



**GOVERNMENT OF THE PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF PLANNING,
DEVELOPMENT & SPECIAL INITIATIVES**



**NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND
(NDRMF)**

**CONSULTING SERVICES FOR
AUDIT OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM (ESMS) OF NDRMF**

3RD PARTY/ AUDIT REPORT OF ESMS



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December 26, 2023
(Revised)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
AKF	Agha Khan Foundation
APs	Affected Persons
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BHUs	Basic Health Units
C&WD	Communication & Works Department
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CCMR	Community Complaint Management Register
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CHS	Community, Health, and Safety
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CPID	Consultations, Participation, and Information Disclosure
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DEAP	Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy
DDC	Deg Diversion Channel
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
E&S	Environmental and Social
E&SR	Environmental and Social Risk
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ES	Executive Summary
ESMF	Environmental & Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental & Social Management System
ESRA	Environmental and Social Risks Assessment
ESRMP	Environmental & Social Risk Management Plan
EWS	Early Warning System
FAK	First-Aid-Kit

FFR	Facts Finding Report
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FIPs	Fund Implementing Partners
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
GBHS	Government Boys High School
GBPS	Government Boys Primary School
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GGHS	Government Girls High School
GGPS	Government Girls Primary School
GHG's	Greenhouse Gases
GHS	Government High School
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GPS	Government Primary School
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSSP	Health Safety & Security Plan
IA	Implementing Agency
IDC	International Development Consultants
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ILO	International Labor Organization
IP	Indigenous People
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IRP	Islamic Relief Pakistan
ISPC	Initial Sub-project Concept
KMZ	Keyhole Markup Language, Zipped
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
kVA	Kilo-volt-amperes
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LMP	Labor Management Plan
LS Bund	Left Side Bund
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAP	Muslim Aid Pakistan
NDMP	Network of Disaster Management Practitioners
NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Fund

NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NOCs	No Objection Certificates
NVR-9	Network Video Recorders-9 Channels
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
ODM	Operational Disaster Management
OHS	Occupational, Health and Safety
OWR	Official Wage Rate
PAK	Pakistan
PD	Project Director
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Risk Management Authority
PDU	Power Distribution Unit
PEPA	Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency
PIAL	Prohibited Investment Activities List
PID	Punjab Irrigation Department
PIMSNP	Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PM 2.5	Particulate Matter and 2.5 refers to size
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
POE	Power over Ethernet
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPMP	Pollution Prevention Management Plan
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PWD	Public Works Department
QB Link	Qadirabad Balloki Link Canal
QAG	Quality Assurance Group
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RAPID	Resilient and Adaptive Populations in Disaster
REA	Regional Environmental Assessment
RMP	Risk Mitigation Plan
RP	Resettlement Plan
SAEMR	Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Reports
SBDRM	School Based Disaster Risk Management
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; and Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholders' Engagement Plan
SGU	Safeguards and Gender Unit
SID	Sindh Irrigation Department
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPV	Third Party Validation

UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
USD	US Dollar
V2R	Vulnerability to Resilient
VAC	Violence Against Children
VHF	Very High Frequency
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation
VLDPF	Voluntary Land Donation Policy Framework

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acceptable Risk	The level of loss a society or community considers it can live with and for which it does not need to invest in mitigation.
Biological Hazard	Biological vectors, micro-organisms, toxins, and bioactive substances, which may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation.
Capacity	A combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. Capacity may include physical, institutional, social, or economic means as well as skilled personnel or collective attributes such as leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.
Capacity Building	Efforts aimed to develop human skills or societal infrastructure within a community or organization are needed to reduce the level of risk. In extended understanding, capacity building also includes development of institutional, financial, political, and other resources, at different levels of the society.
Climate Change	The climate of a place or region is changed if over an extended period (typically decades or longer) there is a statistically significant change in measurements of either the mean temperature or variability of the climate for that region.
Coping Capacity	The means by which people or organizations use available resources and abilities to face a disaster. In general, this involves managing resources, both in normal times as well as during crises or adverse conditions.
Disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. It results from the combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk.
Disaster Risk Management	The comprehensive approach to reduce the adverse impacts of a disaster. Disaster risk management (DRM) encompasses all actions taken before, during, and after disasters. It includes activities on mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.
Disaster Risk Reduction/ Disaster Reduction	The measures aimed to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.
Early Warning	The provision of timely and effective information, through identified institutions, to communities and individuals, so that they could take action to reduce their risks and prepare for effective response.
Emergency Management	The management and deployment of resources for dealing with all aspects of emergencies, in particularly preparedness, response and rehabilitation.
Forecast	Estimate of the occurrence of a future event (UNESCO, WMO). This term is used with different meanings in different disciplines.
Geological Hazard	Natural earth processes may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation. For example, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic activity and emissions, landslides, rockslides, rock falls or avalanches, surface collapses, expansive soils and debris or mud flows.

Hazard	<p>Potentially damaging physical event or phenomenon that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation.</p> <p>Hazards can include natural (geological, hydro meteorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards). Hazards can be single, sequential, or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity, frequency, and probability.</p>
Hazard Analysis	Identification, studies, and monitoring of any hazard to determine its potential, origin, characteristics, and behavior.
Implementing Agency	Implementing agency means the agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design, and implementation of a development project
Involuntary Resettlement	Land acquisition and resettlement for a public purpose based on eminent domain law without the option to refuse by the affected person
Land-Use Planning	<p>Branch of physical and socio-economic planning that determines the means and assesses the values or limitations of various options in which land is to be utilized, with the corresponding effects on different segments of the population or interests of a community considered in resulting decisions. Land-use planning can help to mitigate disasters and reduce risks by discouraging high-density settlements and construction of key installations in hazard-prone areas, controlling population density and expansion.</p> <p>Mitigation Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation, and technological hazards.</p>
Natural Hazards	Natural processes or phenomena occurring on the earth may constitute a damaging event. Natural hazards can be classified by origin namely: geological, hydro meteorological or biological. Hazardous events can vary in magnitude or intensity, frequency, duration, area of extent, speed of onset, spatial dispersion and temporal spacing.
Preparedness	Activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including the issuance of timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations.
Prevention	Activities to ensure complete avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards.
Public Awareness	The processes of informing the general population, increasing levels of consciousness about risks and how people can reduce their exposure to hazards. This is particularly important for public officials in fulfilling their responsibilities to save lives and property in the event of a disaster.
Recovery	Decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving the pre-disaster living conditions of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk.
Relief/Response	The provision of assistance during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected. It can be of an immediate, short-term, or protracted duration.
Resilience/Resilient	The capacity of a community, society or organization potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing to maintain an acceptable level of functioning. Resilience can be increased by

Retrofitting (or upgrading) Risk	<p>learning from past disasters for better future protection and to improve risk reduction measures.</p> <p>Reinforcement of existing buildings and structures to become more resistant and resilient to the forces of natural hazards.</p> <p>The chances of losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between hazards and vulnerable social conditions. Risk is expressed as Risk=Hazards x Vulnerability. Some experts also include the concept of exposure to refer to the physical aspects of vulnerability.</p>
Risk Assessment/ Analysis	<p>A methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing vulnerability that could pose a potential threat to people, property, livelihoods, and the environment.</p>
Structural/ Non- Structural Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Structural measures refer to any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, which include engineering measures and construction of hazard-resistant and protective structures and infrastructure.▪ Non-structural measures refer to policies, awareness, knowledge development, public commitment, and methods and operating practices, including participatory mechanisms and the provision of information, which can reduce risk and related impacts.
Sustainable Development	<p>Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of "needs", particularly the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and the future needs. (Brundtland Commission, 1987).</p>
Technological Hazards	<p>Danger originating from technological or industrial accidents, infrastructure failures or certain human activities, which may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation. Some examples: industrial pollution, nuclear activities and radioactivity, toxic wastes, dam failures; transport, explosions, fires, spills.</p>
Voluntary Land Donation	<p>That the Owner hereby grants to the (name of the Recipient) this asset for the construction and development of the schemes for the benefit of the community.</p> <p>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.</p>
Vulnerability	<p>The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community or society to the impact of hazards.</p>
Wildland Fire	<p>Any fire occurring in vegetation areas regardless of ignition sources, damages, or benefits.</p>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1 Introduction and Overview

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 against disasters by strengthening the government's ability for quick response 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.

NDRMF provides a common mechanism to pool various contributions from diversified contributors and donor coordination on disaster risk management. 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) and 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) Draft National Flood Protection Plan IV (NFPP) (2016-2025); and (vi) Post-2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030.

