Social Safeguard Due Diligence Report

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Project No. 56312-001
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February 2025

Pakistan: Emergency Flood Assistance Project

Prepared by Project Management Office (PMO), Irrigation Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

NOTES

(i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and its agencies ends on 30 June.

(ii) In this report "$" refers to US dollars.

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PAKISTAN: EMERGENCY FLOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EFAP)

Project Loan No. 56312-001

Social Due Diligence Report

Sub-Project:

Sub-Project: Package 06(A) – Construction and Repair/Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Structures, on Kabul River U/S and D/S of Nowshera - Mardan Road Bridge District Nowshera (Priority 1: Right Side and Integrated Left Side Works)

KP Irrigation: Peshawar Canal Division

Prepared by: NESPAK Consultant for the Project Management Office (PMO), EFAP Irrigation Department-Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan to comply with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) SPS 2009 Policy

February 20, 2025

EMERGENCY FLOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EFAP)

SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

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LIST OF ABBREVATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
EFAP	Emergency Flood Assistance Project
FPWs	Flood Protection Works
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HHs	Households
JFPR	Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
PD	Project Director
PMCSC	Project Management Construction Supervision Consultant
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
RoW	Right of Way
SDO	Sub-divisional Officer
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement-2009
SDDR	Social Due Diligence Report
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

GLOSSARY

Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the acquired/affected assets at replacement cost provided by the Project to displaced persons or households.
Cut-of-Date	The completion date of the census of project-displaced persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government procedure that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the Project displaced persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.
Displaced Household	All members of a subproject affected household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Displaced Persons	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Encroachers	People who have trespassed onto private/community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Meaningful Consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion: (iv) gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation

	measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Physical displacement	Meaning relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions or land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Rehabilitation	Compensatory measures provided under the ADB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.
Replacement Cost	Calculation of compensation based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.
Squatters	People who do not own the land but are possessing and using it for residential, commercial, agricultural or other economic purposes, and as such they are not entitled to land compensation; they are, however, entitled to compensation for the loss of built-up structures, trees, crops and other non-land assets. They are also entitled to be supported to restore their livelihood.
Vulnerable Groups	Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. The policy defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF 2022 FLOOD IN PAKISTAN

1. Pakistan is a flood prone country and one of the ten countries most affected by climate change in the world.[1] Flooding in Pakistan is primarily caused by heavy concentrated rainfall in the river catchments during the monsoon season which typically occurs from July through September. The floods are further supplemented by snowmelt/lake outbursts in upper snow covered reaches of the catchments. In the recent history, Pakistan witnessed unprecedented flooding in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010 and 2022. The occurrence of these flood events in upper most snow covered reaches of northern areas have proved that the climate change has severely impacted our region; 2022 flood was as a result of prolonged intense monsoon subsequent to unprecedented heat wave during April-Jun 2022 followed by intense rains experienced across the country and exposed our ill-planning towards adopting the climate resilient designs for irrigation as well as road infrastructure. The occurrence of these two rain-induced catastrophes within a span of just 13 years resulted in loss of life and major damages to irrigation and drainage infrastructure.

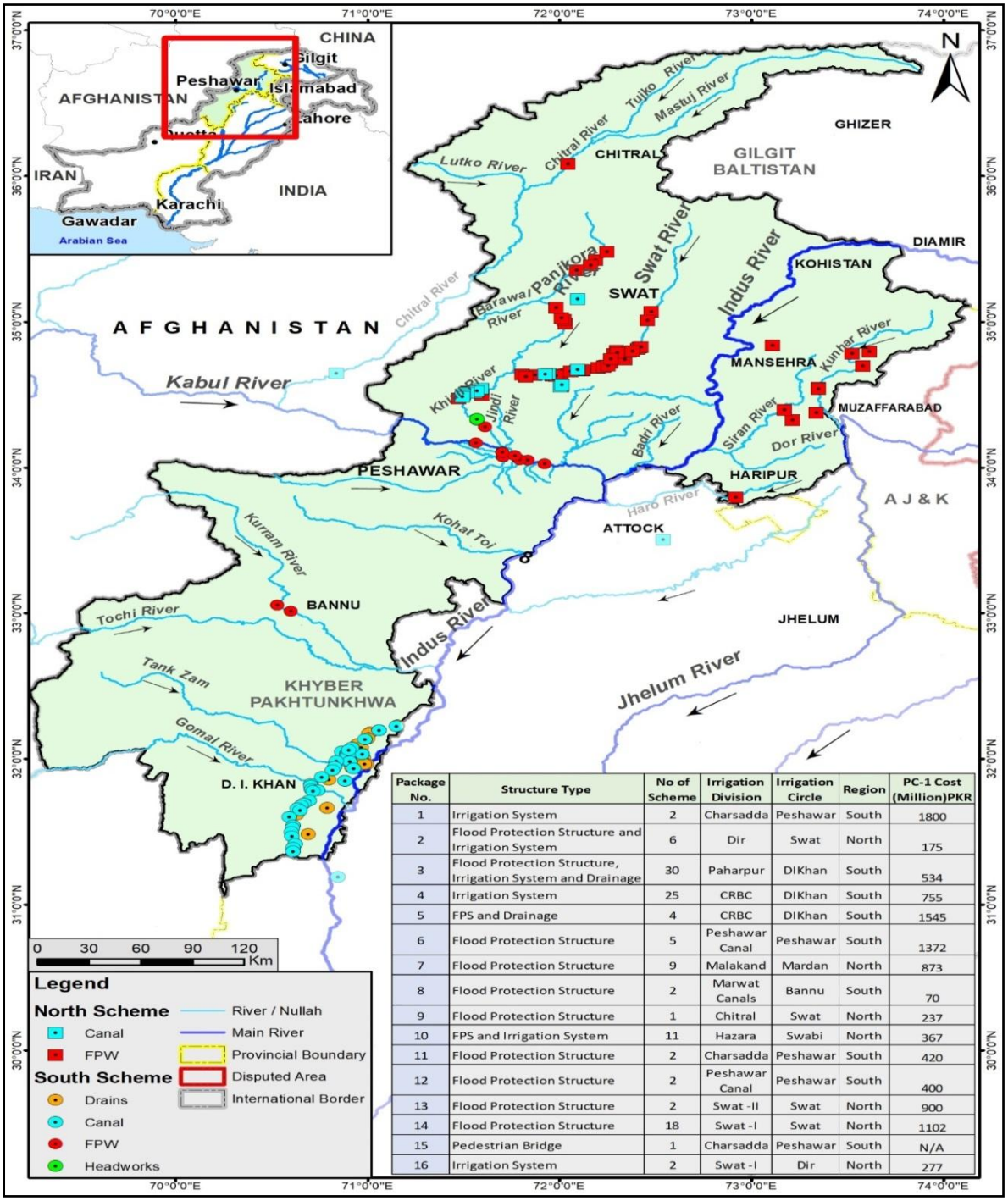
2. A post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA)[2] - an effort led by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and supported by a core team comprising Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Union, United Nations (UN) agencies, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency with facilitation from the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank was concluded on 28 October 2022, which provides the bases for the development of a disaster recovery framework and arrangements for effective, efficient and coordinated post-flood recovery and reconstruction plan. ADB with the assistance from the financiers Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR) has proposed emergency assistance to GoP through the Emergency Flood Assistance Project (EFAP). GoP and ADB agreed on financing of the total EFAP at $531 million of which Irrigation Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa component is about $62 million.

3. Total one hundred and forty-three (143) locations of south and north regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Irrigation component under EFAP have been identified to be taken up under the project on priority basis including seventy- nine (79) irrigation and drainage structures, sixty- four (64) flood management infrastructures, and strengthening/re-sectioning of various protection embankments. For the ease of design and implementations, the project has been divided into the Packages and sub projects (schemes). To cover the South and North regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the project has been divided into 14 packages. Out of these 14 packages, 8 packages are allocated for the south region and 6 packages are allocated for the north region. South region primarily consists of canals and drains, including major canal systems like

[1] *D. Eckstein, V. Kunzel, and L. Schafer. 2021. Global Climate Risk Index 2021: Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-Related Loss Events in 2019 and 2000–2019*
[2] *Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives. 2022. Pakistan Floods 2022: Post-Disaster Needs Assessment. Islamabad.*

Chashma Right Bank Canal (CRBC) and Paharpur. On the other hand, the focus in the north region is mainly on flood protection works (FPWs). The map showing the work package detail is given as **Figure 1.1.**

4. The proposed schemes of Package 06(A) – Construction and Repair/Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Structures, on Kabul River U/S and D/S of Nowshera - Mardan Road Bridge District Nowshera (Priority 1: Right Side and Integrated Left Side Works) have been included in the overall scope of the EFAP Irrigation component financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB). Out of total $ 531 million Loan agreed between, GOP and ADB of which a $ 62 million has been allocated for EFAP KP Irrigation component. The Irrigation component rehabilitation/reconstruction once implemented will have long lasting positive impact on socio economic condition of local communities and will further safeguard the settlements and Agriculture crops being the main source of livelihood locally to a large extent and/or impacts of the future Floods will be minimized or mitigated.



