

Semi-Annual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

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Semi-Annual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

This Semi-Annual Social Monitoring report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF)

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ADB:	Asian Development Bank
AKF:	Aga Khan Foundation
AJK:	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
AKPBS:	Aga 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 Plan

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 are to increase and sustain institutional and physical capacity for reducing the socioeconomic and fiscal impacts of natural hazards and climate change in Pakistan. The NDRMF is an apex financing institution that is maintaining highest level of integrity and transparency in managing, and guiding 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 subprojects 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 triggered by natural hazards.

II. Sub-Projects Financing Approach

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 working with different International Non-Governmental Organization (INGOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) having past experience of disaster response and fighting with natural calamities.

III. Accreditation Process

5. Any organization (non-public sector entity) interested to be partner with the NDRMF in order to contribute to the resilience agenda must undergo the accreditation process and has to qualify the accreditation criteria. The accreditation criteria for evaluating the eligibility and institutional capacity of non-public entities was approved by NDRMF's Board of Directors on 23rd of May 2018 in their 7th Meeting. The accreditation process is aimed at assessing eligibility and capacity of the organization to implement grants. An organization bearing minimum capacity requirements in light of the accreditation criteria is accredited to become a Fund Implementing Partner (FIP), subsequent to successful risk mitigation

6. As of reporting period, 53 Non public sector organization applied for the accreditation out of which only 23 were accredited. Accreditation is not required for Public sector entities rather a simple checklist is used to assess their readiness.

7. Non-Public Sector FIPs were thoroughly and critically assessed from social safeguard perspective. There was a specific screening and assessment sheet, attached as annexure, for social and environmental evaluation standards of FIPs. FIPs having in place all the requisite policies and procedures especially social safeguards were accredited. This was to ensure that

FIPs are capable of implementing projects as per Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) requirements.

IV. Brief sub-project description

8. NDRMF completed an accreditation process in the month of March –September 2019. After the accreditation process and compliances check total 18 sub-projects under Batch I and Batch II were approved. All these projects were under category “C” in respect to involuntary resettlement and indigenous people categorization of Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and as per Environmental Social Management System (ESMS) categorization of NDRMF. None of these projects approved under Batch I and II involved any land acquisition, resettlement impacts and displacement of any individuals or communities living around project areas. These projects mostly involve building disaster resilience and flood management structures on barren land owned and possessed by the respective governmental department.

9. In the first batch (Batch-I), a total of eight projects worth PKR 2.79 billion (USD 23 million) were approved by the BoD on 19 March 2019. NDRMF is providing financing of up to PKR 1.94 billion (USD 15.96 million), which makes a total of 69% of the projects cost. The projects being financed in the first batch will reduce risks against perils like, earthquakes, floods (fluvial and flash), landslides, and droughts. The focus of interventions is on Multi Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (MHVRAs), 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 have been 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).

10. In the second batch (Batch-II), eleven projects worth PKR 5.54 billion (USD 35 million) were approved by the BoD on 20 September 2019. The projects being financed in the second batch include 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 non-public sector FIP projects (i.e. Punjab Irrigation Department, Sindh Irrigation Department, Sind Disaster Management Authority, (Gilgit Baltistan) GB Disaster Management Authority & GB prison department (Recue-1122), AJK communication and works department and Pakistan Metrological Department.

11. NDRMF provides a matching grant of 70% of total cost of the proposed project and rest 30% cost is arranged by FIP by its own resources. The first and second tranches of financial assistance were provided to Public and non-public sector FIPs after approval from NDRMF board during May 2019 to April 2020 by NDRMF board. During first half of the year, Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs) were working on the planning and designing of the sub-projects but due to COVID19-pandemic all the activities were suspended and FIPs were restricted only to planning and designing of the projects as site identification of flood protection bunds, building analysis in case of retrofitting of building sub-project and printing of training materials for of CBDRM trainings. In CBDRM trainings supported by NDRMF, communities are imparted trainings to cover up themselves during disaster. CBDRM activities mostly involved are trainings, plans, measure and programs to reduce disaster risks which are designed and implemented by people living in, at-

risk communities, based on their urgent needs and capacities. CBDRM also covers the plans to manage disaster management activities; before, during and after a disaster.

