



Social Due Diligence Report

Document stage: Final
Date: 22 October 2016

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

Social Due Diligence Report of Left Marginal Bund (LMB) of Marala Headworks.

Reviewed by:

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

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

Asian Development Bank



GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

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



DUE DILIGENCE REPORT OF LEFT MARGINAL BUND OF MARALA HEADWORKS

October 2016

Prepared by:

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	CHAPTER 1
Abbreviations	
I. INTRODUCTION	5-7
• Background	5-5
• Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP)	5-5
• Irrigation Component	5-5
• Marala Head works Left Marginal Bund (LMB)	5-5
• Scope of Work	5-5
• Project Design and Design Cross-section	6-8
	CHAPTER 2
II. DUE DILIGENCE REVIEW	9-10
• Purpose of DDR	9-9
• Methodology	9-9
• Desk Review of Project Documents	9-9
• Consultations with ADB, PIU and Consultant	9-9
• Field Visits	9-9
• Community Consultations	9-9
• Key Findings	9-9
• LAR Impacts and Project Categorization	9-9
• LAR and IPs Impacts	9-9
• Socioeconomic and Impact Assessment Survey and Community Consultations	10-10
• Institutions and Roles and Responsibilities	10-10
• Grievance Redress Mechanism	10-10
• Project Selection Criterion	10-10
• Unanticipated Impacts	10-10
	CHAPTER 3
III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	11-11
	ANNEXES
Annex 1: List of Irrigation Schemes/Subprojects	12-15
Annex 2: Land/ROW Owned by PID	16-16
Annex 3: National Resettlement Specialist TOR	17-19
Socioeconomic Survey	20-26
Annex 5: IR and IPs Checklists	27-31
Annex 6: List of Villages of LMB	32-32
Annex 7, 8: Community/Gender Consultations	33-34
Annex 9, 10: List of Participants (males and females)	35-36
Annex 11: Implementation Arrangements-Roles and Responsibilities	37-39
	TABLES
Table 1: List of Subprojects	5-6

Table 2: Design Parameters

6-6

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

CHAPTER 1

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background:

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

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

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

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

Table 1: Subprojects of Remodeling of Flood Protection Bunds.

No.	Category	Zone	Scheme
1	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of LBN Flood Bund from RD.0+000 to 20+531
2	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of Muzaffargarh Flood Bund RD.0-188
3	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of Khangarh Flood Bund RD.0-30 to protect Muzaffargarh City
4	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of LMB of Taunsa Barrage

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

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

4. The Left Marginal Bund of Marala is one of the 13 subprojects listed above for remodeling protection work under FERRP. The Marala Headwork's was constructed by the Punjab Irrigation Department under "Tripple Canal System" during the period 1906-12 for diversion of 11,694 cusec discharge through Upper Chenab Canal. It is situated just below the confluence of three rivers (Munawar Tawi on right, Chenab in center and Jammu Tawi on left) at the land owned by Punjab Irrigation Department (PID). Annex 2: Land owned by PID.

D. Scope of Work - Remodeling of Marala Left Marginal Bund:

5. The scope of the Marala LMB includes providing a Dowel on the river side of embankment (specifications provided in table 2 below) along with suitable top level and strengthening of country side slope of existing Left Marginal Bund for which earth will be taken from the river side areas (owned by PID) available free from any private or public encumbrances.

6. **Project Design Work:** The cross section design of sub-project (Figure 1.1 below) and proposed design parameters are as under:

Table 2: Design Parameters

A. Dowel at RD 0+000 – 54+500	
Top level.	6.0 feet above HFL Sep 2014
Top width.	12.0 feet.
Bank to Dowel stone pitched slope.	2:1
Country side slope.	3:1 (maintain existing slope)
River Side Slope.	3:1
B. Bund	
Top Level.	As per previous design
Bank width.	22 – 25 feet
Country side slope of bank.	3:1
C. RD 54+500 to 68+639	
Top level.	6.0 feet above HFL Sep 2014
Top width	25.0 feet
Country side slope.	3:1 (maintain existing slope).
River side slope.	3:1

7. **Design Cross-section:**Figure 1 below presents design cross-section with parameters of civil works ending within the right of way (ROW) owned by PID. Hence no land acquisition or any resettlement impacts are envisaged in this subproject.