NDRMF is committed to environmental and social responsibility and has implemented a structured and systematic mechanism to address these concerns as a central aspect of its management system. The organization has developed an effective Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) to ensure that its environmental and social practices adhere to international standards and best practices, including those outlined by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for financial intermediaries (FIs). The ESMS outlines policies, principles, procedures, institutional arrangements, and financing operations aimed at mitigating environmental and social risks associated with subproject implementation funded by NDRMF.

This environmental and social audit seeks to ascertain compliance of the activities implemented under the appraised projects, the existing facilities and operations with national environmental and social laws and regulations as well as the ADB safeguard requirements and standards and to plan for the management of potential E&S risks and impacts likely to result from implementation of subsequent activities.

Methodology: This assignment involved the utilization of a variety of tools and techniques to ensure thorough assessment and management of environmental and social risks. The process included reviewing existing ESMS documents and analyzing reports such as screening and categorization reports. Due Diligence Reports (DDRs) focusing on both social and environmental aspects were carefully examined, alongside evaluations of project scopes of work. Additionally, ADB safeguards policies and technical reports were reviewed, along with bidding documents and Grant Implementation Agreements (GIAs) for Financial Intermediary Projects (FIPs). Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) documents for category B projects were scrutinized, and DD Rs for social safeguards were assessed to ensure compliance with site-specific requirements. This comprehensive approach facilitated a thorough review process, ensuring effective management of environmental and social risks associated with the projects.

Both primary and secondary sources of data were collected for this ESMS audit survey, utilizing instruments and checklists developed to assess multiple aspects of safeguards including environmental, social, and gender considerations. Both structured and semi-structured survey tools and checklists were created to gather the necessary information for analysis. Field visits were conducted to observe conditions at ground level and to record compliance status through consultations with community members and relevant line departments. This comprehensive approach ensured a holistic understanding of the environmental and social landscape, facilitating effective analysis and decision-making regarding safeguard measures.

The data collection and analysis process employed scientific and statistical tools and techniques, ensuring rigor and accuracy in the assessment. A well-structured computer-based data entry program was utilized for efficient data entry and management. The review of Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) aspects was conducted in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the assignment, taking into consideration the nature of sub-projects, ground realities, and the status of implementation and validation in the field. This approach ensured that the audit was tailored to the specific context and requirements, allowing for a thorough evaluation of environmental and social factors relevant to each project.

This ESMS third party audits has been conducted to evaluate the NDRMF compliance and effectiveness in managing its environmental and social safeguards through following indicators:

- ✓ Compliance with regulatory requirements
- ✓ Effectiveness of policies and procedures
- ✓ Risk Assessment and Management
- ✓ Stakeholder engagements
- ✓ Training and Awareness
- ✓ Resources allocation
- ✓ Continues improvement

ES 2 Project Description

NDRMF supports existing government entities and civil society organizations, involved in disaster risk management, including the National Disaster Risk Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Risk Management Authorities (PDMA), and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA). These entities are referred as Fund Implementing Partners (**FIPs**), which are accredited through a detailed process consisting of a rigorous review of the applicant entity for its organization procedures, and guidelines including Safeguards (Environment and Social & Gender). The major interventions implemented under the subprojects include:

- I. Gilgit & Baltistan: i) Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) at all Districts of GB, ii) Construction of protective and climate-resilient infrastructures and iii) Establishment of Multi-hazard early warning systems.
- II. Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK): i) Strengthening readiness of the communities through CBDRM, ii) Develop volunteer force (NDMF) for effective response, and iii) Structural measures in flood-prone areas (river works: embankment strengthening and protection walls), Land stabilization, and drought mitigation measures.
- III. Punjab: i) Improve resilience to flooding, ii) Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding and iii) Rehabilitation /Restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund.

- IV. Sindh: i) Improve resilience to flooding, ii) Protect vulnerable communities in District Larkana, iii) Stone Pitching of Vulnerable reaches, and iv) Construction of stone apron.
- V. Baluchistan: i) To enhance the knowledge and capacities of multi-stakeholders about DRR, DRM, and Emergency First Aid through capacity building; ii) to enhance resilience through improved infrastructures and strengthened communication and early warning mechanisms; iii) Improve economic conditions through infrastructures development for livelihood modeling, effective water resource management and institutional strengthening, and; iv) Constitute an effective mechanism for coordinated response at community level through CBDRM, implementation of response plans and networking with stakeholders.

ES 3 Safeguards Policies and Legislations

Environmental problems are rooted in economic and social policies, they occur at all levels from local to global, and success requires actions by implementing partners during project design, execution/construction, and completion phases. The Government of Pakistan is responsible for dealing with such problems and working towards solutions through National Environmental Protection Act (PEPA) 1997 and its amendments. Donor funded projects are complied with their own stringent environmental and social safeguards policies; and usually endorsed by the Environmental Protected Agencies (EPAs). Both the national and donor's/ADB environmental and social safeguards compliances were ensured by the NDRMF through implementation of ESMS.

Environmental Safeguards: There are several project-related site specific environmental and social impacts for which safeguards are essential and include direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced impacts in the project's area of influence. The following provincial environmental acts are in effect: i) Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act, 2017, ii) Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014, iii) Baluchistan Environmental Protection Act, 2012, iv) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2012 and v) Gilgit Baltistan Environmental Protection Act, 2015.

EPA & ADB Project Environmental Assessment Guidelines: Once the categorization for the sub-project is agreed by ADB and in accordance with national environmental guidelines, the Terms of Reference for the IEE were prepared by FIP and provided to the SGU for review. The ADB project focal staff review the report and assess the compliance of quality and ADB SPS, 2009. All the approved projects 'no objection certifications (NOCs)' have been provided by the respective EPAs after due diligence of the project's sites.

Laws and Regulations: There are several project-related social impacts for which safeguards are essential; i) Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, ii) Land Acquisition Act 1894, iii) Pakistan Labor Law, iv) Protection against harassment of the Women at the Workplace, 2010 and v) Legal status of Indigenous Peoples in Pakistan.

ADB's SPS 2009 and Resettlement Principles: ADB adopted SPS 2009 including safeguard requirements for involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The Fund's safeguards team (SGU) ensured the compliance of both the ADB and national legislations on social safeguards.

ES 4 Implementation Status of ESMS

Projects were subjected to environmental and social regulations and standards stipulated by the governmental bodies and international entities, including donor agencies/Asian Development Bank (ADB). In acknowledgment of these obligations, NDRMF (National Disaster Risk Management Fund) has devised an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). This framework stands as a cornerstone for NDRMF, particularly in project administration, facilitating

the methodical identification, evaluation, and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts inherent in the projects under consideration. Through strict adherence to the ESMS, NDRMF ensures alignment with pertinent regulations and standards, thereby nurturing sustainable development objectives while mitigating adverse environmental and social ramifications.

In accordance with ESMS, the non-public sector entities were accredited through standard process of review of safeguards polices, capacities and potential to manage projects. Similarly, project concepts/proposal/PC-1 were subjected to desk review process for safeguards compliance requirement which enabled appraised projects to comply with ESMS requirements for design, implementation, and completion phases. Screening and categorization of the project were carried out through due diligence of projects sites and using safeguards checklists and DDRs were developed and approved by the ADB for the applicable ESMS categories. Safeguards assessment reports (IEEs) of category “B” projects have also been prepared and cleared by the ADB prior to mobilization on the ground to meet the loan covenant.

Safeguards compliance has been diligently upheld across all operational sites by implementing site-specific environmental and social management plans. Monitoring is conducted on a quarterly and semiannual basis to verify adherence to these plans. All corresponding reports undergo thorough scrutiny by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and are subsequently disclosed to ensure transparency and accountability.

ES 7 Stakeholders’ Consultations

Safeguard assessments have been thoroughly conducted by NDRMF and its fund implementing partners through gender-inclusive meaningful consultations with project stakeholders across all projects. These consultations were integral components of the initial due diligence process and the development of Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) documents. Engaging with both communities and relevant line departments, concerns were documented and addressed in site-specific plans to ensure alignment with stakeholders' needs and expectations.

According to survey findings, the consultation process was consistently upheld by NDRMF staff and Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs) throughout the implementation phases. Stakeholder satisfaction reached its peak, indicating a high level of effectiveness and responsiveness to stakeholders' input and concerns.

