

Social Safeguard Due Diligence Report

PUBLIC

Project No. 56312-001
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September 2023

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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**Islamic Republic of Pakistan: Emergency Flood Assistance
Program (EFAP)**



Project Loan no 56312-001



Social Due Diligence Report

**KP Irrigation:
Package 15: CONSTRUCTION OF RCC BRIDGE AT
MUNDA HEADWORKS**

CHARSADDA IRRIGATION DIVISION

Date: September 2023

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CRBC	Chashma Right Bank Canal
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
D I KHAN	Dera Ismail Khan
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
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
RoW	Right of Way
SDO	Sub-divisional Officer
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement-2009
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WB	World Bank

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 PROJECT OVERVIEW

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 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.
3. Total one hundred and forty-three (143) locations of south and north regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 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 16 packages. Out of these 16 packages, 9 packages are allocated for the south region and 7 packages are allocated for the north region. South region primarily consists of canals and drains, including major canal systems like 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**.

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.



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.

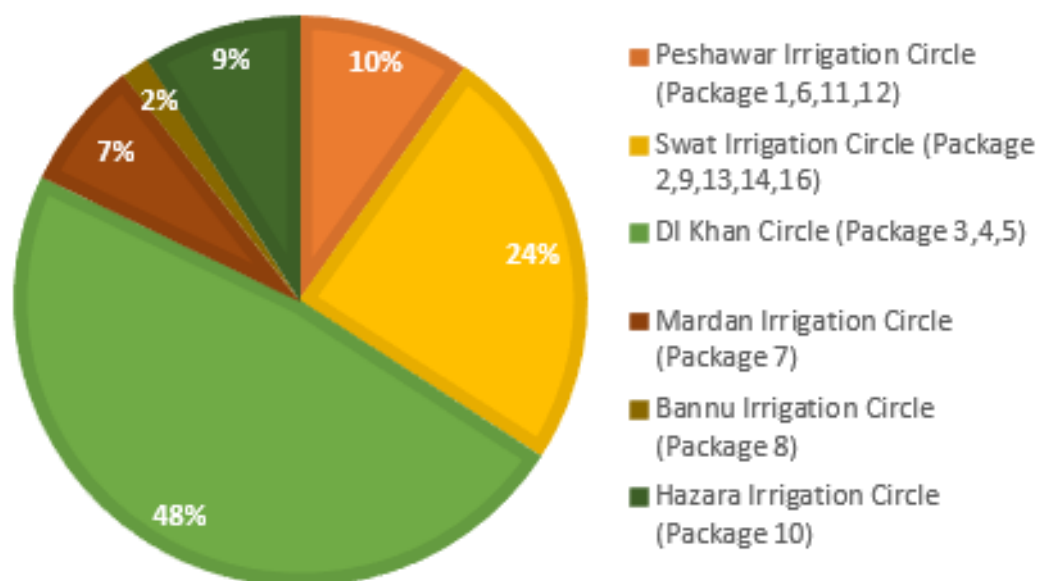


Figure 1.2: Area Wise Package Distribution

5. The proposed project includes Package-15 which is related to the Rehabilitation of existing RCC Bridge at Munda Headworks in District Charsadda.

1.2 Munda Headwork's Sub-Project

6. The current Package-15 falls in Charsadda Irrigation Division Peshawar Circle (South region). This Package involves the rehabilitation/ restoration of existing RCC Bridge. The proposed project is situated at Swat River, downstream of Amandara headworks in Charsadda district at about 5 kilometers from town of Tangi. The coordinates of the proposed project are 34°19'50.48"N 71°34'12.30"E (Starting Point) and 34°19'51.90"N 71°34'14.28"E (Ending Point). The bridge will be restored to its original design accommodating light as well as heavy vehicles for crossing Swat River. The locals will be facilitated in approaching the local market, hospital, schools and offices, and restoration of activities as was before the flood of 2022 and washed away of bridge. The travelling time shall be reduced and saving in fuel consumption will be achieved. The construction activities will involve Bridge (Sub Structure), Bridge (Super Structure), Anti-Erosion/Protection works, Road Works, and Ancillary Works. All works are confined within existing Right of Way (ROW) of Irrigation department

