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National Disaster and Risk Management Fund

3rd Semiannual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report January-June 2021

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Prepared by:

National Disaster Risk Management Fund, Government of Pakistan.

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 “\$” refer to US dollars.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AKF	Agha Khan Foundation
AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
AKPBS	Agha Khan Planning & Building Services
CBDRM	Community Base Disaster and Rescue Management
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease-19
C&W	Communication and Works
BoD	Board of Directors
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESW	Early Warning System
FIP	Fund Implementation Partner
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GIA	Grant Implementation Agreement
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
IP	Indigenous People
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MHVRA	Multi Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment
NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Fund
NA	Not Applicable
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NGO	Non-Government Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IRP	Islamic Relief Pakistan
PA& M	Project Appraisal and Management
PID	Punjab Irrigation Department
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PWD	Public Works Department
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plans
SBDRM	School Based Disaster Risk Management

SDDRs	Social Due Diligence Reports
SID	Sindh Irrigation Department
SGU	Social Safeguard and Gender Unit
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
Sqm	Square Meter
The Fund	National Disaster Management Fund (NDRMF)
ToR	Terms of Reference
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation

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A. Introduction

I. About the Project

1. National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) is established as a not-for-profit company incorporated under Section-42 of the Companies Ordinance 1984. The intended outcome of NDRMF is to increase and sustain institutional and physical capacity for reducing the socioeconomic and fiscal impacts of natural hazards and climate change in Pakistan. NDRMF is an apex financing institution that is maintaining highest level of integrity and transparency in managing, policy guiding, and investments that reduce risk and vulnerabilities associated with climatic change and natural hazards.

2. A loan agreement was signed between Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Government of Pakistan on December 2, 2016, for establishing National Disaster Risk Management Fund (The Fund). The Fund was established to response the expected increased severity and frequency of disasters in Pakistan resulting from natural hazards and partly driven by climate change. ADB is providing financial, technical, and capacity development support to the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF).

3. NDRMF provides grants to Public Sector and Non-Public Sector for sub-projects that contribute to enhancing Pakistan's resilience to climatic and other natural hazards and to strengthen the government's ability to quickly respond to disasters sparked by natural hazards.

II. Sub-Projects Financing

4. The Fund has launched sub-projects in collaboration with Public and Non-Public fund implementation partners in the field. In public sector organization, The Fund is working with provincial disaster management organization/departments i.e., flood management departments as Punjab Irrigation Department (PID), Sindh Irrigation Department (SID), Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) and Rescue 1122. On the other hand, in non-Public sector Fund is working with different International Non-Governmental Organization (INGOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) having experience of disaster response and fighting with natural catastrophes.

III. Accreditation Process

5. For Public sector organizations there is no need of accreditation as they are provincial government departments, these entities only needed a simple checklist for assessment of departmental preparation to concede the sub-projects to NDRMF. However, it is mandatory for non-public sector organizations to be accredited with NDRMF before submitting sub-projects. During the first year of NDRMF, 53 nonpublic sector organization applied for the accreditation out of which only 23 were accredited after strict scrutiny of Fund Implementation Partners (FIP) policies and documents. Non-public sector FIPs' accreditation requirements for social safeguards compliance were thoroughly and critically assessed in light of ESMS requirements.

6. During the reporting period no new FIP has applied for accreditation. Even no new financial grant was approved by the NDRMF board during the time, therefore, no new project is initiated, already awarded projects execution remained in progress.

IV. Brief Sub-Project Description

7. As reported in the previous semi-annual report, NDRMF Management Board had approved a total of 18 sub-projects as Batch-1 and Batch-2 in its Board meetings held on 19th March 2019 and 20th September 2019 respectively. During the time from September 2019 to 31 December 2020 the projects were in planning and designing phase. Most of the FIPs, public and especially nonpublic has little or no capacity to design comprehensively such projects of flood

management or flood protection bunds or landslides. The designs attached with the project proposals were so poor that it was decided that every FIP will engage a national level design consultant firm. The design consultant firm will design the civil structures of flood protection, landslides and building retrofitting based on precise calculation after collecting necessary data from the field like geological data, hydrological data and design calculations for the sustainability and proper designing of the structures. It was sustainable and comprehensive approach but time taking.

8. The activities on project planning and designing were almost at halt or got too slow due to pandemic out break and lock down in the country. The only activity that remained in progress was the execution of Punjab Irrigation Department sub-projects in Narowal and Sheikhpura Districts in the Punjab although the progress on these projects were also slow due to financial constraints. On the other hand, Non-Public sector FIPs carried out only community base disaster risk management (CBDRM) trainings.

9. In the second half of the year 2020, Public and Non-Public FIPs were in process of designing of civil structures by a national level consultant firm and vetting of design of civil structures by another national level civil engineering firm as matter of cross check. Presently, the tender drawings and BoQs of the project are ready and on the basis of these documents subproject scheme digests are prepared. As of now, most of the FIPs are in process of awarding and contracting the projects.

10. By visualizing the true picture of the sub-projects activities and on ground situation, NDRMF board granted the extension of sub-projects without any variation of cost in its 22nd Board meeting held on 12th February 2021 as the Board of Directors of NDRMF unanimously resolved and approved, in principal, to extend the timeline of their approved(07) Batch-1 projects up to November, 2021 and permitted NDRMF to engage with the partners, to review the timelines (Project-wise) and, appraise the BoD about any revision for successful implementation of the projects and achieving objectives of grant financing.

11. In the light of Board's direction NDRMF, P&OG Team and FIPs Project time are revising the project timelines and trying to align the project according to the new deadlines given by the NDRMF Board. The Board allowed the timeline without any cost escalation therefore, FIPs teams are curtailing and tailoring the project scope according to available timeline and finances.

12. While awarding and approving the NDRMF financial share for the sub-projects, it was made sure that all these sub-projects must be under category "C" in respect to involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous people (IP) categorization of Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and as per Environmental Social Management System (ESMS) categorization of NDRMF. None of these sub-projects approved under Batch I and II involved any land acquisition, resettlement impacts and displacement of any individuals or communities living around sub-projects areas. These projects mostly involve building disaster resilient and flood management structures on barren lands owned and possessed by the respective governmental departments.

13. Now in revising the scope of these sub projects, rather curtailing the scope of the sub projects according to the available finances and timeline, it is made sure that no sub project tress pass in category "B" or "A" in respect of social safeguard according to ADB SPS 2009 and NDRMF's ESMS. Every sub project must remain in category "C" for social safeguards, therefore every revised subproject scope of work and activities are screened and reviewed carefully. To validate the information provided by the FIPs the sites of sub projects were also visited in district Swabi and Multan by NDRMF Social Safeguard team.

14. As it has already been narrated in previous semiannual reports that, in the first batch (Batch-I), eight projects of worth PKR 2.79 billion (USD 23 million) were approved by the BoD.

NDRMF financial share is PKR 1.94 billion (USD 15.96 million) to these sub-projects, comprised of 69% of these sub-projects cost. These projects were conceived to reduce the risks against perils like, earthquakes, floods (fluvial and flash), landslides, and droughts. The focus of funded interventions is on early warning systems, retrofitting of public buildings, flood protection structures, drought mitigation, slope stabilization, Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and School Based Disaster Risk Management (SBDRM). Grant Implementation Agreements for these projects were signed with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Punjab Irrigation Department (PID), Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP) and a joint venture of Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) & Aga Khan Planning & Building Services (AKPBS).

15. The second batch (Batch-II) of eleven projects worth of PKR 5.54 billion (USD 35 million) was approved by the BoD on 20 September 2019. These financed projects included the activities related to Flood Protection Works, Tsunami & Earthquake Early Warning System (EWS), Landslide Control Management, Emergency Response Services, Weather Radar System, Drought Mitigation, CBDRM and SBDRM. There were two Non-Public sector FIP projects (i.e., Muslim Aid Pakistan & Pakistan poverty Alleviation Fund) and eight Public sector FIP projects (i.e., Punjab Irrigation Department, Sindh Irrigation Department, Sindh Disaster Management Authority, Gilgit Baltistan Disaster Management Authority & Gilgit Baltistan Prison Department (Recue-1122), AJK Communication and Works Department and Pakistan Meteorological Department).

16. Communities are trained to protect and manage themselves during disasters in CBDRM trainings financed by NDRMF. The activities involved in CBDRM trainings are: plans of evacuation, measure to rescue and cover up and programs to reduce disaster risks, designed and implemented for people living in disaster prone areas based on their urgent needs and capacities. CBDRM trainings also covers the plans of disaster management activities for before, during and post disaster befalling.

17. Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) trainings are an important part of the project implementation for Non-Public sector FIPs. CBDRM trainings are part of Early Warning System (EWS). During the reporting time, Non-Public FIPs such as PPAF conducted 3 CBDRM trainings 2 for male and 1 for female and respectively, AKF has conducted 18 CBDRM trainings sessions jointly for male and females. In these training sessions FIPs also adhered to Covid-19 SOPs.