During this audit survey, a total of 40 consultations were made with all stakeholders including FIPs, such as PID, SID, C&WD, Home & Prison Department, AKF, PRCS, IRP, MAP; and Construction Contractors to ensure their participation and accordingly feedback. During the Audit survey, 89 community consultations/meetings consisting of 543 participants (i.e. 413 male and 130 female members) belonging to the beneficiaries/communities as well as public located in the subprojects/site areas. Accordingly, the project related information/interventions and their implementation were shared to solicit their concerns/feedback towards the safeguard's compliance.

ES 8 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism¹ (GRM) has been established by the NDRMF to address grievances arising from environmental & social risks/ impacts. The purpose of the GRM under ESMS is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of ESMS by the NDRMF/FIPs and to resolve the community concerns raised during the execution of sub-projects.

Thus, the developed GRM was functional by the NDRMF and FIPs as well as Contractors at sub-projects sites with dedicated focal person representing to all concerned parties. However, at some subproject sites, the nomination/selection of members for GRC needs to be notified to address the complaints/ grievances associated with the project related activities. Under the NDRMF Project, there is a Three-tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism which has been notified and accordingly redressal of concerns/complaints are continued during the subproject implementation. The three-tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism is discussed as below.

- ✓ **1st Tier** - GRC at the local level: Local committees (including EA/IA and community representatives).
- ✓ **2nd Tier** - GRC at project level: The grievance redress committee notified/established at project level; and
- ✓ **3rd Tier** - Reference to court: As and when desired, the complainant (s)/ community representative (s) can refer the concern to the court of law.

ES 9 Institutional Arrangements for ESMS Implementation

Currently, NDRMF operates with a dedicated Safeguards and Gender Unit (SGU) within the Quality Assurance Group (QAG). This unit is tasked with providing essential support for the assessment of safeguards, social protection, and gender considerations throughout the subproject appraisal, monitoring, and reporting processes. Oversight of the ESMS implementation falls under the purview of the General Manager (GM) of the QAG, who serves as the focal point for ESMS within the organization.

The GM consolidates inputs from the technical staff of the SGU and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Furthermore, the GM ensures the allocation of adequate resources to facilitate the effective execution of ESMS policies and procedures across NDRMF-funded projects. This organizational structure underscores NDRMF's commitment to robust environmental and social management practices, thereby upholding its mission of promoting sustainable development while prioritizing social inclusion and gender equity.

Within the organizational structure, the Quality Assurance Group (QAG) assumes responsibility for monitoring and evaluation, management information systems, safeguards, and gender, as well as media and communication functions. Under the purview of the QAG, the Safeguards and Gender Unit (SGU) is tasked with overseeing all facets of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).

The SGU operates with a dedicated technical team comprising a Deputy Manager (DM) for Environmental Safeguards, a Deputy Manager (DM) for Social Safeguards, and a Deputy Manager (DM) for Social Development and Gender. These core team members are responsible for implementing and overseeing the various components of the ESMS, ensuring comprehensive

¹ As per SPS 2009, a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. It addresses displaced persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender- responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to displaced persons at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. However, the DP (s) are free to go to the Court of Law as and when desired.

coverage of environmental, social, and gender considerations across all projects undertaken by NDRMF. This structure underscores the organization's commitment to robust environmental and social management practices, reflecting its dedication to promoting sustainable development and social equity.

The Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs) have their own safeguards unit in their organization structures dedicated for the NDRMF funded projects and are responsible for safeguards related matters for design, implementation, and completion phases. FIPs are responsible for safeguards compliance in accordance with ESMS through dedicated clauses in their GIAs.

ES 10 Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions: NDRMF is a long-term national sectoral plan aimed at making communities resilient. NDRMF ensures that the Fund's financing activities *avoid, minimize and/or manage adverse social impacts and enhance the positive social values* of the projects through implementation of ESMS. This third party/ Audit study concludes that the safeguards compliance was properly planned, incorporated, and budgeted during the appraisal process. Safeguards compliances were ensured through the preparation of Social Due Diligence Reports (SDDR) for social and Initial Environmental Examination (IEEs) for environment and Gender Action Plans (GAP) for gender aspects and approval from the relevant govt agencies (EPA) and donor (ADB) has also been granted prior to commencement of works on the ground. Thus, the Safeguards measures have been implemented **successfully and satisfactorily** on all subprojects/ interventions.

Moreover, the subprojects beneficiary community provided personal protective equipment (PPEs) such as gloves, helmets, safety jackets, goggles etc. Training like CBDRM and CERT have been given to the community along with the CERT-related bags. Women also participated in the trainings/sessions. Some of the locals obtained employment opportunities (i.e. unskilled/semi-skilled & skilled labor) as they have been participating in the project related construction works/activities.

Appraised projects include the strengthening of emergency services, prompting integrated mountain safety in northern Pakistan, vulnerability to resilient, landslide control & management along major roads in AJK, rehabilitation/restoration & flood protection bund, recoupage of damaged T-head spur, stone pitching & earthwork, resilient & adaptive populations in disaster, building resilient by strengthening of institutions and community. All the interventions/activities were completed safely and successfully project areas and the beneficiaries/local communities as well as the public and other stakeholders were pleased and satisfied with the implementation of subprojects for their protection from disaster (s) and mitigation measures adopted to avoid the E&S risks in different subprojects belonging to all provinces/territory of Pakistan. Nevertheless, following recommendations have been proposed to further improve the effectiveness of ESMS compliance:

Recommendations:

- A comprehensive training program shall be devised for the FIPs to develop their capacity for safeguards compliance in project development and implementation.
- Project proposal shall have provision for capacity building training of the Contractors on safeguards.
- Prior to commencement of civil works/construction activities, disposed-off/dumped area, borrow areas need to be designated to avoid the environmental & social risks.
- Contractors /FIPs shall ensure the timing of works and sprinkling of water regularly/ or as per requirements to comply with the subproject EMP.

- FIPs/NDRMF (HSE Unit) needs to ensure the availability of PPEs (Firefighting & First-Aid-Kit) to handle any emergency and to comply with the Health Safety & Security Plan.
- The contractors should provide induction training to workforce relating to the civil works/ construction activities considering the environmental & social risks and health & safety measures. This training may be repeated/refreshed periodically by the Contractors and FIPs.
- Agreements between the Contractor and FIP need to be improved with dedicated clauses for safeguards compliance including air, water and noise tests and waste management as well as PPEs.
- Safeguards compliance shall be audited through third parties on an annual basis to evaluate the overall performance and recommend improvements.
- ESMS shall be updated considering this audit report to include the VLD process, dealing with emergency projects of different scopes. Revised ESMS shall be compliant with the updated safeguards guidelines of ADB and other potential donor agencies such as World Bank, Asian Infrastructure, and Investment Bank (AIIB) etc.
- Revised ESMS shall be used as a standard safeguards document covering all the donor agencies safeguards requirements.
- NDRMF safeguards unit shall be strengthened through provision of additional support staff as currently SGU under staff to deal with widespread projects across the whole country.

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND (NDRMF)
Consulting Services for Audit of Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS)