Figure 1: Design Cross-section

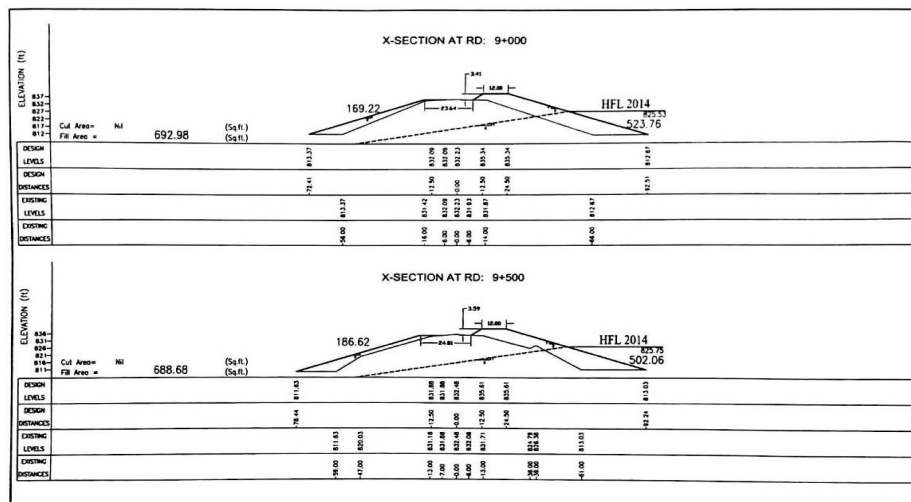
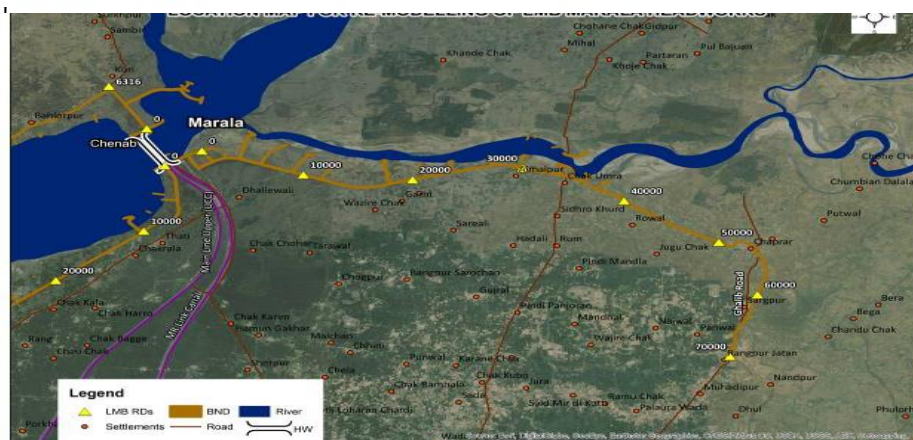
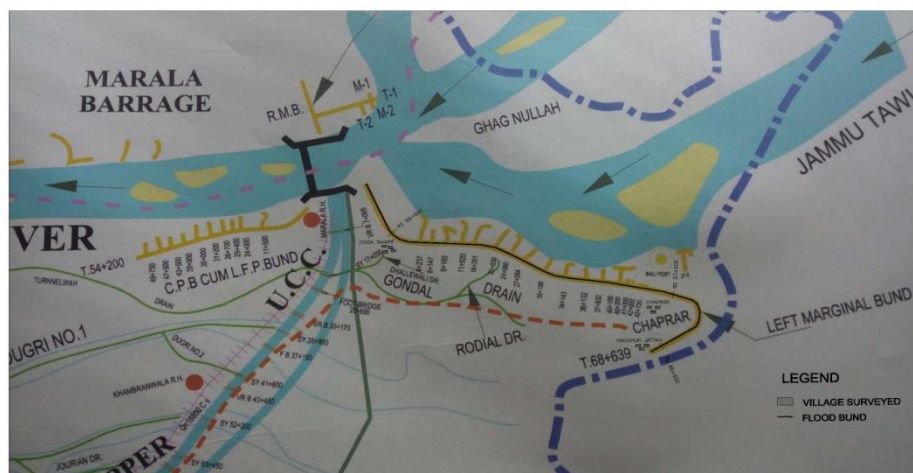


Figure 2, 3: Location Map, Google Map



CHAPTER 2

II. DUE DILIGENCE REPORT, PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

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

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

A. Methodology:

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

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

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

13. **Field Site Visits Community Consultations:** Field site visits and consultations with communities living around the bund and in project area were also conducted and their view points about the project recorded. A socioeconomic survey of the project area was also conducted to record socioeconomic baseline of communities around the project area. (Annex 5 in the baseline

B. Key Findings

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

15. **LAR and IPs Impacts and Categorization of Subproject:** The subproject design and construction activities (as illustrated in section D of Chapter 1) are limited to the right of way, which is 180 feet wide and is owned by PID throughout the RDs from RD 0+000 to 68+699) of Marala LBR project. The subproject does not require acquisition of private land or involve any resettlement or dislocation of communities living in the project areas. The project is not causing any physical dislocation of any households from housing or any economic loss to their productive resources.

16. The field visit and survey of project area also did not find presence of any indigenous peoples in or groups that have been described as such in SPS 2009. The people of project area are Muslim and they do not recognize themselves as IPs according to SPS. Based on this finding of DDR, the project has been categorized as C for IR as well as IPs policy. Annex 5 IR and IPs Checklists.

17. **Socioeconomic Survey and Community/Gender Consultations:** Detailed socioeconomic survey and consultations with male and female members of communities living in three villages on LMB namely Zinda Sharef, Chapar and Rangpur Jattan' was carried out in August 2016 in which more than 40 community members (males and females) participated. The survey found that communities around the bund are happy over the flood protection works which will protect them and their assets from damages of floods. No adverse impacts were observed on local people especially women who were found in strong favor of the project. Annex 4 has more details about socioeconomic survey of project area.

18. **Institutional Arrangements:** All institutions and key positions as envisaged in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) of project have been fully established and functional. These include a Project Implementation Unit, Social and Environment Management Unit (SEMU) which acts as Environment and Social Unit (ESU), Project Consultants and TA Resettlement Specialist are well in place and operating according to the roles and responsibilities assigned to them as described in Project Administration Manual (PAM) and LARF of project. Annex 11 provides detailed Roles and Responsibilities of key officials of institutions set up for the project.

19. **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** The LARF provides for field level grievance to be addressed through a local grievance redress committee (GRC) to be formally constituted by the EA/IA under each subproject. The GRC, headed by a Project Director, will consist of a grievance officer, a representative from the DPs, locally present NGO representative, the ESU's resettlement specialist and concerned revenue staff. The GRC needs to be formally notified and established at the project sites but has not been notified so far by PIU.