2 INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

7. This social due diligence report (SDDR) has been prepared to document the screening process for land acquisition and resettlement related impacts of the subproject selected under the proposed Emergency Flood Assistance Program Khyber Pakhtunkhwa roads and highways rehabilitation works for package 15 affected by 2022 flood. Among other sub projects 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.
8. The package no 15, includes the rehabilitation/ restoration of existing RCC Bridge at Munda Headworks. The details of package 15 is depicted in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Details of Sub-project under Package 15

Sr. No	Name of Work	Village	Location (Coordinates)		Type of Rehabilitation Work	Remarks
			Starting Point	End Point		
1.	Construction of RCC Bridge at Munda Headworks	Abazai	34°19'50.48"N 71°34'12.30"E	34°19'51.90"N 71°34'14.28"E	Rehabilitation of RCC Bridge at	The restoration work will be carried out in existing ROW and no land acquisition will be involved.

2.1 DESIGN STATUS

9. The Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of the RCC Bridge has been finalized by the consultant. It has been considered appropriate that the foundation of the two washed out piers shall be placed on piles while the deck be placed at the same level of existing bridge. Similarly, the girder size has also been kept the same to avoid any change in the soffit level of the sections. The rehabilitated bridge will restore the traffic movement as of before 2022 flood. The layout of the proposed RCC Bridge is shown in **Figure 2.1**.

