

Semiannual Social Monitoring Report, July-December 2021

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4th Semiannual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report July-December 2021

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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 (NDRMF) 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 past experience of disaster response and fighting with natural catastrophes.

III. Accreditation Process

5. To standardize the uniform practices for all the Fund implementation partners it was decided to accredited the non-public FIPs with NDRMF so these FIPs could meet the required international practices of donor agency and only entities having standardize best practices towards social safeguards, gender, environment, procurement, finances and project implementation could become the fund partner.

6. Public sector organizations had 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.

7. During the first year of NDRMF, 53 non public 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.

8. Accreditation process for new FIPs is halted since December 2018. During the reporting period no new FIP has applied for accreditation or accredited. Even no new financial grant was

approved by the NDRMF board during the time towards disaster risk reduction projects, therefore, no new project is initiated, only already awarded projects execution remained in progress.

IV. Brief Sub-Project Description

9. 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. These sub project was at their initial planning stage when lockdown was imposed in the country. All the activities on the projects sites were stopped.

10. The lock down was imposed in the country in March 2020 and it remained till August 2020. During this time FIPs hired the design consultants for designing of civil structures. The FIPs resumed field activities in September 2020. During the time period from September 2020 to 31 December 2020 the projects were in planning and designing phase.

11. 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. In September 2021, the FIPs completed the procurement and contracting process for the project design consultants and contractors.

12. The only construction activity in public sector that remained in progress in year 2021 was the execution of Punjab Irrigation Department sub-projects in Narrowal and Sheikhpura Districts in the Punjab although the progress on these projects were also slow due to financial constraints. Till the end of December 2021 the overall progress on PID projects is calculated as 65%.

13. The non-public sector FIPs i.e. AKF (Agha Khan Foundation) and IRP (Islamic Relief Pakistan) have also achieved some civil works progress on their sub-projects. AKF is working on 39 sub-projects and 13 sites are 100% complete. 5 schemes are 90% complete. On remaining projects the progress on civil works is 50 to 60%. On the other hand, IRP has completed 100% civil works on 12 sites and 90% on 10 sites in the reporting time. The table below shows the overall physical progress on the private FIPs' sub-projects:

Table-1: Civil Works Progress of Non-Public FIPs

Sr. No.	FIP	Total No. of Schemes	Percentage of Civil works at Sites (%age)	Over all Civil Works Progress (%age)
1.	PID	4	65% of the civil works complete on all sites	65%
2.	AKF	39	Civil works status is as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% complete on 13 sites • 90% complete on 5 schemes • 50-60% complete on 4 schemes • 30% complete on 4 schemes 	69%
3.	IRP	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil works 100 % completed on 12 Flood protection sites • Civil works 90% complete on 10 Water conservation sites 	54%
4.	MAP	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil works not initiated as yet 	NA
5.	PPAF	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil works not initiated as yet 	NA
6.	PRCS	55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil works not initiated as yet 	NA

14. Other than above mentioned FIPs, most of the FIPs were engaged in finalization of civil structures designs, tendering and contractor's hiring. Now, most of the non-public FIPS have completed tendering and procurements of contractors on their sub projects. FIPs are in process of awarding contracts to the contractor as per their revised scope of works.

15. As per NDRMF's Board's direction, NDRMF's P&OG Team and FIPs had to revise the projects' timelines and tried to realign the projects scope according to the new timeline and available financial resources due to high escalation in prices and inflation in the country because the Board allowed the projects' timeline extension without any cost escalation. FIPs had to curtail and tailor the projects' scope according to available timeline and finances. During the revision of sub-project scope, the social safeguards team remained in close coordination with program team and FIPs, and strictly reviewed the changes in scope of the revised sub-projects for the compliances of social safeguards.

16. 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 1 and 2 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.

17. In revision of the scope of sub-projects according to the available finances and timeline, it was ensured again that no sub-project trespass in category “B” or “A” for social impacts 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 again screened and reviewed carefully. The NDRMF Social Safeguards team made visits to subproject sites in Gilgit, Skardu, and Quetta to validate the information furnished by the FIPs in the meantime.

18. During these site visits stakeholders and the surrounding community were consulted, Land Ownership Status and Voluntary Land Donation certificates obtained from the communities were verified. Grievance redress system at site and at head office level was reviewed and verified. During the visit it was observed that communities showed their satisfaction towards social safeguards compliances. The VLD documents and land record was available and there was no element of resettlement or private land use.