18. During the CBDRM trainings females and other vulnerable communities like transgender and person with disabilities are also made part of Village Disaster Risk Management Committees (VDRMC), Union Council Disaster Risk Management Committee (UDRMCs) and Emergency response teams. Gender disaggregated response plans were chalked out in these trainings and females are made integral part of it. The visual communication signs demonstration was also allotted and elaborated to the illiterate communities and persons with hearing disabilities during these training sessions. CBDRM training sessions conducted by FIPS during the first half of 2021 is shown in the following table:

Table 1: Training Sessions Implemented by FIPs on CBDRM

Sr. No	FIP Name	District wise No of Trainings	CBDRM Activities	No of Participants		
				Males	Females	Total
1	PPAF	Shangla 3	Training on CBDRM	48	24	72
			Understanding of basic concepts of DRM/DRR			
			Community-based DRR planning			
2	AKF	Chitral 7	Discuss and understand the PIMSNP / NDRMF project in order to implement, supervise and monitor CBDRM interventions in the targeted districts.	212	113	325
		Masehra 7				
		Ghanche 3				
		Hunza 1	Understand process of establish/revitalize local level disaster management committees and build their response skills			
			Understand process enabling the local disaster management committees for preparing village level disaster management plans.			
3	MAP	Killa Saifullah 2	Training on CBDRM	40		40
			Understanding of basic concepts of DRM/DRR			
			Community-based DRR planning			
Total				300	137	437

19. As described in the last semi-annual report, a Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment project was approved on 19th March 2019 but since its approval till November 23rd, 2020, NDMA was unable to open the assignment account and initiate the project activities. NDRMF followed up with the NDMA and continuous support was provided in every aspect. Eventually in 20th NDRMF Board meeting held on 23 November 2020, NDRMF Board terminated the project and now there is no more activity on the MHVRA project. Amount allocated for MHVRA is adjusted for “Strengthening Existing Capacity of National Institute of Health (NIH) for effective response against Covid-19 pandemic in Pakistan” submitted by Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (M/o NHSR&C). Total project cost is Rs. 504 million (3.15 M\$).

20. NIH project aims to minimize the impact of COVID-19 through diagnostic centers/ laboratory strengthening, case management, training and capacity building of healthcare workers, infection prevention and control with the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE),

equipment and other materials required for COVID-19 response and preparedness. The proposed project will help the poor and vulnerable groups to lessen the impact of the Pandemic in Pakistan. The objectives of the sub-project are following:

- I. Increasing the diagnostic facilities and capacity, provision of technical expertise, strengthening laboratory and diagnostic systems.
- II. Strengthening of National Institute of Health Diagnostic Services with the provision of relevant lab equipment for case detection and reporting according to standardized SOPs, including biosafety / biosecurity protocols.
- III. Strengthening of Quality Assurance Department to meet the scope of the department.
- IV. Strengthening of Federal Lab through COVID-19 related medical products testing.

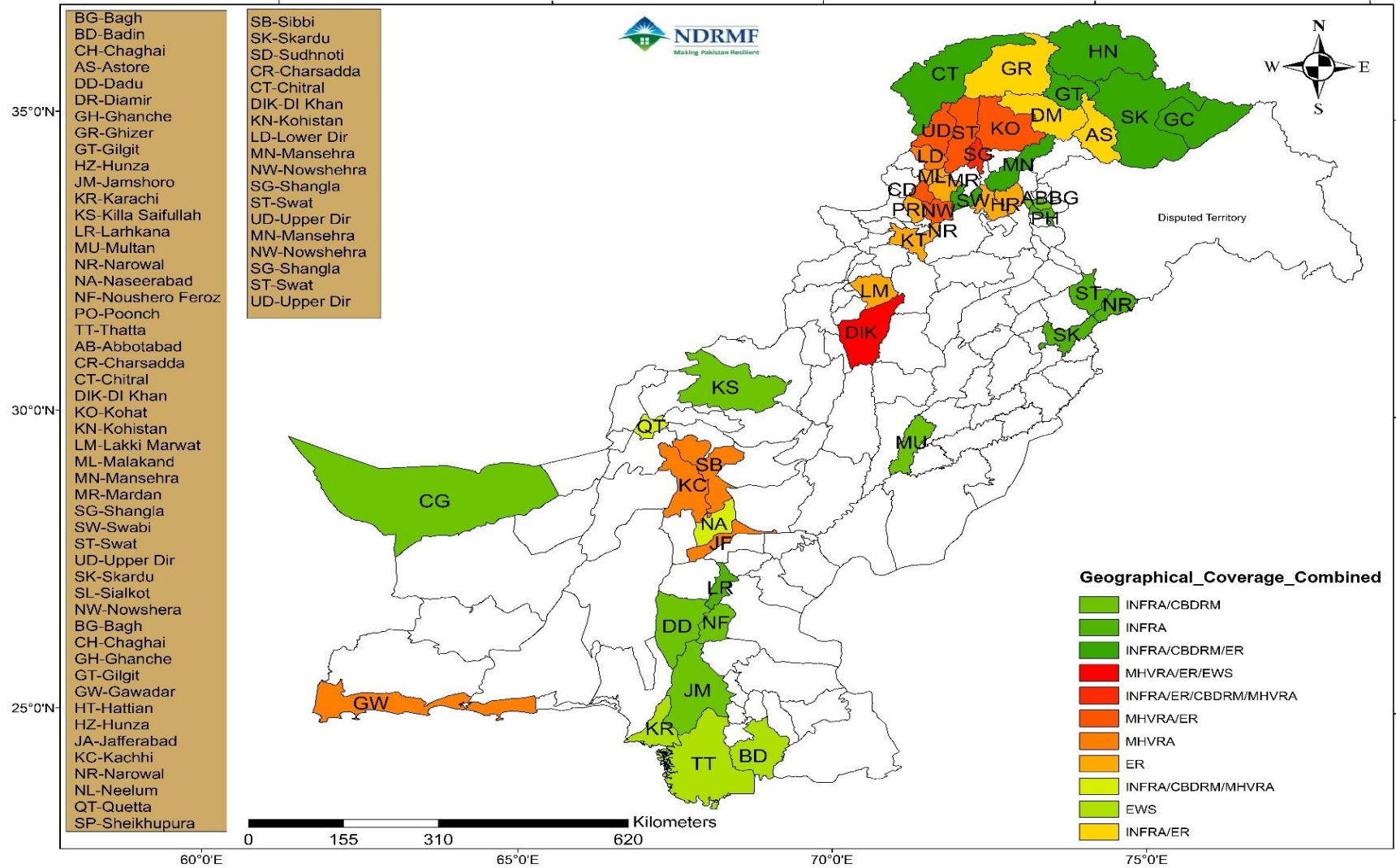
21. NIH project is procurement centric, under the project new essential laboratory equipment will be procured for hospitals under NIH throughout the country and trainings of health workers and laboratory staffs will be carried out. ISO certification of laboratories under NIH are also part of the project. The project is screened as category “C” for social safeguards’ impacts because there is no land acquisition, resettlement or displacement of people involved, and if any social safeguard impact arises during the project execution, Corrective Action Plan (CAP) will be prepared. Due Diligence Report for the project is prepared and submitted to ADB separately for the project.

22. Public and Works Department of Azad Jammu & Kashmir Government project was approved for landslide management by considering the hilly terrain and geological structure of AJK. In proposed sub-project P&W department identified four most vulnerable sites in AJK as following:

- i. Dhalkot, Arja-Tian Road in Poonch District
- ii. Azad Pattan, Azat pattan- Rawalakot Road in Poonch District
- iii. Guin River, Azad Pattan-Rawalakot Road Poonch District
- iv. Mangbagri-Arja Bagh Road Bagh District

23. P&W department of Azad Jammu & Kashmir has not shown any physical progress on the project during the reporting period and is still in design and planning phase of proposed sub-projects. On one landslide site of P&W department named as Dhalkot, Voluntary Land Donation is involved and VLD affidavit has been shared for the same with the Fund. The department has submitted the project digests for 2 sites while the project digests for the remaining 2 sites are in preparation. No land acquisition or resettlement is involved in rest of the three land slide projects and these sub-projects are category “C” projects according to IR and IP. P&W department will submit the VLD report for Dhalkot land slide project. P&W department is working on VLD report and Social Safeguard section of NDRMF is in close coordination with the department.

Geographical Spread of the Sub-Projects



B. Report Purpose and Methodology

24. The purpose of the report is monitoring the implementation progress of the Batch I and II approved sub-projects in the field. Currently, there is no physical progress on any approved sub-projects except for the PID projects. Main reason for the delay of all these sub-projects is Covid-19 emergency and consequent lockdown in the country. Non-Public FIPs were in process finalization the tendering documents and procurement of the contractors. Besides the tendering documents preparation, FIPs are preparing sub project/ scheme digests of every infrastructural scheme and social safeguard documents are integral part of every project digest.

C. Physical Progress of Sub-project Components

25. As already discussed above all the FIPS are in process of tendering and procurement of the contractors. Overall, there is no physical progress except for the PID schemes and FIPs were unable to launch the projects at sites. PID is the only FIP which projects are in execution stage since mid of the year 2020. These projects remained in execution during the reporting time although the progress is slow due to covid-19 and some financial issues. Overall progress on these projects are 51%.

26. DDRs for these projects were prepared before initiation of civil works. A Grievance Redress Mechanism on sites and on project level is intact; notifications of the GRCs and Land ownership certificates were also shared by the department in the previous reporting time.

27. Every sub-project is about one and half year delayed minimally from its original time frame due to COVID-19 outbreak. FIPs are still involved in the tendering process of sub-projects. During the reporting period, FIPs have been granted extensions to complete their sub-projects. Timelines of the sub-projects is now up to November 2021.

28. In the project Grant Implementation Agreement, it was incorporated that for civil projects FIPs will engage a national level engineering consultant firm for designing the civil structures and a second national level engineering consultant firm will vet the design. All the FIPs, whether Public or Non-Public has to undergo this process. Thus, FIPs had to procure and engage the engineering firms for the said purpose. During first half of the year, almost all the FIPs have procured the consultancy firms and civil structure designs have been finalized as well. This exercise was planned to be finished in second half of the year 2020 but due to Covid-19 situation and lockdown it prolonged and first quarter of the year 2021 was also spent in the process. Now, it is envisaged that in the 3rd quarter of the year 2021 all FIPs will be able to launch their projects on ground and civil works will be initiated after finalization of designing and tendering process.

29. During the reporting period, PID continued work on its four flood mitigation projects. These civil works were comprised of construction of flood embankments named as (i) Hajipur Gujran (ii) Bein Nullah (iii) Jalala flood protection and (iv) Old Deg Nullah flood management project. All these subprojects were completely free from any (Land Acquisition Resettlement) LAR issues and were classified as “C” for involuntary resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP). Some private land parcel was involved in Bein Nullah sub-project, measuring 8937 sqm (2.21 Acres) for which PID shared community application, Land record copies, VLD stamp papers and draft VLD report in the last reporting period.