20. **Project Selection Criterion:** The subproject has been designed keeping in view the provisions of project selection criterion related social safeguard requirements. Following considerations have been carefully followed in designing the project: (a) in compliance with applicable laws and ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)* (2009); and (b) prepared in accordance with the requirements of an agreed Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework and (c) the project avoided land acquisition and resettlement, to the maximum extent possible.

21. **Unanticipated Impacts:** The TA Resettlement Specialist and Project Management Consultant (PMC) will identify any unanticipated safeguards (LAR) impacts during implementation of project. If any such impacts are found, these will be addressed in accordance with LARF of project and SPS 2009.

CHAPTER 3**III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

23. Due Diligence work included review of project documents, meetings and discussions with PIU, SEMU/ESU and PMC, field visit, socioeconomic and impact assessment survey and consultations with local communities in the villages in LMB area. The survey concludes that flood protection work on left marginal bund of Marala Head works is limited to the right of way (ROW), 180 feet wide which owned by PID. The ROW is completely free from any private, commercial, community or farming structures and also do not have any encroachers present in the area. Similarly there are no tribes or any indigenous as defined ADB's SPS 2009 have been found living in the project area. The local people are Muslim and they do not recognize themselves as IPs. The project will not cause any land acquisition and resettlement impacts and no one will be physically dislocated from housing or lose any resources to the project. Based on no LAR and IPs impacts, the project has been categorized as C for IR and IPs. However the DDR makes following recommendations to PID to implement before start of construction work:

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

Annexes

Annex – 1

List of Irrigation Schemes

No	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
Emergent restoration works			
1	Emergent	D.G Khan	Restoring eroded slopes of Muzaffargarh Flood Bund RD 58-78
2	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing and Strengthening breach site RD 148-149 Muzaffargarh Flood Bund
3	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing and Strengthening breach site RD 157-158 Muzaffargarh Flood Bund
4	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Muzaffargarh Flood Bund from RD 0+000 - 100+000
5	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening relief cut between RD 26-27 Rangpur Canal
6	Emergent	D.G Khan	Restoring Right Bank of Rang Pur Canal RD 341+500 – 347+500
7	Emergent	D.G Khan	Restoring Right Bank of Muzaffargarh Branch RD 37+000 to 59+000
8	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening Breaching Section RD 12-13 Doaba Flood Bund
9	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening Breaching Section RD 13-14 Doaba Flood Bund
10	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening Breaching Section RD 8-9 Rohari Flood Bund
11	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening Breaching Section RD 14-15 Rohari Flood Bund
12	Emergent	D.G Khan	Installation of Missing / Chowked Liner and Protecting Bank of Rohari Flood Bund RD 0+000 to 23+400
13	Emergent	D.G Khan	Closing & Strengthening Relief Cut at J-Head Spur No.2 RD 2 - 3 Khangarh Flood Bund
14	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Khangarh Flood Bund RD 0+000 - 35+000
15	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Khangarh Flood Bund RD 35+000 - 45+000
16	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Khangarh Flood Bund RD 45+000 - 99+000
17	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Khangarh Flood Bund RD 99+000 - 141+000
18	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Shehr Sultan Flood Bund RD 15+000 - 45+000
19	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Shehr Sultan Flood Bund RD 46+000 - 97+000 and providing Mobile Gang
20	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Chander Bhan Flood Bund RD 46+000 - 56+000 and Providing Mobile Gang
21	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Chander Bhan Flood Bund RD 58+000 - 71+000
22	Emergent	D.G Khan	Protecting Chander Bhan 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


No	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
Emergent restoration works			
34	Emergent	Lahore	Restoration measures against cut at R.D 49+524/L main Line Upper UCC.
35	Emergent	Lahore	Protective measure to save Shahdara Disty 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 Muridke Disty.
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