12. The only FIP that carried out physical work on its 4 flood protection bunds was the Punjab Irrigation Department (PID). It started work on (i) Hajipur Guggran (ii) Bein Nullah (iii) Jalala flood protection and (iv) Old Deg Nullah flood management project. All these subprojects are completely free from any (Land Acquisition Resettlement) LAR impacts or issues and were classified as C for involuntary resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP).

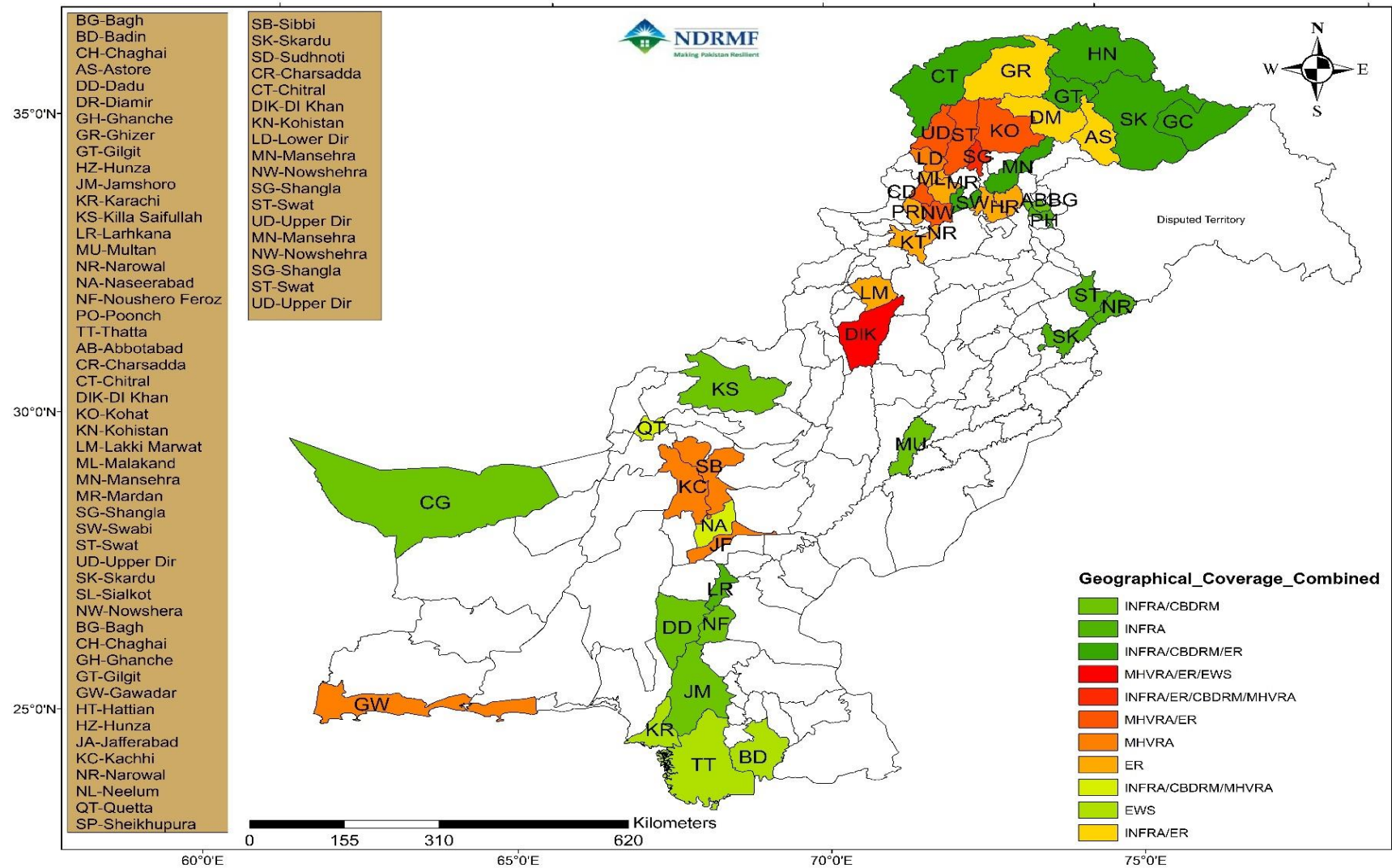
13. To mitigate the impacts of frequently occurring disasters in the country, National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDMA) proposed a project, for hazard profiling i.e. Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (MHVRA). Under this project, NDMA planned to carry out MHVRA studies for seven districts of Baluchistan and eight Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). These seven districts in Baluchistan are (i) Gwadar (ii) Quetta (iii) Karachi/ Bolan (iv) Nasirabad (v) Sibi (vi) Sohbat Pur and (vii) Jaffar Abad while eight districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are (i) D.I. Khan (ii) Lower Dir (iii) Upper Dir (iv) Charsadda (v) Kohistan (vi) Nowshera (vii) Swat (viii) Shangla. After the outbreak of COVID 19 in the country, NDMA was primary respondent of it along with lockdown throughout the country. Therefore NDMA could not initiate any of these studies in the field, and now planning to conduct field studies during the first quarter of 2021.

