Social Safeguard Due Diligence Report

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November 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

Pakistan: Emergency Flood Assistance Project (EFAP) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Sub-Project: EFAP-KPID-CW-11: Rehabilitation/Restoration of Flood Protection Works/Structures in Charsadda Irrigation 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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

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

Definition of Terms

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

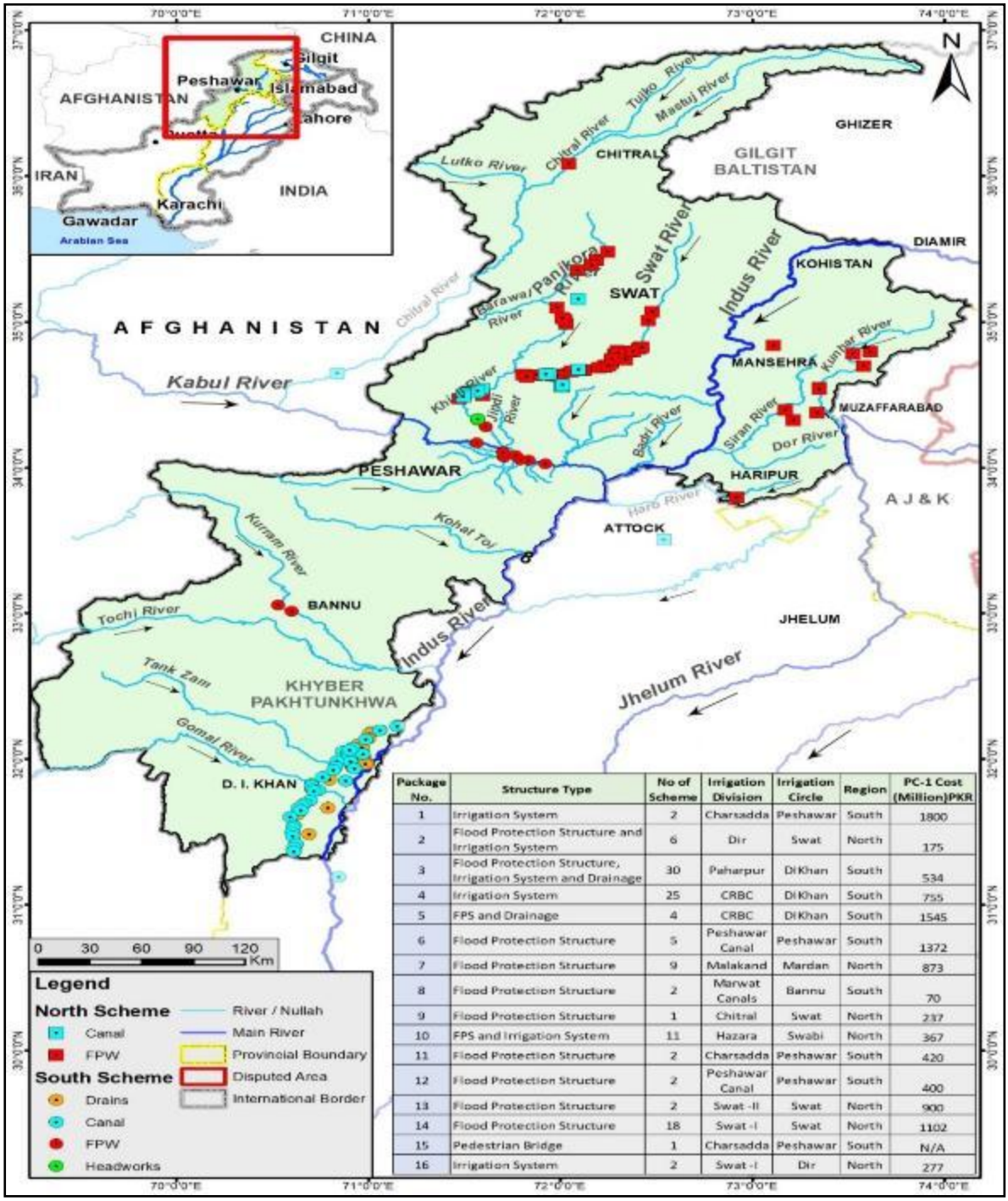
1. Pakistan is a flood prone country and one of the ten countries most affected by climate change in the Pakistan is a flood prone country and one of the ten countries most affected by climate change in the world.[1] Flooding in Pakistan is primarily caused by heavy concentrated rainfall in the river 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 Programme 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. The overall project is comprised of 16 Packages and 123 sub-projects/schemes and the impact of these sub-projects is an inclusive and resilient recovery from the 2022 floods. These sub-projects are related to Flood Protection works, drains and irrigation system.

3. This document is the project categorization document from an environmental and social safeguards perspective for the proposed Package-11: Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Works in Charsadda Irrigation Division **Figure 1.1.**

[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.



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

4. All the 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.

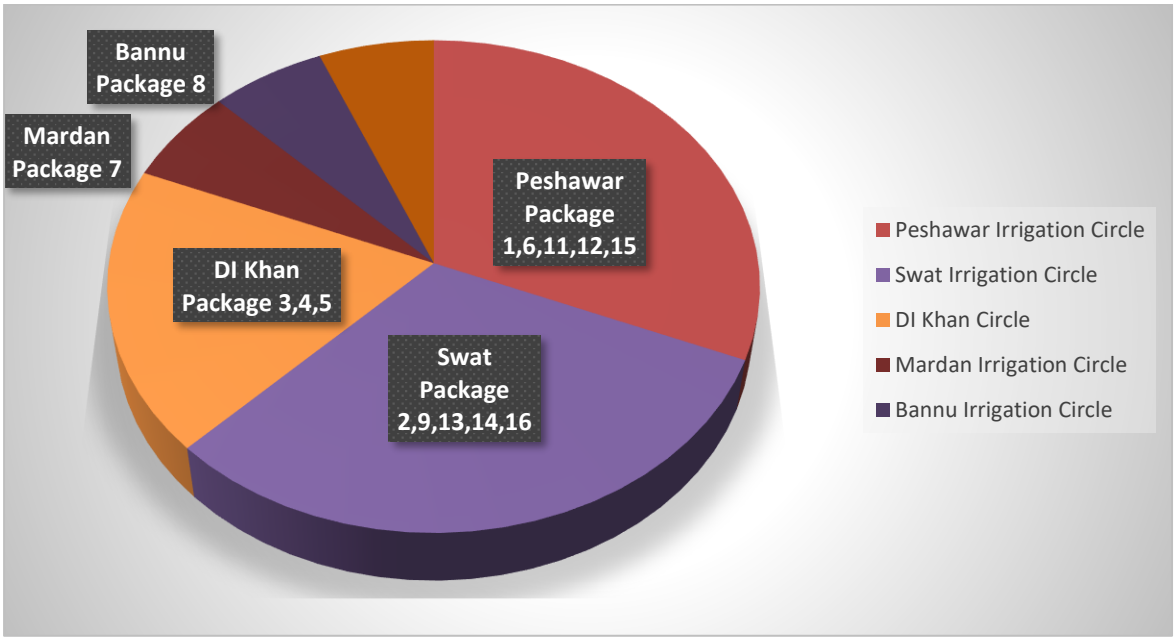


Figure 1.2: Area Wise Package Distribution

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK OF SCHEMES UNDER PACKAGE 11

5. Package 11 is comprised of eight (08) schemes that were identified as priority that includes various areas near Jindi River Shabra Area, Bela Korona, Kashmiyano Kalay, Hameed Miya,Mian Dehri,(i) Mian Dehri (ii),Dagi Faizullah,Shabqadar area,Sherpao area, Tangi Gull abad, Mullah Khel, Dehri zardad.