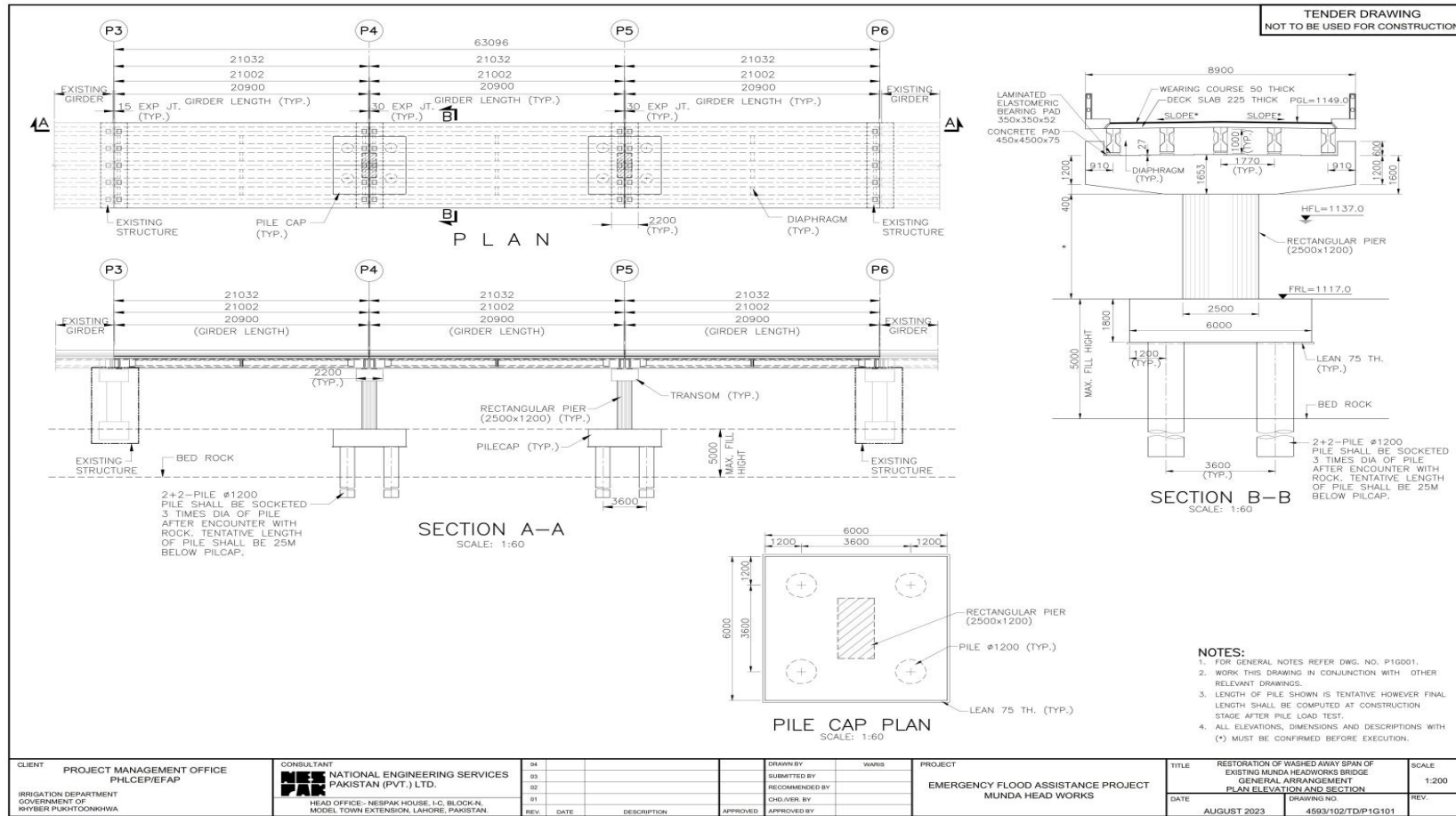


Figure 2.1: Layout of RCC Bridge

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE.

10. 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 15 KP roads and highways rehabilitations 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 (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

11. The LAR impact assessment was conducted based on detailed engineering design and available ROW land for construction of the RCC Bridge. 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 construction of the proposed Bridge. The local communities and government officials were consulted on design and local people supported the construction of the respective bridge because the locals will be facilitated in approaching the local market, hospital, schools and offices, and restoration of activities as was before the flood of 2022 and washed away of bridge. 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 bridge at every level.

3.3 FINDING OF DUE DILIGENCE

12. The due diligence of the proposed project site was conducted by the social team of the consultant. The findings of the due diligence revealed that the sub project 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 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-project. Hence, this Social Due Diligence Report has been prepared.

3.4 PROJECT/SUB PROJECT'S FUNDING

13. 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-15 also which is related to the Reconstruction/rehabilitation of existing RCC Bridge at Munda Headworks in District Charsadda.

3.5 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR)

14. The design of the sub-project 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 July 10-11, 2023 to ascertain social and resettlement impact of the sub-project. The findings of the survey revealed that no private land is involved in the civil work. Moreover, no structure either residential or commercial will be relocated as all sub-project activities will be carried out within RoW belongs to Irrigation Department.

3.5.1 Involuntary Category

15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.

18. 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 and resettlement impacts, nor are any impacts of displacement or income loss. The damaged ROW/Alignment belong to KP Irrigation Department Government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and there is no private ownership, encroachers/squatters and occupants exist in the sub-project area. Certificate of ownership from the Project Director, Project Management Office (PMO) is attached as annexure IV. The entire work will be carried out in the existing RoW of sub-project; hence Social Due Diligence Report has been prepared. It has been considered appropriate that the foundation of the two washed

out piers shall be placed on piles while the deck be placed at the same level of existing bridge. Similarly, the girder size has also been kept the same to avoid any change in the soffit level of the sections. The existing bridge has a width of 7.3 meters main carriage way and 0.6-meter footpath on both sides with approximate length of 63 meters for the proposed damaged section to be restored. The rehabilitated bridge will restore the traffic movement as of before 2022 flood. The screening checklist of Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization is attached as **Annexure-I**, signed by the Project Director PMO

3.5.2 Indigenous People Category

19. 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**. Signed by the Project Director PMO. Moreover, the Table 3.1 depicts the IR and IP Impact Categorization on Munda Headworks sub-project.

Table 3.1: Details of Sub-project under Package 15

Sr. No.	Package	IR	IP	Remarks
1	Package 15, Construction of RCC bridge at Munda Headworks	No Impact	No Impact	There will be no impact on the local community with respect to land acquisition or displacement of assets as construction 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.