3RD PARTY/AUDIT REPORT OF ESMS

1. INTRODUCTION

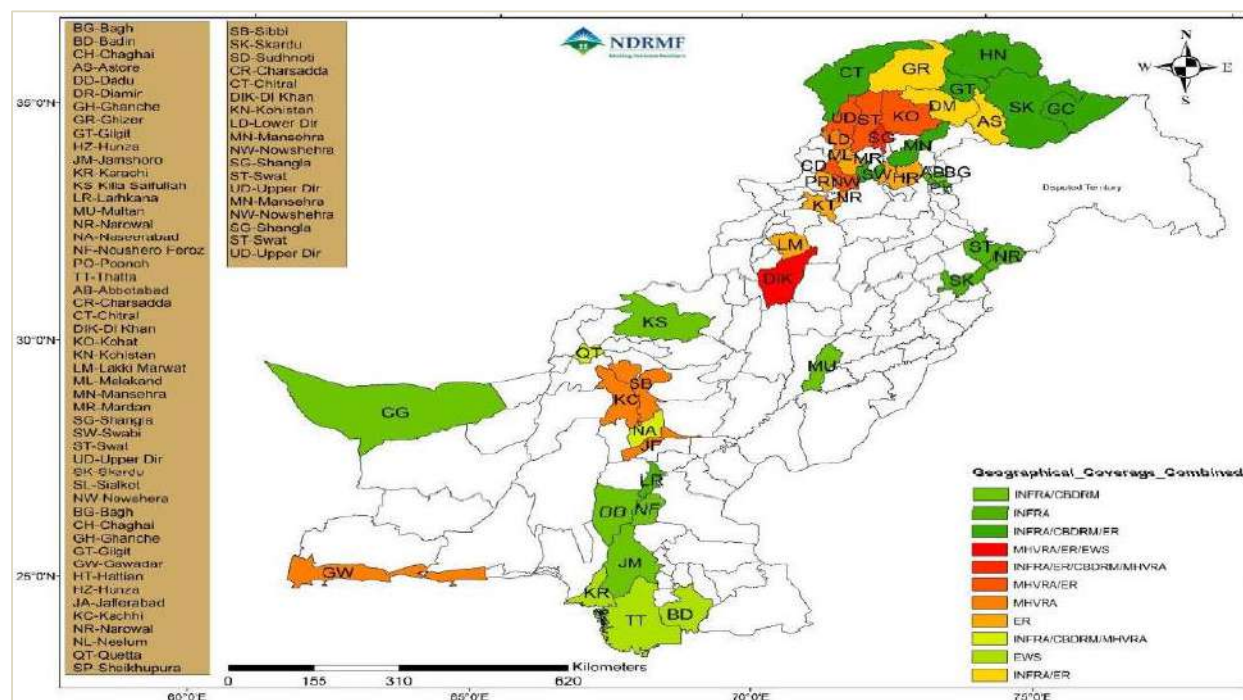
1.1 Background

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 National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) is not-for-profit Company incorporated with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance 1984. It is a government-owned non-banking financial intermediary with a corporate structure. The NDRMF is working for reducing the socio-economic and fiscal vulnerability of the country and its population to natural hazards by prioritizing and financing investments in disaster risk reduction and preparedness that have high economic benefits, considering climate change, as well as disaster risks and their impacts. The fund focuses on (i) disaster risk reduction (ii) design, development and seeding of disaster risk financing strategies & instruments (iii) partnerships with other organizations to provide relief and recovery support including livelihood restoration initiatives and reconstruction and rehabilitation of key public infrastructure. NDRMF provides a common mechanism to pool various contributions from a diverse base of contributors and donor coordination on disaster risk management by the government. This section provides background of the sub-projects and components/interventions, proponent, and 3rd party/Audit of ESMS for NDRMF Project. The location map of sub-projects is illustrated in **Figure 1.1**.

The environmental and social policies of the Fund adhere to the requirements of national legal & regulatory and international ratified conventions & agreements. It helps to establish a good reputation of the Fund among donors, civil society, Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs) and other national and international stakeholders. The Fund strives to ensure its E&S practices are in-line with international standards and best practices, i.e. ADB requirements for financial intermediaries. In addition, the Fund also complies with the environmental and social policies of the respective Financing Source (s).

In accordance with section 5.5 (ESMS Audit Procedures), an independent third party/audit study is mandatory to ensure that environmental & social safeguard requirements are adequately implemented and are consistent with the ADB safeguards policies and national regulations and policies. Accordingly, the 3rd Party/ Audit report of Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) has been prepared by the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF), through the assistance of National Consultant (*M/s International Development Consultants - IDC*).

Figure 1.1: Location Map of Subprojects under the NDRMF in Pakistan



1.2 NDRMF Sub-projects

Currently, NDRMF has prioritized minor to moderate risk sub-projects, particularly those involving small to medium scale civil works through construction of flood protection works, water conservation structures, retrofitting of public buildings (schools & health units) and installation of Early Warning Systems.

1.3 Components of NDRMF Subprojects

The subprojects components by different provinces/state are discussed as below.

1. Gilgit Baltistan

- I. Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) in all Districts of Gilgit-Baltistan.
- II. Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP). The project interventions are focusing on two key components.
 - ✓ Component 1: Construction of protective and climate resilient infrastructures
 - ✓ Component 2: Establishment of multi-hazard early warning systems

2. Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K)

- I. Landslide Control and Management and Mitigation along the Major Roads in AJ&K (4 Sub-projects).

The sub-project interventions are focusing on 'landslide management & control' through construction of 5 landslides mitigation structures namely as:

- ✓ Dhalkot, Arja-Tian Road Poonch Landslide Control & Management
- ✓ Azad Pattan, slide A, Azad Pattan-Rawalakot Road Poonch Landslide Control & Management
- ✓ Azad Pattan Slide B, Azad Pattan-Rawalakot Road Poonch Landslide Control & Management
- ✓ Guin River, Azad Pattan-Rawalakot Road Poonch Landslide Control & Management

- ✓ Mang Bagri Arja Bagh Road Landslide Bagh
- II. Vulnerability to Resilient (V2R): The priority areas of intervention under this proposed project taken from NDMP priorities are as follow:
 - ✓ Strengthening readiness of the communities through CBDRM.
 - ✓ Develop volunteer force (NDMF) for effective response.
 - ✓ Structural measures in flood prone areas (river works embankment strengthening and protection walls), land stabilization and drought mitigation measures.

3. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)

- I. Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)
 - ✓ Retrofitting of Schools
 - ✓ Flood Protection Walls
 - ✓ Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)
 - ✓ CERT & Early Warning System

4. Punjab

- I. Rehabilitation of old Deg Nullah from Deg Diversion Channel to Q.B Link:
 - ✓ Improve resilience to flooding.
 - ✓ Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding.
- II. Rehabilitation/Restoration of Hajipur Gujran Flood Protection Bund:
 - ✓ Improve resilience to flooding.
 - ✓ Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding.
 - ✓ Rehabilitation /Restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund:
 - ✓ Improve resilience to flooding.
 - ✓ Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding.
- III. Protecting Village abadies against Erosive Action of Bein Nullah:
 - ✓ Improve resilience to flooding.
 - ✓ Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding.

5. Sindh

- I. 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 Subdivision:
 - ✓ Improve resilience to flooding.
 - ✓ Protect vulnerable communities in District Larkana
- II. Providing Stone Apron, Stone Pitching and Earth Work along LS Bund Mile 18/0 to 20/0 N Dadu Division Larkana:
 - ✓ Rehabilitation of flood embankment of 3 Km
 - ✓ Stone Pitching of Vulnerable reaches
 - ✓ Construction of stone apron

6. Baluchistan

- I. Resilient and Adaptive Populations in Disaster (RAPID)

The project implementation has been completed with an integrated approach through following key objectives:

- ✓ To enhance the knowledge and capacities of multi-stakeholders about DRR, DRM and Emergency First Aid through capacity building
- ✓ To enhance the resilience through improved infrastructures and strengthened communication and early warning mechanisms.
- ✓ Improve economic conditions through infrastructures development for livelihood modeling, effective water resource management and institutional strengthening.

- ✓ Constitute an effective mechanism for coordinated response at community level through CBDRM, implementation of response plans and networking with stakeholders.
- ii. Building Resilience by Strengthening Institutions and Community to roll-out.

The project has the following key four objectives to make the communities resilient against disaster and climate change impacts and improving the DRR infrastructure to combat with floods and drought situations:

- ✓ To enhance the knowledge and capacities of multi-stakeholders on DRR, DRM and Response system.
- ✓ To enhance resilience through improved infrastructures.
- ✓ Contribute to improving economic condition through infrastructures development for livelihood modeling, effective water resource management institutional strengthening.
- ✓ Establishment and strengthening of CBDRM/SBDRM structure for effective and coordinated response at community level, preparation and implementation of response plans, networking with stakeholders and strengthen institutional system for Disaster Management.

1.4 Monitoring and Reporting

Pursuant to the loan covenant, environment & social safeguards Due Diligence Reports (DDR), Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Category B projects were prepared by the concerned FIPs with the assistance/facilitation of NDRMF's safeguards team, who ensured that projects are aligned with ESMS. For private sector/NGOs, FIPs, the DDRs and IEEs were prepared based on sub-project site information (i.e. scope of work, civil works drawings, dimensions, and location etc.) and agreed between ADB and NDRMF environmental safeguards staff/Environment & Gender Unit (EGU). IEEs of potential projects on standard templates were prepared and shared with ADB for review and endorsement before approval of projects. FIPs furnished quarterly progress reports with dedicated section for environmental & social safeguard for compliance. The NDRMF staff checked and confirmed the compliance against the approved projects scope of work and actions to mitigate and reduce the adverse impacts as per ESMS. Accordingly, pursuant to the ESMS requirement for FIPs to submit Semi-annual environmental compliance monitoring reports and NDRMF (SGU) prepared semi-annual environmental and social internal monitoring reports.