6. Package 11 involves the reconstruction of an existing damaged retaining wall and does not require any private land acquisition, as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Irrigation Department (KPID) is the custodian of the land parcels associated with this scheme. However, for one specific scheme under Package 11 named, “Reconstruction of Flood Protection Wall”, a portion of the proposed work does fall on private land (owned by Jamaat). In the interest of protecting the local area from future flooding, the concerned landowner (Jamaat) has voluntarily agreed to donate the required land through a Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) agreement. The remaining portion of land required for this scheme also falls under the custodianship of the KPI

7. KPID remains the land custodian for all other schemes included in Package 11, except the “Jamat” scheme, which involves partial private land contribution. A detailed list of land parcels under KPID’s custodianship for Package 11 is attached as **Annexure I**. The reconstruction of the flood protection wall is expected to significantly reduce soil erosion in the area, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity and benefiting local farmers. Overall, the implementation of this scheme will contribute to sustainable flood management and bring long-term socio-economic benefits, improving the livelihoods and prosperity of the local community.

8. The location map for the proposed schemes under package 11 is presented in **Figure 1.3** while the details of each sub-project as mentioned above are shown in **Table 1.1.**

Table 1-1: Proposed Rehabilitation Works of Flood Damaged Structures

Sr. No.	Location/Name of Work	River Bank Side	Location (Coordinates)		Damage Status	Type of Rehabilitation Work	Proposed Protection Length (ft)
			X Coordinate	Y Coordinate			
1.	Lotman Killi (Causeway) U/S	Jindi River Left Side	34°18'31.62"	71°41'30.84"	Existing wall damaged/washed away	Gabion Wall with Apron	98
2.	Lotman Killi (Causeway) D/S	Jindi River Left Side	34°18'30.78"	71°41'29.81"	Existing wall washed away	Gabion Wall with Apron	98
3.	Mula Kheel (i)	Khiali/Swat River Right Side	34°16'34.94"	71°36'48.90"	Existing wall washed away	Gabion Wall with Apron	886
4.	Mula Kheel (ii)						
5.	Mula Kheel (iii)						
6.	Dheri Zardad (Bund) Center Levels	Kabul River Left Side	34° 3'8.18"	71°50'3.68"E	Existing protection damaged	Bund (Embankment with Pitching)	2,789
7.	Belaa Koronaa	Jindi River Left Side	34° 9'21.12"	71°44'1.17"E	Existing wall damaged/washed away	Gabion Wall with Apron	509
8.	Jambat	Kabul River Left Side	34° 8'47.54"	71°39'52.25"	Existing wall damaged in flood	Bund (Embankment with Pitching)	98
9.	Shabadar Area (i) U/S	Jindi River Right Side	34°15'37.00"	71°41'46.87"	Existing protection damaged in flood	Bund (Embankment with Pitching)	98
10.	Shabadar Area (i) D/S	Jindi River Right Side	34°15'36.23"	71°41'47.81"	Existing protection damaged in flood	Bund (Embankment with Pitching)	164
11.	Shabadar Area (ii)						
12.	Shabadar Area (ii)						
13.	Daghi Faizullah	Khiali/Swat River Left Side	34°13'50.46"	71°39'42.34"	Existing protection washed away	Gabion Wall with Apron	1,033
14.	Hameed Miya Dheri-(i)	Jindi River Left Side	34°13'56.92"	71°43'6.10"	Existing wall damaged/washed away	Gabion Wall with Apron	738
15.	Hameed Miya Dheri-(ii)	Jindi River Left Side Right Side	34°12'54.32" 34°12'52.64"	71°43'26.18" 71°43'21.90"	Existing protection washed away	Bank restoration (Embankment with Pitching)	427 164