3.6 IMPLEMENTATION/CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE/TIMELINE

20. The three (03) month time period has been proposed as timeline for the construction of RCC Bridge at Munda Headworks.

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1 DISTRICT CHARSADDA AT A GLANCE

21. The sub-project area falls in Tehsil Tangi & Shabqadar of district Charsadda. Charsadda is a town and headquarters of Charsadda District, in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. It is the eighty fifth-largest city of Pakistan, according to 2017 census. Located in the Valley of Peshawar, Charsadda lies about 29 kilometers (18 mi) from the provincial capital of Peshawar at an altitude of 276 meters (906 ft). The total area of Charsadda District measures about 996 square Km. The district is geographically organized into two primary parts: Hashtnagar (Pashto: Ashnaghar) and Do Aaba (Pashto: Duaba). The district is administratively subdivided into three tehsils – Charsadda, Tangi, and Shabqadar which contained a total of 49 Union Councils.
22. At the time of the 2017 census the district had 217,404 households a population of 1,610,960. Charsadda had a sex ratio of 970 females per 1000 males and a literacy rate of 50.7–66.2% for males and 35.0% for females. About 270,204 (16.8%) lived in urban areas. During census of 2017, almost 30.2% of the population were under 10 years of age. Moreover, 873 (0.1%) people in the district were from religious minorities, mainly Christians. Pashto was the predominant language, spoken by 99.1% of the population.

4.2 GENDER SITUATION

23. 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

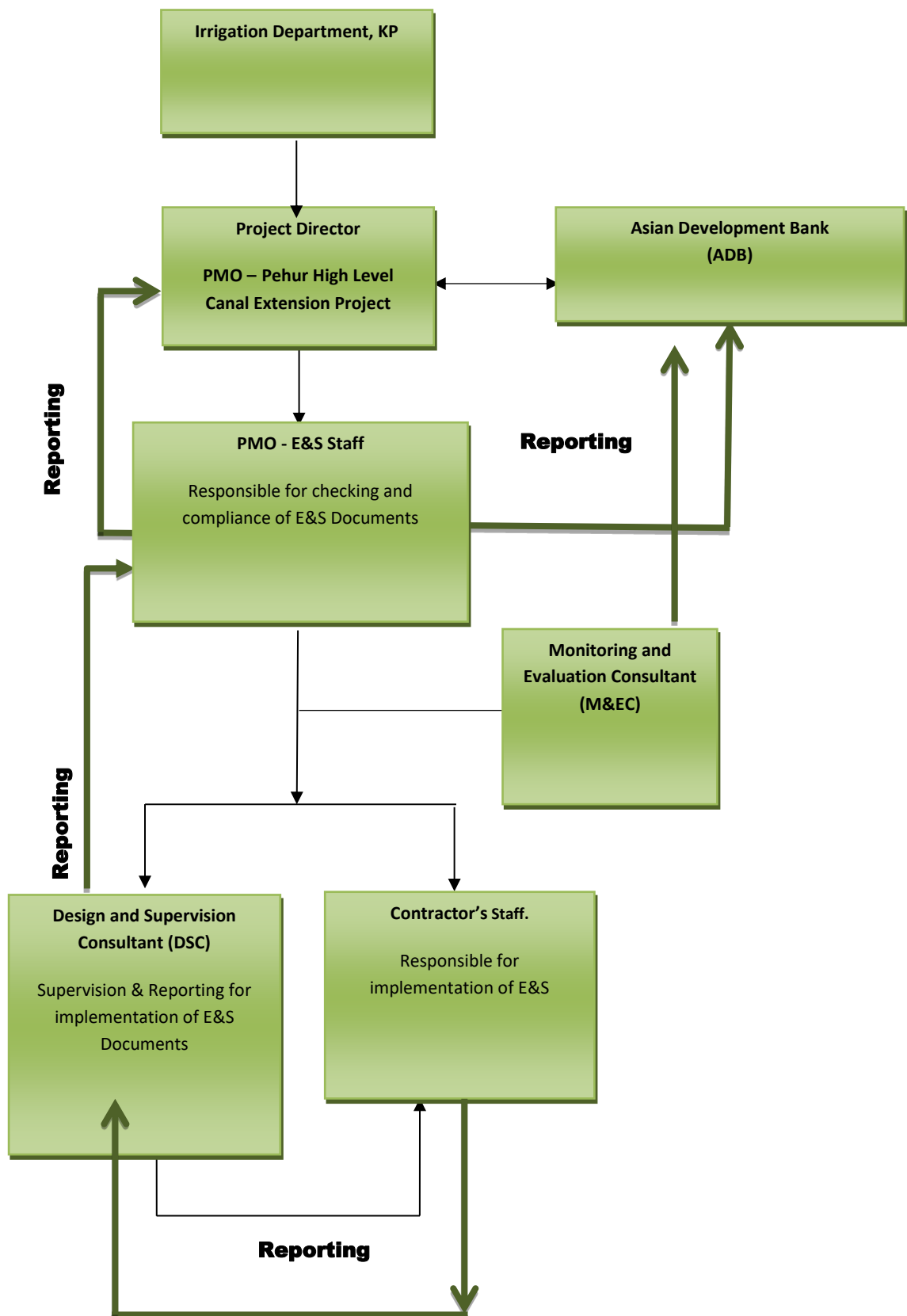
24. The provincial Local Government is the Project Executing Agency while the PMO is acting an Implementation Agency (IA) under Irrigation KP Department. The overall coordination will be provided by Project Management Unit (PMO) located in District Sawabi (headed by the Project Director) in addition 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