14. Public and Works department of government Azad Jammu & Kashmir was allotted with the only project on landslide management considering the hilly terrain and geological structure of AJK. P&W department identified most vulnerable sites in the area as below,

- I. Dhalkot, Arja-Tian Road in Poonch District
- II. Azad Pattan, Azad pattan- Rawalakot Road in Poonch District
- III. Guin River, Azad Pattan-Rawalakot Road Poonch District
- IV. Mangbagri-Arja Bagh Road Bagh District

15. The project is still in initial phase as P&W department of Azad Jammu & Kashmir AJK is still in design and planning phase of proposed sub-project. Contractor may be mobilized at end of first quarter of 2021, however, no land acquisition or resettlement is involved in this project and this is category "C" project according to IR and IP.

Geographical Spread of the Sub-projects



B. Report Purpose and Methodology

16. The purpose of the report is to monitor the progress of the implementation of the Batch I and II approved sub-projects in the field. Currently, no physical progress on any approved sub-projects is noted except 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 of identifying their sub-projects. Most of the project activities were comprised of project planning and designing related.

17. NDRMF social safeguard team could not visit field during last two quarters due to severe lock down and organizational guidelines and standard Operating Procedures SOPs for the Corona Virus Disease (COVID 19). The social safeguard progress on projects was collected, compiled and monitored through remote measures like e-mails, video-conferences and telephone calls.

C. Physical Progress of Subproject Components

18. Public and non-public sector FIPs were planning and designing the projects and every project is delayed about six months from its original time frame. Most of the FIPs are still in tendering process of these projects. Presently FIPs are working on rescheduling of the projects timelines. Time lines of the sub-projects will be finalized at the end of November 2020 after re-appropriating the resources and targets after mutual working of Project appraisal and Management (PA&M) team of NDRMF and FIPs.

19. During the reporting period, Public sector FIPs were identifying the sub-projects and furnishing their land ownership certificates to NDRMF. The activities performed by Non-public sector FIPs were

- Consultation with communities for identifying the sub-projects
- Demarcation of land on ground after design finalization
- Collecting Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) consent from the landowners on judicial stamp papers.

I. List of sub-projects

20. During the first half of the year 2020, FIPs were in process of hiring the design and supervisory consultants. Some FIPs have already hired the design consultants and were engaged in field survey, engineering design finalization, preparation of engineer estimates and tender documents. These activities will be finalized at the end of last quarter of year 2020. The only physical progress was occurred on PID projects.