No	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
Emergent restoration works			
67	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing & Strengthening Relief cut at RD: 52+000-53+000/L U.G. Branch
68	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing & Strengthening Relief cut at RD: 62+000-63+000/L U.G. Branch
69	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing & Strengthening Relief cut at RD. 113+500/L&R U.G. Branch
70	Emergent	Faisalabad	Checking of side erosion and strengthening of bank between RD:108000+110+000/L&R U/S+D/S Bridge RD:109+501
71	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing breaches between RD. 58-59 of Pindi Bhattian Flood Protection Bunds
72	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing breaches between RD. 67-68 of Pindi Bhattian Flood Protection Bunds
73	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing breaches between RD. 53-54 & 56-57 of Pindi Bhattian Flood Protection Bunds
74	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing breaches between RD. 55-56 of Pindi Bhattian Flood Protection Bunds
75	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing breaches between RD. 48-850, 54+172, 54+300,54+380, and 54+500 of Pindi Bhattian Flood Protection Bunds
76	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing Relief Cut RD 40-41/L of Q. B. Link Canal due to heavy rainfalls
77	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing 2 No. newly developed creeks on left side D/S Qadirabad Barrage due to spill of flood Short Term Measures)
78	Emergent	Faisalabad	Restoration of banks of Chakbandi Main Drain from RD.2+000 - 18+000.
79	Emergent	Faisalabad	Closing of Breach and Restoration of affected portion of Jhang Flood Protection Bund at RD.1+000 – 2+000.
80	Critical	D.G Khan	Restoring apron of J-Head Spur RD 125+500 Khangarh Flood Bund Damaged
81	Critical	D.G Khan	Restoring of J-Head Spur No. 2 RD 15000 Khangarh Flood Bund
82	Critical	D.G Khan	Restoring of J-Head Spur No. 3 of Khangarh Flood Bund
83	Critical	Sargodha	Restoration of J-Head Spur No.2 near village Pandi
84	Critical	Sargodha	Restoration of J-Head Spur No.3 near village Kot Patwan
85	Critical	Sargodha	Restoration of J-Head Spur No.4 near village Kolowal / Dera Nasir
86	Critical	Lahore	Closing Breach of mardana drain RD 29+000 to 30+500
87	Critical	Lahore	Closing / strengthening breaches along nikki deg drain reach RD 33+400 - 60+000 and RD 152+000 - 226+000
88	Critical	Lahore	Desilting of nikki deg 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 deg nullah RD 0+000 to 91+400
92	Critical	Lahore	Repairing flood damages on flood embankment along aik nullah RD 0+500 - 12+500
93	Critical	Lahore	Repairing flood damages along lurriki drain
94	Critical	Lahore	Closing breaches left bund of Nullah Deg from Chahore bridge to Jesty wala.
95	Critical	Lahore	Construction of cunnette and ganda band in River Ravi to save Shahdara Distributory near Dandian Village (Babbakwal)
96	Critical	Bahawalpur	Severe river attack of Sutlej River near Village Ratteka
97	Critical	Bahawalpur	Severe river attack of Sutlej River near Village Akuka
98	Critical	Bahawalpur	Erosive action of Indus River between RD:196-197 Minchin Flood Bund (Smoka Village)
99	Critical	Multan	Restoring critical reaches of Chenab flood bund (RD 0 - 10, 90 - 91 and 100 – 140
100	Critical	Multan	Repairing right bank of lower muzaffraabad disty
101	Critical	Multan	Restoration / remodeling protection / defence flood bund along with its stone stud near dab kalan town

No	Category	Zone	Name of Scheme
Emergent restoration works			
102	Critical	Multan	Restoration of Rangpur flood bund and its allied structure damaged during flood 2014
103	Critical	Multan	Restoration of downstream stone pitching of escape cum bridge RD 193-194 of haveli main line damaged during flood 2014
104	Critical	Multan	Restoration of damaged lining of haveli main line RD 13-14 / R
105	Critical	Faisalabad	Restoration of choking bund D/S Qadirabad Barrage damaged during flood 2014
106	Inescapable	Sargodha	Protection of Jhelum City from the floods of River Jhelum
107	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Raising and Strengthening Doaba Flood Bund RD:0+000 to RD:19+500
108	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Restoration of J-Head Spur RD:47+500 Shah Wala Groyne damaged during flood 2014
109	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Restoration of Pitching and Apron of Ganda Jakhar Imam Shah
110	Inescapable	Lahore	Rehabilitation of Maddudas Flood Bund
111	Inescapable	Lahore	Restoration of Deg Diversion Channel Bund
112	Inescapable	Sargodha	Restoration of Guide Wall Spur No.8 near village Shahbazpur on right bank of Chenab
113	Inescapable	Sargodha	Restoration of Eroded Bank between RD.3-4, 7-8, 11-12 and 21-22 and closing cuts between RD.23-24 of Farrukhpur Flood Bund
114	Inescapable	Sargodha	Extension of Jhang flood protection bund from RD 64+000 to 71+000 to tie up with railway line (to save Jhang city & adjoining abadies). (Jhang canal division)
115	Inescapable	Multan	Constructing Cunnette at Sher Shah Bridge of River Chenab
116	Inescapable	Multan	Constructing Cunnette in River Bela upstream of Trimmu Barrage
Inescapable work involving remodeling of existing flood protection bunds			
117	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of LBN Flood Bund from RD.0+000 to 20+531
118	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of Muzaffargarh Flood Bund RD.0-188
119	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of Khangarh Flood Bund RD.0-30 to protect Muzaffargarh City
120	Inescapable	D.G Khan	Remodeling of LMB of Taunsa Barrage
121	Inescapable	Lahore	Providing protective measures against flood in Deg Nullah 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 Thattha Mahla Bund
129	Inescapable	Faisalabad	Remodeling of left marginal bund of Qadirabad barrage in critical reaches.

Annex 2

Land of ROW Owned by Punjab Irrigation Department



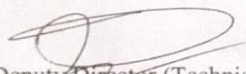
NO. DDT/PIU/FERRP/2016/ 100-T/001-ADB
 Office of the Deputy Director (Technical)
 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
 Flood Emergency Reconstruction & Resilience Project (FERRP)
 Irrigation Department, Old Anarkali Lahore
 E-mail: aslapiu@gmail.com

To 24-10-2016

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

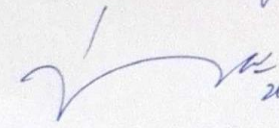
Subject:- AVAILABILITY OF RIGHT OF WAY (ROW) FOR "REMODELING OF LEFT MARGINAL BUND (LMB) OF MARALA BARRAGE"

It is submitted that the undersigned checked the cross sections of the above mentioned sub-project and observed that design parameters of this embankment are within its ROW of 180 feet as reported by field formation of Executive Engineer, Marala division UCC Marala. It is for your kind information and necessary action please.


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

No. 102-T Date: 24-10-2016

Forwarded in original to D.D (Social Safe Guard)
 for onward submission to DMC to incorporate
 the same in DDR.