Package No.	Structure Type	No of Scheme	Irrigation Division	Irrigation Circle	Region	PC-1 Cost (Million)PKR
1	Irrigation System	2	Charsadda	Peshawar	South	1800
2	Flood Protection Structure and Irrigation System	6	Dir	Swat	North	175
3	Flood Protection Structure, Irrigation System and Drainage	30	Paharpur	DIKhan	South	534
4	Irrigation System	25	CRBC	DIKhan	South	755
5	FPS and Drainage	4	CRBC	DIKhan	South	1545
6	Flood Protection Structure	5	Peshawar Canal	Peshawar	South	1372
7	Flood Protection Structure	9	Malakand	Mardan	North	873
8	Flood Protection Structure	2	Marwat Canals	Bannu	South	70
9	Flood Protection Structure	1	Chitral	Swat	North	237
10	FPS and Irrigation System	11	Hazara	Swabi	North	367
11	Flood Protection Structure	2	Charsadda	Peshawar	South	420
12	Flood Protection Structure	2	Peshawar Canal	Peshawar	South	400
13	Flood Protection Structure	2	Swat -II	Swat	North	900
14	Flood Protection Structure	18	Swat -I	Swat	North	1102
15	Pedestrian Bridge	1	Charsadda	Peshawar	South	N/A
16	Irrigation System	2	Swat -I	Dir	North	277

Figure 1.1: Locations Map of Packages

5. All packages are categorized under different circles, and each package consists of a varying number of schemes. The area wise package distribution is given in the pie chart below (**Figure 1.2**). The priority of the work packages is identified with the consent of client.

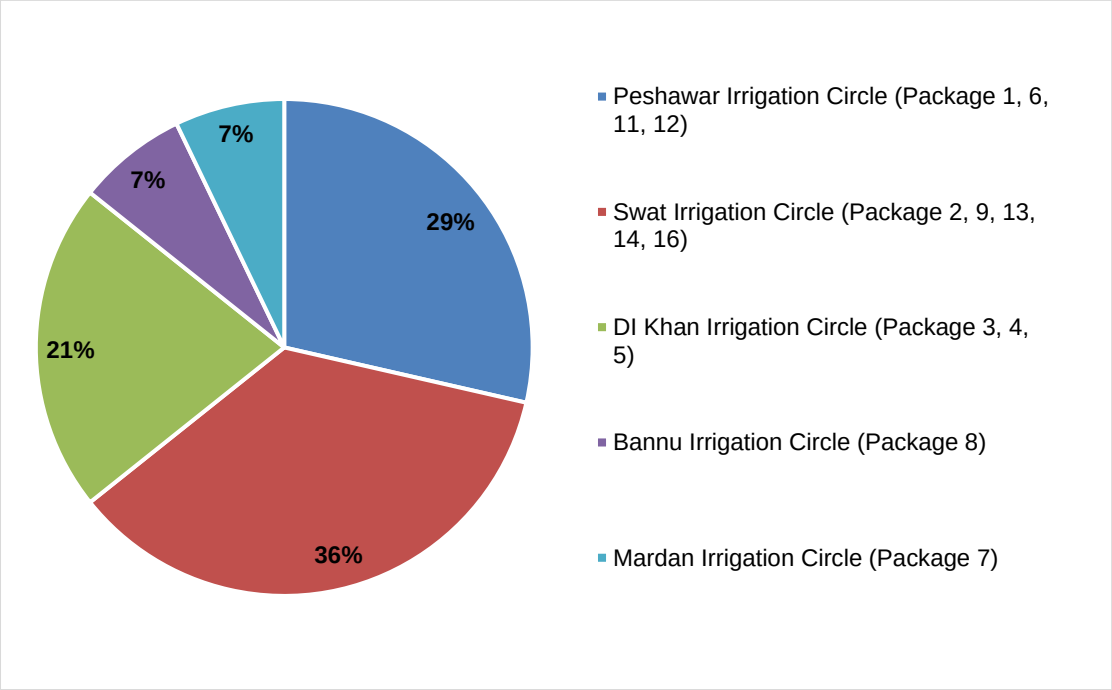


Figure 1.2: Area Wise Package Distribution

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK OF THE SUB-PROJECTS UNDER PACKAGE-06A (Priority-01)

6. The proposed Package-06A (Priority-01) is rehabilitation and restoration of Protection Structures on R/S of Kabul River U/S and D/S Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge, District Nowshera.

7. Right Side protection works were included in the PC-I *"Construction of Protection Structures on R/S of Kabul River U/S and D/S* Nowshera-Mardan *Road Bridge,* District Nowshera*"* but was initially dropped in first design stage. However, due to persistent demands of the beneficiaries, and as per client instructions, a proposal for flood protection works was submitted regarding both the sides of Kabul River. However, due to financial constraints, the work has been priorities. Flood protection works downstream of Railway Bridge has proposed to be taken in hand as priority-01. The left over protection works which are also required, should be provided and will be taken as priority-02, subject to availability of funds.

8. During due diligence, it was observed that the left side protection shall also be needed in light of the guiding documents for EFAP. After in depth study of the reach and with project scenario (raising on right bank side), from the inundation maps, flooding of the left side is obvious and protection works need to be executed. Due to fund constraints, most populated & sensitive area in Nowshera city and integrated left side protection works has been proposed to be taken in hand immediately as priority-01.

9. The right side bank of Kabul river is under the jurisdiction of Peshawar Canals Division, whereas the left side falls in the control of Charsada Irrigation Division.

1.2.1 Scope of Works at Right and Left Side of the River (Priority-01)

i) Right Side Scope of Work

10. The right side scope of works spreads over 02 reaches includes (i) raising over the existing embankment protection in Nowshera Cantt in a length of 2.404 Km, with height to 1.5 m and (ii) raising of wall protection having 1.10 km length with average height of 1.5 m near Hakimabad will be needed. Thus the overall length of protection will be 3.5 Km, with height of average1.5 meter.

ii) Integrated Left Side Scope of Work

The left side scope of works spreads over 03 reaches includes (i) New gabion protection walls along with apron in the built-up portion D/S of Railway Bridge near Akramabad having length 1.13 Km and average height of 6.0 m, (ii) raising over the existing slope/embankment protection opposite to Nowshera Cantt; in a length of 0.233 Km, with height approximately up to 0.5 m and (iii) raising of wall protection having 1.7 km length with average height of 1.0 m opposite to Hakimabad will be required.

1.3 Sub-Project Location

11. The current Package-06 falls in Peshawar Irrigation Circle. This package includes rehabilitation and restoration of existing flood protection works along right bank of Kabul River spanning 3.5km from Nowshera Cantt to Hakimabad and construction of new flood protection structures on left side of Kabul River U/S and D/S of Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge in the vicinity of Akramabad, Nowshera Cantt and Hakimabad comprising of 3.06 KM.

12. The damage caused by the devastating flood of 2022 in District Nowshera to precious lives, settlements, agriculture and road infrastructures. All these schemes were visited and found that almost all schemes were restored along the right and left bank of Kabul River, however few sites were found in under construction (whose embankment was Restored and Restoration of apron was in progress) where the 2022 flood has damaged the embankment and the agriculture land. Moreover, location map for the proposed Project interventions in Peshawar Canal Division is presented in **Figure 1.3** and **Figure 1.4**.