30. NDRMF social safeguards team visited the project sites during the reporting time. During the site visit male and female communities were consulted. GRM cell at site was reviewed (pictorial description in annexure E4). During the site visit it was found that people are generally happy with the project execution and want to accelerate the pace of project execution. The Construction activities are going on departmental owned land. All the four sub project sites were visited in detail but no social safeguard issue was screened out.

31. NDRMF social safeguards team visited the sub-project schemes of PPAF in district Multan and Swabi to verify the resettlement impacts and land use status. During the site visits, communities were consulted, land record was verified, and it was found that there was no involvement of land acquisition or resettlement therefore, there is no issue of social safeguards. GRM mechanism at site and notifications were also verified.

32. Identification and collection of land ownership and donation documents for sub-project schemes remained the major activity by Non-Public FIPs with reference to social safeguards compliance during the reporting time. During the reporting period, Public and Non-Public sector FIPs performed the following social safeguard activities:

- Furnishing project digests for all the schemes in the sub-projects
- Demarcation of land on ground after design finalization
- Collecting Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) consent from the landowners on judicial stamp papers
- Fetching record from the Revenue Department for the land to be utilized through VLD
- Establishment of GRC on ground and at project level
- Working on Draft VLD report

I. List of Sub-Projects

33. In the planning and designing phase of the projects, due diligence reports for social safeguards were prepared and submitted to ADB for clearance. DDRs of Batch-1 and batch-2 were prepared simultaneously because sub-projects were incepted in last quarter of 2019 and on the other hand, FIPs had very little capacity towards social safeguards compliances. The DDRs of Batch-1 were cleared from ADB on January 15, 2020 and DDRs of Batch-2 were cleared from ADB on date January 24, 2020.

34. The list of approved projects in phase-1 and phase-2 is mentioned in table below. Project name, partner FIP and cost of the project and progress made so far is illustrated in the following table 2:

Table-2: Progress on Execution and Social Safeguard Compliances of the Sub-Projects

Sr. No	Project Name	FIP Name	Project Cost Rs. (Million)	Project Categorization as Per ESMS	Project Execution Progress	Social Safeguards Progress
Batch 1 Sub-projects						
1	Rehabilitation of Old Deg Nullah from Deg Diversion Channel to QB Link Canal	Punjab Irrigation Department	499.345	C	In Execution	Land Certificate furnished by PID
2	Rehabilitation of Hajipur Gujran Flood Protection Bund Rd 0+000 To Rd 37+750	Punjab Irrigation Department	428.073	C	In Execution	Land Certificate furnished by PID
3	Restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund. Rd 0+000 To Rd 26+700	Punjab Irrigation Department	283.568	C	In Execution	Land Certificate furnished by PID
4	Protecting Village Abadied <i>Shahapur Changora, Fatehpur Gujran, Suko Chak, Chakra, Negrota, Khosa &</i>	Punjab Irrigation Department	162.841	C	In Execution	Land Certificate furnished by PID along

	<i>Gole Against Erosive Action of Bein Nullah.</i>					with VLD affidavit
5	Resilient and Adaptive Population in Disaster (RAPID)	Islamic Relief Pakistan	192.6	C	In Planning and Designing	VLD affidavits furnished by IRP
6	From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R)	Pakistan Red Crescent Society	228.19	C	In Planning and Designing	VLD affidavits furnished
7	Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSMP)	Aga Khan Foundation	834.6	C	In Planning and Designing	VLD affidavits furnished
Batch 2 Sub-projects						
8	Remodeling of Bunds along <i>Deg Nullah</i> up to Qilla Soba Singh	Punjab Irrigation Department	499.931	C	Project has been cancelled	Project has been cancelled
9	Recoupment of Damaged T-Head Spur along <i>Agani Akil</i> Loop Bund 2/6+250, Stone Apron at Mole of 0/4 and 0/7 Mole Spurs and 09 Nos. Stone Studs in Larkana Sub Division	Sindh Irrigation Department	418.306	C	In Planning and Designing	Land Certificate furnished by SID
10	Providing Stone Apron, Stone Pitching and Earth Work Along LS Bund Mile 18/0 to 20/0 N <i>Dadu</i> Division Larkana	Sindh Irrigation Department	322.105	C	In Planning and Designing	Land Certificate furnished by SID
11	Strengthening Tsunami and Earthquake Preparedness in Coastal areas of Sindh Province	SDMA	181	C	In Planning and Designing	Land certificate in pending
12	Landslide Control and Management, 1) <i>Mang Bagri</i> Road 2) <i>Azad Pattan Rawlakot</i> Road 3) <i>Dhalkot Arja Taain</i> Road 4) <i>Guin</i> River land Slide Control & Management	Communication & Works Department, AJK	619.916	C	In Planning and Designing	Land certificates have been furnished along with VLD
13	Mitigation of Disasters Risk in Collaboration with NDRMF in Gilgit-Baltistan	GBDMA	716.509	C	In Planning and Designing	Land Certificate furnished by GBDMA
14	Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) at all Districts of Gilgit-Baltistan	Prisons Department	350	C	In Planning and Designing	Land Certificate furnished by Prisons Department

15	Replacement of existing C-BAND analogue ordinary Radar with S-BAND Doppler pulse compression solid state Radar at Dera Ismail Khan-KP	Pakistan Metrological Department	593.288	C	In Planning and Designing	Land Certificate furnished by Pakistan Metrological Department
16	Building Resilience to Disaster & Climate Change	PPAF	823.984	C	In Planning and Designing	VLD documents signing in progress
17	Building Resilience by Strengthening Institutions and Community to roll out Inclusive Disaster Risk Management	Muslim Aid Pakistan	400.861	C	In Planning and Designing	VLD affidavits shared by Muslim Aid Pakistan

D. Progress on Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)

35. For VLD implementation, NDMRF prepared a VLD framework in accordance with SPS's guidelines and templates for VLD proformas and report. The framework was jointly discussed with ADB PRM team and after addressing ADB's comments approved for application on all cases of subprojects with the communities willing to donate land in accordance with VLD framework.

36. The salient features of VLD policy frame work are following and FIPs are strictly adhering the VLD policy frame work while implementing the VLD policy on sub-projects:

- a. Verification and documentation that land required for the project is given voluntarily and donated land must be free from any dispute of ownership or any other encumbrances.
- b. It is to be verified that no individual household will be impoverished by the land donation. No one can donate more than 10% of his/her total agricultural land holding donated. No land donor family livelihood should be affected adversely by the land donation.
- c. In case of barren land or culturable waste or land underwater or in river bed, an individual may donate land more than 10% of his/her land holding. When there is no negative impact on the livelihood of the donor by donating such parcel of land.
- d. Verification that land donation will not displace tenants or contract labor, if any, from the land
- e. Verification that land donated is not the land used by indigenous peoples either traditionally or customarily

37. All the sub-projects under Batch I and II approved by NDRMF board are category "C" for IR and IP as no LAR issues or impacts are involved in these projects. For AJK projects, small pieces of land mostly less than 5,058 sqm (1.25 acres) is required for project construction. This land is obtained through VLD on the request of the concerned community. In all VLD related cases, the donated land is waste land falling in the river, flood channels bed or on slide of the hill.

38. Presently, among the Non-Public sector FIPs only PPAF is still collecting voluntary land donation forms from the landowners along with CNIC copies and land record copies for the subproject listed in table 2 at serial numbers 16. The rest of the FIPs have collected almost all the VLD and land ownership and possession documents and shared the same with the Fund's social safeguards team. PPAF may complete this exercise by mid of August (tentatively by 15-08-2021) because design consultants are engaged in finalization of BoQs and tender drawings of proposed civil structures and these are yet to be finalized. During the reporting period, Muslim Aid Pakistan

and IRP has shared Land Record and CNICs for the VLDs provided in the last reporting period. IRP has also shared the draft VLD report. AKF and PRCS has also completed the pending VLD documentation for all the sub-project schemes.

39. As described in the previous sections of this report, there were few instances where public departments also need VLD for very small portion of land such as Bein Nullah Project of PID and Dhalkot scheme of Public and Works Department, Government of AJK. The VLD affidavits for such schemes were submitted to NDRMF and this has been already reported in the last semi-annual report.

40. In cases where Non-Public FIPs sub-projects i.e., flood management project and building retrofitting are laying on state land, FIPs have to get land ownership certificate and No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the concerned government department or revenue authority. All the FIPs have shared the complete record for the sub-projects except for MAP, PPAF and SDMA which are working on the pending sub-projects documents.