 24/10/16

Annex 3**TA National Resettlement Specialist – Punjab Irrigation Department Lahore****Terms of Reference****Background Information:**

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

Scope of Work

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

Detailed Tasks

The consultant will:

- (i) Review the design and make recommendations as appropriate to minimize or avoid land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts.
- (ii) Prepare IR and IP checklist of subprojects (with completed and ongoing emergency restoration works) for retroactive financing for inescapable works.
- (iii) Provide an orientation/training to EA/IA's (P&DD and PID) staff and consultants on IR and IPs policies and SPS implementation and compliance requirements. Prepare land

- acquisition and resettlement plans (LARPs) in accordance with the land acquisition and resettlement framework (LARF) of the project, SPS 2009 and Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894.
- (iv) Ensure all aspects for compensation and assistance for livelihood restoration and improvement are identified and included in the LARPs.
 - (v) Identify land and non-land impacts, based on the RoW markers, with support from EA/IA's engineering and safeguards team and revenue staff. Complete a census of displaced persons (DPs) and inventory of losses. Conduct a social survey of the displaced population to establish the social and economic baseline and assess the social impact of the project. The survey will include, sex disaggregated data, define and identify vulnerable households.
 - (vi) Conduct stakeholder analysis and ensure meaningful consultations are conducted with all DPs (men and women) and other key stakeholders including civil society organizations.
 - (vii) Document consultations, issues raised and make recommendations to incorporate concerns either in engineering designs or for inclusion in the LARPs
 - (viii) Ensure compensation assessments are at full replacement costs and engage in early discussions with revenue staff to ensure current price assessments.
 - (ix) Support PID in ensuring all compensation and resettlement assistance is paid to DPs before dispossession/construction startup.
 - (x) Contribute towards the regular monitoring reports by providing relevant information on resettlement information.
 - (xi) Given the limited time for project completion, LARPs should be implementation ready. Ensure all actions and institutional arrangements have been identified and put in to implement LARPs. Organize consultations between C&W and partner agencies in the province for implementing LARPs and identify support required to expedite implementation of the LARP. Include and cost these requirements in the LARP.
 - (xii) Ensure LARP, monitoring reports and any corrective action plans (CAPs) are disclosed to the DPs in accordance with guidance provided in the SPS.
 - (xiii) Assist C&W in implementing the grievance redress mechanism and timely resolution of grievances or complaints, if any.
 - (xiv) Prepare an outline for internal monitoring and submit internal monitoring reports to ADB and NHA on a quarterly basis or on a case by case basis depending on construction schedules.
 - (xv) Prepare corrective action plans (CAPs) based on the monitoring reports.
 - (xvi) Maintain a complete computerized database of all documents and information.
 - (xvii) All activities will be undertaken in coordination with PID's focal point and the project directors and PMU staff.
 - (xviii) Any other tasks assigned by the project officer

Annex 4.**Socioeconomic Baseline/Profile of Project Area**

1. The sub-project survey was carried out in August 2016 to ascertain socio-economic condition and assessment of resettlement impacts along the Left Marginal Bund (LMB) of Marala Head works from RD 0+000 (START) to RD 68+639 (tail).

2. In order to collect the representative data, survey through a structured questionnaire was conducted for interview. As far as sample size was concerned, out of total 14 villages (list of total villages is attached as Annex-III), three villages were selected through simple random sampling technique from head, middle and tail reaches of the Left Marginal Bund (LMB), where Focus Group Discussion and consultation was conducted with the villagers. The project does not have any adverse impact on local communities so it does not require detailed socio-economic study. Moreover, data has been collected from the three villages comprising 37 participants to ascertain beneficiary opinion regarding possible positive impacts from the proposed project. The names of sample surveyed villages are mentioned below in table 1 and total villages are shown in Fig 1

Table 1: Surveyed Villages

Sr. No.	Village Name	Location
1	Zinda Shareef	RD 09+000
2	Chaprar	RD 53+000
3	Rangpur Jattan	RD 68+500

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 area, including District Census report 1998 and other relevant documents (PC-1, Design, Cross Sections indicating RoW, Area Map showing location of Flood Bund) were obtained from the Client and Consultant's offices and reviewed by the social team members to identify different parameters and yardsticks regarding scope of work to conduct field survey so as to make the study more 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 condition, impacts assessment, people's perceptions about the sub-project and remedial measures in case of adverse impact of the sub-project (if any). The data collection tool was also pretested theoretical in a group during orientation of the team before actual field survey and modified as per requirement of the sub-project area and cultural traditions.

Socio-Economic Aspects of the Project Area

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

7. Respondents belonged to the three selected villages from head, middle and tail reaches of the Left Marginal Bund were interviewed. Detail of the selected villages is provided above in Table 2.1, while the list of respondents is provided in Annexure–VII. All respondents resided nearby villages, away from the RoW along the Left Marginal Bund Marala.

Family Composition

8. According to the results of survey, total households of the surveyed villages were 1,325 with population of 11,000. The average family size was 8.30. Most of the families were living in joint family system. Due to prevailed joint family system, the family size was remarkably high. The survey reveals that 50% household in Rang pur, 80% in Chiprar and 90% in Zinda Sharif lived in joint family system. In addition to this, a large proportion of the population was migrant, who came in this area after partition of the sub-continent. More than 90% of the inhabitants were Punjabi speaking. The village wise detail of population is as following in table 2.