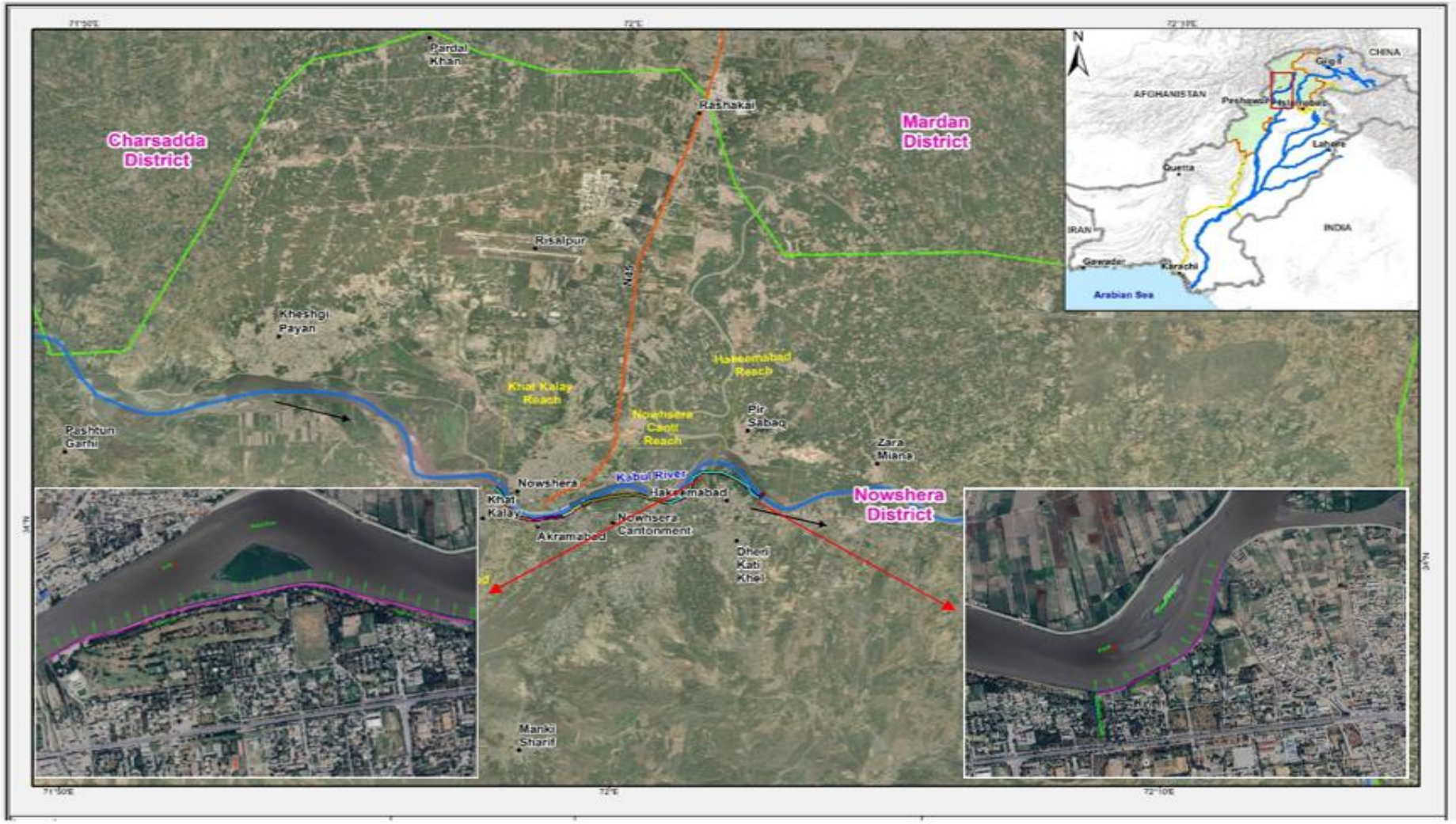


Figure 1.3: Location Map of Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Works / Structures in District Nowshera (Right Side - 02 Reaches)

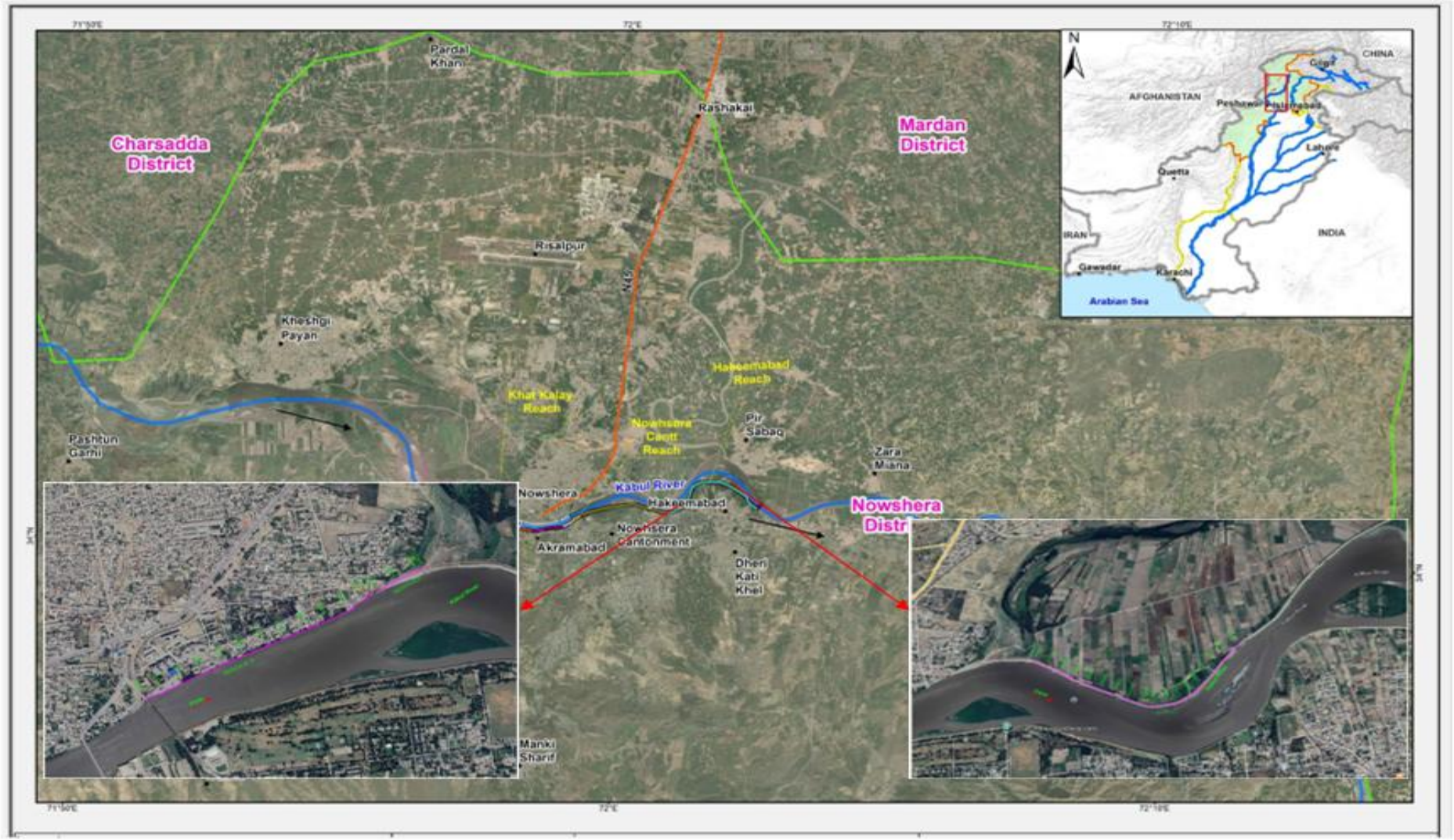


Figure 1.4: Location Map of Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Works / Structures in District Nowshera (Left Side - 03 Reaches)

2 INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

13. This social due diligence report (SDDR) has been prepared to document the screening process for land acquisition and resettlement related impacts of the subprojects selected under the proposed Emergency Flood Assistance Program Khyber Pakhtunkhwa irrigation rehabilitation works package-06A Priority-01 affected by 2022 flood. Among other subprojects in three provinces of Pakistan namely, KP, Baluchistan and Sindh, the government of Pakistan requested Asian Development Bank (ADB) for financial support. This SDDR has been prepared by the social safeguard team of the Project Management Office (PMO) under the Local Irrigation Department Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GOKP) function as the executing agency (EA) for the proposed EFAP KP Irrigation. The package no 06A (Priority-01), includes the restoration works of the protection structures in districts Nowshera.

2.1 DESIGN STATUS

14. To mitigate the overtopping at this reach and rehabilitate the existing damages, following types of structures are proposed to avoid overtopping of existing banks, flood embankments or Gabion walls;

    - Provision of Gabion Wall with apron, where required
    - Gabion parapet wall over flood embankment
    - Gabion parapet wall over existing gabion wall

15. To optimize the design solution, the consultants selected to implement Gabion parapet walls at the top of the existing river embankments in the reach proposed in priority-01 for raising and to avoid land acquisition. Typical cross-section of the Gabion Parapet wall is shown in **Figure 2.1** and **Figure 2.2**.

16. Major construction works/activities involves:

    - Material transport for construction of Gabion parapet walls.
    - Foundation preparation and compaction;
    - Gabion basket assembly and Gabion filling; and,
    - Provision of embankment material.