1.5 ESMS Audit

The Audit report of Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) has been prepared by the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF), with the assistance of National Consultant (*M/s International Development Consultants - IDC*). Once the third party/ audit of ESMS of NDRMF confirmed the safeguard compliance based on the detailed E&S risk assessment survey & study, the 'Fund' will continue to undergo semi-annual/ annual independent auditing of its ESMS with the following objectives:

- An assessment NDRMF's ability to manage and address all relevant social and environmental risks and impacts of its business operations, particularly the issues identified in donor's safeguard requirements, build NDRMF's capacity in enhanced safeguards management.

- A review of NDRMF's compliance record with applicable laws and regulations in Pakistan related to environmental and social matters, and international ratified conventions and agreements by Pakistan.
- Identify the NDRMF's and its FIPs' main stakeholder groups and current stakeholder engagement/consultation activities. The audit will cover both the ESMS within NDRMF and selected subprojects for their implementation compliance to safeguard requirements.

1.6 Methodology

1.6.1 Overview

This assignment has been carried out through a combination of various tools/ techniques, i.e. review of previous studies/ documents data available (e.g., ESMS, VLD Policy Framework, ADB safeguard policies, technical reports, environmental and social management instruments and plans, Voluntary Land Donation agreements, GRM system and records, etc.); consultative meetings with the Stakeholders including community representative.

Field visits/surveys of selected sample subprojects districts and subprojects sites, stakeholders' engagement, and extent of beneficiaries' satisfaction; and consultations with NDRMF officials. In this context, required assessment tools/survey instruments & checklists have been developed for conducting multiple field surveys.

The field survey comprises of 3rd party/Audit of ESMS, environmental & social monitoring, stakeholders' consultations, focus group discussions including women, interviews/key informant interviews and physical observations/transact walk at subproject sites. The consultations/meetings have been carried out with the officials of FIPs including:

- ✓ Agha Khan Foundation (AKF),
- ✓ Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP)
- ✓ Punjab Irrigation Department (PID)
- ✓ Sindh Irrigation Department (SID)
- ✓ Communication & Works Department, Government of AJ&K
- ✓ Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP)
- ✓ Home and Prison Department (HPD)
- ✓ Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)

The Audit survey of ESMS has been conducted for selected sample sub-projects at province as well as district level considering the weather conditions, security risk and accessibility to project site (s) & the beneficiaries. There was a close coordination with the main stakeholder's, Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs) such as AKF, IRP, PID, SID, C&WD AJK MAP and PRCS, and concerned Government officials, Contractors, Consultants and other community-based committees, civil society organizations/NGOs for Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS).

After conducting filed surveys, the data was inputted, and analysis made to derive the tables as per tabulation plan. In addition, selected events/ environmental and social impacts/risks have also been depicted through pictorial presentation.

Keeping in view the Terms of Reference of the assignment, during the environment & social auditing, the following aspects of ESMS were reviewed according to nature & type and category of sub-projects, ground realities and status of implementation in the field:

- ✓ Desk-based documents review.
- ✓ Consultative meetings with both primary and secondary stakeholders at national, provincial and district level
- ✓ Land-based resettlement strategy
- ✓ Replacement cost compensation
- ✓ Monitor the outcomes and impacts
- ✓ Culturally appropriate, gender sensitive impact assessment
- ✓ Information gaps and limitations
- ✓ Compliance review - ADB safeguard requirements and involuntary resettlement
- ✓ Indigenous people's compliance review

1.6.2 Review of Existing Available Data

The available data and project documents including ESMS, semi-annual environmental and social internal monitoring reports, IEE, DDR, Design, and others were reviewed. The project documents and available data were reviewed to understand and conceptualize the project and project scope of work. The main documents/data reviewed include:

- ✓ Project concepts/proposal/PC-1 with respects to social and environmental safeguards requirements
- ✓ Due Diligence Reports of sub-projects: Environmental & Social Management System under the NDRMF
- ✓ Prepared IEE including NOCs of EPAs
- ✓ EMP implementation of sub-projects
- ✓ Quarterly Progress Reports of sub-projects
- ✓ Semi-annual Environmental & Social Internal Monitoring Reports

In addition, the following other documents have also been reviewed keeping in view of the terms of reference of the 3rd party/ Audit of ESMS assignment:

- ✓ Sub-projects feature on Google map.
- ✓ KMZ file of sub-projects
- ✓ Drawings/ maps
- ✓ Sub-project's location coordinates
- ✓ Status of voluntary land donation (VLD) & land acquisition (permanent & temporary) including required acreage/and or kanals; and status of ownership
- ✓ Date of final design of sub-projects
- ✓ Date of contract award of sub-projects
- ✓ Indigenous peoples plan

Moreover, the follow-up meetings/ discussions regarding environmental & social assessment, institutional arrangements, and grievance redress mechanism remained a continuous activity of ESMS Audit. Secondary data included published reports/ documents relating to respective provinces belonging to the sub-projects. In this context, all concerned Departments, Authorities, local Governments, offices/ agencies and CSO were visited and held consultative meetings.

1.6.3 Preparation of Audit Survey Instruments/Checklists

The field survey of ESMS Audit was carried out to collect the data on multiple aspects discussed above. In this context, survey instruments both structured and semi-structured were designed for conducting multiple field surveys. The following sets of survey tools/ formats were prepared to collect the required data/information as well as audit indicators for ESMS including E&S risk mitigations & management plans².

- Survey instruments for implementation of environmental & social safeguard including voluntary land donation & resettlement plan.
- Checklists for ESMS audit and E&S risk mitigation measures
- Formats for stakeholders' consultations and FGDs/gender specific information

In addition to survey instruments, the field survey was initiated with the review of following information as well as coordination with the concerned officials of different departments/organizations:

- Drawings/ Layout plan of the sub-projects - KMZ file of final sub-projects with features including location, GPS coordinates X Easting (m), Y Northing (m)
- Secondary data: published reports/ documents relating to respective provinces belonging to the sub-projects and all concerned Departments, Local Governments, offices/ agencies & CSO have been visited.

1.6.4 Field Survey/Data Collection & Validation

During the field survey of environmental & social monitoring, community consultations, spot checking/ physical verification and interviews with beneficiaries/local communities were made from 2-Aug-22-Sep & 30-Oct-10-Nov 2023 considering the accessibility due to continuous heavy rainfall/flood situation and security risk as well as availability of contractor & FPIs or their representatives. The Audit report of ESMS is based on both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was collected from the project documents (e.g. ESMS, ADB Aide memoires, IEE/DDR, semi-annual E&S monitoring (internal) reports, progress reports; & others). The primary data consisted of the field surveys including interviews of 'beneficiaries'/locals, community consultations/FGDs including women, physical observations/transact walk, information dissemination and community complaints & their redressal including maintaining community complaints record; and constraints/feedback.

1.6.5 Data Inputting, Processing & Analysis

The data collection and analysis has been carried out using scientific and statistical tools and techniques for representing the results of sub-projects implementation. The data inputting was made in a well-structured data entry program and analysis. The activity of data inputting, processing, and analysis as well as pictorial presentation was also completed. Photographs of selected events including sub-project sites and sub-projects interventions implemented were taken and accordingly presented in the report as a separate section of 'Pictorial presentation'. Data collection methods, tools & techniques and preparation of the report are presented in matrix as presented in **Table 1.1**.

² Including labor influx covering occupational, health and safety (OHS) and community, health and safety. Assess the management of such risks at the project and sub- project levels, including whether a system is in place and functions to address risks related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), including Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) in line with the project's ESMS.

Table 11.1: Activities carried out for the preparation of Audit report of ESMS.

Sr. No.	Activity	Methods/ Techniques of Data Collection	Remarks
1	Review of Available Data and Project Documents	Reviewed available data and derived lessons learnt/ feedback.	Main documents are Aide Memoirs, Environmental & Social Management System, environmental & social monitoring (internal semi-annual E&S reports), progress reports, documents at Website of NDRMF & ADB and other relevant information, i.e. design, Google maps, locations coordinate etc. has been reviewed.
2	Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviewed the project beneficiaries/local communities as well as public. 	Statistically representative, i.e. three-fourth (75%) sub-projects districts have been covered and completed the multiple data collection tasks/activities as well as validation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Consultations/ consultations with stakeholders/ FGDs/gender survey 	An adequate number of community consultations were carried out throughout the project area belonging to all 6 provinces/territory/state of the country.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings with the Project Management and officials of other concerned departments/ authorities/ agencies & CSOs/NGOs & other stakeholders. 	Consultative meetings were carried out with the, FIPs such as AKF, IRP, PID, SID, C&WD AJK MAP and PRCS, and concerned Government officials/staff involved in the implementation of ESMS activities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical observation/ spot checking/transact walk 	Construction/civil works, retrofitting, flood protection works, trainings and emergency equipment/PPEs and other assets have been validated based on the 75% selected sample subprojects districts & sites.
3	Data inputting, processing, and analysis	Data entry on a well-structured data entry program, and analysis carried out using MS-Access & SPSS (software packages).	Derived of tables as per tabulation plan and presented in terms of sums, means, percent, numbers as well as graphics and pictorial presentation.
4	Preparation of Audit/TPV report of ESMS.	Audit report of ESMS of NDRMF.	Draft Audit report of ESMS prepared and submitted. Revised Audit report of ESMS submitted after incorporating the comments from NDRMF office. Final Audit report of ESMS of NDRMF submitted.