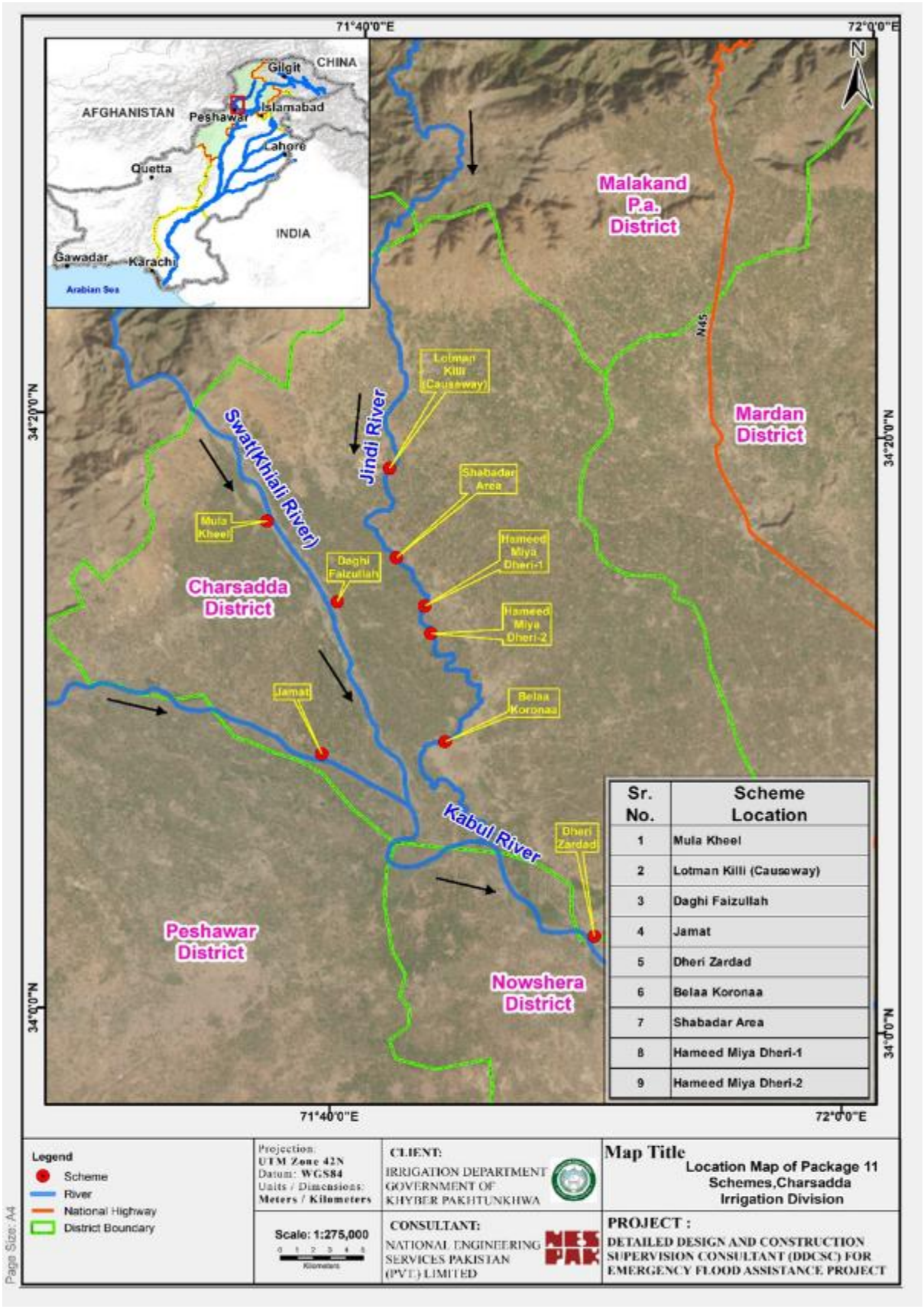


Figure 1.3 Location Map of Package-11

2 INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

9. 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-11 affected by 2022 flood. Among other subprojects in 3 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 11, includes the Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Works in Charsadda Irrigation Division.

2.1 DESIGN STATUS

2.1.1 Scope of Schemes under EFAP

10. Package 11 includes Lotman Killi, Mula Khel, Dheri Zardad, Bela Korona, Jamat, Shabadar area, Dagi Faizullah ,Jamat, and Hameed Miya sites. Scope of work at all schemes is the construction of flood protection wall. Type of rehabilitation includes Earthen Embankment with slope protection and Gabion apron and Gabion Wall. **Table 2.1** shows design of proposed Gabion wall at Jindi, Swat and Kabul River.

Table 2-1: Design of Proposed Gabion Wall and Embankment with Apron

Sr. No.	Structure Location ID	River Side	Structure Type	Length (ft)	Height of wall (ft)	Base of wall (ft)	Length of Apron (ft)
1	Lotman Killi (Causeway) U/S	Left	Gabion Wall	98	14.5	8.7	11.00
2	Lotman Killi (Causeway) D/S	Left	Gabion Wall	98	14.5	8.7	11.00
3	Mula Kheel (i)	Right	Gabion Wall	886	18.50	11.10	12.00
4	Mula Kheel (ii)	Right					
5	Mula Kheel (iii)	Right					
6	Dheri Zardad (Bund) Center Levels	Left	Bund (Embankment with Pitching)	2,789	5.00	-	12.00
7	Belaa Koronaa	Left	Gabion Wall	509	12.00	7.00	12.00
8	Jamat	Left	Bund (Embankment with Pitching)	98	4.00	-	10.00

Sr. No.	Structure Location ID	River Side	Structure Type	Length (ft)	Height of wall (ft)	Base of wall (ft)	Length of Apron (ft)
9	Shabadar Area (i) U/S	Right	Bund (Embankment with Pitching)	98	4.00	-	10.00
10	Shabadar Area (i) D/S	Right	Bund (Embankment with Pitching)	164	4.00	-	10.00
11	Shabadar Area (ii)	Right					
12	Shabadar Area (ii)	Right					
13	Daghi Faizullah	Left	Gabion Wall	1,033	19.00	11.40	10.00
14	Hameed Miya Dheri-(i)	Left	Gabion Wall	738	18.00	10.80	10.00
15	Hameed Miya Dheri-(ii)	Left Right	Bank restoration (Embankment with Pitching)	427 164	4.00 4.00	-	10.00 10.00

2.1.2 Earthen Embankment or Levees

11. Earthen embankments are typically constructed parallel to the river and set back at a certain distance. These serve as flood protection embankments, often built as an extension of guide embankments, and are designed to contain floodwaters within the natural floodplains of the river. Depending on the topography and strategic importance of the area, such embankments may be constructed on both sides of the river or only on one side, particularly where the river flows through towns, cities, or other critical locations. These embankment structures act as barriers, effectively retaining floodwaters and preventing their uncontrolled spread into adjacent lands, settlements, and agricultural fields. A levee or dyke is primarily used for flood protection by controlling the extent of river overflow, rather than altering or training the river's natural course (see **Figure 2.1**).

12. For effective flood control, the alignment of levees should ideally follow the natural meandering pattern of the river. They are engineered to withstand the maximum anticipated High Flood Level (HFL) without overtopping and are constructed to endure all expected external pressures. This is achieved by providing sufficient freeboard, adequate bed and top width, and stone protection on well-graded side slopes.

13. As the height of the embankment increases, additional design features such as key trenches, zoned sections, and internal filters become necessary to ensure structural stability. Similar to earth dams, flood embankments are vulnerable to potential failures due to overtopping, piping, animal burrowing (e.g., rat holes), seepage, and erosion or collapse of the riverside slope. Therefore, it is essential to adopt appropriate cross-

sectional designs and construction practices tailored to the height and hydraulic forces acting on the embankment.

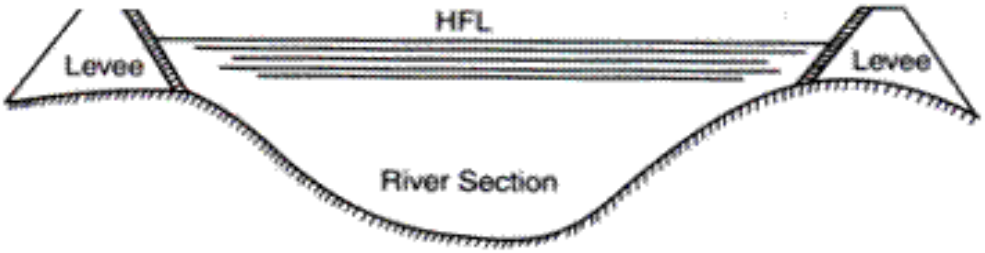


Figure 2.1: Earthen Embankment or Levees

2.1.3 Gabion Retaining Walls

14. Gabion walls are constructed using rows of orthogonal wire-mesh cages or baskets, known as gabions, which are filled with rock fragments or cobbles and securely tied together. This configuration forms a gravity-based retaining structure capable of withstanding lateral earth and water pressures. The inherent permeability of the rock fill and the flexibility of the gabion cages make these structures especially suitable for sites prone to saturation or where the foundation consists of relatively compressible soils. These properties allow gabion walls to adapt to minor ground movements without losing structural integrity.