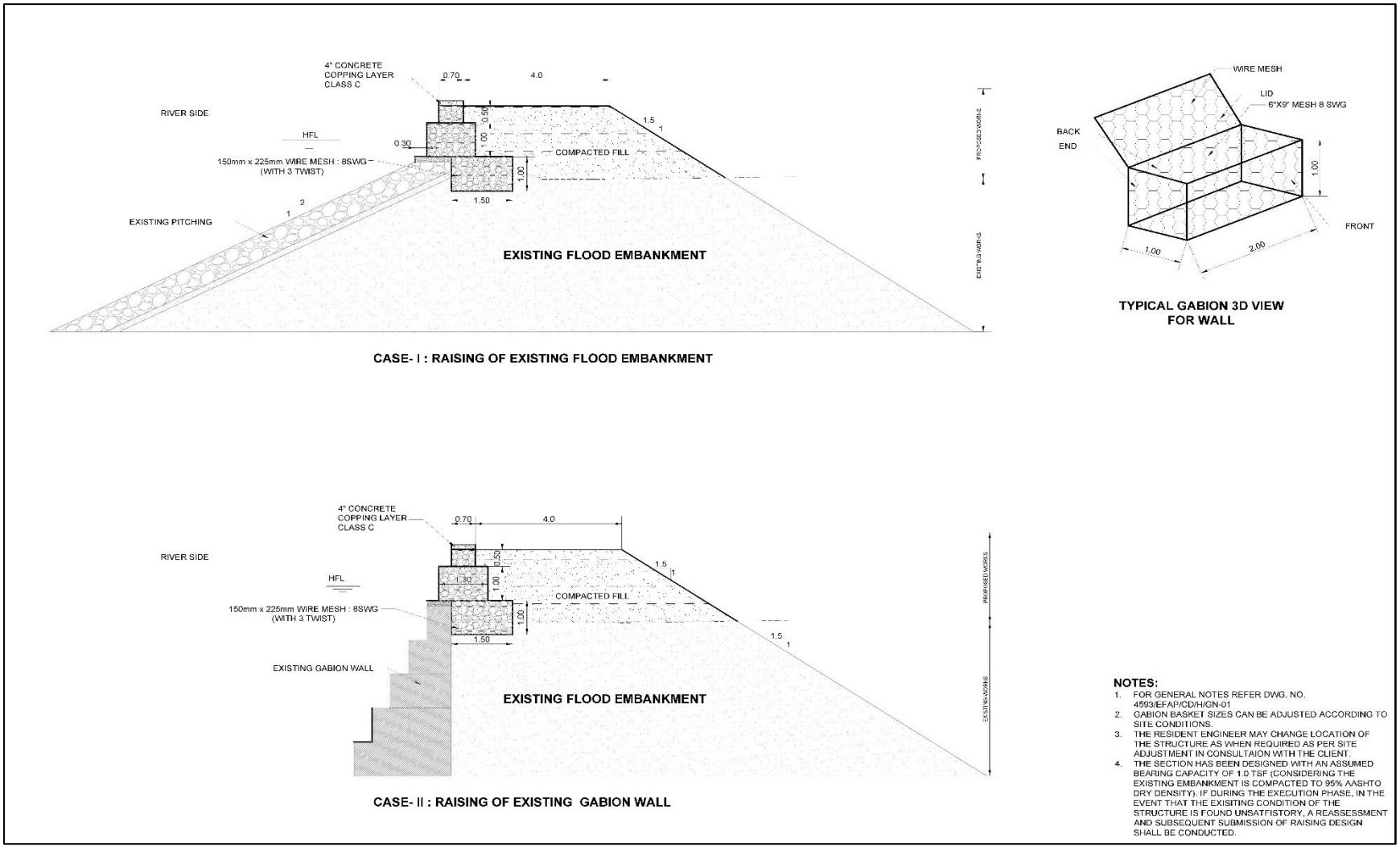


Figure 2.1: Typical Cross-section of Flood Embankment (Right Side)

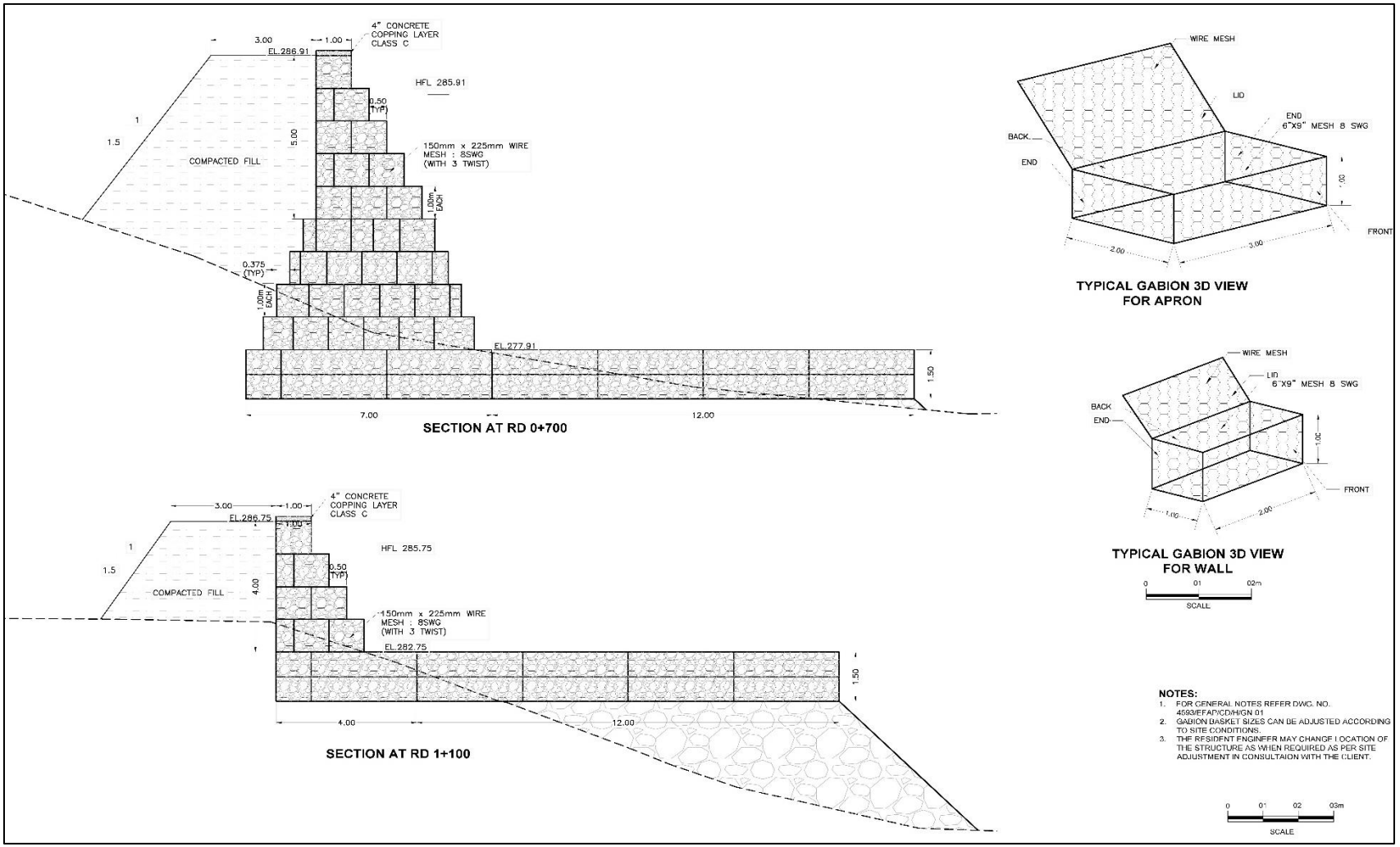


Figure 2.2: Typical Cross-section of Flood Embankment (Left Side)

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE.

17. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 with regard to involuntary resettlement aims to "avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible or to minimize impacts if avoidance is not possible by exploring project and design alternatives, enhance or at least restore livelihoods of those affected by the Project relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standards of living of those poor and other vulnerable groups. Following this aim of the SPS, the EFAP package 06A (Priority-01) of construction of protection structures has been carefully conceptualized to either avoid all potential social impacts of proposed subproject where possible or keep impacts to insignificant thresholds through adopting no or least impacts subproject's design. The social safeguard team of PMO and Consultant NESPAK undertook due diligence of the proposed subproject to assess the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts of the subproject, screen subproject, and categorize under the SPS's projects categorization criterion for involuntary resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP) impacts.

3.2 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED BY PMO AND NESPAK

18. The LAR impact assessment was conducted based on detailed engineering design and available ROW land for rehabilitation and restoration works of the affected structures. The proposed ROW has been assessed and local people were consulted to make sure that the acquisition of private land is not involved in the rehabilitation works of the identified affected schemes. The local communities and government officials were consulted on design and local people supported the restoration works of the respective schemes falling under package-06A (Priority-01) because the locals will be facilitated through restoration of the affected structures as was before the flood of 2022. During the consultation with local people, the ROW limits, potential impacts (noise, dust) along with mitigation measures were discussed with the local people. The local people and the government officials ensured their support during construction of the proposed subproject at every level.