25. 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) of ongoing Pehur High Level Canal Extension Project. The following staff will be involved in the implementation of ESMP:

- PMO of Pehur High Level Canal Extension 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**



5.2 Roles and Responsibilities

5.2.1 Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) of PMO

26. 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

27. 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)

28. 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)

29. 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)

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

6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

6.1 GENERAL

31. 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.
32. 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.
33. Under the proposed Project, public consultation was carried out in the sub-project area with the local community members and the officials of the Irrigation department. These consultations were carried out from 10th July to 11th July, 2023. The consultations were carried out in two settlements i.e Sadargarhi and Abazai in which 16 participants participated collectively. The feedbacks and issues raised during the consultation were recorded and documented for developing the strategy. The list of participants is attached as **Annexure III** while the pictures are depicted in **Photolog**.

6.2 OBJECTIVES

34. The objectives of stakeholder consultations were to contribute openness, transparency and dialogue. The concerned stakeholder groups were identified to include in the assessment process.
35. 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.

36. 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

37. 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.

38. 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 DEPARTMENTAL CONSULTATIONS

39. Meetings and consultations were held with officials of the irrigation department. Details of officials contacted with their views are given below:

6.4.1 SDO Irrigation Department Tehsil Tangi

- It was suggested that the width of the bridge should be kept minimum so that vehicles like car and rickshaws can move through the bridge;
- At entry and exit, a divider should be constructed to block the entrance of large vehicles; and
- This bridge is very important for the community as locals are using boats currently which are very risky especially in monsoon weather

6.4.2 SDO C&W Department Charsadda Highway division

40. The respective official suggested following points;

- The bridge should also provide access to the light traffic vehicles as the locals who travel from one side of the bridge to the other needs a car to transport groceries, fruits etc.
- the bridge should be constructed at earliest basis as any accident can happen due to the un safe usage of boats for crossing the river.

6.5 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

41. 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 sub-project 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.

6.5.1 Locations of the Public Consultations and Participation

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

Table 6.1: Locations of Consultations

Sr.No.	Settlement	Tehsil	District	No. of Participants
1:-	Abazai	Tangi	Charsadda	09
2:-	Sadargai	Shabqadar	Charsadda	07

6.5.2 Findings of Community Consultations

43. 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.