21. In the planning and designing phase of the projects due diligence reports for social safeguard 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 safeguard compliances. Finally 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.

22. During first and second batch a total of 18 sub projects were approved by NDRMF board. Project name, partner FIP and cost of the project and progress made so far is illustrated in the following table-1:

Table-1: Progress on Execution and Social Safeguard Compliances of the Sub- Project

Sr. No	Project Name	FIP Name	Project Cost Rs. (Million)	Project Categorization as Per ESMS	Project Execution Progress	Social Safeguard Progress
Batch 1 Sub-projects						
1	Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Assessments in 15 Districts of KPK and Baluchistan	NDMA	277.7	C	In Planning	Only MHVRA studies. No Physical activity involved
2	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
3	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
4	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
5	Protecting Village Abadied <i>Shahapur Changora, Fatehpur Gujran, Suko Chak, Chakra, Negrota, Khosa & Gole</i> Against Erosive Action of <i>Bein Nullah</i> .	Punjab Irrigation Department	162.841	C	In Execution	Land Certificate furnished by PID
6	Resilient and Adaptive Population in Disaster (RAPID)	Islamic Relief Pakistan	192.6	C	In Planning and Designing	VLD documents signing is in progress
7	From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R)	Pakistan Red Crescent Society	228.19	C	In Planning and Designing	VLD documents signing is in progress
8	Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)	Aga Khan Foundation	834.6	C	In Planning and Designing	VLD documents signing is in progress
Batch 2 Sub-projects						
9	Remodeling of Bunds along <i>Deg Nullah</i> up to Qilla Soba Singh	Punjab Irrigation Department	499.931	C	Project is at Halt	Project is at Halt
10	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

11	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
12	Strengthening Tsunami and Earthquake Preparedness in Coastal areas of Sindh Province	SDMA	181	C	In Planning and Designing	Land record Collection in Progress
13	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 record Collection in Progress
14	Mitigation of Disasters Risk in Collaboration with NDRMF in Gilgit-Baltistan	GBDMA	716.509	C	In Planning and Designing	Land Certificate furnished by GBDMA
15	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
16	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
17	Building Resilience to Disaster & Climate Change	PPAF	823.984	C	In Planning and Designing	Land Certificate furnished by PPAF
18	Building Resilience by Strengthening Institutions and Community to roll out Inclusive Disaster Risk Management	Muslim Aid Pakistan	400.861	C	In Planning and Designing	Land Certificate furnished by Muslim Aid Pakistan

D. Progress on Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)

23. All 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. In some cases, small pieces of land (mostly less than 1/2 kanal-2722.5 sqm) 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 or flood channels bed.

24. For VLD, NDMRF prepared a VLD framework in accordance with SPS’s guidelines and template on VLD. 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. The VLD proformas have been drafted in Urdu and English and shared with concerned FIPs for processing in consultation with concerned community members and their willingness to donate with signed undertaking on judicial papers

confirming donation of land strictly in accordance with the requirements of approved VLD framework.

25. Presently non-public sector FIPs are collecting voluntary land donation forms from the landowners along with CNIC copies and land record copies for the subprojects listed in table in table serial numbers 5 to 8, 13, 17 and 18. There are few instances whereby public departments also need VLD for very small portion of land. Such instances includes Bein Nulah Project of PID where VLD is required. PID has already obtained VLD certificates from the owners along with land record. These certificates and land records were submitted to NDRMF for reference as per social safeguard requirements.

26. Non Public Sector FIPs are presently engaged in collection of VLD Stamp Papers and revenue records. As mentioned in Table-1 at serial No. 6, 7,8,12 and 13. These FIPs may complete this exercise by mid of February tentatively by 15-02- 2021 because presently design consultants are engaged in designing of proposed civil structures and these are yet to be finalized. On the other hand FIPs Safeguard staff can collect the VLD Stamp Papers after completion of civil structures designs.