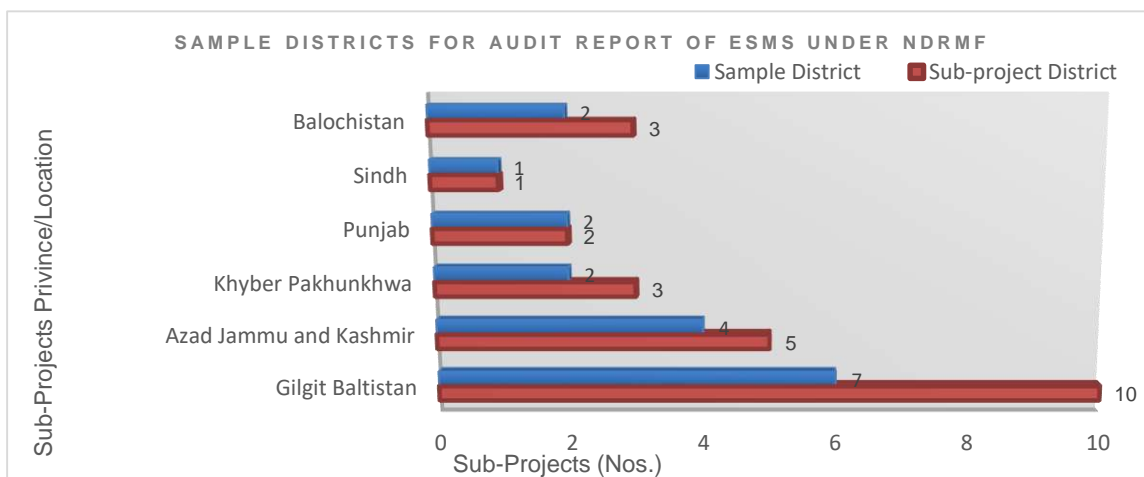
1.6.6 Sample Districts Covered under the Audit report of ESMS.

The survey results of sub-projects implemented in different scattered districts of the Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab, Sindh, and Baluchistan. A total of 18 districts (i.e. 75% out of total 24 districts) were selected and accordingly visited for the sub-project implementation validation to accomplish the assignment of Audit report of ESMS under the NDRMF. List of total subprojects districts and sample districts selected is presented in **Table 1.2**, while the graphic illustration of sample districts is given in **Figure 1.2**.

Table 1.2: Sample Districts selected for Audit report of ESMS of NDRMF

Location	Division	Total District	Sample District
1. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	Baltistan	Ghanche	Ghanche
		Skardu	Skardu
		Shigar	Shigar
		Kharmang	Kharmang
	Gilgit	Ghizer	-
		Gilgit	Gilgit
		Hunza	Hunza
		Nagar	Nagar
Diامر	Astore	-	
	Diامر	-	
2. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K)	Muzaffarabad	Hattian Bala	-
		Neelum	Neelum
	Poonch	Bagh	Bagh
		Sudhnoti	Sudhnoti
3. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	Hazara	Mansehra	Mansehra
	Malakand	Lower Chitral	Lower Chitral
		Upper Chitral	-
4. Punjab	Gujranwala	Narowal	Narowal
	Lahore	Sheikhupura	Sheikhupura
5. Sindh	Larkana	Larkana	Larkana
6. Baluchistan	Zhob	Killa Saifullah	-
	Rakhshan	Chaghi	Chaghi
	Quetta	Quetta	Quetta

Figure 1.2: Sample Districts Selected for Audit report of ESMS under NDRMF Project



1.6.7 Study Team

Mr. Muhammad Ali Durani, Deputy Manager Environment, Shabeeb Hussain, Social Safeguard Specialist and Ms. Amna Jabbar, Gender Specialist from National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) provided guidance & assistance and facilitate the Consultants constantly to accomplish the assignment. The key team members of consultants (IDC) includes Mr. Shaukat Ali Shahid, Social Risk Specialist/ Team Leader, Ms. Amna Javaid, Environment Specialist, Ms. Sadia Nawaz Cheema, Gender Specialist, Mr. Muhammad Asghar Gondal, Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) Specialist, Mr. Zaffer Ali Bhatti, Jr. Social Risk Specialist, Ms. Iffat Umer, Environmentalist, Ms. Aisha Qamar, Gender Associate, Mr. Ikram-ul-Haq, Jr. Environmentalist;

Mr. Muhammad Arif, Jr. Social Risk Specialist, Mr. Abdul Qadeer, Jr. Environment Associate and other staff including Survey Enumerators and Manager Database/ MIS; and Computer Operators.

1.6.8 Structure of the ESMS Audit Report

The structure of the Audit report of Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) under the NDRMF Project comprises the Sections as presented below:

Executive Summary (ES)	This section presents a summary of the significant findings, conclusions & recommendations with an emphasis on constraints/gaps and proposed actions/ measures to mitigate the E&S risks, and conclusions & recommendations.
1. Introduction: Project background & justification & description, locations & objectives, and methodology	This section explains the project background, justification & description, locations & objectives of the project & sub-projects and Audit of ESMS, and the study team. The sub-section of the report covers the review the status of progress regarding Audit for the implementation of ESMS including E&S risk mitigation measures as well as other management plans of sub-projects, review of project related documents, data collection/ field surveys consisting of interviews, consultative meetings with the community including women and other stakeholders, physical verification/validation; and review of institutional arrangements for implementation and status of redress of community complaints.
2. Description: Description of the project and its various activities	This section presents a simplified description of the project and its various activities related to the Audit of ESMS under the NDRMF Project.
3. Policy, Legal & Institutional/ Administrative and Regulatory Framework	This section outlines the policy, legal, and institutional/ administrative requirements of National Environment Policy Act, Asian Development Bank, and other International Regulations relevant to this project and sub-projects.
4. Status of Progress of different Subprojects	This section of the report covers the validation of implementation status of projects/ sub-projects considering the construction/ activities.
5. Project Implementation Status	This section of the report covers the validation of implementation status of projects/ sub-projects considering the ADB approved ESMS to ensure the environmental and social safeguard requirements are adequately implemented and are consistent with the ADB SPS (2009) and National Regulations and Policies.
6. Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures	The mitigation measures/action plan, conclusions & recommendations briefly present the environmental and social acceptability considering the implementation of ESMS during the project/sub-projects execution.
7. Consultations, Participation, and Information Disclosure	This section presents the public/community consultations and disclosure of information as per consultations process. The stakeholder's consultations, participation and implementation of consultation feedback/action plan and the engagement as a part of the consultation process.
8. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	This section shows the structure/organogram, roles & responsibilities & timelines, and functions of the GRM to redress the grievances arising during the project/sub-project implementation considering the ESMS related activities.
9. Institutional Arrangements for ESMS Implementation	This section shows the existing Institutional arrangements for ESMS Implementation; and identifies the constraints as well as the appropriate action plan to mitigate the gaps.
10. Conclusions & Recommendations	This section presents the conclusions & recommendations; and identifies the constraints as well as the appropriate action plan to mitigate the gaps.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Overview

In accordance with section 5.5 (ESMS Audit Procedures), an independent third party/audit study was mandated to ensure that environmental & social safeguard requirements are adequately implemented and are consistent with the ADB safeguards policies and national regulations and policies. The main aspect of this audit is to assess the Fund's capacity regarding safeguards management and recommend prior review requirements/screening for the categorization and preparation of required safeguards plans by the financing source.