Table 2: Detail of Population

Sr. No.	Village Name	Households	Total Population	Males	Females
1	Zinda Sharif (Head)	100	1000	500	500
2	Chiprar (Middle)	1000	8000	3840	4160
3	Rang pur (Maher pur) (Tail)	225	2000	980	1020
Total		1325	11000	5320	5680

Occupation and Source of Income

9. During the field survey, information regarding major source of income of the inhabitants was collected. According to the survey, farming was main source of income of the local population along with livestock rearing. Proposed sub-project area is adjacent to the Sialkot city, which is hub of industry and famous in production of sports goods and medical and surgical equipments. In this regard, many of the local residents were engaged in manufacturing of sports items.

10. Whereas, other means for livelihood includes foreign remittances, private & government jobs and labour of various kinds. The survey data indicates that average monthly income of the households from farm and off farm sources was more than Rs.29,000. Their major crops were rice and wheat with better yield per acre. The majority (95%) of the inhabitants were living in well constructed Pacca houses.

Literacy Level

11. Education plays a pivotal role in changing social and economic condition of the individuals. The education enhances the skill and ability to learn and act to improve one's lot. Data was collected from the respondents regarding educational facilities available in the area. Most of the villages do not have adequate educational infrastructures and allied facilities especially for the females. One government high school for boys and one high school for girls in Chiprar and one boy primary school and one girl primary school in Rangpur Jattan and one boy primary school and one girl primary school in Zinda Shareef was available. In spite of that, few private schools were also established by the local educated notables, which were serving to the local community. The estimated literacy level of village Zinda Sharif was 30% while respective figure was 35% each for Chiprar and Rangpur. The residents of the sub-project area go to Sialkot and other cities for getting higher education. Moreover, according to the respondents, with compare to one decade back, the trend of education was prevailing in the community which marks comparatively better literacy rate in boys and girls.

Caste System and Religion

12. In the rural areas of Pakistan, caste/baradres plays an important role to unite the people. Strength of groups depends on a number of the households in a caste. The survey data indicates that Jatt, Rajpoot and Arain were in majority in the Project area. The 99 percent of the population of these villages was Muslim and 1percent was non-Muslim.

Cropping Pattern

13. The survey investigation indicates that crops sown in the Project area during the Rabi season were wheat and fodder while the Kharif crops were rice and seasonal fodder. Market facilities were available at district headquarter Sialkot, which is situated about 30 km from the Project area. Generally, farmers sell their products to middlemen at local level.

Source & Quality of Drinking Water

14. The quality of drinking water is directly linked to the health. The survey findings reveal that the ground water in some parts of the sub-project area was not fit for the drinking purpose that is injurious for health. Local people installed deep hand pumps, and electric pumps (more than 120ft) for their drinking and domestic purposes. Water Supply Schemes for drinking purpose were also constructed by the public health engineering department in the some sub-project area villages.

Community Consultations**Focus Group Discussions**

15. Public consultation plays a vital role in studying the affect and impacts of the sub-project on the stakeholders. These consultations have vital role in obtaining the views and perception of the possible affected community for preparing the useful and sustainable policy to implement the sub-project. In this regard, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with the local people residing in the adjacent villages in the sub-project area at head, middle and tail reaches of the Left Marginal Bund. The discussions focused on impacts of the floods on the local communities and impacts of the proposed subproject. The important general objectives of the consultation process were:

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

16. The people of the sub-project area were pleased to know about the proposed sub-project. Rehabilitation and strengthening of Left Marginal Bund will be favorable for the local communities and their infrastructures. They were of the view that with the strengthening of the flood protection bund, their houses, structures, businesses and other infrastructures will become

safer and they can flourish their livelihood and small business with faith and trust. According to the participants (Annex- VII) of the consultations, following positive impacts were anticipated by the implementation of the proposed subproject:

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

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

Gender Consultation

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

19. In our rural society, female plays very 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, household and family maintenance activities, such as transporting water, fuel and fodder to and from the home, food preparation and preservation and caring for children. Most of their work and labor went unrecognized and unappreciated. Keeping in view the important role of the female in the household as well as in the society, gender consultations were conducted to record the views of the females regarding proposed intervention. Consultations were conducted in two villages with 23 participants. The female consultation could not arranged in village Zinda Sharif due to un-willingness of the local community. The team did not insist for gender consultation because of ethical norms of the area. Findings of the gender consultations are presented in the following:

- The survey indicates that the women of the selected villages were participating in various activities including household activities, child caring and importantly in income generation activities like management of livestock and work in fields in the season of sowing and harvesting of crops.
- A small proportion of the female community was associated with the cottage industry like working in boutiques, football stitching and dress making at home.

- During the consultation, the data was collected regarding the employment status of females in government and private sector. The data indicates that females were working in the government and private sector to help their male members in managing the household expenses. Women were associated with the profession of teaching in private and government schools as well as in health sector for livelihood.
- Data regarding education of the females revealed that there were no constraints for females in going to schools and colleges except the colleges are situated on a distanced area from their villages. In spite of that, the trend of schooling for females prevailed and parents treat equally to the boys and girls in getting education. The data reveals that 30 percent girls of Chiprar and Rangpur each and 20 percent girls of village Zinda Sharif attended the school.
- During the consultation with females, it was observed that the participants were not satisfied with the available health facilities. There was no proper and equipped health centre for the females. Females were forced to become the victims of the traditional practitioners and midwives. The health condition and available facilities are depicted in following table 3.