19. In the field visits carried out by NDRMF Social Safeguard team, it was also critically reviewed that in school buildings where retrofitting/construction works are in progress, alternative classrooms were arranged for the students. Such arrangement was verified in all schools in district Skardu, Gilgit and Mansehra. In many schools alternative classes were arranged in private rented buildings in the school’s vicinity or in available vacant classrooms. In schools where alternative classrooms or buildings were not available, the tents were provided to the students and classes were conducted in these tents. In these schools, the school management committee was also consulted and they showed their limitation that building on rent was not available in the vicinity.

20. The second batch (Batch-11) 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).

21. No physical progress has been made by the P&W department of Azad Jammu & Kashmir on the landslide 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

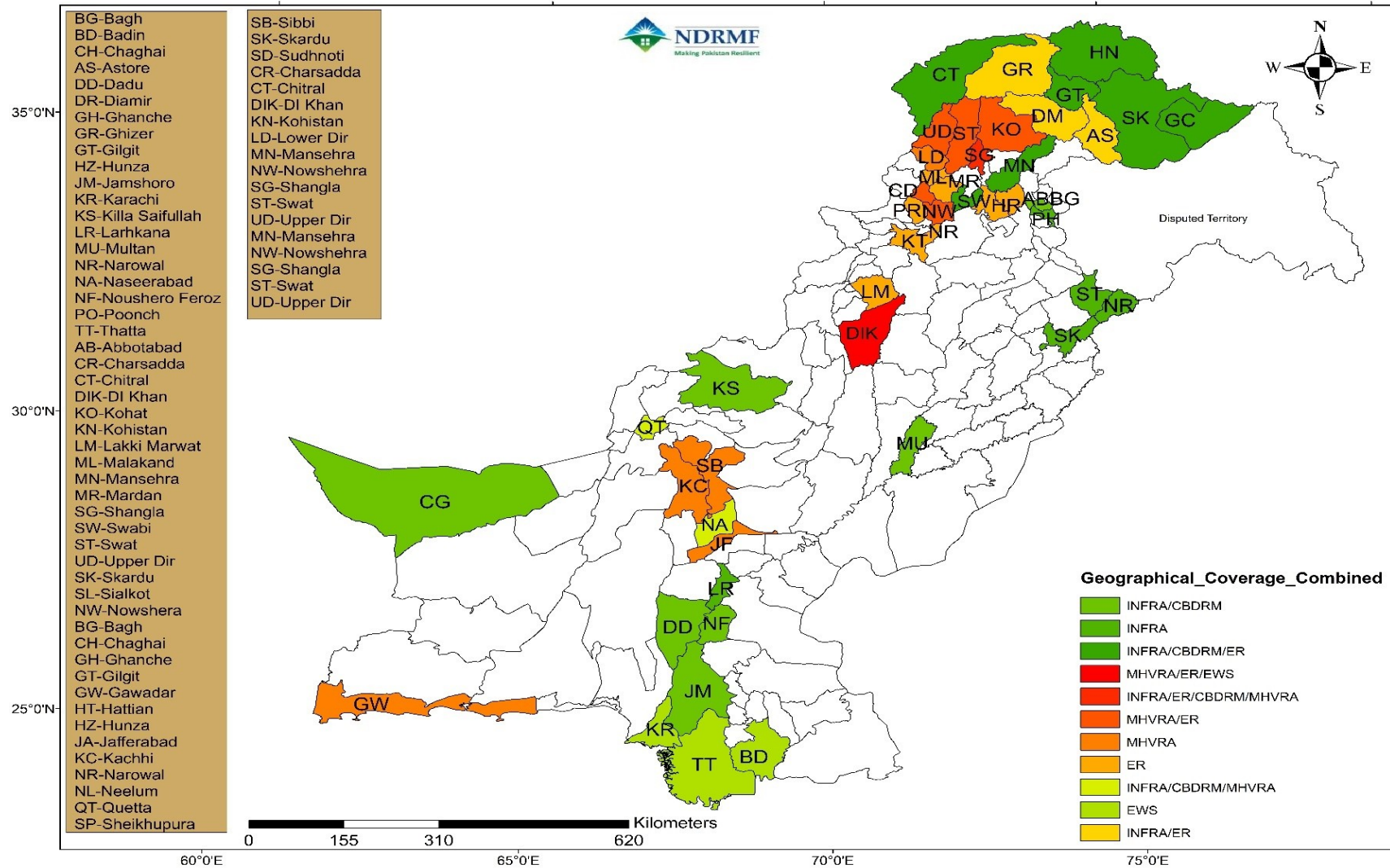
and IP. P&W department will submit the VLD report for Dhalkot land slide project. P&W department could not furnish the VLD report that was due in the reporting period. Presently, P&W department of AJK is in process of contractor hiring.