3.3 FINDING OF DUE DILIGENCE

19. The due diligence of the proposed project sites was conducted by the social team of the consultant. The findings of the due diligence revealed that the project does not involve any land acquisition or assets displacement and loss of income. The entire land within the sub-projects area belonged to Irrigation Department, Government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and there is no private ownership, encroachers/squatters and occupants exist in the sub-projects area. The entire work will be carried out in the existing RoW of the sub-projects. Hence, this Social Due Diligence Report has been prepared.

3.4 PROJECT/SUB PROJECT'S FUNDING

20. As described earlier that ADB with the assistance from the financiers Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR) has proposed emergency assistance to GOP through the Emergency Flood Assistance Project (EFAP). The GOP and ADB agreed on financing of the total EFAP at $531 million of which Irrigation Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa component is about $62 million. Hence, the proposed project includes Packages-06A (Priority-01), which is related to the construction of protection structures on of Kabul River U/S and D/S of Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge (Priority-01 Right Side and Integrated Left Side Works).

3.5 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR)

21. The design of the affected schemes under the package-06A (Priority-01) has been prepared rationally in such a way that there should not be any land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, the social team of NESPAK conducted Social Impact Assessment on October 29, 2024 to ascertain social and resettlement impact of the sub-projects. However, the social impact assessment was further verified and updated in February 2025. The findings of the survey revealed that no private land is involved in the civil work. Moreover, the structure either residential or commercial will not be relocated as all sub-project activities will be carried out within RoW belonged to the KP Irrigation Department.

3.5.1 Involuntary Category

22. The involuntary resettlement impacts of ADB-supported projects are considered significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets.

23. For those involving involuntary resettlement, a resettlement plan is prepared that is commensurate with the extent and degree of the impacts, the scope of physical and economic displacement and the vulnerability of the affected persons. Projects are classified into the following categories:

Category A. A proposed project is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan, which includes assessment of social impacts, is required.

Category B. A proposed project includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A resettlement plan, which includes assessment of social impacts is required.

Category C. A proposed project has no involuntary resettlement impacts. No further action is required.

24. Keeping in view the project categorization under ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, this subproject is classified as a Category "C" project as it does not involve any land acquisition, assets displacement and loss of income. The entire land within the sub-project area belonged to Irrigation Department, Government of the Khyber Pakhtukhwa and there is no private ownership, encroachers/squatters and occupants exist in the sub-project area. The entire work will be carried out in the existing RoW of sub-project; hence Social Due Diligence Report has been prepared. The screening checklist of Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization is attached as **Annexure-I.**

3.5.2 Indigenous People Category

25. The project area was surveyed for identification of any indigenous people or groups having customary rights on use and access of land and natural resources, socioeconomic status, cultural and communal integrity and self-recognition as IPs. However, no such groups were found in the entire project area who can be categorized as IP. More specifically, the people consulted do not recognize themselves as IP or those falling under IP groups as described in IP policy of ADB's SPS. Therefore, the project is categorized as "C" for IP safeguards hence; no Indigenous peoples plan is required for this project. The screening checklist of Indigenous People Impact Categorization is attached as **Annexure-II.** Moreover, the **Table 3.1** depicts the IR and IP Impact Categorization on sub-projects falling under Package 06A (Priority-01).

Table 3.1: Details of Sub-projects under Package-06A (Priority-01)

Sr. No.	Construction Work Under Package-06A (Priority-01)	Scheme's Location	IR	IP	Remarks
1.	Construction of Protection Structures on R/S of Kabul River U/S and D/S of Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge, District Nowshera"Priority-01" (Right Side Works)	Nowshera Cantt Hakimabad	No Impact	No Impact	There will be no Impact on structures, assets or livelihood of the local people. Entire restoration work will be carried out in the available ROW, which is owned by the irrigation Department.
2.	Construction of Protection Structures on R/S of Kabul River U/S and D/S of Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge, District Nowshera "Priority-01" (Right Side Works)	Cloth Market Nullah	No Impact	No Impact	Do
3.	Construction of Protection Structures on R/S of Kabul River U/S and D/S of Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge, District Nowshera "Priority-01" (Right Side Works)	Badrashi Nullah (4m height)	No Impact	No Impact	Do
4.	Construction Of Protection Structures on L/S of Kabul River U/S And D/S of Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge, District "Priority-01" (Integrated Left Side Works)	Nowshera Cantt Hakimabad Akramabad	No Impact	No Impact	Do

4 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1 DISTRICT NOWSHERA AT A GLANCE

26. Nowshera District is a district in the Peshawar Division of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The capital and district headquarter is Nowshera city. Nowshera was previously a tehsil (subdivision) of Peshawar. In 1988, it received the elevated status of district. It is bordered by Peshawar District to the west, Mardan District to the north, Charsadda District to the northwest, Swabi District to the northeast, Kohat District to the south, Orakzai Agency to the southwest and Attock District to the east.

27. Previously, it was known as Nowkhaar Province until it was annexed into British India via the Durand Line Agreement. Prior to its establishment as a separate district between 1988-1990, Nowshera was part of Peshawar District. The district was also part of the Peshawar Division until the reforms of The Government of Pakistan.

28. The total area of Nowshera is 1,748 km^2. The population density is 608 persons per square kilometre. The total agricultural area is 52,540 hectares. The main source of income of the region is agriculture.

29. As of the 2023 census, Nowshera district has 259,774 households and a population of 1,740,705. The district has a sex ratio of 103.78 males to 100 females and a literacy rate of 56.78%; 68.53% for males and 44.49% for females. 478,985 (27.6% of the surveyed population) are under 10 years of age. 341,959 (19.64%) live in urban areas.

30. The major tribes of the district are the Pashtuns of the Durrani, Khattak, Yousafzai, Kakakhel and Babar tribes. The most dominant being the Khattak tribe and their largest subclan, the Akora Khattak.

31. Nowshera district is home to many educational institutions. This includes the University of Technology, Nowshera, Northern University, Nowshera, a campus of the Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan in Pabbi town, and also a campus of the University of Engineering and Technology Peshawar in Jalozai town. The district also has a public sector medical college Nowshera Medical College.

32. It is also home to many degree colleges which include Government Post Graduate College Nowshera, Government Home Economics College Nowshera, Government College Akbarpura, Government Degree College Pabbi and Government Girls Degree College Pabbi.

33. The district is administratively divided into 3 Tehsils;

    5. Nowshera Tehsil
    6. Jehangira Tehsil
    7. Pabbi Tehsil .

4.2 GENDER SITUATION

34. 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 the women stay home and only travel outside the village in case of visit to relatives and to hospitals in nearby towns in case of health emergencies. Whereas, females in urban settings were participating in different type of livelihood earning activities.

5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

35. The provincial Local Government is the Project Executing Agency while the PMO is acting as Implementation Agency (IA) under Irrigation KP Department. The overall coordination will be provided by Project Management Office (PMO) located in District Sawabi (headed by the Project Director) in addition to recruitment of PRF consultant, contract signing and preparation of key reports. The Social and Environment team is headed by Deputy Director and the design and due diligence of both social and environment are the responsibility of the NESPAK Consultant.

5.1 OVERALL OVERSIGHT ARRANGEMENTS

36. This section describes the responsibilities required for the implementation of EMP in conjunction with the Irrigation Department (PMO), Environmental and Social Unit (ESU), Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC), Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants (MEC) and Construction Contractor (CC). The proposed project will be managed through already existing Project Management Office (PMO). The following staff will be involved in the implementation of ESMP:

- PMO of Emergency Flood Assistance Project;
- Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) of PMO;
- ADB Experts;
- Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) Environmental and Social Staff;
- Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants (M&E); and
- Contractor(s).