Table: 3 Available Health Facilities

S.No	Village	Hospital	BHU/RHU	Private Clinic/ Dispensary	Common diseases
1	Zinda Sharif	-	-	-	Fever, Diarrhoea, Blood Pressure
2	Chiprar	-		✓	Stomach related, Fever, Sugar, Hepatitis
3	Rangpur	-		-	Fever, Diarrhoea, Sugar, Blood Pressure

- It was also derived from the consultations that no NGO existed to provide social services to the community members especially to the females.
- Data revealed that women were semi-dependent on male members to take decisions regarding number of children and economic self-sufficiency, the healthy trend was prevailing in this regard and females were supported to work in different sectors.
- It was also observed that there was no gender based violence prevailed among the surveyed communities.
- The collected data revealed that the most pressing needs of women were the availability of proper health, education facilities (College nearby) in the area. Establishment of technical training institution, construction of roads and construction of flood protection bund was also expressed by the participants. They were explained about that their mobility and privacy will not be disturbed as the working site is away from their residences. Moreover the project proposed execution time is six months, and alternative arrangement for the local community will be provided by the Contractor.
- Females were happy with the implementation of the proposed sub-project of strengthening the flood protection bund. Females suffered equally to their male members by the hitting of floods to their houses as well as to their source of livelihood. They were of the view that it

will reduce the threats of flood and their miseries. It will provide safety to their precious structures as well.

Table 4 shows the detail of location and participants regarding Gender consultations.

Table: 4 Gender Consultations

Sr. No.	Village	Location	No. of Participants
1	Chiprar	RD 53+000	11
2	Rangpur Jattan	RD 68+500	12

Consultation with Other Stakeholders

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

21. Consultation were held with PID officials (Executive Engineer, Sub Divisional Officer and other relevant staff) and technical staff of consultants for design parameters of the Left Marginal Bund sub-project at Executive Engineer, Marala Headwork's Office as well as PIU Office.

22. PID staff pointed out that rehabilitation of Left Marginal Bund 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.

SUBPROJECT IMPACTS

23. During the impact assessment survey, data regarding the impacts of subproject was collected. However, the field investigations reveal that the overall negative impacts of the subproject on the local people, on land, structure, crops, trees, business, and employment etc are nothing while, on the other hand, it will save many settlements and fertile agriculture land from the flood threat.

Impacts on Land

24. All civil works will be carried out within the RoW, i.e., 180 ft owned by PID. Hence, no private land is involved in the execution of this subproject. No resettlement issue was observed.

Impacts on Trees and Crops

25. The works will not impact any tree and no crop will be damaged as all civil work activities will be implemented within RoW of Left Marginal Bund.

Impact on Building and Structure

26. Not any building or any other structure will be affected by the sub-project activities.

Indigenous People

27. There are no indigenous people in the sub-project area. For the last many decades, there is no change of huge migration by any project/factor, so cannot categorize indigenous people in the project area.

Positive Impacts

28. The sub-project will provide an essential check to the high rise floods. Therefore, it will save many settlements including Sialkot city and fertile agriculture land under inundation. Moreover, it will reduce the soil erosion which will be beneficial for the local farmers. This will go a long way to ensure security and prosperity in the area.



Conclusion

29. The main conclusion drawn from the socioeconomic survey is outlined below:

- No land acquisition is involved in the subproject. Displacement of squatters/informal and formal settlers, structures of residential, religious, community and loss of income sources will not be impacted, as all the sub-project activities will be implemented within RoW of sub-project (belong to Irrigation Department Govt. of the Punjab). Hence the sub-project is categorized as category "C" for which, Due Diligence Report is prepared.
- On completion of rehabilitation work, reliability and efficiency of Left Marginal Bund will be increased which will control the flood damages in the area in future, thus having positive impacts on the incomes of the farming and business community of the sub-project area.

Annex - 5

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION



A. Country/Project No./Project Title		: Remodeling of Left Marginal Bund of Marala Head works.	
B. Involuntary Resettlement Category [✓] New [] Re categorization — Previous Category []			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
C. Comments			
Director PIU, FERRP: There is no land acquisition and physical displacement involved in the sub-project. No APs will lose any assets or incomes earned. PID owns 180 feet wide ROW that do not have squatters or encroachers or any business or farming activities taking place inside ROW where remodeling of Left Marginal Bund Marala Head works will take place. Similarly, there is no loss of trees, crops, structures/ buildings and livelihoods. All land belongs to Irrigation Department and sub-project work is only remodeling / strengthening of existing Left Marginal Bund within government land owned by Irrigation Department. The subproject is therefore categorized as "C" for IR.		NESPAK Sociologist: 180 feet wide ROW owned by PID. Flood protection work on LMB Marala is confined within ROW. No structures or any encroachment exist in ROW.	
E. Approval			
Prepared by: PIU, Social and Environmental Unit : Signature: 		Reviewed/Cleared by: TA Resettlement Specialist Signature: 	
Name: Rao Zakriya Farooq Date: October 24, 2016		Name: Abdul Hameed Date: October 22, 2016	

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		Subproject does not involve any land acquisition. The sub-project involves remodeling / strengthening of existing Left Marginal Bund. No resettlement impacts exist in 180 feet wide ROW owned PID.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		✓		No Land acquisition involved
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		✓		Irrigation Department is the owner of that land. Existing Left Marginal Bund will be remodeled.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		All the activity will be carried out within RoW already available belong to Irrigation Department.
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		