V. Community Based Disaster Management Trainings

22. 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. 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. CBDRM trainings were completed in first half of the year 2021. During the time period no CBDRM training was imparted by any FIP.

23. As described in the last semi-annual report, the 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\$). NIH project got approved from the NDRMF Board in the reporting period and disbursements will be made soon. The DDR for NIH project was prepared and submitted to ADB for clearance. It was a procurement centric project and its DDR was cleared from ADB on 11 October 2021. The semiannual report for “Strengthening Existing Capacity of National Institute of Health” (NIH) is prepared separately and submitted to ADB as standalone document.

Geographical Spread of the Sub-projects



B. Progress and Monitoring

24. The purpose of the report is monitoring the implementation progress of the Batch-1 and 2 approved sub-projects in the field. Up to the reporting time in Public sector projects PID has made up to 65% progress on its flood protection bunds. On the other hand nonpublic sectors FIPs i.e. IRP and AKPBS. Rest of the public and non-public sector FIPs are in process of hiring and mobilizing the contractors. The civil works may be initiated in the first quarter of 2022. The physical progress of these sub-projects and compliance of social safeguards on these sub-projects is monitored and discussed in this report.

C. Revision in Scope of Sub-Projects

25. As already discussed above most of the FIPs were adjusting their scope of work according to available time line and finances. The number of sub-projects are reduced from the original scope. NDRMF P&OG team is working hand in hand with the FIPs in revision of the sub-projects. Social safeguard section is supporting the FIPs and P&OG team in compliance of social safeguards. It is mandatory for the FIPs to comply all the requirements of social safeguards as per ESMS of NDRMF while revising the scope of civil works. It is once again ensured that only “C” category sub-projects are allowed and no sub-project of category “A” or “B” with respect to ESMS and SPS-2009 of ADB is supported. The original number of schemes submitted by FIPs and revised number of schemes according to new timelines are presented in the following table.

Table-2: Revised Scope of Work for Non-Public FIPs

Sr. No.	FIP	Number of schemes as per original scope of work	Number of schemes as per revised scope of work
1.	AKF	76	68
2.	IRP	26	26
3.	MAP	30	30
4.	PPAF	100	34
5.	PRCS	90	55
Total		322	213

D. Compliance of Social safeguards in the Field

26. Presently, the Public and Non-Public FIPs are complying the due diligence process on the sites where civil works has been initiated. The 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 FIPs.

27. For assessing the sub-projects’ progress on ground and for ensuring the Social Safeguards DDR compliance, NDRMF social safeguards team visited the sub-project schemes of GB 1122, PWD GB, PPAF and AKF in Skardu and Gilgit and sub-project schemes of IRP in Quetta to screen and monitor the social safeguards issues on site in the concerned period. 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 so far. GRM mechanism at site and notifications were also verified.

28. During the reporting period, Muslim Aid Pakistan furnished project digests for 19 flood protection walls and 01 water conservation structure which were reviewed by Social Safeguards Unit and feedback was communicated to the concerned department. Afterward these project digests were upgraded to the satisfactory level of NDRMF and ADB requirements. During the reporting period, Public and Non-Public sector FIPs performed the following social safeguard activities on their revised sub projects.

- Screening of all the revised subprojects with respect to social safeguards
- Demarcation of land at sub-project sites
- Establishment of GRC on ground and at project level
- Compiling of Draft VLD report

D1. Summary of Sub-Projects

29. 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.

30. The approved projects in phase-1 and phase-2 are tabulated below with project name, partner FIP and cost of the project and progress made so far:

Table-3: 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 Shahapur Changora, Fatehpur Gujran, Suko Chak, Chakra, Negrota, Khosa & Gole Against Erosive Action of Bein Nullah.	Punjab Irrigation Department	162.841	C	In Execution	Land Certificate furnished by PID along 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 (PIMSNP)	Aga Khan Foundation	834.6	C	In Planning and Designing	VLD affidavits furnished
Batch 2 Sub-projects						
8	Remodeling of Bunds along Deg Nullah 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
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E. Progress on Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)

31. 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.