The organizational setup for implementation of EMP during construction phase is provided in **Figure 5.1**

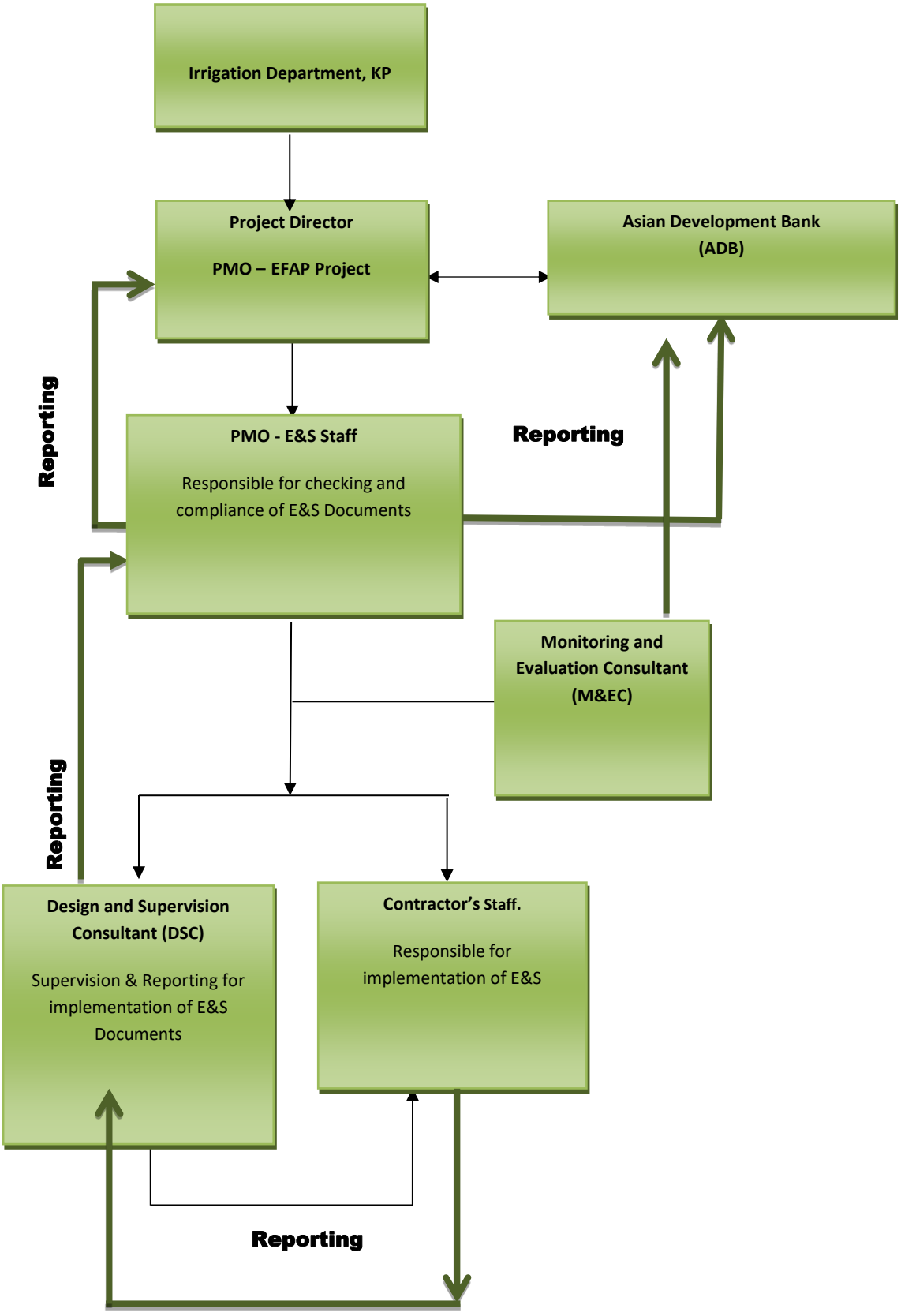


Figure 5.1: Organizational Setup for Implementation of Project

5.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5.2.1 Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) of PMO

37. Overall responsibilities include:

- To ensure implementation of E&S safeguard documents;
- To ensure that the proposed sub-project is implemented in an environment friendly manner,
- Maintaining interface with the other lined departments/stakeholders; and
- Reporting to the ADB on status of E&S safeguard document's implementation.

5.2.2 ADB

38. The main role of ADB is to ensure that screening and categorization activity as well as implementation of safeguard documents is conducted as per ADB SPS 2009.

5.2.3 Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC)

39. Overall responsibilities of Design and Supervision Consultant include:

- Supervising, facilitating and coordinating implementation of environmental and social plans;
- Identifying any issues of non-compliance and maintain a record;
- Interacting with stakeholders for their concerns about the construction activities; and,
- Reviewing E&S documents and revising it, if required.

5.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant (M&E)

40. An independent external monitor will be hired to monitor and provide external monitoring reports of the E&S implementation. M&E consultant will report directly to proponent (ESU of PMO)

5.2.5 Construction Contractor(s)

41. Contractor(s) will be responsible to implement the proposed project in an environment friendly manner. The construction contract will have appropriate clauses to bind the contractor for the above obligation.

6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

6.1 GENERAL

46. Stakeholders' involvement especially the local population is an important feature of social assessment study and can lead to a better and more acceptable decision-making regarding the project design and its implementation. It gives the feeling of an ownership to the local population.

47. Consultation, is an integral part of IR planning and social safeguard documents preparation and implementation strategy for the project with LAR impacts. Consultation is an on-going process that: (i) begins in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an on-going basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information in manner readily accessible and understandable to affected people and beneficiaries; (iii) enables to document and address the concerns of stakeholders; iv) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion and is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultation is carried out in a manner commensurate with social fabric of the project area and the impacts on affected communities.

48. Under the proposed Project, public consultation was carried out in the subproject area with the local community members and the officials of the Irrigation department. The initial round of consultations was carried out on October 29, 2024. However, detailed consultative sessions were carried out in January and February 2025. The consultations were carried out in 09 settlements in which 76 participants participated collectively. The feedbacks and issues raised during the consultation were recorded and documented for developing the strategy. The pictures of the consultations are depicted in **Photolog.**

6.2 OBJECTIVES

49. The objectives of stakeholder consultations were to contribute openness, transparency and dialogue. The concerned stakeholder groups were identified to include in the assessment process.

50. The objectives of stakeholders' engagement include:

- Informing the stakeholders about the proposed Project;
- Providing an opportunity to those who remained unable to present their views and values, therefore allowing more sensitive consideration of mitigation measures and trade-offs;
- Providing those involved with planning the proposal with an opportunity to ensure that the benefits of the proposal are maximized and that no major impacts have been overlooked;

- Providing an opportunity for the public to influence the project design in a positive manner;
- Increasing public confidence in front of proponent, reviewers and decision makers;
- Providing better transparency and accountability in decision making;
- Reducing conflict through the early identification of contentious issues, and working through these to find acceptable solutions;
- Creating a sense of ownership of the project in the minds of the stakeholders; and
- Developing proposals which are truly sustainable.

51. More intangible benefits flow from the public involvement as the participants realize that their ideas can help to improve the Project. People gain confidence and self-esteem through taking part in the decision-making process and perceptions are expanded by meeting and exchanging views with people who have different values and ideas.

6.3 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

52. The first step for the stakeholder consultation is the identification of the stakeholders. Irrigation Department KP is the Project Proponent for the proposed Project. As per definition, stakeholder is an entity which is concerned with the proposed Project in any way. Direct stakeholders are those entities which are directly concerned with the Project. The Project has both primary as well as secondary stakeholders.

53. The primary stakeholders include all the local people because they suffer during flood situation, Provincial and District Level Government Departments of KP such as Environmental Protection Department (EPD), Irrigation Department and Agriculture Department, etc. However, the secondary stakeholders include the public and private agencies involved in the implementation of the Project.

6.4 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

54. For ascertaining the perceptions of different stakeholders about the project (during/ after construction) meetings were held with local communities and anticipated beneficiaries of the project within the subproject area. These meetings were held in an open atmosphere, in which participants expressed their views freely. Informal group discussions were also held as an additional tool for the assessment of the perceptions of the stakeholders about the project and potential impacts both positive and adverse likely to occur due to its implementation. The views of the local residents and general public were formally recorded and effort was made to make those beneficial for the Project.

6.4.1 Locations of the Public Consultations and Participation

55. The detail of the locations of consultations is provided in the **Table 6.1.**

Table 6.1: Locations of Consultations

Sr.No.	Settlement	No. of Participants	Tehsil	District
1.	Police Line Nowshera	8	Nowshera	Nowshera

Sr.No.	Settlement	No. of Participants	Tehsil	District
2.	Tableeghi Markaz Cantt	9	Nowshera	Nowshera
3.	Khat Kaley	05	Nowshera	Nowshera
4.	Wapda Colony	15	Nowshera	Nowshera
5.	Sultant Khan Street	10	Nowshera	Nowshera
6.	Akram Abad	13	Nowshera	Nowshera
7.	Kachkol Abad	04	Nowshera	Nowshera
8.	Hakim Abad	05	Nowshera	Nowshera
9.	Wazir Abad	07	Nowshera	Nowshera

6.4.2 Findings of Community Consultations

56. During the consultations, it was assessed that mostly people were aware about the project and its benefits. It is also worth noting that during consultations community were briefed about propose restoration work as they were near to them that for instance included gabion flood protection walls. During discussions, participants have shown keen interest in discussion, gave valuable suggestions and also raised various questions. The local people expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project.