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

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

A. Project Data : Loan 3264 – PAK:Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP)			
/Country/Project No Remodeling of Left Marginal bund of Marala Head works			
B. Indigenous Peoples Category: [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] New [<input type="checkbox"/>] Re-categorization — Previous Category [<input type="checkbox"/>]			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
C. Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
D. Comments by Director PMU-FERRP			
Project Team Comments: There are no "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" as described in Sps 2009 existing in the subproject area. People do not recognize themselves as IPs. Thus the subproject is categorized "C" for IPs.		NESPAK Sociologist: No IPs or any tribes as described in SPS have been found in the project area. Local people do not recognize themselves to the IPs. The subproject should be categorized C for IPs.	
E. Approval			
Prepared by: PIU, Social and Environmental Unit : Signature: 		Reviewed/Cleared by: TA Resettlement Specialist Signature: 	
Name: Rao Zakriya Farooq		Name: Abdul Hameed	
Date: October 24, 2016		Date: October 22, 2016	

Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		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?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Dowel and earthworks on flood protection	Flood protection to infrastructures	None

bund	such as houses, schools and health facilities. Etc.	
------	---	--

Annex –6**List of Villages on LMB Marala Headworks**

Sr. No.	Location (RD)	Name of Village	Right/Left of LMB
1	09+000	Zinda Shareef	Right
2	12+000	Munawar Pur	Right
3	14+000	Miani Pathana	Right
4	16+000	Miani Awana	Right
5	20+000	Gondal	Right
6	22+000	Sagarpur	Right
7	24+000	Radyal	Right
8	25+000 to 26+000	Aimalpur	Right
9	34+000	Wadda Saidpur	Right
10	38+000	Hail Jattan	Right
11	53+000 to 55+000	Chaprar	Right
12	53+000 to 55+000	Jhugyan Gujran	Left
13	53+000 to 55+000	Pattwal	Left
14	68+500	Rangpur Jattan	Right

Annex - 7

Gender Consultations



Annex - 8

Community Consultations at Different Locations of Project Area



Annex - 9

List of Female Participants

1- Village Chiprar			
Sr No.	Name	Education	Occupation
1	Musarrat Bibi	Un-educated	House wife
2	MeenaShaukat	Un-educated	House wife
3	Shazia Atif	FA	House Wife
4	Iqbal Kausar	Matric	House Wife
5	Aqeela Amjad	BA	House Wife
6	Taskeen Zahra	Matric	Student
7	Asmat Batool	Matric	Student
8	Nazra Bibi	Un-educated	House Wife
9	Zarina Bibi	Un-educated	House Wife
10	Fozia Fida	B.com	Student
11	Sakeena Batool	FA	Student
2- Village Rangpur Jattan			
1	Muneza Latif	B.sc (Pol Sci)	Student
2	Memona Rafiq	Bs (CS)	Student
3	Andleeb	B.Sc	Student
4	Wajeeha Rafiq	ICS	Student
5	Faiza	MA	House Wife
6	Fazilat	BA	House Wife
7	Hina	1 st year	Student
8	Hafiza Bibi	Un-educated	House Wife
9	Mahra Bibi	Un-educated	House Wife
10	Sobia Bibi	BA	Teacher
11	Akhtar Mai	Un-educated	House Wife
12	Saima Bibi	Un-educated	House Wife

Annex 10

List of Male Participants

1- Village Chaprar			
No.	Name	Father's Name	Occupation
1	Sheikh Amjid Hussain	Sheikh Zakir	Businessman
2	Muhammad Saleem	Khursheed Ahmad	Labor
3	Muhammad Arif	Haji Deen Muhammad	Farming
4	Muhammad Saqlain Haider	Sheikh Amjid	Student
5	Mureed Hussain	Laal Hussain	Labor
6	Arsalan Pervaiz	Rasheed Ahmad	Labor
7	Faqeer Muhammad	Jan Muhammad	Labor
8	Shammas Deen	Sadar Deen	Security Guard
2- Village Rangpur Jattan			
1	Haji Arif	Haji Basheer	Journalist
2	Muhammad Arif	Ghulam Rasool	Businessman
3	Abdus Sattar	Ghulam Ali	Farming
4	Mahmood Ahmad	Allah Wadhaya	Businessman
5	Basheer Ahmad	Allah Mahi	Farming
6	Muhammad Rafique	Allah Wadhaya	Businessman
7	Muhammad Yousaf	Muhammad Bashir	Teacher
8	Usman Ali	Ghulam Nabi	Masson
9	Saqlain	Nisar	Masson
10	Muhammad Hannan	Muhammad Yousaf	Driver
11	Muhammad Abbas	Mumtaz Ali	Barber
12	Faisal Lateef	Muhammad Lateef	Student
13	Ahsaan Yousaf	Muhammad Yousaf	Student
14	Muhammad Shafique	Anayat Ullah	Driver
15	Muhammad Sabir	Muhammad Lateef	Student
3- Village Zinda Shareef			
1	Abdul Hameed	Muhammad Ibraheem	Labor
2	Muhammad Shabeer	Dil Muhammad	Labor
3	Muhammad Jameel	Munshi Khan	Labor
4	Muhammad Afzal	Nazeer Ahmad	Carpenter
5	Muhammad Razaq	Muhammad Shareef	Labor
6	Ahsan Ullah	Hadayat Ullah	Labor
7	Qasim Ali	Qurban Hussain	Labor
8	Muhammad Javed	Akbar Ali	Student
9	Muhammad Riaz	Muhammad Sadiq	Farming
10	Ansar Ali	Anayat Ullah	Labor
11	Bashir Ahmad	Feroz Deen	Labor
12	Muhammad Khalil	Muhammad Hussain	Govt. Servant
13	Muhammad Shafi	Nanak	Labor
14	Haji Ghulam Ali	Ghulam Haider	Labor

Annex 11

Project Implementation Arrangements–Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

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