44. 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 construction work of the Bridge?	It was explained to the participants that the construction work will be carried out in existing ROW. Hence, no land acquisition will be involved.

Sr. No.	Questions/Concerns Raised By Participants	Responses of Team Consultant
2.	Local skilled and unskilled labour should be employed in the project construction work.	Employment opportunities will be created during construction. The bidding documents will include provisions for engaging local labour and contractors will provide jobs to the locals on priority basis.
3.	Due to construction activities as well as influx of labor, movement of the citizens through boats particularly of females, residing in the nearby villages will be restricted.	In order to tackle this situation, construction should be carried out in scheduled hours. So that after construction hours, local community, particularly females can easily move in the area.
4.	Dust and noise during construction activities will disturb the local community.	All protective measures should be taken to manage the dust and noise during construction phase of the proposed project.



7 CONCLUSION

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

- No land acquisition and displacement of formal & informal settlers/squatters in the form of dislocation of business structures, residential structures, religious structures, community fixtures and loss of income sources is involved as the sub-project activities will be implemented within existing RoW (belong to Irrigation Department Govt. of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Hence the sub-project is categorized as category “C” project for which this Due Diligence Report is prepared.
- On completion of construction/rehabilitation work, access of the local people will be restored with neighboring communities which is cut down due to demolition of the existing bridge.

7.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

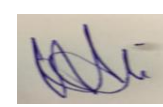
46. In view of the above conclusions, the consultants are of the view that reconstruction/restoration of the three bays of existing Bridge is very essential as the local community is suffering due to demolition of the bridge on Swat River. The connection of local community has cut down and they are putting their lives in danger by crossing the river through old boats. Hence, the construction/restoration of the Bridge is dire need of the local community and it should be restored at earliest.



Annexures

Annexure i INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: 13-09-2023

A. Instructions			
8(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.			
9 B. Project Data			
10 Country/Project No./Project Title	11 : Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Emergency Flood Assistance Project (EFAP)	12 Construction of RCC Bridge at Munda Headworks	
13 Department/ Division	14 : 15 Central and West Asia Department (CWRD), Pakistan		
16 Processing Stage	17 : 18		
19 Modality	20 : 21		
☐ Project Loan ☐ Program Loan ☐ Sector Loan ☐ MFF ☐ Results-based lending ³		☐ Financial Intermediary ☐ General Corporate Finance ☒ Emergency Assistance ☐ Grant ☐ Other financing modalities	
22 C. Involuntary Resettlement Category			
23			
24 ☐ New ☐ Recategorization — Previous Category ☐			
25 ☐ Category A	26 ☐ Category B	27 ☒ Category C	28 29 ☐ Category FI
D. Comments			
Project Team Comments: The subproject is rehabilitation of damaged Bridge structure and all the proposed work is confined to within ROW, neither involuntary resettlement nor any private land is required for the project.		OSFG Comments:	
E. Approval			
Proposed by: Sardar Muhammad Zafar Project Director KP Irrigation EFAP		Reviewed by: Social Safeguard TA Consultant	
 Project Director PHLC Extension Project District Swabi.			

³³ 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.



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:	



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 as the rehabilitation/ restoration work of the damaged RCC bridge at Munda Head Works is carried out within the existing ROW owned by Irrigation department.
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 rehabilitation/ restoration work is 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 occurred 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 rehabilitation/ restoration work is carried out within the existing ROW owned by Irrigation department. Therefore, no impact is envisaged on the current land use.
Information on Displaced Persons:				



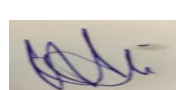
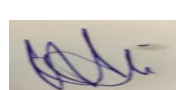
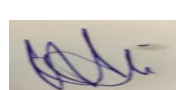
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project?	☒] No	☐] Yes
If yes, approximately how many? N/A		
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?	☒] No	☐] Yes
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	☒] No	☐] Yes