15. When used as retaining structures, gabions function as gravity retaining walls, relying on their mass and geometry to resist external forces. While there is no universally standardized method for designing individual gabion units, they are typically stacked in a stable configuration to form a durable wall. The most common shape for a gabion wall is trapezoidal, though the front and rear faces can also be designed as straight or stepped, depending on site-specific conditions. For structural verification and to ensure the wall meets performance criteria, the design is typically evaluated using ULS analysis. This helps assess the wall's stability under extreme loading conditions. A representative design of the gabion wall is illustrated in **Figure 2.2**.

16. Major construction works/activities involves:

- Transportation of material for construction;
- Clearing and grubbing;
- Excavation and earthwork
- Compaction;
- Slope shaping and Levee Cross-section;
- Toes drains and filters;
- Revetments and Armoring;
- Levee Surfacing;
- Gabion Foundation preparation;
- Gabion Basket Assembly;
- Gabion filling;

- Drainage consideration for Gabion Walls; and
- Provision of Free Drainage Granular Backfill

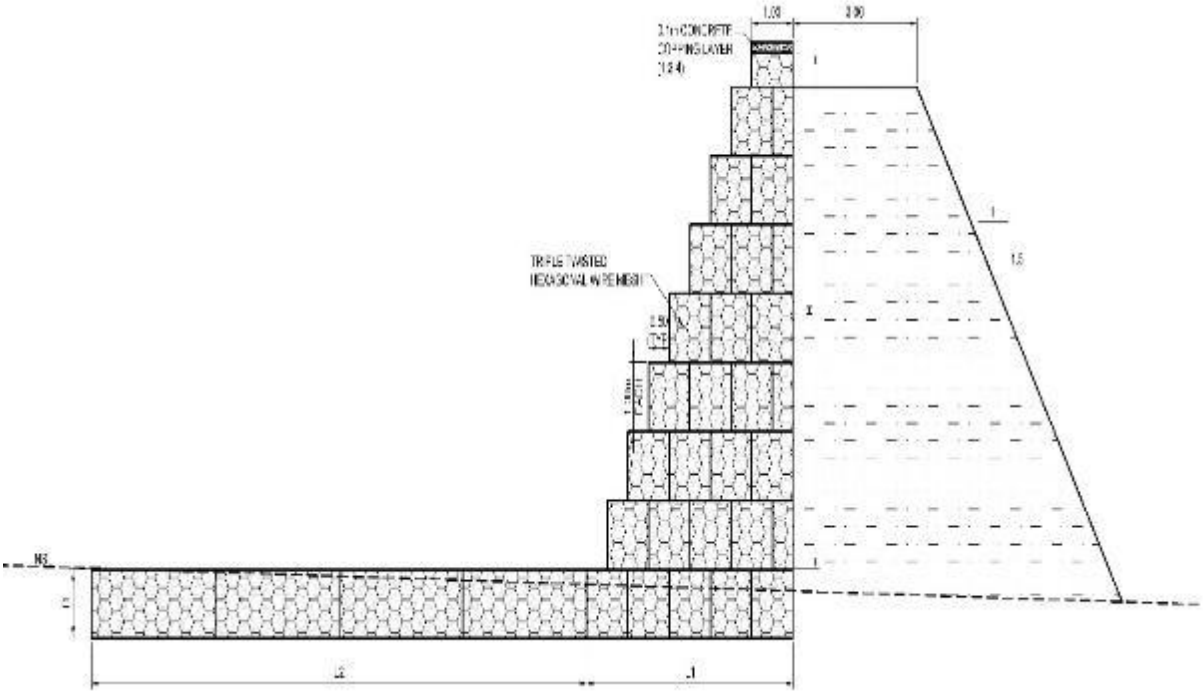


Figure 2.2: Typical Design of Gabion Walls

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-11 KP irrigation rehabilitation works 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 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 works of the affected schemes. 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 rehabilitation works of the respective schemes falling under package-11 because the locals will be facilitated through improved irrigation facilities and restoration of activities as was before the flood of 2022 which affected the flood protection network in Charsadda Irrigation Division. 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 flood protection works at every level.

3.3 FINDING OF DUE DILIGENCE

19. During field visit it accrued that The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Irrigation Department (KPID) is the custodian of the land parcels of the sub-scheme no. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 thus it does not involve any private land acquisition. While, in sub-scheme no. 8, partially land acquisition is involved (91m^2) which was inundated due to flood of 2022. There are no squatters/encroachers nor the land fall in communal category.

20. Mr. Younas Khan, holding CNIC No. 17101-1767711-7 and a resident of "Jamat", is the rightful owner of the land required for the scheme. In the interest of safeguarding the local community and protecting agricultural holdings from future flood risks, Mr. Younas Khan has voluntarily donated the land. This donation was made under a formally signed Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) Agreement with the respective Irrigation Department

office. The agreement has been duly witnessed and signed by Mr. Muhammad Haris (CNIC No. 17101-6911079-9) and Mr. Muhammad Riaz Khan (CNIC No. 17101-0321409-3), both residents of “Jamat”, Charsadda. The agreement has also been officially signed by the Executive Engineer (XEN) of the Irrigation Department.

21. There are no encroachments, squatters, or informal settlers present on the donated land. Since the land was voluntarily donated through a mutually agreed process, the IR safeguard does not apply. IR is typically triggered only in cases where land is expropriated due to failure of voluntary donation or negotiated settlement. This VLD agreement is the result of meaningful consultation with the landowner, during which the landowner willingly agreed to donate the land without any compensation or specific demands. The agreement is documented as a legally binding instrument, signed by both parties and countersigned by the designated witnesses. The signed VLD agreement, executed on official government stamp paper, is attached as **Annexure-II**.

3.4 PROJECT/SUB PROJECT’S FUNDING

22. 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 Package-11 also which is related to the flood protection works in Charsadda Irrigation Division.

3.5 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR)

23. The design of the affected schemes under this package-11 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 December 01 to December 22, 2023 to ascertain social and resettlement impact of the sub-projects. The findings of the survey revealed that no private land is involved in the civil work. Moreover, no structure either residential or commercial will not be relocated as all sub-project activities will be carried out within RoW belonged to Irrigation Department.

3.5.1 Involuntary Category

24. 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. 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.

25. Keeping in view the project categorization under ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, this subproject is classified as a Category "C" project as there will be no impact on the local community with respect to land acquisition or displacement of assets as rehabilitation work will be carried out in the existing ROW, which is owned by the irrigation department. Moreover, no Land Acquisition, no resettlement, no legacy issues, no encroachment or third party uses, no disputes among nearby communities about the rehabilitation work are envisaged. 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-III.**

3.5.2 Indigenous People Category

26. 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-IV**. Moreover, the **Table 3.1** depicts the IR and IP Impact Categorization on Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Works in Swat Irrigation Division.

