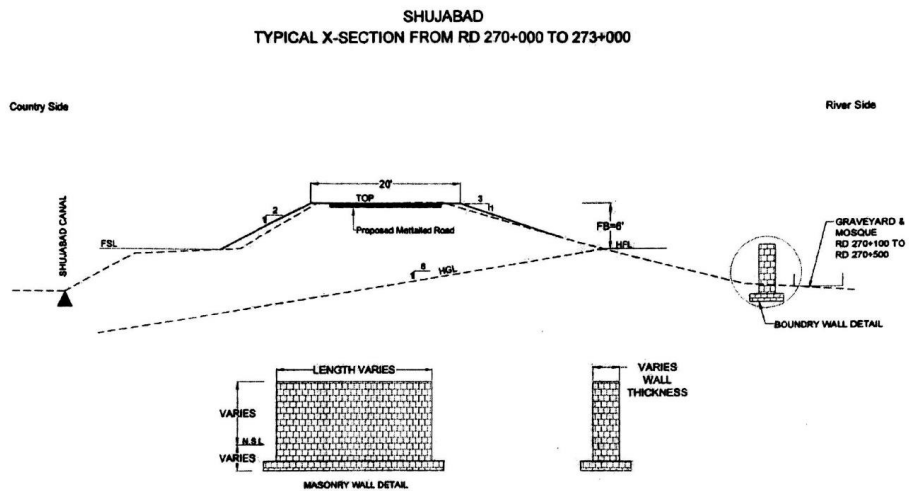
**Annex 13**

**LIST OF FEMALE PARTICIPANTS**

<b>1- Basti Dholan Wali</b>				
<b>Sr No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
1	Haleema Bibi	40	Un-educated	House wife
2	IsmaBibi	25	Un-educated	House wife
3	Razia Bibi	37	Un-educated	House Wife
4	Nazeera Bibi	43	Un-educated	House Wife
5	Sania	19	Matric	House Wife
6	Manuba Bibi	43	Un-educated	House Wife
7	Tasleem Bibi	28	Un-educated	House Wife
8	Salma Bibi	32	Un-educated	House Wife
9	Rubeena	35	Un-educated	House Wife
10	Asma Pathani	75	Un-educated	House Wife
<b>2- Village Jharola Basti</b>				
1	SafiaSohail	32	Middle	LHW
2	Mukhtiarbibi	30	Matric	House Wife
3	Misbah	13	Primary	Student
4	Nabia	16	Matric	Student
5	Dilshad	33	Middle	LHW
6	Mehwish	20	Middle	Teacher
7	Zubaida	34	Un-educated	House Wife
8	Khadija	21	Primary	House Wife
9	Farzana	23	Primary	House Wife
<b>3- Village Khor Sajri Wahn</b>				
1	Parveen	27	Un-educated	House Wife
2	Shumaila	15	Matric	House Wife
3	Shahnaz	35	Middle	House Wife
4	Naseem	55	Un-educated	House Wife
5	Aliya	35	FA	House Wife
6	Kaneez	55	Primary	House Wife
7	Noreen	25	Middle	House Wife
8	Uzma	28	Primary	House Wife
9	Sonia	29	Matric	House Wife

## Annex 14

### Picture of Masonry Wall





Annex 15

Pictures of Graveyard and Mosque