27. In cases where non-public FIPs sub-projects i.e. flood management project and building retrofitting are laying on state land. In the case non-public FIPs have to get land ownership certificate and No objection certificate (NOC) from the relevant government department or competent revenue authority and FIPs are working on it.

28. The progress on VLD during reporting period discussion and submitted to NDRMF is illustrated in the following table-2:

Table-2: Progress Voluntary Land Donation and Land Record

Sr/No.	FIP Name	Nomenclature of the Project	VLD Affidavits Required	VLD Affidavits Received	Land certificates Received
1	Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Assessments in 15 Districts of KPK and Baluchistan	National Disaster Management Authority	Only MHVRA studies. No Physical activity and No land use involved		
2	Agha Khan Foundation Pakistan (AKF)	Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)	47	6	In process
3	Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP)	From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R)	26	26	In process
4	Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP)	Building resilience by strengthening the community through inclusive Disaster Risk Management	30	29	In process
5	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	Building Resilience to Disasters & Climate Change	100	In process. Schemes are yet to be identified	
6	Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)	From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R)	77	51	In process
7	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	1	Received	Received
8	Punjab Irrigation Department (PID)	Rehabilitation of <i>Hajipur Gujran</i> Flood Protection Bund RD 0+000 To RD 37+750	1	Received	Received

9	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	Received	Received
10	Punjab Irrigation Department (PID)	Restoration of <i>Jalala</i> Flood Protection Bund from Rd 0+000 To Rd 26+700	1	Received	Received
11	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	1	Received	Received
12	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	1	Received	Received
13	Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh	Strengthening Tsunami and Earthquake Preparedness in Coastal Areas of Sindh Province (PDMA Sindh)	NA	NA	NA
14	Communication & Works Department AJK	Land Slides Control, Management and Mitigation along Major Roads in AJK (<i>Poonch</i> Division)	4	3	In process
15	Rescue 1122 KP	Disaster Preparedness Support Plan for Emergency Rescue Services (Rescue 1122), KPK	NA	NA	NA
16	NDMA	Multi Hazard Vulnerability & Risk Assessment	NA	NA	NA
17	PWD GB	Mitigation of Disaster Risks in Collaboration with NDRMF in GB	NA	NA	Received
18	Rescue 1122 GB	Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) at all districts of <i>Gilgit-Baltistan</i> .	NA	NA	NA

E. Institutional Arrangements

29. Successful implementation of social safeguard compliances and monitoring of safeguard compliances in the field is prime responsibility of NDFMF 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 on preparation 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 DDRs VLD report) and social monitoring reports in the NDRF website.
- VII. Prepare semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report for submission to the Funding Source.

30. The safeguard unit of NDRMF also extends guidance to all FIPs in implementation of subprojects and compliance with 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. VLD proformas were translated in Urdu. FIPs staff was imparted trainings for filling of VLD proformas and collecting of revenue record. The unit undertakes periodic field visits of subprojects for assessment and compliance of social safeguard requirements before lockdown.

31. 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 social safeguard policies of ADB / NDRMF in the true letter and spirit.

32. FIPs being the executor of the project has to take into account and follow all social safeguard requirements in the field. FIPs has to share VLD stamp papers or land certificate regarding land ownership and has 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.

33. FIPs are engaging the communities in consultation and negotiation for designing of the civil structures and need of the civil structures. FIPs are facilitating the communities in identifying the disaster mitigation project, demarcation of the land and completion of social safeguard requirements for each sub project. NDRMF social safeguard staff is facilitating, guiding and assisting the FIPs staff for compliance activities on every stage of the sub project.

F. Specific Implementation Arrangements for Indigenous Peoples

34. AKF, a partner FIP, has two schemes in Bamborret valley.

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

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

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

G. Consultation and Disclosure Activities and Grievance Procedures

37. Most of the FIPs public and non-Public were in process of identifying the disaster risk reduction infrastructures schemes i.e. flood protection structures and retrofitting of public structures. These structures are mostly for the safety and security and these structures are considered as life saving for communities. After finalization of the schemes, the land is demarcated on ground and owners of the land are consulted for filling of VLD.