Table 3-1: Details of Sub-projects under Package-11

Sr. No.	Structure Location ID	IR	IP	Remarks
1	Lotman Killi (Causeway) U/S	No Impact	No Impact	There will be no impact on the local community with respect to land acquisition, displacement of assets or disturbance of livelihood as rehabilitation work will be carried out in the existing ROW which is owned by the irrigation department. Moreover, No IPs exist in the proposed project area.
2	Lotman Killi (Causeway) D/S	No Impact	No Impact	Do
3	Mula Kheel (i)	No Impact	No Impact	Do
4	Mula Kheel (ii)			
5	Mula Kheel (iii)			
6	Dheri Zardad (Bund) Center Levels	No Impact	No Impact	Do
7	Belaa Koronaa	No Impact	No Impact	Do
8	Jamat	No Impact	No Impact	Do
9	Shabadar Area (i) U/S	No Impact	No Impact	Do
10	Shabadar Area (i) D/S	No Impact	No Impact	Do
11	Shabadar Area (ii)			
12	Shabadar Area (ii)			
13	Daghi Faizullah	No Impact	No Impact	Do
14	Hameed Miya Dheri-(i)	No Impact	No Impact	Do
15	Hameed Miya Dheri-(ii)	No Impact	No Impact	Do

4 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1 DISTRICT CHARSADDA AT A GLANCE

27. The sub-project area is located in Tehsil Tangi, Tehsil Charsadda, and Tehsil Shabqadar, all of which fall within District Charsadda in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan. Charsadda town serves as the district headquarters and is the 85th largest city in Pakistan, according to the 2017 census. Geographically situated in the Peshawar Valley, Charsadda lies approximately 29 kilometers (18 miles) from Peshawar, the provincial capital, at an elevation of 276 meters (906 feet) above sea level.

28. The total area of Charsadda District spans around 996 square kilometers. It is geographically divided into two main regions, Hashtnagar (Pashto: Ashnaghar) and Do Aaba (Pashto: Duaba). Administratively, the district is subdivided into three tehsils i.e. Charsadda, Tangi, and Shabqadar, which collectively comprise 49 Union Councils.

29. According to the 2017 census, Charsadda District had a total of 217,404 households and a population of 1,610,960. The sex ratio stood at 970 females per 1,000 males. The literacy rate ranged from 50.7% to 66.2% for males and 35.0% for females, indicating a gender disparity in education. Approximately 270,204 residents (16.8%) lived in urban areas, while the majority remained in rural regions. Children under the age of 10 comprised 30.2% of the total population. Religious minorities were a very small portion of the population, with 873 individuals (0.1%), predominantly Christians. Pashto was the primary language, spoken by 99.1% of the district's population.

30. Agriculture remains the backbone of the local economy, largely due to the district's fertile soil and ample water resources provided by the river system. In addition, the district also hosts cement-based manufacturing, which contributes significantly to local revenue generation and employment.

31. Charsadda District is renowned for its traditional handicrafts, especially during the winter season. Locally produced shawls, Khaddar fabric (notably from the Matta Mughal Khel Cluster), and handmade caps for both men and women are widely appreciated across the country. These crafts reflect the rich cultural heritage and artisanal skills passed down through generations.

4.2 GENDER SITUATION

32. 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

33. The provincial Local Government is the Project Executing Agency while the PMO is acting an Implementation Agency (IA) under Irrigation KP Department. The overall coordination will be provided by Project Management Unit (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

34. 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) EFAP. The following staff will be involved in the implementation of ESMP:

- PMO EFAP;
- 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).

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

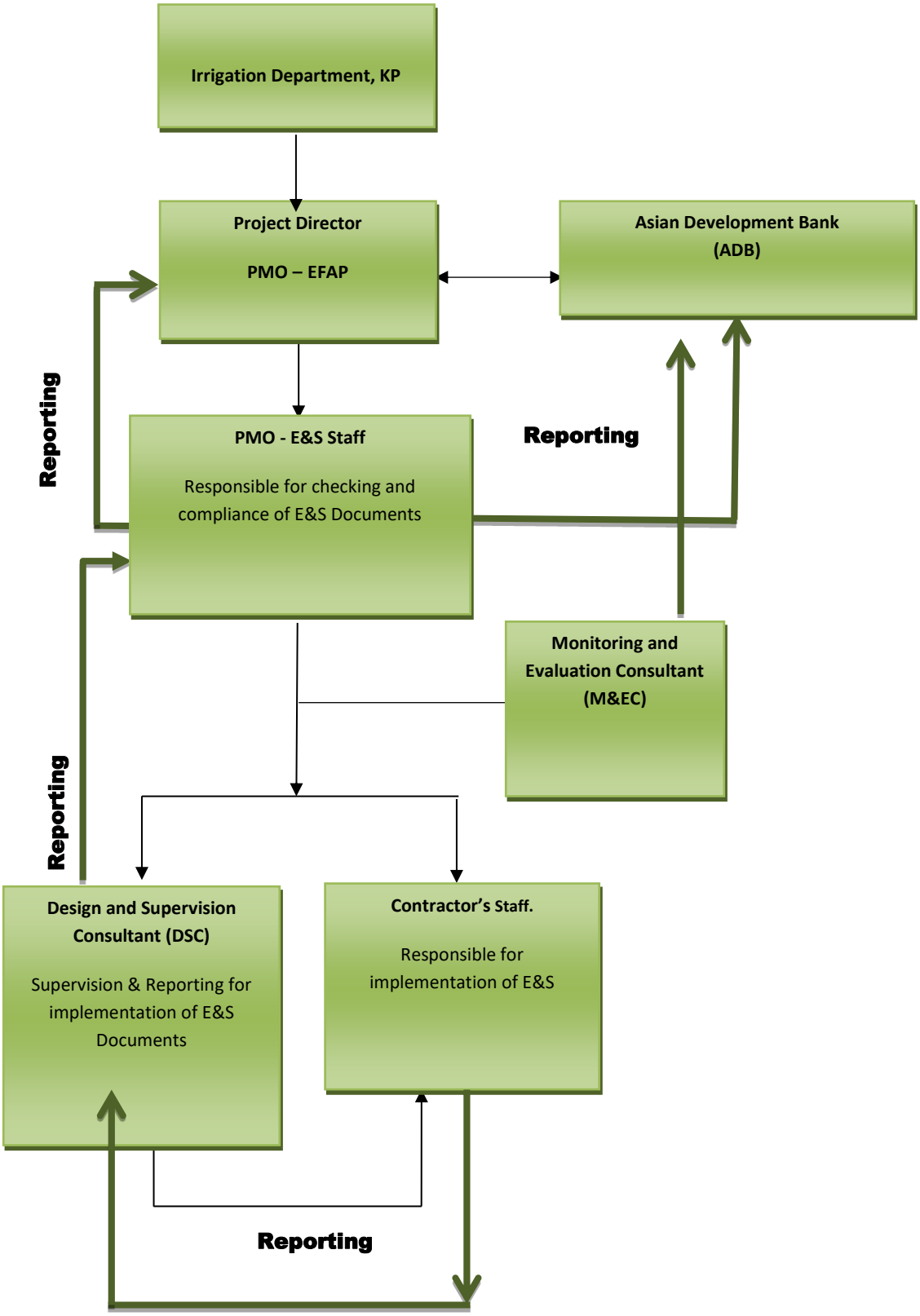


Figure 5.1: Organizational Setup for Implementation of Project

5.2 Roles and Responsibilities

5.2.1 Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) of PMO

36. 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

37. 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)

38. 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.
- Reviewing E&S documents and revising it, if required.