41. The progress on land record and VLD documents during the reporting period is illustrated in the following table-3:

Table-3: Progress on Voluntary Land Donation and Land Record

Sr/No.	FIP Name	Nomenclature of the Project	Total No. of VLD Affidavits Required	VLD Affidavits Received during the Quarter	Total VLD Affidavits Received	Tentative Dates for Pending VLD Deeds	Land Certificates Received for state land	Tentative Dates for Pending State Land Certificates
1	Agha Khan Foundation Pakistan (AKF)	Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)	47	16	40	15 July, 2021	Received	15 August, 2021
2	Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP)	From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R)	26	26	26	NA	Received	15 August, 2021
3	Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP)	Building resilience by strengthening the community through inclusive Disaster Risk Management	30	0	30	NA	Pending	15 August, 2021
4	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	Building Resilience to Disasters & Climate Change	44	22	22	15 July, 2021	Pending	15 August, 2021
5	Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)	From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R)	55	19	55	NA	Received	15 August, 2021
6	Punjab Irrigation Department (PID)	Rehabilitation of Old DEG <i>Nullah</i> from <i>Deg</i> Diversion Channel to Q.B Link Canal RD 0+000 To RD 103+000	NA	—	—	—	Received	NA
7	Punjab Irrigation Department (PID)	Rehabilitation of <i>Hajipur Gujran</i> Flood Protection Bund RD 0+000 To RD 37+750	NA	—	—	—	Received	NA

8	Punjab Irrigation Department (PID)	Protection of Villages Abadies <i>Shahpur Changora, Fatehpur, Gujran, Suko Chak, Chakra, Negrota, Khosa & Gole</i> against Erosive Action of <i>Bein Nullah</i>	1	1	1	—	Received	NA
9	Punjab Irrigation Department (PID)	Restoration of <i>Jalala</i> Flood Protection Bund from Rd 0+000 To Rd 26+700	NA	—	—	—	Received	NA
10	Sindh Irrigation Department (SID)	Providing Stone Apron, Stone Pitching and Earth Work along LS Bund Mile 18/0 to 20/0 in Northern <i>Dadu</i> Division	NA	—	—	—	Received	NA
11	Sindh Irrigation Department (SID)	Recoupment of Damaged T-head Spur along Agani Akil Loop Bund 2/6+250, Stone Apron at Mole of 0/4 and 0/7 Mole Spurs and 09 nos. Stone Studs in Larkana sub-Division	NA	—	—	—	Received	NA
12	Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh	Strengthening Tsunami and Earthquake Preparedness in Coastal Areas of Sindh Province (PDMA Sindh)	NA	—	—	—	None	15 August, 2021
13	Communication & Works Department AJK	Land Slides Control, Management and Mitigation along Major Roads in AJK (<i>Poonch</i> Division)	NA	—	—	—	Received	NA

14	Rescue 1122 KP	Disaster Preparedness Support Plan for Emergency Rescue Services (Rescue 1122), KPK	NA	—	—	—	NA	NA
15	NDMA	Multi Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Assessment	NA	—	—	—	NA	NA
16	PWD GB	Mitigation of Disaster Risks in Collaboration with NDRMF in GB	NA	—	—	—	Received	NA
17	Rescue 1122 GB	Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) at all districts of <i>Gilgit-Baltistan</i> .	NA	—	—	—	NA	NA

E. Institutional Arrangements

42. Successful implementation of social safeguard compliances and monitoring of safeguard compliances in the field is prime responsibility of NDRMF Social Safeguard team. Social and Gender unit (SGU) of NDRMF has to perform following institutional responsibilities:

- I. NDRMF Social Safeguards & Gender Unit (SGU) is responsible to conduct social safeguards, social protection due diligence of the subproject appraisal, monitoring and reporting. The unit is responsible for implementation of all aspects of ESMS.
- II. SGU unit looks after monitoring and evaluation, in accordance with the ESMS to ensure that required social safeguard documents i.e., Due Diligence Reports (DDRs), VLD report or LARPs/RPs, and Indigenous People Plan (IPPs) as required are prepared.
- III. In case of non-compliance, assist FIPs in preparation of a time bound Corrective Action Plan and ensure its effective implementation; conduct outreach on the safeguards' requirements and processes under the ESMS and provide training and capacity-building to NDRMF FIPs.
- IV. Conduct periodic monitoring and prepare monitoring reports in accordance with the ESMS.
- V. Provide support in training internal staff of NDRMF and FIPs on ESMS requirements;
- VI. Ensure disclosure of social safeguards documents (such as DD Rs and VLD report) and social monitoring reports on the NDRF website.
- VII. Prepare semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report for submission to the Funding Source.

43. The Safeguard Unit of NDRMF is extending guidance to all FIPs in implementation of sub-projects and compliance of safeguard requirements of ESMS. Guidance is also provided in securing land through voluntary donation in accordance with approved VLD framework. VLD proformas and policy documents were prepared and shared with FIPs who were given step by step guidance in compliance of VLD and social safeguard requirements. VLD proformas were translated in Urdu. FIPs staff was trained for filling of VLD proformas and collecting of revenue record. The unit undertook periodic field visits of sub-projects for assessment and compliance of social safeguard requirements before lockdown.

44. However, execution of the projects is primarily responsibility of the partner FIPs. It is clearly stated in the Grant Implementation Agreement (GIA) that FIP will ensure implementation of social safeguard policies of ADB / NDRMF in the true letter and spirit.

45. As discussed earlier, all the FIPs are fulfilling the requirements of Social Safeguards in all respects. DD Rs are implemented in the field, communities are consulted and taken on board about the sub-projects' activities, GRCs have been established on the sub-project sites. Till the reporting time no public complaint is received due to very limited activities at sites. However, FIPs and NDRMF social safeguards teams are vigilant towards compliance of social safeguards.

46. FIPs being the executor of the project has to take into account and follow all social safeguard requirements in the field. FIPs have to share VLD stamp papers or land certificate regarding land ownership and have to ensure that land of construction site is free of all incumbency and FIPs are sharing all the required documents with NDRMF before start of civil work.

F. Specific Implementation Arrangements for Indigenous Peoples

47. AKF, a partner FIP, has two schemes in Bamborret valley as:

- i. Flood protection structure on Bamboreet River
- ii. Primary school retrofitting in the valley

48. Both projects are well away from hamlets of Kalash people (certified IP community in Pakistan) and no negative impact is occurring on culture or daily life of Kalash people therefore, no separate indigenous plan was prepared at project inception phase.

49. During the reporting period, both sub-projects were in planning and designing phase and no construction activity has initiated yet on site. FIP has consulted the Kalash people on design and objectives of both the schemes.

50. There is no civil activity on these two sites so far and sub-project is still in designing and planning stage; it is envisaged that activities on these sites will be started in mid of August, 2021.

G. Consultation and Disclosure Activities and Grievance Procedures

51. During the reporting time, both Public and Non-Public sector FIPs have consulted the local communities to identify the disaster risk reduction infrastructures schemes i.e., flood protection structures and retrofitting of public structures (pictorial description given in annexure E). These structures are mostly for the safety and security of concerned communities. After finalization of the schemes, the land is demarcated on ground and owners of the land are consulted for filling of VLD. VLD proformas were signed by the communities for individual or communal land after a comprehensive discussion with the communities. These village committees will be responsible for operation and maintenance of these sub-projects after completion of construction.

52. FIPs constituted Village Disaster Risk Management committees and Emergency Disaster Response committees in disaster prone villages. These committees are constituted after community mobilization and community consultation. These committees are responsible for identification and need assessment of disaster related projects. Project need is assessed by these community organization at village level according to the previous history of frequent disasters.

53. Moreover, the sub-projects where VLD is involved are taken up on the request of the respective village committees after comprehensive consultation sessions. For Public-Sector FIPs' sub-projects where VLD is involved, community requested the respective department for initiation of the sub-projects after constituting the village committees. During the time under reporting these village disaster management committees were involved in public consultations for identification of the sub-projects discussing the designs of the projects in light of community indigenous knowledge and previous history of disaster or flood occurrence.

54. During the site visits, NDRMF social safeguards team carried out exclusive public consultation sessions. In these sessions, feedback is usually taken about grievances, GRM and quality of work.

55. During the reporting period, FIPs carried out following number of public consultation session in spite of Covid-19 threat. The females of the concerned communities were also consulted by the female staff. Even some public consultation sessions were carried out exclusively only with female communities.

Table-4: Public Consultation Sessions Carried out During the Time Period

Sr/No.	FIP Name	Nomenclature of the Project	No. of Public Consultations session held during reporting Time	Total No of Public Consultation Sessions	Agenda of the session	Community Concerns	Mitigation Measures
1	Agha Khan Foundation Pakistan (AKF)	Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)	30	50	Sub-Project identification, Design of the project. VLD and Land record	Flood Management is required from flood channels. Land slide protection is required.	Flood protection walls will be provided. Land will be donated by community through VLD where ever required
2	Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP)	From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R)	10	42	Sub-Project identification, Design of the project. VLD and Land record	Flood Management is required from flood channels. Land slide protection is required.	Flood protection walls will be provided. Land will be donated by community through VLD where ever required
3	Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP)	Building resilience by strengthening the community through inclusive Disaster Risk Management	12	20	Sub-Project identification, Design of the project. VLD and Land record	Flood Management is required from flood channels. Land slide protection is required.	Flood protection walls will be provided. Land will be donated by community through VLD where ever required

4	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	Building Resilience to Disasters & Climate Change	20	28	Sub-Project identification, Design of the project. VLD and Land record	Flood Management is required from flood channels. Land slide protection is required.	Flood protection walls will be provided. Land will be donated by community through VLD where ever required
5	Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)	From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R)	25	100	Sub-Project identification, Design of the project. VLD and Land record	Flood Management is required from flood channels. Land slide protection is required.	Flood protection walls will be provided. Land will be donated by community through VLD where ever required

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

56. Every FIP sub-project is almost one and a half year delayed from its schedule time. Among the Non-Public sector FIPs, AKF, PRCS and IRP have finalized the designs for the sub-project schemes whereas MAP and PPAF are still in the design finalization phase. Every FIP has grievance redress mechanism at head office and institutional level. FIPs are bound to establish Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) on-site before contractor mobilization.

57. No incident of social safeguards violation is reported during the time period. There was no incident of trespassing of contractor into private lands or cutting of private trees or any other violation of social safeguards. The only project showing physical progress is of the PID and PID Authorities at project sites are strictly monitoring contractor work and the project activities.

58. On the other hand, GRC at site is very important and essential component of every sub-project. NDRMF social safeguards team has followed up with the FIPs and emphasized on establishment of GRCs at sites. The salient feature of these Grievance Redress Mechanism GRM system will be:

- I. Registration of complaints, grievances, or protests received from local communities, affected persons or other stakeholders, both men and women, recording dates and organizations involved, actions taken to resolve grievances, any outstanding issues, and proposed measures for resolution.
- II. Details of information disclosure and consultations, if any, with affected men and women, local communities, civil society groups, and other stakeholders.
- III. Details of approach/methodology on addressing the concerns and issues raised in consultations.

59. The mechanism of GRC at the site and the head office is already described in the DDRs. As soon as the project initiates the GRC will be established and made functional. No grievance is registered or recorded during the reporting time period.