To ensure adherence to the safeguards policies and principles of ADB, a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) was developed which defines procedures, institutional arrangements for managing environmental and social risks and impacts. Following are the main component of ESMS:

- i) Environmental and social policies that clearly articulate the Fund's commitment to environment & social (E&S) and gender mainstreaming objectives and principles based on applicable national E&S laws and regulations and international ratified applicable conventions and agreements that guide the Fund to achieve sound E&S performance.
- ii) Screening for identification of E&S risks and impacts and categorization of sub-projects based on nature of activities, scale of operations, technology, locations, significance and severity of E&S risks and impacts.
- iii) Development of procedures to mitigate the identified risks and impacts systematically and fully.
- iv) Institutional arrangements including organizational structure and staffing with appropriate skills and competencies in ESMS and institutional accountability by defining roles and responsibilities.
- v) Gender responsive grievance redresses mechanism; and
- vi) Gender inclusive monitoring and reporting procedures.

2.2 Scope of Work of Third Party/ Audit of ESMS

As per Terms of Reference (TOR), the major objectives of the assignment are mandated to ensure that environmental and social safeguard requirements are adequately implemented and are consistent with the ADB safeguards policies and national/Government Regulations. The NDRMF prioritized high-risk sub-projects, particularly those involving medium to large scale civil works. Another aspect of the audit is to assess the Fund's capacity regarding safeguards management and recommend prior review requirements of proposal categorization and safeguards plans by the financing source.

The objective of third party/Audit firm *M/s International Development Consultants (IDC)* is to perform independent assessment/validation of the environmental and social management of NDRMF project in-line with the requirements established in the ADB approved ESMS. The focus is on examining whether a system for addressing environmental, social, and gender aspects of the project and sub-project activities are functional and adequately resourced; and whether implementation of mitigation measures and established mechanisms as envisaged in the project specific safeguards instruments is in line with the requirements of ESMS. Thus, based on the Audit report of ESMS findings/sub-projects implementation validation, gap filling and enhancement measures with corrective actions have been recommended. The specific scope of the assignment includes:

- Assessment NDRMF's ability to manage and address all relevant social and environmental risks and impacts of its business and operations, in particular, the issues identified in donor's safeguard requirements, build NDRMF's capacity in enhanced safeguards management.
- Review of NDRMF's compliance record with applicable Laws & Regulations in Pakistan related to environmental and social matters.
- Identify the NDRMF's and its FIPs' main stakeholder's groups and current stakeholder's engagement activities.
- The audit covers the ESMS of NDRMF and sub-projects implementation compliance to safeguard requirements.

M/s IDC has conducted Audit/validation of the implementation of sub-projects that were categorized as B and C. In this context, a sample of 18 sub-projects districts (75%) were selected out of total 24 sub-projects districts in all provinces/states of Pakistan. The focus was mainly on sub-project interventions/ activities involving medium-large scale civil works. The Audit of ESMS has covered the overall project portfolio at 75% sample-based subprojects Districts belonging to all provinces/state. The ESMS audit report has also covered the capacity assessment and training in safeguards management for NDRMF's and FIPs' follow-up. The major tasks under the ESMS are as below:

- Review the ESMS of the NDRMF to ascertain the requirements that NDRMF and FIPs comply with and develop a broad audit program that ensures the Consultants' conceptualization of the ESMS, audit objective, and scope. The audit plan includes the approach and methodology as well as the shortlisting of the sample subprojects, schedule, and audit checklists. In addition to desk review, holding consultations/meetings with stakeholders including NDRMF, FIPs, contractors and supervision consultants (if any) and others. The audit program also includes field survey/visits to the sample subproject sites in consultation with the NDRMF safeguards officials.
- Conduct an environmental & social safeguards audit as per audit program; and assess the status of compliance with the ESMS requirements (i.e. documentation, consultation & disclosure, etc.) and relevant legislation & regulatory requirements by NDRMF and FIPs. The audit evaluates whether a system for environmental & social management as stipulated in the ESMS has been duly followed and is fully functional/operational. These include effectiveness of the institutional arrangements, resource adequacy, E&S management processes for screening, E&S assessments, risk mitigation and oversight, reporting & documentation, and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- Assess the capacities and resources of the NDRMF to monitor and implement environmental and social management measures. This covers the assessment of institutional capacities of the FIP's project units in the overall implementation of the ESMS and supervision of project consultants and contractors, as well as NDRMF in appraisal of the proposals from safeguards perspective and monitor the compliance of ESMS by FIPs during implementation.
- Key areas of concern include identification and management of all relevant E&S risk mitigation measures of operations, in particular, specific E&S risks that were identified in the ESMS and sub-project environmental and social assessments.
- The assessment includes feedback of NDRMF relating to the safeguards' perspective, E&S management reporting including reviewing and approving activities, risk management, plans, and project monitoring reports; as well as examining the implementation of mitigation measures and established mechanisms. Such alternative approaches, including stakeholders' engagement tools in lieu of site visits cleared by the

NDRMF. Assess risks related to labor influx, covering occupational, health and safety (OHS), community, health, and safety (CHS).

- Assess the management of such risks at the project and sub-project levels, including whether a system is in place and functions to address risks related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), including Gender-Based Violence (GBV); and Violence Against Children (VAC) in-line with the project's ESMS.
- Assess the status of implementation of specific risks relating to the social safeguards, VLD, implementation of short resettlement plan in case of encroachers at site and practices in land acquisition or resettlement because of project activities. Key aspects include the consultations, grievance handling, management³ of risks related to informal land claims and vulnerable groups. Assess the implementation practices of the plans in place for use of private land⁴.
- Assess the effectiveness of the project's GRM for sub-projects in terms of its accessibility, credibility, resources, and effectiveness in resolving grievances.
- During the social auditing, the ESMS also reviewed according to nature of the sub-projects, ground realities and implementation in the field as well.
- Audit results are analyzed to identify key issues and gaps to be addressed in continued implementation of the ESMS and E&S risk mitigation measures. The Audit report validates the status of implementation of the ESMS in the completed/and or on-going sub-projects located in all provinces/states of the country. In case there have been some gaps in ESMS compliance, the audit report may recommend gap-filling and enhancement measures for the overall environmental, social and gender management. The recommendations propose clear and time-bound actions needed to address technical and capacity building gaps (if any). The audit reports to be submitted to the NDRMF and discuss an agreed timeframe for the implementation of proposed follow-up actions/corrective actions/plan. NDRMF will submit the final audit reports to the ADB for review and concurrence.

The Consultants (*M/s IDC*) interdisciplinary team has completed the tasks of multiple field surveys/data collection activities to accomplish the Audit of ESMS of sample sub-projects executed/or being executed in different provinces of Pakistan. The project area/jurisdiction is scattered in about 48 districts of the whole country, while the execution activities have been completed/or under completion in 24 districts of various provinces as reflected in **Table 2.1**. Accordingly, of the total 24 sub-projects districts, a sample of 18 sub-projects districts (75%) belonging to all provinces/states of the Country were selected for conducting the Audit of ESMS of NDRMF Project.

Table 2.1: List of Sub-projects for the Audit of ESMS

Project Description	Name of FIP	Project Scope of Work	Project Category		Geo Coverage	To date Status of Implementation
			Environment Safeguards	Social Safeguards		
Rehabilitation of old Deg Nullah from Deg Diversion Channel to Q.B Link	Punjab Irrigation Department	Flood Protection Walls	B	C	Punjab (Shiekhpora, Narowal)	→ Project implementation ongoing
Rehabilitation /Restoration of Hajipur Gujran	Punjab Irrigation Department	Flood Protection Walls	B	C	Punjab (Narowal)	→ Completed

³ brief description is given in Section 5 and Tables 5.2 to 5.7

⁴ As per the major objectives of the assignment under the ESMS major tasks both environmental and social were reviewed and validated by conducting the multiple surveys. In addition, capacity assessment and trainings conducted as well as additional training required for safeguards compliance has also been assessed and presented in the report.