5.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant (M&E)

39. 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)

40. 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

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. Under the proposed Project, public consultations were carried out in the subproject area with the local community members and the officials of the Irrigation department. These consultations were carried out from December 01 to December 22, 2023 on intermittent basis. The consultations were carried out in Ten (10) settlements in which 76 participants participated collectively. The feedbacks and issues raised during the consultation were recorded and documented for developing the strategy. The specimen lists of participants are attached as **Annexure-V** while the pictures are depicted in **Photolog**.

6.1 OBJECTIVES

44. The objectives of stakeholder consultations were to contribute openness, transparency and dialogue. The concerned stakeholder groups were identified to include in the assessment process. 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 proposal in the minds of the stakeholders; and
- Developing proposals which are truly sustainable.

45. 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.

6.2 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

46. 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.

47. 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.

6.3 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

48. 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.

6.3.1 Locations of the Public Consultations and Participation

49. 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	Jamat	11	Shabqadar	Charsada
2	Khan Khel (Qudrat Abad)	6	Charsada	Charsada
3	Belaa koronaa	7	Charsada	Charsada
4	Hameed Miya Dehri	14	Charsada	Charsada

Sr.No.	Settlement	No. of Participants	Tehsil	District
5	Shabadar	6	Tangi	Charsada
6	Sherpao	6	Tangi	Charsada
7	Gul Abad+ Laot Man	3	Tangi	Charsada
8	Mullah Khel	9	Shabqadar	Charsada
9	Dagi Faizullah (Dagi Mukhram	10	Tangi	Charsada
10	Dehri Zardad	4	Charsada	Charsada

6.3.2 Findings of Community Consultations

50. During the consultations, it was assessed that mostly people were aware about the project and its benefits. 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. The question raised and response given are provided in **Table 6.2**.

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 irrigation schemes?	It was explained to the participants that the construction work will be carried out in existing ROW. Hence, no land acquisition will be involved.
2.	Local norms should be honored; 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.
3.	Spoiled/damaged land should be rehabilitated/ restored after the construction work is completed.	Contractor will rehabilitate/ restore the lands damaged by the construction activities.
4.	Is there any fear regarding loss of income of the local inhabitants?	It was briefed to the participants that during the site visit of the proposed schemes under package-11, no livelihood activity was observed being carried out in the existing ROW of the identified schemes. Hence, there will be no loss to livelihood of the local people.
5.	Local skilled and unskilled labour should be employed in the project construction work.	There will be jobs produced while building is underway. Provisions for using local labor will be included in the bidding documents, and contractors will give locals preference when assigning jobs.
6.	Due to construction activities as well as influx of labor, movement of the citizens particularly of females, residing in the nearby villages will be restricted.	In order to tackle this situation, construction work will be carried out in scheduled hours. Therefore, after construction hours, local community, particularly females can easily move in the area.
7.	Dust and noise during construction activities will disturb the local community.	During the project's construction period, all necessary precautions should be taken to control the amount of noise and dust.
8.	What will be benefit of the project?	This project will be beneficial in terms of flood protection loss of land due to river erosion.

7 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

51. 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.

52. Local Level Grievance Redressal Committee (LGRC) has been notified on dated August 08, 2024 in order to address any grievance receive from local community and is annexed as **Annexure-VI**. The PMO has also notified project level Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at Project Management Office on dated June 27, 2024 annexed as **Annexure-VII**.

53. 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.

54. 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.

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

56. 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

57. During the impact assessment survey, data on the potential effects of the subprojects were collected. However, field investigations reveal that the subprojects are not expected to cause any significant adverse impacts on local people, land, structures, crops, trees, businesses, or employment. At one location, private land acquisition was involved; however, the landowner voluntarily donated the respective piece of land for the benefit of the project. No land acquisition or other livelihood-related impacts were identified during the social impact assessment. On the contrary, the subprojects are expected to bring considerable benefits to the local communities. The rehabilitation works will restore the affected flood protection channels to their original condition. Additionally, the protection works will safeguard agricultural land from inundation, further supporting local livelihoods.

8.1 LOSS OF LAND

58. All civil works will be carried out within the existing RoW under this package-11 and no private land acquisition is involved in the execution of the civil work for rehabilitation of the irrigation schemes. There will be no impact on the local community with respect to land acquisition or displacement of assets as rehabilitation work will be carried out in the existing ROW, which is owned by the irrigation department. Moreover, no Land Acquisition, no resettlement, no legacy issues, no encroachment or third party uses, no disputes among nearby communities about the rehabilitation work are envisaged.

8.2 POSITIVE IMPACTS

59. 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 subprojects will provide more benefits in shape of socio-economic prosperity of the public. The implementation of subprojects shall bring about a remarkable progress and prosperity to the inhabitants of subproject area.

9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

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

- This SDDR has been prepared for package 11 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Irrigation Department (KPID). The scope of the schemes involves only reconstruction of Gabion wall damaged in 2022 Flood;
- 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. However;
- At one site, partial land acquisition was involved; however, the land was voluntarily donated by the owners through a VLD agreement for the rehabilitation works. There is no physical displacement, resettlement, or encroachment associated with the scheme. Additionally, no impacts on crops or trees were observed by the Consultant's safeguard team during the due diligence process;
- The land owner has donated the land voluntarily in the interest to safeguard the adjacent settlement and agriculture farms from future calamity, the voluntary land donation has been witnessed by the safeguard team for any expropriation from the Irrigation or any other Government Department;
- 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 been notified locally at field level and also at 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

61. The scope of Package 11 under EFAP involves the reconstruction of a damaged gabion wall affected by the 2022 floods. As the project involves only rehabilitation work with no new construction, it complies with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). During consultations, it was identified that partial land acquisition was involved; however, the respective portion of land was voluntarily donated by the owner in the interest of the project and for the well-being of the community, particularly to protect adjacent settlements and agricultural lands. Based on these findings, the subproject is classified as Category **C** for Involuntary Resettlement. Furthermore, screening during the due diligence process confirmed that no individuals, groups, or communities recognized as Indigenous Peoples reside in the subproject area; therefore, the subproject is also proposed as Category **C** for Indigenous Peoples.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I: LAND CUSTODIANSHIP AGREEMENT KPID

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
CHARSADDA IRRIGATION DIVISION, CHARSADDA
MARDAN ROAD, CHARSADDA PHONE #. 091- 9220499
E-mail address :-charsaddairrigation@yahoo.com

AGREEMENT FOR LAND CUSTODIANSHIP OF IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Package No. and Name: Package 13 :- Repair and Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Structures, in Charsadda, Irrigation Division District: Charsadda, Peshawar Irrigation Circle Peshawar.