60. Drafts of GRCs mechanism, and guidelines for establishing the GRC at site and at head office is shared with every FIP. Almost all the FIPs have established GRC mechanisms. NDRMF social safeguards team is continuously pursuing the FIPs for setting up the remaining GRCs.

I. Concerns and Work Plan

61. The outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has severely affected countries around the world including Pakistan. There was practically no activity on the ground during the intermittent lockdown periods, therefore, most of the project are one and a half year delayed from their scheduled time line due to Covid-19. All the sub projects have been rescheduled as civil work on ground has not been started except for the PID sub-projects. Now, FIPs have only six months left for the civil works, therefore, FIPs have to expedite the project execution besides maintaining the quality of the work. New tentative timeline for the projects is following:

Table 5: Tentative Implementation Schedule

Sr. No	Activities	2020				2021			
		Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4
1	Project Planning and Project Screening	_____				_____			
2	Impact Assessment and Due Diligence	_____							
3	Approval of Due Diligence from ADB	_____							
4	Project Designing, Procurement and Planning	_____				_____			
5	Execution of the Project and Implementation of Due Diligence			_____					
6	M&E of The Proposed Project			●	●	●	●	●	●
7	Completion Report of the project								●

J. Conclusion

62. All sub-projects under Batch I and II have been approved by NDRMF Board. All sub-projects fall under category ‘C’ for social safeguards, i.e., IR and IP as no projects entail any LAR impacts or issues. The land used for constructing these structures is mostly waste land lying within ROW and flood plains. VLD proformas were signed by the communities for individual or communal land after a comprehensive discussion with the communities. These village committees will be responsible for operation and maintenance of these sub-projects after completion of construction.

63. NDRMF prepared the Social Due Diligence Reports (SDDR) and submitted to ADB separately for Batch I and Batch II subprojects. These DDRs have been cleared by ADB after ADB’s comments were addressed by NDRMF. Second Semiannual Monitoring Progress report was prepared and got approved by ADB in February 2021. However, implementation of these subprojects has been delayed significantly due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Majority of the funded sub-projects both Public and Non-Public are related to flood management.

K. Recommendations

64. Some of the recommendations by reviewing the documents and reports submitted by FIPs are following:

- a) All FIPs that have subprojects approved by NDRMF Board, must establish and notify GRM/GRC and make them functional before start of implementation of subprojects. PID has established and remaining FIPs are followed up.
- b) FIPs should consult and take on board the communities on every stage of the project.
- c) Meaningful stakeholder consultation sessions shall be held prior and during the construction phase to record and address the social concerns and ensure social acceptability.
- d) FIPs should involve the local community for unskilled labor.
- e) FIP shall always inform the local communities before the start of civil works.
- f) In case of any disturbance of any grievance to the community FIP shall immediately inform NDRMF and prepare a corrective action plan in accordance with the ESMS/SPS 2009. \

- g) NDRMF shall provide support to the FIP staff in capacity building to execute the project within the given resources and time.
- h) Occupational health and safety are the key impacts of the proposed project, which shall carefully be dealt with for both the community and workers.
- i) During the sub projects execution, if any social safeguard will be triggered the FIP will immediately inform the social safeguard unit of NDRMF and a Corrective Action Plan will be prepared.

Name and Signature

Name: Sheraz Hussain

Date: 02-08-2021

Position : DM (Social Safeguards)

Phone : 0321-8888786

Signature : 

E-mail : sheraz.hussain@ndrmf.pk

Annexures

Annexure A: Accreditation Criteria & Risk Assessment

Name of Entity:

ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

E	Environment & Social Safeguards	Status	Strengths	Weaknesses
a)	Does the organization have a policy with regards to Environment and Social Safeguards?			
b)	Is Environment & Social Management (ESM) Policy approved by the Governing Board/Council//Body/ Management and communicated to all levels of staff and publically disclosed?			
c)	Is the Environment & Social Management System (ESMS) being fully implemented and being used for:			
(i)	Project screening and categorization?			
(ii)	Assessment of impacts?			
(iii)	Development of measures to mitigate adverse environment and social impacts and enhancement of positive impacts?			
(iv)	Capacity development of staff			
(v)	Implementation of grievance redress mechanism			

(vi)	Monitoring of mitigation measures implementation		
ASSESSMENT			
AVG. SCORE		AVG. RISK ASSESSMENT	

Annexure B: Voluntary Land Donation Framework

1. Back Ground.

2. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (GOP) has established National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) to institutionalize a mechanism to enhance Pakistan’s resilience to disasters by strengthening the government’s ability to quickly respond to future disasters triggered by natural hazards. The Fund focuses on: (i) disaster risk reduction; (ii) design, development and seeding of disaster risk financing strategies and instruments; and (iii) partnerships with other organizations to provide relief and recovery support, including livelihood restoration initiatives and reconstruction and rehabilitation of key public infrastructure.

3. NDRMF supports existing government entities and civil society organizations, involved in disaster risk management, including the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA), District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA), etc. The Fund is in line with existing policies and strategies of the GOP to address disasters, including (i) the Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2013); (ii) Climate Change Policy (2013); (iii) Vision 2025; (iv) National Disaster Management Plan 2013-2022 (NDMP); (v) the draft National Flood Protection Plan IV (NFPP) (2016-2025); and (vi) Post-2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030.

4. The Fund environment and social policy and principles adhere to the requirements of national legal and regulatory, and international ratified conventions and agreements. In addition to this, the Fund shall also comply with environment and social policies of the respective Financing Source(s). In order to comply the safeguards policies of the donors NDRFMF has established its Environment Social Management System (ESMS).

5. ESMS is compatible with international standards and international best practices such as ADB requirements for financial intermediaries (FI) that entail: (i) collation of relevant national legal and regulatory requirements, and international ratified conventions and agreements. ESMS defines policies, principles, procedures, institutional arrangements and its financing operations for managing adverse environmental and social risks and impacts that would be caused by the sub-projects, which are to be financed by the NDRMF. In first phase project cycle, NDRMF is financing only Category “C” Projects.

6. The ESMS principles in respect of land acquisition and resettlement is to (i) avoid involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impacts; and (ii) minimize land requirements and if

needed, to use when possible, government land or obtain other land through voluntary means or negotiated agreements.

7. As NDRMF is dealing with disaster resilient projects like flood management and drought management and there is dire demand from the communities for flood protection interventions on particular location for their lives and assets savings. On the other hand, non availability of government or state land is a great limitation in financing these projects and barred the government and non-public FIPs from execution of such projects.

2. Scope of the Voluntary Land Donation Framework

8. NDRMF is undertaking small community-driven schemes with no resettlement or involuntary land acquisition. These schemes are categorized as “C” for the IR safeguard. For community driven schemes, the subproject selection criteria requires that the scheme is desired and demanded by the community.

3. Land Regulations in Pakistan

9. Revenue Departments of respective provinces in Pakistan are the custodian of land and land ownership/title rights according to Pakistan Land Revenue Act of 1967. Land demarcation, cadastral maps and revenue record was prepared only for settled areas where the canal command system was established and land was distributed to the farmers with property rights in colonial age. In Baluchistan, KPK, AJK and GB where agriculture was not possible or grazing land was available it was left unsettled areas and declared as tribal or state property. Many lands in Pakistan are customarily or occupied by tribes since centuries and on the other hand many lands, mostly in Baluchistan, AJK, GB and KPK areas are declared as state land or communal lands.

4. Land Acquisition Act-1894

10. LAA-1894 is the regulatory legislator Act, which regulate the land acquisition process. The process of land acquisition starts from section-4 of the LAA1894 and is completed in section-18 of LAA1894. Ideally it takes 14 to 16 months in completion of the land acquisition process before start of civil work.

5. Need for Voluntary Land Donation

11. To take up the disaster related sub projects of small-scale schemes on the demand of community is not possible by the relevant government departments or nonpublic organization due to non-availability of state land. On the other hand, to mitigate the disasters on priority and to save the communities from the threat of immediate future floods and droughts is inevitable and necessary. In such situation the land may be used on the demand of the community through Voluntary land donation.

12. Many communities or tribes have expressed their willingness to provide voluntarily a part of their communal land for project activities. Landowner communities/groups are expected to waive compensation claims in consideration of benefits of project to their community members and the fact that landownership will still remain with them.

13. This policy frame work is drafted to update the ESMS for land use through VLD. It covers the policy frame work and modalities to use land through voluntary donation. Voluntary Land Donation Framework will ensure that due diligence will be conducted on each scheme of a subproject to assess the social safeguards status of a proposed subproject and confirm that selection criteria have been met. The scheme would be dropped if the voluntary land donation-related criteria (detailed below) are not met.

6. Due Diligence

14. It is necessary that demands for execution of subproject must arise from the respective communities. The stakeholder community must submit applications for execution of the sub project and will be directly beneficial from the project. It should be clearly mentioned in the application that community will voluntarily donate any necessary small parcels of land for building water storage structures or flood protection structures. The selection criteria for schemes further requires that communities demonstrate their willingness to carry out protection measures.

The voluntary land donation due diligence will be documented in the scheme's feasibility assessment report and will incorporate at a minimum the following:

- (i) Verification and documentation that land required for the project is given voluntarily and the land to be donated is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances.
- (ii) Verification that no individual household will be impoverished by the land donation (i.e., no more than 10% of total agricultural land holding donated) will require that community development groups negotiate livelihood restitution measures such as reduction in operation and maintenance fees or sharing of cultivable land of other beneficiary community members.
- (iii) In case of barren land or culturable waste or land underwater or in river bed, an individual may donate land more than 10% of his/her land holding. When there is no negative impact on the livelihood of the donor by donating such parcel of land.
- (iv) Verification that land donation will not displace tenants or contract labor, if any, from the land
- (v) Verification that lands donated is not land used by indigenous peoples either traditionally or customarily
- (vi) Meaningful consultation has been conducted in good faith with all potential land donors. Documented verification that land donors are in agreement with the scheme and scheme benefits. Separate discussions to be held with women and minority groups as required to facilitate meaningful participation; and
- (vii) Assurance that a community mechanism for scheme implementation is operational and has a fair system of grievance redress, as well as a system for project monitoring and reporting.