38. FIPs constitute 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.

39. Moreover the subproject 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 request to the respective department for initiation of the sub-projects after constituting the village committees. During the time under reporting these village disaster management committees are 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. VLD proformas are 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.

40. 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 like meetings held with women specific groups by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) on June 4, 2020 and Communication and Works (C&W) of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) on September 26, 2019.

Table-3: Public Consultation Sessions Carried out During the Time Period

Sr/No.	FIP Name	Nomenclature of the Project	No. of Public Consultations session held	Agenda of the session	Community Concerns	Mitigation Measures
1	Agha Khan Foundation Pakistan (AKF)	Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)	15	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)	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	60	Sub-Project identification, Design of the project. VLD and Land record	Flood Management is required from flood channels. Land slide	Flood protection walls will be provided. Land will be donated by community through VLD where ever required

					protection is required.	
4	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	Building Resilience to Disasters & Climate Change	15	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)	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

41. Every FIP sub-project are 6 to 12 month delayed from its schedule time. Most of the sub-projects designed are yet to be finalized. Design consultants are working on design of the project. Till today most of the projects of fund implementing partners (FIPs) are in the planning stage. Every FIPs have grievance redress mechanism at head office and institutional level. FIPs are bound to establish Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) on-site before contractor mobilization.












42. On the other hand GRC at site is very important and essential component of the every sub-project. NDRMF social safeguard team is following up the FIPs and pressing them hard for finalization of sub-projects sites and establishing 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.
43. 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. PID is in process of establishing the GRC system. No grievance is registered or recorded during the time period.

I. Concerns and Work Plan

44. The outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has severely affected the global and Pakistani economy. There was practically no activity during the lock down from March 2020 to September 2020. Therefore, most of the project are six months delayed from their scheduled time line. Due to Covid-19 most of the projects have to be rescheduled. At most of the FIP projects civil work on ground has not been started except PID projects. Mostly FIPs consumed this lockdown time period for planning and designing. Now the infrastructure development projects are in tendering process. The tentative time line for the project will be following:

Table 4: 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	Execution of the Project and Implementation of Due Diligence								
5	M&E of The Proposed Project								
6	Completion Report of the project								

J. Conclusion

45. All subprojects under Batch I and II have been approved by NDRMF Board. All subprojects fall under category C for social safeguards, i.e. IR and IP as no projects entail any LAR impacts or issues. NDRMF prepared the Social Due Diligence Reports (SDDR) and submitted to ADB separately for Batch I and Batch II subprojects. These SDDR have been cleared by ADB after addressing ADB's comments by NDRMF. However, implementation of these subprojects have been delayed significantly due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The agreed implementation schedules of these subprojects experienced almost half a year of delay and therefore have been rescheduled. Majority of the funded sub project both public and non-public are related to flood management. The land used for constructing these structures is mostly waste land lying within ROW and flood plains.

K. Recommendations

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

- 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.
- FIPs should consult and take on board the communities on every stage of the project.
- Meaningful stakeholder consultation sessions shall be held prior and during the construction phase to record and address the social concerns and ensure social acceptability.
- FIPs should involve the local community for unskilled labor.
- FIP shall always inform the local communities before the start of civil works.
- 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.
- 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.

Name and Signature

Name: Sheraz Hussain

Date: 07-10-2020

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		
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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 month 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 land 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 have 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 landowners 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 B: Land Record



NO.Dev-1(10)/ EE/2018-19/
GOVERNMENT OF GILGIT BALTISTAN
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
B&R DIVISION GB PWD CHILAS.




Dated 03 October, 2019.

CERTIFICATE:-

It is certified that no private land is involved in construction of mitigation work under NDRMF as proposed in B&R Division GB PWD District Diamer.


Asstt. Executive Engineer B&R
Sub Division GB PWD Chilas


Assistant Commissioner
District Diamer.