The proposed package involves rehabilitation and restoration works thus it does not involve any private land acquisition. It consists of Thirteen (13) numbers of schemes which are as follow:

Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Works Along

1. Jindi River Shabra area
2. Bela Korona
3. Kashmiyano Kallay
4. 2-f Hameed
5. Mian Dheri (i)
6. Mian Dheri (ii)
7. Dagi Faizullah
8. Shabqadar Area
9. Sherpao Area
10. Tangi Gul Abad
11. Khilai River MulaKhila
12. Jambat D/S
13. Dheri Zardad

Jambat D/S & Dheri Zardad (Sub-Scheme), is subject to Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) for which VLD agreements with owners are made. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Irrigation Department (KPID) is custodian of the remaining land parcels of the above sub-scheme(s) as well as the mentioned sub scheme. During due diligence, it is reflected that there is neither any neither encroachment nor a private land is involved. Moreover, there is no third party involvement in that land as well as no livelihood and income loss is envisaged due to proposed rehabilitation and restoration works under this package.

MUHAMMAD IQBAL
Name of the Irrigation Division Officer

Stamp and Signature

Executive Engineer
Charsadda Irrigation Division
Charsadda

Muhammad Ashraf
me of the Due Diligence Officer

Signature

ct/Director - EFAP

Stamp and Signature

NAIB TEHSILDAR CHARSADDA

Tehsildar

ANNEXURE-II: VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION

W045182

100 Rupees ۱۰۰ روپے

Agreement for Voluntary Donation of Land

The following agreement has been made on 15 day of August 24 Between Mr / Ms Younas Khan S/o Ahmad Khan CNIC 17101-1767711-7 aged 59 (Years), resident of Jumat Village, district Charsadda (the owner) and Muhammad Iqbal (the recipient/subproject proponent)

1. That the land with certificate no / is a part of Kabul River is surrounded from eastern side by Jumat village, western side by Kabul River, northern side by Kabul River and southern side by Kabul River.

2. That the owner holds the transferable rights of land (area in sqm), with plot/acre No at the above location (include a copy of the certified map, if available) out of which (area in sqm) falls under this proposed work of

3. That the Owner testifies that the land is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to any other claims

3.1 That the Owner hereby grants to the Irrigation Department (name of the recipient) this asset for the construction and development of the Flood Protection wall for the benefit of the community

3.2 That the Owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this piece of land nor obstruct the construction process on the land in case of which he/she would be subject to sanctions according to law and regulations

3.3 That the Irrigation Department (name of the project proponent) agrees to accept this grant of asset for the purposes mentioned

4. That the recipient shall construct and develop the Flood Protection wall and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets Package-I, Mirzagi-II, Charsadda

5. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed

Name and Signature of the Owner

Signature of subproject proponent/representative

SHAUKAT ALI KHAN NOTARY PUBLIC

15 AUG 2024

Witnesses

1 Name M. Haris S/o Younas Khan Signature Haris

Address and Contact No. Jumat Charsadda 0315-4003320 CNIC 17101-0911049-9

2 Name M. Riaz Khan S/o Asad Khan Signature

Address and Contact No. [illegible]

CamScanner

W045159

Criteria for Voluntary Land Donations

Voluntary donation of land by beneficiary households is acceptable where:

(a) The impacts are marginal (based on percentage of loss and minimum size of remaining assets);

(b) Impacts do not result in displacement of households or cause loss of household's incomes and livelihood;

(c) The households making voluntary donations are direct beneficiary of the project;

(d) Land thus donated is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances;

(e) Consultations with the affected households is conducted in a free and transparent manner;

(f) Land transactions are supported by transfer of titles; and

(g) Proper documentation of consultation meetings, grievances and actions taken to address such grievances is maintained.

(signature of owner)

(signature of subproject proponent)

(signature of village head)

Include record of any complaint raised by the owners: NO

Attach map of the area showing location of affected land.

ATTESTED
LIAQAT ALI KHAN
NOTARY PUBLIC

15 AUG 2024

10/3/25
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

CamScanner

ANNEXURE-III: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: 22-12-2023

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 recategorization, 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 : Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Emergency Flood Assistance Project (EFAP) Rehabilitation of Flood Protection Structures, Charsadda Irrigation Division (Package 11)

Department/ Division : Central and West Asia Department (CWRD), Pakistan

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:
Scope of Work under Package 11 is Repair and Rehabilitation of Flood Protection channels. There is no land acquisition, no resettlement, no legacy issues, no encroachment or third party uses, no disputes among nearby communities about the rehabilitation work are envisaged. ROW is owned by KPID.

Name: Engr. Javed Khattak
Designation: Project Director

Signature & Stamp:

OSFG Comments:

Nida Durrani, Deputy Director (Environmental & Social Safeguard)

E. Approval

Proposed by:

Project Team Leader, (CWRD, Pakistan)
Date:

Social Development Specialist, (CWRD, Pakistan)
Date:

Reviewed by:

Social Development Specialist (Safeguards), OSFG
Date:

Endorsed by:

Director, (CWRD, Pakistan)
Date:

Approved by:

Bruce Dunn, Director, OSFG
Date:

☐ Highly Complex and Sensitive Project

[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?		✓		There will be no impact on the local community with respect to land acquisition or displacement of assets as rehabilitation work will be carried out in the existing ROW, which is owned by the irrigation department. Moreover, no Land Acquisition, no resettlement, no legacy issues, no encroachment or third party uses, no disputes among nearby communities about the rehabilitation work are envisaged.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		✓		Not Applicable as no land acquisition is involved in the respective rehabilitation/ restoration 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 loss of crops, trees, and fixed assets as no land acquisition is involved.
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 repair and rehabilitation 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? [✓] No [ ] Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____**N/A**_____				
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.

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Nida Durrani, Deputy Director
(Environmental & Social Safeguard)

ANNEXURE-IV: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION CHECKLIST

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: 22-12-2023

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 recategorization, 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 : Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Emergency Flood Assistance Project (EFAP) Repair and Rehabilitation of and Flood Protection Structures, Charsadda in Charsadda Irrigation Division (Package 11)

Department/ Division : Central and West Asia Department (CWRD), Pakistan

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

E. Comments

Project Team Comments:	OSFG Comments:
No community or individual recognize as indigenous living in the project area or nearby. Therefore, the project has been categorized as C for IP. Name: Engr. Javeed Khattak Designation: Project Director Sign/Stamp:	Nida Durrani, Deputy Director (Environmental & Social Safeguard)

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				
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?		✓		As per the definition of ADB SPS 2009 about "indigenous communities" there are no indigenous people 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?		✓		No IPs exist in the project area
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?		✓		Not Applicable
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		✓		Not Applicable as no IPs exists
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:*				
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. Excavation and clearance by mechanical means;	N/A	N/A
3. Embankment Compaction by mechanical means at optimum moistures;	N/A	N/A
4. Gabion Basket Assembly, filling and raising;	N/A	N/A
5. Placing, compacting, finishing and curing of PCC	N/A	N/A
6. Free Drainage Granular Backfill;	N/A	N/A
7. Foundation preparation;	N/A	N/A
8. GI wire netting for gabion walls; and	N/A	N/A
9. Re-handling of earthwork.	N/A	N/A