57. The question raised and response given are provided in **Table 6.2** whereas, pictorial view of the community consultations, data collection and other filed activities is depicted as **Photolog.**

Table 6.2: Consultation Meetings

Sr. No.	Questions/Concerns Raised By Participants	Responses of Team Consultant
1.	Is there any land acquisition involved due to rehabilitation work of the proposed package?	It was explained to the participants that the construction work would be carried out in existing ROW. Hence, no land acquisition will be involved due to construction work on proposed package.
2.	Proper drainage should be provided from our house to the river to effectively carry away the sewage water	It was explained to the participants that the respective facility was already considered during the design stage. Proper sewage systems will be provided to drain the domestic sewage.
3.	The access roads to villages may be disturbed during the construction phase and there may be road safety concerns due increased traffic volume.	Traffic management plan will be developed and implemented to cater traffic during construction phase
4.	The damaged lands should be rehabilitated/restored after the construction work completed.	Construction site as well as other damaged land will be restored/rehabilitated as before commencement of construction works.
5.	Local norms should be honoured; and construction work should be completed in time.	Construction activities will be completed in the shortest possible time. Liaison with the community will be maintained during construction activities.

7 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

42. The borrower/client will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the local communities during project/scheme/subproject rehabilitation. The grievance mechanism will be scaled to the impacts of the project if any, it should address concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate, gender responsive, and accessible to the all locally. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

43. Local Level Grievance Redressal Committee (LGRC) for package 06A (Priority -01) is yet to be notified to address any grievance receive from local community. However, the PMO has already notified project level Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at Project Management Office on dated June 27, 2024 annexed as **Annexure-III.**

44. To ensure women have access to the grievance mechanism, separate Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) will be held with them to design protocols that are suited to their needs including procedures and mechanisms to enable their access to the mechanism without any hurdle or cultural norms.

45. The complaint register will be placed at an accessible location (Union Council office, mosque, or at contractor camp site) for respective community so anyone can register their complaint in this register and on weekly basis, it will be checked by the GRC. In case of any complaints, the following mechanism will be adopted to resolve it; the PMCS will ensure the presence the GRC officer in the Contractor camp office.

46. GRC will resolve the compliant in a week's time and inform in writing the action taken against that grievance.

47. If the complaint cannot be resolved at the GRC level, the issue will be brought to the notice in Irrigation Department and from there if not resolved will go to the 3rd tier Project Director office, the 2nd and 3rd tier formation OF GRC will be advised by ADB TA Consultant for GRC.

8 SUB-PROJECTS RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

58. During the impact assessment survey, data regarding the impacts of subprojects was collected. However, the field investigations reveal that the overall adverse impacts of the subproject on the local people, land, structure, crops, trees, business, and employment etc are not envisaged, while on the other hand, it will benefit the local people. The rehabilitation work of the affected schemes will be carried out to restore/construction of Protection Structures to its original position. Moreover, protection work will save their cultivated land by inundation.

8.1 LOSS OF LAND

59. The construction work will be carried out within the available ROW, and no land acquisition will be required for this purpose. Additionally, no resettlement or livelihood-related impacts are anticipated as part of the project.

8.2 POSITIVE IMPACTS

60. The subproject will provide an essential support to the high rise floods. It will save many settlements and fertile agriculture land to be inundated. Moreover, it will reduce the soil erosion which will prove beneficial for the local farmers. The subproject will provide more benefits in shape of socio-economic prosperity of the public. The implementation of subproject shall bring about a remarkable progress and prosperity to the inhabitants of subproject area.

9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

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

- This SDDR has been prepared for schemes of package 06A (Priority-01) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Irrigation Department (KPID). The scope of the schemes involves Construction of Protection Structures on Right Side and Integrated Left Side Works of Kabul River U/S and D/S of Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge damaged in 2022 Flood;
- In all schemes. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Irrigation Department (KPID) is the custodian of the land parcels and no impacts on crops, trees observed by the Consultant safeguard team during due-diligence;
- The PMO safeguard unit will ensure the presence of social safeguard in the PMCSC team who will identify and report any unanticipated impacts during project implementation and will inform ADB or Project Director for corrective measures in compliance with ADB SPS 2009 or the project Environment and social Framework; and
- The LGRC has to be notified locally at field level while it has been notified the project level, the GRC register will be placed at Contractor camp office, the GRC TA Consultant ADB will advise the PMO on formation of different tiers of GRC and will further advise to notify all tiers before the commencements of civil works.

9.1 RECOMMENDATION

62. In view of the above conclusions, the consultants are of the view that rehabilitation of the subprojects under package- 06A (Priority-01) is very essential to restore the protection structures.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Dated: February 14, 2025

A. Instructions

(i) The project team completes and submits the form to the Office of Safeguards (OSPT) for approval by OSPT Director.
(ii) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components and/or site that may result in category change, the Sector Division submits a new form and requests for re-categorization, and approval by OSPT Director. The old form is attached for reference.
(iii) In addition, the project team may propose in the comments section that the project is highly complex and sensitive (HCS), for approval by OSPT Director. HCS projects are a subset of category A projects that ADB deems to be highly risky or contentious or involve serious and multidimensional and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts.

B. Project Data

Country/Project No./Project Title : Package 06A - Rehabilitation and restoration of Protection Structures on Kabul River U/S and D/S Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge, District Nowshera and D/S Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge, Priority-01 (Protection Works at Right Side and Integrated Protection Works on Left Side)

Department/ Division : KP Irrigation: Peshawar Canal Division

Processing Stage :

Modality :

[ ] Project Loan [ ] Program Loan [ ] Financial Intermediary [ ] General Corporate Finance
[ ] Sector Loan [ ] MFF [✓] Emergency Assistance [ ] Grant
[ ] Results-based lending[3] [ ] Other financing modalities

C. Involuntary Resettlement Category

[✓] New [ ] Recategorization — Previous Category [ ]

☐ Category A	☐ Category B	☒ Category C	☐ Category FI

D. Comments

Project Team Comments:	OSFG Comments:

E. Approval

Proposed by:	**Reviewed by**:
Project Team Leader, (CWRD, Pakistan) Date:	Social Development Specialist (Safeguards), OSFG Date:
Social Development Specialist, (CWRD, Pakistan) Date:	

Endorsed by:	**Approved by**:	☐ Highly Complex and Sensitive Project
Director, (CWRD, Pakistan) Date:	Bruce Dunn, Director, OSFG Date:	

[3] For Results-Based Lending (RBL) modality, please refer to the Staff Instruction on Business Processes for RBL for Programs issued on 17 March 2021. The supplemental checklist needs to be submitted to OSPT for confirmation of eligible activities under the RBL program by OSPT Director.

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		No land acquisition and resettlement is involved in existing protection wall and construction of new protection structures as the works will be carried out within the existing ROW owned by Irrigation department. Land ownership / custodian needs to be confirmed at SDDR stage.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		✓		Not Applicable as no land acquisition is involved in the respective rehabilitation work.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		✓		Same as above
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		No easement will be disturbed
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		No loss of shelter is involved.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		No loss of agricultural and other productive assets as no land acquisition is involved.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		No land acquisition is involved, as the entire works will be carried out in available ROW. Hence, no such impacts are envisaged.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		No loss of businesses or enterprises as no land acquisition is involved.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		No loss of income sources and means of livelihoods as no land acquisition is involved.
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?		✓		There is no impact on such resources and services as the rehabilitation and restoration work will be carried out within the existing ROW owned by Irrigation department.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		No change is envisaged to occur in existing land use.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		✓		There is no restriction on such resources as the repair and rehabilitation work will be carried out within the existing ROW owned by Irrigation department. Therefore, no impact is envisaged on the current land use.
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? If yes, approximately how many? _____ _____		[✓] No		[ ] Yes
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

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

ANNEXURE-II: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S IMPACT CATEGORIZATION CHECKLIST

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: February 14, 2025

A. Instructions

(i) The project team completes and submits the form to the Office of Safeguards (OSPT) for approval by OSPT Director.
(ii) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components and/or site that may result in category change, the Sector Division submits a new form and requests for re-categorization, and approval by OSPT Director. The old form is attached for reference.
(iii) The project team indicates if the project requires broad community support (BCS) of Indigenous Peoples communities. BCS is required when project activities involve: (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples; (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual use that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples.
(iv) In addition, the project team may propose in the comments section that the project is highly complex and sensitive (HCS), for approval by OSPT Director. HCS projects are a subset of category A projects that ADB deems to be highly risky or contentious or involve serious and multidimensional and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts.