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

Annexure ii

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: 13-09-2023

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) <u>Construction of RCC Bridge at Munda Headworks</u> Department/ Division : <u>Central and West Asia Department (CWRD), Pakistan</u> Processing Stage : _____ Modality : _____ ☐ Project Loan ☐ Program Loan ☐ Sector Loan ☐ MFF ☐ Results-based lending⁴ ☐ Financial Intermediary ☒ Emergency Assistance ☐ Other financing modalities ☐ General Corporate Finance ☐ Grant							
C. Indigenous Peoples Category ☐ New ☐ Recategorization — Previous Category [] <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 25%;">☐ Category A</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 25%;">☐ Category B</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 25%;">☒ Category C</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 25%;">☒ Category FI</td> </tr> </table>				☐ Category A	☐ Category B	☒ Category C	☒ Category FI
☐ Category A	☐ Category B	☒ Category C	☒ Category FI				
D. Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities. ☐ Yes ☐ No							
E. Comments <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> Project Team Comments: The project does not contain any indigenous population </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> OSFG Comments: </td> </tr> </table>				Project Team Comments: The project does not contain any indigenous population	OSFG Comments:		
Project Team Comments: The project does not contain any indigenous population	OSFG Comments:						
F. Approval <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Proposed by: Sardar Muhammad Zafar Project Director KP Irrigation EFAP  Project Director PHLC Extension Project District Swabi. </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Reviewed by: Social Safeguard TA Consultant  </td> </tr> </table>				Proposed by: Sardar Muhammad Zafar Project Director KP Irrigation EFAP  Project Director PHLC Extension Project District Swabi.	Reviewed by: Social Safeguard TA Consultant 		
Proposed by: Sardar Muhammad Zafar Project Director KP Irrigation EFAP  Project Director PHLC Extension Project District Swabi.	Reviewed by: Social Safeguard TA Consultant 						

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.

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

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, scheduled 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				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
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
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 <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
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

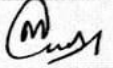
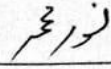
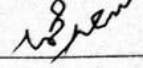
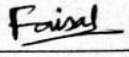
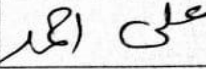
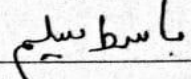
Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. Transportation of material for RCC bridge	N/A	N/A
2. Road works	N/A	N/A
3. Bridge (super structure)	N/A	N/A
4. Bridge (Sub structure)	N/A	N/A
5. Anti-Erosion/Protection works	N/A	N/A
6. Ancillary Works	N/A	N/A

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

ANNEXURE-III: ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PARTICIPANTS DURING CONSULTANTION

List of Participants

Sadarjari

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb (NIC)
1	Mushtaq Ahmed	labar	
2	Noor Muhammad	labar	
3	Saad Muhammad	labar	
4	M. Faisal	shopkeeper	
5	Ali Ahmed	labar	
6	M. Nawaz	private job	
7	Basit Saleem	unemployed	
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

List of Participants

Ab 4201

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb (NIC)
1	Mehboob Khan	Retired	محبوب خان
2	Abid Ali	Labor	عابد
3	Ahmed Khan	Shopkeeper	احمد خان
4	Ali Khan	Labor	علی
5	Naseem Khan	Labor	نسیم
6	Mr. Faizan	Labor	فیضان خان
7	Abid Khan	Shopkeeper	عابد خان
8	Khawar	Private job	خاور
9	Asmef	Private job	اسمف
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

ANNEXURE-IV: CERTIFICATE OF CONFIRMATION



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

No. 1021 /PMO/EFAP/ 17-W

Dated Swabi 05/10/2023

CERTIFICATE OF CONFIRMATION

This is to certify that the proposed rehabilitation of Munda RCC bridge under EFAP project falls within the ROW of Irrigation department and no additional land is required for its restoration.



PROJECT DIRECTOR

D:\EFAP\Certificate Munda bridge 5.10.2023.docx

PHOTOLOG

Consultation with Stakeholders



Meeting of Social and Environment Team with PD and other PMO representatives



Meeting with SDO C&W Department



Meeting with SDO Irrigation department Tehsil Tangi



Discussion of Design Team on Munda Headworks Damages



Consultation
with local community



Consultation with local People