7. Fact Finding Field Report/ Documentation

15. Field technical teams involved in execution of the project will document the voluntary land donation due diligence in each subproject preparation report that requires donation of private land. They will ensure completion of the written consent form for land donation (see sample in Annex 1). The donation will be verified by two witnesses who are community leaders but not beneficiaries of the subproject, to ensure that the land was voluntarily donated without any form of duress. The voluntary land donation due diligence information will be verified during scheme detailed design and updated as necessary.

8. Voluntary Land-Use Agreement

16. For interventions where local landowner communities are willing to provide voluntarily part of their communal or private land for project activities, in consideration of benefits of the Project to their community members, the land (user right) will be obtained through a voluntary land use agreement for construction or other activities. An agreement will be carried out with every individual owner in case of private land and with the tribal head committee in case of communal or tribal land. An agreement for VLD on Judicial Stamp paper of nominal minimal legal value will be obtained from every land owner. Stamp Paper draft is annexed as "A" and "B"

9. Monitoring of Voluntary Land Donation

17. The voluntary land donation issues will be monitored by NDRMF Social safeguards and M&E team. Simultaneously ADB social safeguards team or team appointed for annual audit of ESMS may also monitor and check the records of VLD documents. These monitoring bodies may

also thoroughly review the land donation agreement forms and randomly interview the land donors. During review missions, ADB will verify that land donation due diligence has been conducted in accordance with the above procedures.

10. Grievance Redress Mechanism

18. Anticipated grievances may relate to coercion for land donation or donation of more than 10% of one's agricultural land holding, leading to impoverishment.

19. The project Director/ Executive Engineer or Officer responsible at site will establish and notify the GRM office before start of VLD process, so for if any person has any grievance during the VLD process he/she can contact to GRM at site. Project Director shall appoint a person to accept complaints of affected persons (AP). The APs will register their grievances with either GRM at site or Project Director or NDRMF through email, or by post, if the matter is not resolved at site or the complainant is not satisfied with the initial resolution of the grievance. The appointed person at the site office will document the complaint in "grievance register book".

20. The Project Director will prepare a formal, written assessment that describes the complaint and confirms whether the grievance is genuine. A response on the matter will be provided to the AP within 7 days by the Project office in consultation with necessary parties. The Project office will use the register to book to list (i) date of grievance registered, (ii) name / address of complainant, (iii) nature of grievance, and (iv) response. In case the site office is unable to resolve the issue in 7 days, the matter will be forwarded to the Project Director Office. Who will investigate, assess and resolve the issue within 30 days of receiving the grievance? The corrective action will be carried out as agreed and documented in the grievance register book. The outcome shall also form part of the progress reports to ADB. The details and information on use of this grievance redress mechanism will be communicated to the local communities and beneficiaries by the FIP working in the subproject area.

11. Process Flow for Land Use through VLD

- I. If suitable state land is not available for the proposed Project and the non-state land is the only available suitable option, such land will be obtained through voluntary land use agreement or negotiated purchase. It will be ensured that the failure of the negotiation for VLD will not result in compulsory acquisition.
- II. Community should apply to the concerned department with a demand for execution of the proposed project.
- III. The Project will organize a public consultation meeting in the respective sites to verify the information. The project team will prepare minutes of the meetings, which will be kept in the project office and their copies will be attached to the land assessment/screening report.
- IV. Local communities/landowners/APs will be consulted meaningfully and purpose of the Project, the selection of sites and options to avoid or minimize impacts. Terms and conditions of voluntary land use agreement will be discussed. It will be ensured that it is, in fact, voluntary and no one will be forced to provide their land or assets for the purpose of the project.
- V. Preparation of a location map identifying the proposed land and its RoW.
- VI. Coordination with the Revenue Department for verification of the land ownership record.
- VII. An agreement for VLD on Judicial Stamp paper of nominal minimal legal value will be obtained from every land owner. Stamp Paper draft is annexed as "A"
- VIII. It is to validate that landowner or any other users/occupants will not experience major adverse impacts from land use and not surrounding the land more than 10% of his/her total land. In case of barren land or culturable waste or land underwater or in river bed, an individual may donate land more than 10% of his/her land holding. When there is no negative impact on the livelihood of the donor by donating such parcel of land.

- IX. Validate that the landowner representatives signing the agreement duly represent the landowners.
- X. Validate that any minor impacts have been identified, sufficiently addressed and documented by the Project.
- XI. Validate that the agreement is in compliance with safeguard requirements stipulated in this framework.
- XII. Consultations with local administration offices (e.g., Revenue, Agriculture, Forest or District Administration, etc.) about any ongoing disputes or litigation.
- XIII. Consultations with local residents to assess if the proposed works will adversely affect any person(s) or communities.
- XIV. Proposed site should be free of any private residential structures or major sources of livelihoods to Aps.
- XV. Particular attention will be paid to women, women-headed households, elderly and other vulnerable people. It will be taken care that no adverse negative impact may be occurred on them
- XVI. A land assessment screening report will be prepared and submitted to ADB for clearance before start-up of civil works involving use of non-state land. The assessment report will document the process and outcome achieved for respective interventions according to its requirements and appropriate land arrangement.
- XVII. The project will monitor implementation of land aspects, submit semi-annual reports to ADB and address any unforeseen impacts that may occur during implementation in line with the framework and ADB SPS.

Preparation of land assessment screening report by covering the following aspects

- (i) Brief description of the proposed site including a location map
- (ii) Description of intervention and types of works
- (iii) Description of proposed land, status of ownership and use;
- (iii) Findings of the ground Realities and observations
- (iv) Process and outcome of consultations with communities and stakeholders (records of meetings, etc.)

ANNEX A: A SAMPLE VOLUNTARY DONATION OF LAND AGREEMENT

The following agreement has been made on day of between Mr./Ms., aged, resident of Zone, district (The Owner) and (The Recipient/Subproject Proponent).

1. That the land with certificate no..... is a part of, is surrounded from eastern side by....., western side by....., northern side by, and southern side by.....
2. That the Owner holds the transferable rights of land (area in square meters), with plot no..... at the above location (include a copy of the certified map, if available)
3. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to any other claims.

3.1 That the Owner hereby grants to the..... (Name of the Recipient) this asset for the construction and development of thefor the benefit of the community.

3.2 That the Owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset 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(name of the Project Proponent) agrees to accept this grant of asset for the purposes mentioned.

Name and Signature of the Owner

Signature of Subproject

Proponent/Representative

.....

.....

Witnesses:

1.....

2.....

(Signature, name and address)

Agreement for Communal or Tribal Land

ANNEX B - MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

This **Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)** entered into by and between;

The FIP/Department -----as represented by the Office of -----;

---AND---

The community of _____(Name of Ward), _____

(District), in the province of _____ represented by its wards leaders, tribal head, leaders of clans and sub-clans, the names of which are enumerated at the end of this document;

---WITNESSETH---

Whereas, the Department/ FIP -----is implementing the ----- (the Project) in order to support achieving the objective of (Scheme purpose) -----, with the financial assistance from NDRMF and other development partners;

Whereas, _____(the subproject site) has been selected by the Community----- which requires the use of non-state/customary land as there are no suitable state lands available in the sub Project pilot area;

Whereas, the clans and communities who jointly own the land identified for the subproject intervention are fully (i) aware of the subproject benefits for their communities, mainly improved resilience to disaster management (ii) supportive of the proposed intervention; and (iii) are willing to provide voluntarily the use of identified land for subproject activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the foregoing premises and covenants hereinafter stipulated, FIP (Department Name) -----and the clans and communities who jointly own the customary land that is required for the subproject intervention have entered into this agreement:

1.0 Identification and Location of the intervention

1.1 (FIP)-----has considered the subproject intervention _____ under the NDRMF financing. This site has an area of _____square meters.

1.2 We certify that we, as individuals and representatives of our communities and clans, are the exclusive customary owners of the subproject location. The particulars of our customary land are described below;

Location (name): _____

Ward: _____

District: _____

Province: _____

Name and Signature of the Owners

**Signature of Subproject
Proponent/Representative**

Witness (1)

Witness (2)

Annexure C: Land Record

Annexure C1: Land Record of PRCS Projects

6368 (15) سوخت آزاد پلوں و سمیر

100 Rupees

۱۰۰ روپیہ

معائدہ برائے عطیہ انفرادی زمین

عکسی اسماء: محمد عارف منہاس ولد راجہ محمد ارفان

کے لیے زمین کا پلاٹ نمبر ۱۰۰

چونکہ نام و دستخط درج ذیل ہیں، منہاس و قوم۔ گجسہر، غلام احمد، منہاس کے

اپنی قوم، منہاس میں۔ قبیلہ منہاس میں۔ کی طرف سے قطعہ زمین ۱۰۰ نمبر کا پلاٹ

پیش کیا۔ جناب منہاس کے خدائی منصوبہ کے تحت

لیے عطیہ کرتا کرتی ہے اس زمین کا مالک کی حیثیت سے ذمہ داری لیتا لیتی ہے کہ منہاس کے پلاٹ نمبر ۱۰۰ اس زمین

پر منہاس کے پلاٹ نمبر ۱۰۰ کے لیے عکسی اسماء کے پلاٹ نمبر ۱۰۰ کے تحت منہاس کے پلاٹ نمبر ۱۰۰ کے

ہے اور یہ کہ اس منصوبہ کی تکمیل میں ہم سب مالک زمین واقف تعاون کریں اور کسی قسم کی رکاوٹ نہیں ڈالیں گے نہ ہی

مداخلت یا ذاتی فائدہ کا طلب گار ہوں گے۔ اور کسی عدالت میں دعویٰ دائر نہ ہوں گے۔ میں تحریر ہذا کو پڑھ، سمجھ کر قبول کرتا کرتی ہوں۔