B. Project Data

Country/Project No./Project Title : Package 06A - Rehabilitation and restoration of Protection Structures on Kabul River U/S and D/S Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge, District Nowshera and D/S Nowshera-Mardan Road Bridge, Priority-01 (Protection Works at Right Side and Integrated Protection Works on Left Side)

Department/ Division : KP Irrigation: Peshawar Canal Division

Processing Stage :

Modality :

[ ] Project Loan [ ] Program Loan [ ] Financial Intermediary [ ] General Corporate Finance
[ ] Sector Loan [ ] MFF [✓] Emergency Assistance [ ] Grant
[ ] Results-based lending[4] [ ] Other financing modalities

C. Indigenous Peoples Category

[✓] New [ ] Recategorization — Previous Category [ ]

☐ Category A	☐ Category B	☒ Category C	☐ Category FI

D. Project requires the broad community support of Affected Indigenous Peoples communities. **[ ]** Yes **[ ]** No **Not Applicable**

E. Comments

Project Team Comments:	OSFG Comments:

F. Approval

Proposed by:	**Reviewed by**:	
Project Team Leader, (CWRD, Pakistan) Date:	Social Development Specialist (Safeguards), OSFG Date:	
Social Development Specialist, (CWRD, Pakistan) Date:		
Endorsed by:	**Approved by**:	☐ Highly Complex and Sensitive Project
Director, (CWRD, Pakistan) Date:	Bruce Dunn, Director, OSFG Date:	

[4] For Results-Based Lending (RBL) modality, please refer to the Staff Instruction on Business Processes for RBL for Programs issued on 17 March 2021. The supplemental checklist needs to be submitted to OSPT for confirmation of eligible activities under the RBL program by OSPT Director.

Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification		✓		As per the definition of ADB SPS 2009 about "indigenous communities" there are no indigenous people in the project area.
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?		✓		No IPs exist in the project 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?		✓		Not Applicable
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		✓		Not Applicable
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		✓		Not Applicable
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		✓		Not Applicable
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		✓		Not Applicable
7. Has such groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		Not Applicable
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		✓		Not Applicable as no IPs exists
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		✓		Not Applicable
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)		✓		Not Applicable
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		✓		Not Applicable

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		✓		Not Applicable
C. Identification of Special Requirements *Will the project activities include:*		✓		Not Applicable
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		Not Applicable
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		Not Applicable
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?		✓		Not Applicable
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?		✓		Not Applicable
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?		✓		Not Applicable

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. Transportation of construction material	N/A	N/A
2. Compaction	N/A	N/A
3. Gabion Basket Assembly and filling	N/A	N/A
4. Drainage consideration for retaining walls	N/A	N/A
5. Provision of Free Drainage Granular Backfill	N/A	N/A

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

ANNEXURE-III: NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT LEVEL GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE

PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE
EMERGENCY FLOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECT KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
PHONE No. 0938-530103 Fax No. 0938530104
Email: efapirrigation@gmail.com

No. 336 /PMO/EFAP/17-W Dated Swabi 27 /06/2024

OFFICE ORDER

The following Project level **Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)** at Project Management Office (PMO) under EFAP Irrigation component, Govt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with attached TORs is hereby notified with immediate effect until further orders. The attached term of reference will apply to the committee's operation.

Project level Grievance Redressal Committee at PMO

S No	Name	Designation/Organization	Position in GRC (PMO)
1.	Engr. Sardar Muhammad Zafar	Project Director (PMO)	Chairman/convener of GRC
2.	Mr. Jahanzeb	Deputy Director (South) PMO	Member
3.	Engr. Rajab Ali	Deputy Director (North) PMO	Member
4.	Ubaid ur Rehman	E&S Safeguards (PMO)	Member
5.	Engr. Gohar Ali	Team Leader (Consultant)	Member
7.	Mr. Bilal Hayat	Deputy Collector PMO	Member
8	Mr. Ali Sher	Legal Adviser PMO	Member
9	Miss. Shazia	Female staff-PMO	Member

TORs OF THE PROJECT LEVEL COMMITTEE AT PMO:

The project level GRC at PMO will primarily be responsible for the following key functions:

1. Shall receive, acknowledge, and document grievances, complaints, and concerns related to project interventions and components submitted by internal and external stakeholders, and forwarded by divisional offices.
2. The Committee shall register and categorize received grievances based on their nature, severity, and urgency, and maintain an up-to-date grievance log.
3. The Committee shell conducts sensitization and awareness outreach programs to engage with relevant stakeholders, including project beneficiaries, and community members.
4. Shall propose and implement appropriate actions to resolve the grievances promptly, seeking to mitigate any adverse impacts on affected parties.
5. The Committee shall conduct impartial investigations, propose remedies, and demand the complainant to produce any record in favor of his/her claim. Once the investigations are completed, the Committee shall give a decision within 2 to 3 weeks of receipt of the complaint.
6. Shall compile detailed reports of grievances, investigations, and resolutions, which include a clear record of findings, actions taken, and recommendations for improvements.

CamScanner

7. Maintain open channels of communication with affected communities, government bodies, and other relevant stakeholders to address concerns and build trust.
8. All decisions shall be notified in written form by the Member / Secretary to the aggrieved party within the shortest possible time and circulation at necessary levels.
9. The GRC shall operate in full compliance with all relevant laws, regulations, and project policies.
10. The Committee shall meet every month or whenever convened. A minimum of three members shall form the quorum for the meeting. Minutes of the meeting shall be prepared and maintained.
11. The Convener has the right to replace, remove, and/or include members of the Committee if required.
12. The Committee shall not deal with any matters under review or pending in a court of law

PROJECT DIRECTOR

1. Mr. Asad Ali Zafar, Project Officer, Pakistan Resident Mission ADB Islamabad.
2. All Members of the committee.
3. Engr. Mansoor Ali, General Manager, NESPAK, NESPAK House, 1-C, Block-N, Model Town Ext, Lahore.

PROJECT DIRECTOR

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Consultation with Stakeholders

Meeting Between NESPAK Staff and local Police line in-charge (DSP) Package 6A (Priority-01)

Site Visit with Police line Representatives

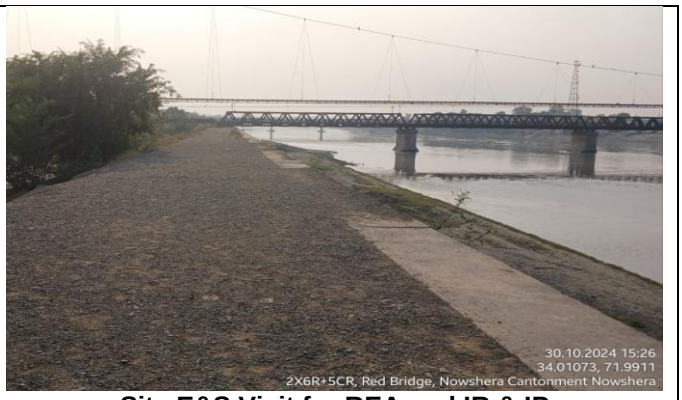
Public consultation at local Tableegi Markaz (religious Institution)

Site E&S Visit for REA and IR & IP

E&S Compliance Visit at Package 6A (Priority-01)

Site Visit with local Tableegi Markaz representative

Site E&S Visit for REA and IR & IP



Site E&S Visit for REA and IR & IP

Consultation with local Notable

Consultation with local Notable

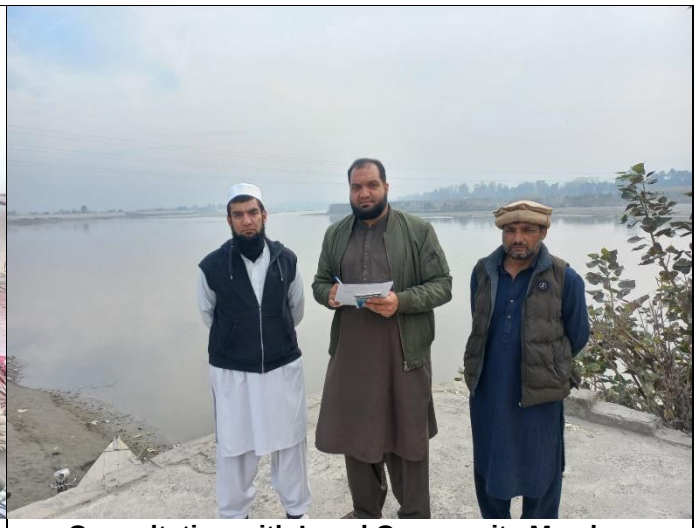
Consultation with Local Community Member

Consultation with Local Community Member

Consultation with Local Community Member

Consultation with Local Community Member

Consultation with Local Community Member



Consultation with Local Community Member

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