3.10.2019 Tena

رپورٹ :

بابت غیر ممکن بندھ موقع دریا افغاناں تحصیل شکرگڑھ

صباحی: گزارش ہے کہ موقع دریا افغاناں کا بند ۱۹۵۶ء سے
بنایا ہوا ہے۔ جس کا مقصد دفاعی نقطہ نگاہ سے۔ اور دریائے۔
روای کے پانی کے بہاؤ کو آبادی کی طرف آنے سے روکنا ہے۔
بند لوگوں کے آنے کے لئے راستے کی صورت میں بہ
بند استعمال ہو رہا ہے۔ لہذا رپورٹ میں ہے

ہوئی ہے

19-8-2020

Not
کسٹمڈ کنٹریکٹ
19-8-2020
تحصیل درخت گڑھ

رپورٹ پڑھ کر ملے ہوئے ہیں
19-8-2020

TEHSILDAR / AC-1
SHAKARGARH

19-8-2020

**Revenue Report
Hajipur Flood Bund**

Affidavit for Spur Rd 13 at Jalala Flood Bund



بیان حلفی

عندک مصطفیٰ و سر عبد القیاس اتو کید بندہ ہر تحصیل شکر ٹھہ نامہ دل
میں طفا بیان کرتا ہوں کہ میں نے رقبہ میں محکمہ اینار ایک
بند (سیر) مینا جاتا تھا ہے۔ جو کہ بندہ بندہ کی بری لیٹر 13 پر
واقع ہے۔ اور یہ کہ بندہ کی تعمیر ملحقہ آبادی کے چلو
کے ہے ہے۔ مجھے میں نے رقبہ میں بند بننے سے کوئی اثر اسی نہ
ہے اور نہ ہی کوئی معاوضہ درکار ہے۔ میرا رقبہ رقبہ عامہ
کے ہے مفسد درکار ہے۔
میں طفا بیان کرتا ہوں کہ اسکا کہ جو تحریر ہے وہ
حقیقت پر مبنی ہے۔

غلام مصطفیٰ



ATTESTED	
Full Signature	
Name of Oath Commissioner	RAHA GHULAM SARWAR Advocate High Court
Pl. of Billing	SHANAGARH
Notification No	381/GenK-8-B(5)/24 Dated 30.11.19
Expiry Date	30.11.2022

CERTIFICATE - LAND OWNERSHIP CERTIFICATE

To ensure Social Safeguard compliance under GIA for 'Restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund RD 0+000 to RD 26+700' it is certified that detail of project land is as under:


Land under ownership & procession of Punjab Irrigation Department


It is certified that the project 'RESTORATION OF JALALA FLOOD PROTECTION BUND RD 0+000 TO RD 26+700' under NDRMF and ADP of Punjab Government is basically a rehabilitation project, where repair work of flood protection embankment is being executed on a land owned and in-procession of Irrigation Department since 1956. The embankment land is about 26700 ft in length and 85 ft in width. The report of revenue department in this regard is attached as Flag-A.

Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)

It is further certified that for the project 'RESTORATION OF JALALA FLOOD PROTECTION BUND RD 0+000 TO RD 26+700' under NDRMF and ADP of Punjab Government some land of private owners is also being used to facilitate them against flood protection for which they have voluntarily shown their willingness for use of land on legal stamp paper as per following detail:

1. For Spur at RD 1, owner of land has rendered stamp for VLD attached as Flag-B.
2. For Spur at RD 1, owner of land has rendered stamp for VLD attached as Flag-C.


Sub Divisional Officer
Flood Bund Sub-Division No.1
Shakargarh


Executive Engineer
Flood Bund Division
Narowal.