اور یہ کہ جملہ افراد اراضی ہذا کے بلا شرکت غیرے مالک ہوں اور زمین ہذا پر کسی قسم کا کوئی قانونی مقدمہ یا تنازعہ نہ ہے۔ اور یہ کہ

ارضی ہذا پر نا تو کوئی قبضہ اور نہ ہی کسی قسم کا کوئی درخت موجود ہے۔

یہ معائدہ مورخہ ۱۰-۱۲-۲۰۲۵ء کو ماہین مالک اراضی موضع جیندیل کی پہلی تکمیل ہائے خلع ہائے اور

حکمہ زمینداروں، حکومت پنجاب کے درمیان طے پایا ہے۔ زمین ہذا مندرجہ ذیل پلاٹ نمبر ۱۰۰ ہائے

نمبر ۱۰۰ کے تحت درکار حلقہ پشٹہ بلکان بلحاظ حصہ درج ہے۔

نکس شجرہ لک ہے۔ محمد زمین حلقہ پشٹہ لک ہے۔ لک مالکان بلحاظ لک ہے۔

نام مالک معودیت محمد عارف منہاس ولد راجہ محمد ارفان

قوم منہاس میں۔ قبیلہ منہاس میں۔ موضع جیندیل کا پلوں حصہ زمین

دستخط: ۱۰-۱۲-۲۰۲۵

کیفیت	حوالہ انتقال نمبر		مطالبہ	پتہ قسما	لگانہ جہ تراویہ ادارگاہے	تعداد تہ	نمبر نمبر نامگیٹ	نام کاشتکار معوا حوال	نام مالک معوا حوال	نام نمبر دار	تاریخ
	حوالہ انتقال نمبر	نمبر معوا									
			مطالبہ	پتہ قسما	لگانہ جہ تراویہ ادارگاہے	تعداد تہ	نمبر نمبر نامگیٹ	نام کاشتکار معوا حوال	نام مالک معوا حوال	نام نمبر دار	تاریخ
			مطالبہ	پتہ قسما	لگانہ جہ تراویہ ادارگاہے	تعداد تہ	نمبر نمبر نامگیٹ	نام کاشتکار معوا حوال	نام مالک معوا حوال	نام نمبر دار	تاریخ
			مطالبہ	پتہ قسما	لگانہ جہ تراویہ ادارگاہے	تعداد تہ	نمبر نمبر نامگیٹ	نام کاشتکار معوا حوال	نام مالک معوا حوال	نام نمبر دار	تاریخ
			مطالبہ	پتہ قسما	لگانہ جہ تراویہ ادارگاہے	تعداد تہ	نمبر نمبر نامگیٹ	نام کاشتکار معوا حوال	نام مالک معوا حوال	نام نمبر دار	تاریخ

مہر و مہر
 نام کاشتکار معوا حوال
 نام مالک معوا حوال
 نام نمبر دار
 تاریخ

Annexure C2: Land Record of the PWD AJK Project

88 July 2020

از دفتر ایگزیکٹو انجینئر تعمیرات عامہ شاہرات ڈویژن راولا کوٹ

نمبر 79-3577-XEN/ذرائع/2020 مورخہ 02-09-20

بخدمت:

نائب مہتمم تعمیرات عامہ

شاہرات ہیڈ کوارٹر / آؤٹ اسٹیشن راولا کوٹ۔

عنوان: Land ownership certificate

معاملہ عنوان الصدر میں بحوالہ مکتوب جناب سپرنٹنڈنگ انجینئر تعمیرات عامہ شاہرات سرکل راولا کوٹ زیر نمبر 87-2984 مورخہ 11/09/2020 کے ضمن میں تحریر ہیکہ لینڈ سلائڈ کنٹرول منیجمنٹ کا پی سی ون منظور شدہ ہے جس کے مطابق بذیل لینڈ سلائڈ پر کام شروع ہونے والا ہے جس کے لئے اس بات کو یقینی بنانا ہیکہ آیا کہ ان سلائڈز میں زمین خالصہ سرکاری ہے یا مقامی افراد کی ہے۔ لینڈ سلائڈ کی تفصیل بذیل ہے۔

۱- آزاد پتن لینڈ سلائڈ (ضلع پونچھ)

۲- گوئی River لینڈ سلائڈ (ضلع پونچھ)

۳- ڈھلکوت لینڈ سلائڈ (ضلع پونچھ)

لہذا آپ کو ہدایت کی جاتی ہیکہ آپ فوری طور پر محکمہ مال کے عملہ کو ساتھ رکھتے ہوئے مذکورہ لینڈ سلائڈ کی تعمیر سے متاثرہ اراضی کی موجودہ نوعیت تحت ضابطہ حاصل کرتے ہوئے ارسال کی جائے تاکہ ملکیتی رقبہ متاثر ہو رہا ہو تو حکام بالا کو اس بارے میں آگاہ کرتے ہوئے مزید کارروائی عمل میں لائی جاسکے۔

ایگزیکٹو انجینئر تعمیرات عامہ

شاہرات ڈویژن راولا کوٹ

قل بالا بخدمت:-

- جناب سپرنٹنڈنگ انجینئر تعمیرات عامہ شاہرات سرکل راولا کوٹ برائے اطلاع۔

ایگزیکٹو انجینئر تعمیرات عامہ

شاہرات ڈویژن راولا کوٹ

مکتوب محمولہ بارہائی درستی میں ہم ریٹائرڈ سال برصوفو رپورٹ ارسال کی ہے تاکہ مذکورہ راولا کوٹ محکمہ مال کے
ب ریٹائرڈ مکتوب ختمورڈر نواری علیہ
مذکورہ درجہ ذیل درستی میں ہم ریٹائرڈ رپورٹ
رسالہ 11/09/2020

از دفتر ایگزیکٹو انجینئر تعمیرات عامہ شاہرات ڈویژن راولا کوٹ

فون نمبر 05824920144

مورخہ 5-11-2020

Email: ajkpwdrdr01@gmail.com 4104-06/2020 XEN ایڈیشن

بخدمت

اسسٹنٹ کمشنر صاحب / کلکٹر حصول اراضی

تھورائز

عنوان: پروٹیکشن ورک آف ڈھلکوٹ لینڈ سلائٹ۔

معاملہ عنوان الصدر میں بحوالہ آپ کے مکتوب نمبری 23-1422 مورخہ 15-10-2020 تحریر ہیکہ ڈھلکوٹ کے مقام پر NDRMF کے تعاون سے سلائٹ کا پروٹیکشن ورک کیا جانا ہے۔ مذکورہ انجینی نے اسی بنا پر منصوبہ Approved کیا، ہیکہ سلائٹ کی پروٹیکشن سے متاثرہ زمین کے معاوضہ کی ادائیگی نہ ہوگی۔ چونکہ منصوبہ کے PC1 میں بھی Land compensation کے لیے فنڈ زچتس نہ ہیں بدیں وجہ متاثرین کو معاوضہ کی ادائیگی کی گنجائش نہ ہے۔ چونکہ اس سلائٹ کا پروٹیکشن ورک جلد شروع کیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر زمین مالکان نے بدوں معاوضہ سلائٹ کا پروٹیکشن ورک نہ کرنے دیا تو مالکان کی زمین مزید خراب ہوگی۔ اور یہ منصوبہ ڈراپ ہو جائے گا۔ جبکہ پروٹیکشن ورک ہونے سے زمین کی پروٹیکشن کے ساتھ ساتھ زمین مزید خراب ہونے سے بھی بچ جائے گی۔ چونکہ یہ انتہائی اہم نوعیت کا عوامی منصوبہ ہے عوامی وفد بار بار اس سلائٹ کے پروٹیکشن ورک کے حوالہ سے دفتر ہذا میں آکر اصرار کر رہے ہیں۔

بمہربانی زمین مالکان سے ڈھلکوٹ سلائٹ کے پروٹیکشن ورک کی حد تک بدوں معاوضہ زمین حاصل کی جائے تاکہ بروقت سلائٹ کا پروٹیکشن ورک شروع کراویا جاسکے۔

ایگزیکٹو انجینئر تعمیرات عامہ

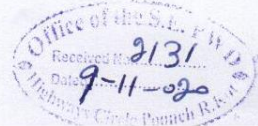
شاہرات ڈویژن راولا کوٹ۔

نقل بالا بخدمت

- 1- جناب سپرنٹنڈنگ انجینئر تعمیرات عامہ شاہرات سرکل راولا کوٹ برائے اطلاع۔
- 2- ڈپٹی کمشنر صاحب پونچھ راولا کوٹ بغرض مزید کارروائی۔
- 3- نائب مہتمم صاحب تعمیرات عامہ شاہرات سب ڈویژن اوٹ اسٹیشن تحریر ہیکہ اپ ذاتی طور پر اسسٹنٹ کمشنر صاحب تھورائز سے رابطہ کرتے ہوئے اندر تین ایام سلائٹ کے پروٹیکشن ورک سے متاثرہ زمین کی بدوں معاوضہ کلیئر کر دیتے ہوئے رپورٹ دفتر ہذا کو ارسال کریں تاکہ مزید کارروائی ممکن ہو سکے۔

ایگزیکٹو انجینئر تعمیرات عامہ

شاہرات ڈویژن راولا کوٹ۔



فہرست سلیڈ رقبہ ڈھلوان

نمبر	نام مالک	نمبر	تعداد رقبہ		گھنٹہ
			کنال	مربع	
1	خان نورخان حیدر	1512	7	1	
2	خان نورخان نورمحمد خان رقبہ کل 23 مربع میٹر	1513	3	8	
3	خادم من دفرہ	1514	-	6	
	خیزان رقبہ ملکیتی		10	15	
4	شالوت	1523	5	15	
5	الشا		-	18	
	خیزان رقبہ شالوت		6	13	
	زین کل رقبہ ملکیتی شالوت		17	8	