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

Nida Durrani, Deputy Director
(Environmental & Social Safeguard)

ANNEXURE-V: ATTANDANCE SHEET OF PARTICIPANTS DURING CONSULTATION MEETINGS

NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (Pvt.) LIMITED

Village Jamat Date 01-12-23

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Umer Khan	Govt. Job	0314-9463275
2	Asif Khan	Labaar	0310-1581116 ASIF
3	Asif Khan	Private Job	
4	Jamshed Ali	Govt Job	
5	Alam Zaib	Labaar	
6	Shah Nawaz	Farmer	
7	Zardil	Farmer	
8	Imad	Labaar	
9	Gul Nawaz	Labaar	
10	Abdullah	Labaar	
11	Kamran Khan	Farmer	Kamran

Conducted by:

Name: Muhammad Ashraf Signature Ashraf

NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (Pvt.) LIMITED

Village Qadrat Abad Date 04-12-23

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Fayaz Khan	Govt. Employee	0331-2058564
2	Saqib Khan	student	0315-9600062
3)	Atif Khan	private Employee	
4)	Midrar Ullah	private work	
5)	Abu Zar	private work	
6)	Adil Amin	govt. job	

Conducted by:

Name: Muhammad Ashraf Signature Ashraf

NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (Pvt.) LIMITED

Village Belaa Karonaa Date 01-12-23

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Luqman Hamayun	Nazim	0315-9299966
2	Imtiaz Khan	private job	03139745608
3	Mujeeb Ahmad	private Job	
4	Zain Akhtar	private Job	
5	Faisal	private	
6	Abid	private	
7)	M. Ijaz Ahmed	private/driver	

Conducted by:

Name: Muhammad Ashraf Signature Ashraf

NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (Pvt.) LIMITED

Village: Hameed Miya Dheri Date 01-12-23

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Ehtash-ul-Haq	Farmer	0320-6609359
2	M. Usman	Farmer	
3	M. Saeed	Farmer	
4	Faiz Rasan	Labour	0315-9521798
5	Jahangir	Self employee	0310-2091872
6	Sabir Ullah	Labour	
7	M. Sareer	Shopkeeper	
8	Sharif Zaman	Teacher	
9	M Shabbir	self employee	
10	Sabir-ullah	Labour	
11	Atique	Self employee	
12	N. Ikram	Farmer	
13	Subhan-ullah	Farmer	
14	Asmat Ali Shah	Shopkeeper	

Conducted by:

Name: Muhammad Ashraf Signature

NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (Pvt.) LIMITED

Villages Shabadat Date 01-12-23

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Bacha Rehman	Farmer	
2	Tahir Shah	Farmer	0349-8358894
3	M.Adnan	Private Job	0311-2541215
4	M. Noman	Govt. Job	
5	Qais	Farmer	Qais Ahmad
6	Saleh Shah	Farmer	

Conducted by: Muhammad

Name: Ashraf Signature Ashraf

NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (Pvt.) LIMITED

Village: Sherpao Date 01-12-24

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Suleman Qasim Khan	Farmer	0312-9893207
2	Ayub	Farmer	ایوب
3	Nisar	Farmer	نثار
4	Zahir Khan	Farmer	ظاہر خان
5	Zahir-ullah	Farmer	Zahir-ullah
6	Noshad	Farmer	نوشاد

Conducted by:

Name: Muhammad Ashraf Signature Ashraf

NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (Pvt.) LIMITED

Village Mullah Khel Date 02-12-23

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Abdullah	Student	
2	Tufail	private	
3	Javed Khan	farmer	
4	Ghalib	Engineer	
5	Oolas Khan	farmer	—
6	Faizul	private worker	
7	Imdad-ullah	Farmer	
8	Yaseen	Farmer	
9	Malik M. Shah Wali	Farmer	

Conducted by:

Name: Muhammad Ashraf Signature Ashraf

NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (Pvt.) LIMITED

Village Dasi Faiz-ullah Date 02-12-23

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Fasih-ullah	Govt Job	Fasihullah
2	Atiq Jan	Govt Job	عتیق
3	Hassan khan	self employa	حسن
4	Arshad khan	Labour	ارشد
5	Sartaj	Farmer	Sartaj
6	Azam	Farmer	اعظم
7	Noor-ul-Amin	Farmer	نور الامین
8	Fazal-Amin	Farmer	فضل امین
9	Naeem-ullah	Farmer	Naeem-ullah
10	Hadayat-ullah	Farmer	—

Conducted by:

Name: Muhammad Ashraf Signature Ashraf

ANNEXURE-VI: NOTIFICATION OF LOCAL GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE

PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE

EMERGENCY FLOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECT KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

PHONE No. 0938-530103 Fax No. 0938530104

Email: efapirrigation@gmail.com

No. 445 /PMO/EFAP/17-W Dated Swabi 08 /08/2024

OFFICE ORDER

The following Local Level Grievance Redressal Committee (LGRC) at Package No 11 Schemes (Dheri Zardar, Jambat D/S, Jindi River Shabra area, Bela Korona, Kashmiyano Kly, 2-f HameedMiya Dheri (i) and (ii), Daighi Faizullah, Shabadar Area, Sherpao Area, Tangi Gullabad, Khilai River Mula Khil) under EFAP, Irrigation component Govt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is hereby notified with immediate effect with attached TORs till further order.

Local Grievance Redressal Committee (LGRC)

S.#	Name	Organization/Institution	Position in LGRC
1.	Luqman Humayun	Community Member	Chairperson
2.	Bakht Rehman	Community Member	Secretary
3	Fida	Community - Female	Member
4	Rozina	Community - Female	Member
5	Hussain Ahmed	Community	Member
6	Rekh Amin	Community	Member
7	Social Organizer Consultant	Consultant	Member
8	Sub Engineer	Concerned Sub Division	Member

TORs of LGRC:

The committee shall raise awareness among the local community about the project's objectives and the Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

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.
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

Copy of the above is forwarded to the:

1. Mr. Asad Ali Zafar, Project Officer, Pakistan Resident Mission ADB Islamabad.
2. Executive Engineer (Concerned) Irrigation Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
3. Engr. Mansoor Ali, General Manager, NESPAK, NESPAK House, 1-C, Block-N, Model Town Ext, Lahore.
4. All Members of the committee.

PROJECT DIRECTOR

ANNEXURE-VII: 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

PHOTOLOG

Consultation with Stakeholders

<table>
<tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr>
<tr><td>Consultation with local people Village Lotman Killi</td><td>Consultation with Locals at Village Sher Pao</td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr>
<tr><td>Consultation with local People Village Bela Korona</td><td>Consultation with local people Village Sherpao</td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr>
<tr><td>Project Site Village Jamat</td><td>Project Site Village Lotman Killi</td></tr>
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