نام جمع ولدیت	دستخط/انگوشا	نمبر شمار	نام جمع ولدیت	دستخط/انگوشا
(1)	محمد بن ستاره ولد محمد ستاره			
(2)	حکیم غفر محمد بن محمد ستاره			
(3)	حیدر محمد بن محمد ستاره			
(4)	محمد بن محمد بن محمد ستاره			
(5)	محمد بن محمد بن محمد ستاره			
(6)	محمد بن محمد بن محمد ستاره			
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(10)	محمد بن محمد بن محمد ستاره			
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(15)	محمد بن محمد بن محمد ستاره			
16	محمد بن محمد بن محمد ستاره			
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19	محمد بن محمد بن محمد ستاره			
20	محمد بن محمد بن محمد ستاره			

D791820



معاہدے کا میمورنڈم

یہ معاہدے کا میمورنڈم فنڈ کے استعمال کے شراکت دار / شعبہ _____ جو کہ _____ کے دفتر کا نمائندہ ہے

اور _____ (کمپنی/حلقے کا نام) ہونین کونسل _____ تحصیل _____ ضلع _____ جس کی نمائندگی حلقے کے رہنما، قبائلی سربراہان، قبیلوں اور ذیلی قبیلوں کے رہنماؤں جن کے نام آٹ دستاویز کے آخر میں لکھے ہوئے ہیں کے درمیان طے پایا گیا۔

گواہی _____ جبکہ ادارہ _____ این ڈی آر ایم ایف اور دیگر فلاحی تنظیموں کی مالہ معاونت کیساتھ _____ (پراجیکٹ) کو _____ (سکیم کا مقصد) کے مقصد کیلئے زویہ عمل لا رہا ہے؛ جبکہ ذیلی پراجیکٹ کے علاقہ میں کسی بھی قسم کی موزوں سرکاری زمین نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے کمیونٹی نے غیر سرکاری اور روایتی زمین کے طور پر _____ (سب پراجیکٹ سائٹ) کو چنا ہے۔ جبکہ اہل علاقہ اور کمیونٹی جو کہ مشترکہ طور پر زمین کی ملکیت رکھتے ہیں (ا) اس بات سے پوری طرح آگاہ ہیں کہ اس سب پراجیکٹ سے کمیونٹی کو کیا فائدہ ہوگا جو کہ زیادہ تر اہل علاقہ کی قدرتی اوقات کے خلاف مدافعت کو بڑھاتا ہے، (ب) اور تجویز کیلئے گئے کام میں مددگار ہوں گے اور (د) رضاکارانہ طور پر تجویز کی گئی زمین کو ذیلی پراجیکٹ کے کام کے استعمال کیلئے دیتے ہیں۔ اب، اسلئے، معاہدے کا مطابق احاطے اور شرائط پر _____ (ادارے کا نام) اور کمیونٹی جو کہ ذیلی پراجیکٹ کے استعمال کیلئے تجویز کردہ زمین کے مشترکہ مالک ہیں معاہدے میں داخل ہوتے ہیں۔

1-0 کام کی شناخت اور جگہ

1.1 _____ (شراکت دار ادارہ) نے ذیلی پراجیکٹ کا کام _____ خانہ بنی نہ _____ این ڈی آر ایم ایف کی مالی معاونت کے ذریعہ چنا ہے۔ اس جگہ کا رقبہ _____ مربع میٹر ہے۔

1-2 ہم اپنی کمیونٹی اور قبائل کی نمائندگی کرتے ہوئے اس بات کی تصدیق کرتے ہیں کہ ذیلی پراجیکٹ کیلئے چنی گئی زمین کے صرف ہم ہی مکمل طور پر مالک ہیں۔ ملکیتی زمین کے مندرجات ذیل میں بیان کیے گئے ہیں۔

FSU Lead
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آدم نام ڈاکٹر تدیج
لاصلہ پرنسپل محکمہ
ضلعہ محکمہ
IV حاکمان کے نام اور سیمپل انکارا

کوہ غرا
کوہ غرا
بیلغ الزمان سبوت
صلی الرحمن

Annexure C: Consultation Sessions

Consultation by PPAF



Consultation by Aga Khan Foundation



Consultation by Muslam Aid Pakistan



Consultation and Activities on PID Sub-Projects



Consultation with Females during Reporting Time