ضابطہ

گورنمنٹ فونڈ جیک ڈھلوان ٹائیس روڈ سلیڈ رقبہ
 رقبہ ملکیتی / شالوت تعداد 17 کنال - 8 مربع
 لہذا رورٹ فہرست پر ملحقہ ارسال خدمت ہے۔

29/9/20

Annexure C3: Land Record of the AKF Project

E379205



100 Rupees

۱۰۰ روپیہ

معاہدہ برائے عطلیہ مشترکہ زمین - معاہدہ سبراء عطلیہ مشترکہ زمین
 من کم مستیمان سید سردار علی شاہ ۱ سید محمد حرم ۲ سید عروجی شاہ ۳ سید عروجی شاہ ۴ سید عروجی شاہ

و دیگر افراد جن کے نام و دستخط درج توکل میں نمائندہ حکام و مشورین قوم / اقوام
 اپنی تمام قوم / اقوام سید ان قبیلہ / قبائل
 کی طرف سے قطع زمین
 کی طرف سے قطع زمین

معاہدہ سبراء عطلیہ مشترکہ زمین کے تمام مالکان کی طرف سے ذمہ داری لیتے ہیں کہ جو ملک AKF BPS ایسی
 زمین پر تعمیر کیا منصوبہ شروع کرے جس کے نام افراد و اقوام در خواست گزار ہیں اور یہ کہ اس
 منصوبہ کی تشکیل میں ہم سب مالک زمین و اقوام تعاون کریں اور سب قسم کی رکاوٹوں سے ڈالیں اور نہ کسی
 بھی کسی وجہ پر معاوضہ یا ذاتی فائدہ کا مطالبہ کریں اور یہ کہ کسی عدالت میں دعویٰ دائر نہ ہو تاکہ ہم سب
 مالکان اور اپنی تحریر نیا پڑھ، بھجوا کر قبول کرتے ہیں۔ اور یہ کہ ہم سب جملہ افراد اور اپنی نذر اس
 بلا سب سے نیرس مالکان ہیں اور زمین نیا اپنی قسم کا کوئی قافوی مقدم یا تنازعہ نہ ہے اور
 یہ کہ ادارہ نیا اپنی تحریر ہے اور نہ کوئی قسم کا گرفت ہو رہے۔

یہ معاہدہ عرض 26 سہ ماہی کو مابین مالکان دست لاف ہے (اراضی خرچ
 تحصیل گورنمنٹ کو منسلک آئی آر جی اور جی AKF BPS حکومت پاکستان کے درمیان ہے

یاد رہے - زمین نیا عرض سبراء 29 تاخیر فی 2 سہ ماہی 2016ء اور فی 90.28 درکار حفاظتی قیمت جملہ مالکان
 بالفاظ جمعہ درج ہے۔ جس کی توجہ لاف ہے۔ نتیجہ زمین درکار حفاظتی قیمت لاف ہے
 لاف مالکان بالفاظ جمعہ لاف ہے۔

قوم سبراء موہن و زلم دیند جمعہ زمین
 نام مالکان
 سید سردار علی شاہ ولد سید محمد حرم
 سید عروجی شاہ ولد سید محمد حرم
 سید محمد حرم ولد سید عروجی شاہ
 سید عروجی شاہ ولد سید محمد حرم

دستخط
 سید محمد حرم
 سید عروجی شاہ

پنجابی فارم نمبر ۱۲

نقل کتبونی

موتی میوند طرف تحصیل توکلی

مذکورہ زمینیں سال ۲۹

مذکورہ نمبر کتبونی سال

۵۶ مذکورہ نمبر کتبانی۔ پشاور و قنوج

۵	۴	۳	۲	۱	
				سال	مال
کشتہ	نگان مشرقی مزارعہ اور کشتہ	رقبہ زمین دار زمین اور زمین کتبونی کاشتہ کار و کھاتا مالک	سال آبی پاشی نام چاہہ راجہ چاہہ وغیرہ	سال	مال
		۱۹-۱ آبی		۹۰۷	
		۸-۲ آبی		۹۰۸	
		۷-۵ آبی		۹۰۹	
		۱۱-۵ آبی		۹۱۱	
		۱۲-۱ آبی		۹۲۰	
		۹-۱ آبی		۹۴۴	
		۱۵-۳۳ آبی		۱۸	
		۱۸-۲۱ آبی			

مختصر

۸ ۱۰-۹
نقل کتبانی

پیشواری فارم نمبر ۱۶

تفصیل ٹور کیو	موتھ لوئرڈ	طرف
بہر حق مقداران زمین سابق	29	مالک
غیر کٹوتی حال	56	سید شاہ غلام حیدر صاحب
غیر کٹوتی جٹروا خارج		کاٹنگ

تبرکت مسٹم (آگونی ہو)	۱		۲	۳	۴
	مال	سائ			
	652		روایت دار تم	لگان سوشل جی	کیو
	656		زمین اور میزان کٹوتی	خار عمار کٹوتی	
	663		۵-۵ آئی بھوان		
	665		۱۸-۵ آئی		
	668		۲-۲ آئی بھوان		
	669		۲-۲ آئی بھوان		
	670		۱۱-۳ ستر		
	669		۱۹-۲ ستر		
	670		۱۳-۲ ستر		
	835		۱۴-۰ ستر		
	855		۱۶-۳ آئی بھوان		
	868		۱۲-۰ ستر		
	880		۱۰-۶ آئی بھوان		
	906		۷-۰ آئی بھوان		

نقل بمطابق اصل پر

Settlement No. 1011/1012
Circle

(Katooni Page-2)2/3/17 2000 Form 17 Land Records--673/6

(6/10/17)

Annexure C4: Land Record Shared by PPAF



OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER ROHRI DIVISION KANDIARO.

DB/G-148/NOC/ **467** of 2021

Kandiario dated **23/02/2021**

To,

SAFWCO
Sindh Agricultural and forestry workers
Coordinating Organization Hyderabad Sindh.

NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE

Referring to application vide number 011/21 dated 11 Feb 2021 by Executive Director of, Sindh Agricultural and forestry Workers Coordinating Organization-SAFWCO regarding No Objection Certificate (NOC) for rehabilitation and strengthening of existing bund for vulnerable points. In this connection we hereby issue the no objection certificate (NOC) in favor of **Sindh Agricultural and forestry Workers Coordinating Organization-SAFWCO**. To implement the project for **bund repairing** funded by Pakistan Poverty alleviation Fund-PPAF at the vulnerable points of Existing SM River Bund at Rohri Division Kandiario district Naushehro Feroze in between (42/0 mile to 43/0 mile Kore ja Bhan Location) Union Council Thatt Taluka and District Naushehro Feroze.



[Signature]
Executive Engineer Irrigation

Rohri Division Kandiario

23/2/2021

ANNEXURE-D: GRC Notifications by FIPs

D1: On Site GRC Notified by AKF:

In pursuance of provisions of the ESMS of NDRMF's requirements, FIP's AKPBS/AKFP is pleased to establish Grievance Redress Committee at sub-project site " DRR Infrastructure Schemes - Flood protection-Irrigation & infrastructure Buzund, UC Shagram, Upper Chitral", PIMSNP.

The GRC shall function under the directions of the members with the following composition:

Sr. #	Name	F/Name	Age	Gender	CNIC	Contact no	Designation
1	Syed Arbi Shah	Syed Suhrab	61	M	15202-0827302-3	0345-2204390	Committee head
2	Noor Muhammad shah	Mir Muhammad	49	M	15202-9695952-9	0348-0157495	VDRMC Convener
3	Syed Mir Karim Shah	Syed Zarin	54	M	15202-0827301-5	0348-2304350	member
4	Niyat Bibi	Syed Abdul Karim	42	F	15202-3502985-2	0344-5178433	Social Organizer (SO)- AKPBS Chitral
5	Rahim Ullah Shamsi	Abdul Khan	46	M	15202-0841621-3	0345-8834668	PIMSNP Engineer- AKPBS Chitral

D2: On Site GRC Notified by PRCS:

In pursuance of provisions of the ESMS of NDRMF's requirements, FIP's is pleased to establish Grievance Redress Committee at sub-project site **Qandeel Colony Central, Bagh.**

The GRC shall function under the directions of the members with the following composition.

S#	Name of Person	Father/ Husband Name	Gender	Age	Disability	CNIC	Contact No	Designation
1	M.Zahoor	M.Razzaq	Male	44	No	82101-4455656-3	03448886728	Member
2	Sher Muhammad	Ali Muhammad	Male	55	No	82101-1765847-4	03435759571	Member
3	Shazia	Zahoor	Female	33	No	82101-6344557-3	03448886728	Member
4	Farhan Ali	Iqbal ALI	Male	39	No	82101-5667675-3	03015645910	Member
5	Gul Begma	M.Haleem	Female	54	No	82101-76578985-2	03448842061	Member

Annexure E: Consultation Sessions

E1: Consultation by PPAF



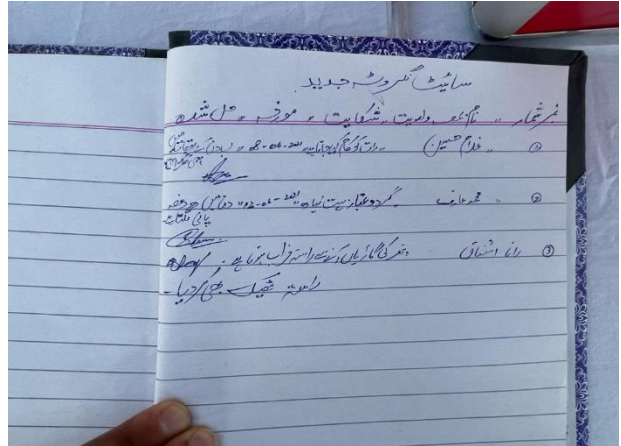
E2: Consultation by Agha Khan Foundation



E3: Consultation by Muslam Aid Pakistan



E4: Consultation by PID



E5: Consultation by PRCS