32. 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

33. 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.

34. 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 couldn’t complete this exercise in the reporting period 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 completed its VLD process on its 18 sub-project sites. VLD documentation is completed by IRP, AKF and PRCS in the reporting period, for all the sub-project schemes.

35. 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 previous semi-annual report.

36. 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.

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

Table-4: 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 reporting period	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)	39	6	39	NA	Received	NA
2	Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP)	From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R)	26	26	26	NA	Received	NA
3	Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP)	Building resilience by strengthening the community through inclusive Disaster Risk Management	30	20	20	30 th January, 2022	Pending	30 th January, 2022
4	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	Building Resilience to Disasters & Climate Change	34	10	10	30 th January, 2022	Pending	30 th January, 2022
5	Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)	From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R)	55	0	55	NA	Received	NA
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	30 th January, 2022
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	Disaster Preparedness	NA	—	—	—	NA	NA

	KP	Support Plan for Emergency Rescue Services (Rescue 1122), KPK						
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

F. Institutional Arrangements

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. 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.

G. Specific Implementation Arrangements for Indigenous Peoples

43. AKF, a partner FIP, has two schemes in Bamboreet valley as:

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

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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 March, 2022.

H. Consultation and Disclosure Activities and Grievance Procedures

47. To erect the GRM system at site and at project level is mandatory for every FIP before initiation of civil works. At time of sub project identification Public consultation was carried out and Village Disaster Management Committees were made. The Public consultation is ongoing process and it is carried out on regular basis. The awareness about the construction activities, health and safety of the laborers and surrounding communities is discussed in these sessions. These VDMC are kept on board by the FIPs and consultation is regular process on every stage of the schemes.

48. Moreover, in the sub-projects where VLD is involved, VLDs 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 consulted for sub project designing in light of community indigenous knowledge and previous history of disaster or flood occurrence.

49. 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.

50. 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 of FIPs and NDRMF. Even some public consultation sessions were carried out exclusively only with female communities.

Table-5: 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	80	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)	8	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
3	Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP)	Building resilience by strengthening the community through inclusive Disaster Risk Management	14	34	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

I. Grievance Redress Mechanism

51. 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 are:

- 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.

52. Drafts of GRCs mechanism, and guidelines for establishing the GRC at site and at head office was prepared and 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.

53. 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. AKPBS and IRP has started civil works on some of their project sites. 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. Where the Contractor has been mobilized the GRC had been established already. 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.

54. During the site visits during the time, NDRMF social safeguards team visited the sites and reviewed the GRC registered and logs of complaints. There was no critical complaints only trivial complaints of daily nature like dust problem, noise problem was found in the registered. These complaints were resolved amicably by the site by the FIPs.

J. Concerns and Work Plan

55. 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 AKF, IRP and PID sub-projects. New tentative timelines for the projects is following:

Table-6: Tentative Implementation Schedule

Sr. No	Activities	2020				2021				2022			
		Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	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												●

K. Conclusion

56. All sub-projects under Batch 1 and 2 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.

57. NDRMF prepared the Social Due Diligence Reports (SDDR) and submitted to ADB separately for Batch 1 and Batch 2, NIH and EAL subprojects. These DDRs have been cleared by ADB after ADB’s comments were addressed by NDRMF. Third Semiannual Monitoring Progress report was prepared and got approved by ADB in August 2021. However, implementation of these sub-projects has been delayed significantly due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, extension and disbursement delays. Majority of the funded sub-projects both Public and Non-Public are related to flood management.

L. Recommendations

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

- a) Public consultation of sub projects sites should remain in progress.
- b) Meaningful stakeholder consultation sessions shall be held prior and during the construction phase to record and address the social concerns and ensure social acceptability.
- c) FIPs should involve the local community for unskilled labor.
- d) FIP shall always inform the local communities before the start of civil works.
- e) 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.
- f) NDRMF should continue its support to the FIP staff in capacity building to execute the project within the given resources and time.
- g) Occupational health and safety are the key impacts of the proposed project, which shall carefully be dealt with for both the community and workers.

Name and Signature

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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		
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AVG. SCORE		AVG. RISK ASSESSMENT	
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Annexure B: Voluntary Land Donation Framework

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1. Background.

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.)