Project Description	Name of FIP	Project Scope of Work	Project Category		Geo Coverage	To date Status of Implementation
			Environment Safeguards	Social Safeguards		
Flood Protection Bund						
Rehabilitation /Restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund	Punjab Irrigation Department	Flood Protection Walls	B	C	Punjab (Narowal)	→ Completed
Protecting Village Abadies against Erosive Action of Bein Nullah	Punjab Irrigation Department	Flood Protection Walls	B	C	Punjab (Narowal)	→ All Most Completed
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 Subdivision	Sindh Irrigation Department	Flood Protection works. (Recoupment of T-Head Spur Mile 2/6 +250, Stone Apron, 09 Stone Studs & 2 Mole Spurs at 0/4 & 0/7)	B	C	One District of Sindh (Larkana)	→ Completed
Providing Stone Apron, Stone Pitching and Earth Work Along LS Bund Mile 18/0 to 20/0 N Dadu Division Larkana	Sindh Irrigation Department	Flood Protection works. (Stone Apron and Stone Pitching along with Earth Work)	B	C	One District of Sindh (Larkana)	→ Completed
Landslide Control and Management and Mitigation Along Major Roads in AJK (4 Sub-Projects)	Communication & Works Department	Land Slides Protection Works	B	C	2 Districts of AJ&K (Bagh & Poonch)	→ Project implementation ongoing (4 Sub-Projects, while the execution activities fully completed in 3 Sub-projects).
Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) at all Districts of Gilgit-Baltistan	Home and Prison Department (Rescue 1122)	Emergency Response Capacity: Fire Trucks, Fire Vehicles, Fire Bikes, Ambulances, Water Vehicles, Recovery Crane Truck, Control Room Solution, Rescue Emergency Equipment and PPE for Rescue Staff	C	C	10 Districts of GB (Gilgit, Skardu, Ghanche, Diamer, Ghizer, Astore, Nagar, Hunza, Shigar, Kharmang)	→ Completed
Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)	Agha Khan Foundation (AKF)	Retrofitting of Schools, Flood Protection Walls, CBDRM, CERT & Early Warning System	B	C	KP & GB (Mansehra, Chitral, Gilgit, Hunza, Skardu and Ghanche)	→ Completed
From Vulnerability to Resilient (V2R)	Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)	Flood Protection Walls, Water Conservation Structures, Landslide Stabilization, CBDRM & CERT	B	C	AJK (Bagh, Hattian, Neelum and Sadhnoti)	→ Completed
Resilient and Adaptive Populations in Disaster (RAPID)	Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP)	Flood Protection Works, Water Conservation Structures, Retrofitting of schools and health facilities, CBDRM/ERT, SBDRM, EWS	B	C	Balochistan (Quetta and Chaghi)	→ Completed
Building Resilience by Strengthening Institutions and Community to roll out Inclusive Disaster Risk Management	Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP)	Flood Protection Structures, Drought Mitigation, CBDRM, CERT, SBDRM	B	C	2 Districts of Balochistan (Chaghi, Killa Saifullah)	→ Completed

3. POLICY, LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL/ ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

The NDRMF sub-projects (i.e. infrastructures) that may require acquisition of private land and assets that may cause physical as well as economic displacement of men and women within the sub-project boundaries. The impacts may be significant or insignificant, nevertheless, they must be effectively managed during the project life cycle to enable the Affected Persons (APs), both men and women to at least restore, if not improve, their living conditions. Therefore, systematic safeguards management is necessary for smooth and effective sub-projects planning and implementation.

3.2 Environmental Safeguards

There are several project-related environmental impacts for which safeguards are essential. These impacts include direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced impacts in the project's area of influence as well as transboundary impacts. Each sub-project, therefore, needs to be scrutinized as to its type, location, scale, and sensitivity and the magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. Environmental impacts include those related to the natural environment (air, water, and land), human health & safety and transboundary, and global environmental aspects. Environmental safeguards, policies, and requirements seek to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

3.2.1 National & Provincial Environmental Legislation

The Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Review of IEE/EIA) Regulations 2000 (the PEPA regulations), together with section 12 of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997, requires that every new development project in Pakistan is preceded by an environmental examination. Projects are categorized according to their potential environmental impacts. The Projects that have reasonably foreseeable impacts (Schedule I) are required to have IEEs, while the projects that have more adverse environmental impact (Schedule II) are required to have EIAs. For projects deemed to have minimal environmental impacts, no further action is required.

Under PEPA regulations, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) delegated the review of IEEs/EIAs to the provincial EPAs. Thereafter, the rules and regulations under the PEPA 1997 have been adopted by the provinces. To-date, the provincial assemblies have passed the following Acts: KP Environmental Protection Act (2014); Punjab Environmental Protection Act (2012); Sindh Environmental Protection Act (2014); and Baluchistan Environmental Protection Act (2013).

The provinces intend to update the related regulation and guidance according to their environmental requirements and sensitivities. Existing IEE/EIA Regulation, NEQS, Rules, and Guidelines for Environmental Assessments notified by PAK-EPA are currently being used for compliance. These include the set of EIA guidelines prepared by the Federal and Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs).

The Regulations provide details in preparing, submitting, and reviewing of IEEs and EIAs. The following is a stepwise description of the approval process.

- i) An EIA or IEE is conducted as per the requirement and following the Pak-EPA

guidelines.

- ii) The proponent submits the EIA or IEE to the concerned EPA, accompanied by an application in the format prescribed in Schedule IV of the regulations and pays the review fee.
- iii) The EPA conducts a preliminary scrutiny of the completeness of the IEE/EIA for review and replies to the proponent within 10 days.
- iv) In case of an EIA, simultaneous to the confirmation of completeness, the concerned EPA publishes in any English or Urdu national newspaper and in a local newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by the project, a public notice mentioning the type of project, its exact location, the name and address of the proponent and the places at which the EIA of the project can be accessed and fix a date, time and place for public hearing of any comments on the project or its EIA. The EPA will also circulate the EIA to the concerned Government Department/Agencies to solicit their comments.
- v) The EPA makes every effort to complete the IEE and EIA review within 45 and 90 days, respectively, and accords its approval subject to certain conditions:
 - Before commencing construction of the project, the proponent submits (a) an undertaking accepting the EPA conditions, and (b) an EMP with a request for obtaining confirmation of compliance.
 - Before commencing operation of the project, the proponent obtains from the EPA a written confirmation of compliance with the approval conditions and requirements of the IEE/EIA.
 - The EPA issues confirmation of compliance within 15 days of the receipt of request and complete documentation. The IEE/EIA approval is valid for three years from the date of accord.
 - The proponent submits a monitoring report to the EPA after completion of construction, followed by annual monitoring reports during operation.

3.2.2 Provincial Environmental Acts

Since the 18th amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan, the subject of 'environment protection' has been given to the provinces. Each of the four provinces has developed their regulations to assess the development projects which may have environmental impacts. The following are the provincial Environmental Acts:

- I. Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act, 2017
- II. Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014
- III. Baluchistan Environmental Protection Act, 2012
- IV. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2012
- V. Gilgit-Baltistan Environmental Protection Act, 2015

Each provincial Act defines the requirements for Environmental assessment and Due diligence within public and private sector investments and operations. Sections and schedules relating to assessments and Due diligence are relevant to Banks/DFIs conducting Environmental & Social Due Diligence (E&SDD).

- The Punjab EPA (2012) have stated Schedules I & II categorizing the proposed projects requiring IEE and/or Environmental Impact Assessment [EIA].
- The Sindh EPA (2014) have stated schedules I, II and III categorizing the proposed projects requiring Checklist, Initial Environmental Examination and/or Environmental

- Impact Assessment [EIA].
- The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa EPA (2014) has stated Strategic Environmental Assessment [Section 12] and IEE and Environmental Impact Assessment [EIA] [Section 13] to list the requirements of proposed project.
 - The Gilgit Baltistan EPA (2015) has stated Schedules I & II (Section 33) categorizing the proposed projects requiring IEE and/or EIA.
 - The Baluchistan EPA (2012) has stated the Strategic Environmental Assessment [Section 13] and Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment [Section 15] to list-down the requirements of proposed project.

3.2.3 ADB and EPA's Environmental Assessment Guidelines

Category-A Sub-project: Project proposals are classified as Category-A for Environment which are assessed for having significant impacts or located in environmentally sensitive or protected area. All such projects are screened out/differed for current phase funding.

Category-B Sub-projects: Projects with less significant environmental impacts are classified as Category B and the FIPs are communicated for applicable environmental requirements as per ESMS. Due diligence reports (DDRs) have been prepared for environmental Category-B projects and shared with donor/ADB for review and endorsement. Field visits have also been conducted as a mandatory requirement to assess the scope of work on the ground and ensure stakeholders' consultations as well.

I. Category 'B' sub-projects IEE Preparation

- Once the categorization for the sub-project is agreed by ADB and in accordance with National Environmental Guidelines, the Terms of Reference for the IEE will be prepared by the FIP and provided to the SGU and will then be shared with ADB.
- Any comments from SGU or ADB will be incorporated into the ToRs for the study.
- The IEE will be prepared by the FIP to meet National Environmental Regulations and Guidelines as well as the ADB SPS, 2009 requirements and Standards.
- The SGU will review and approve the draft version of the IEE report prior to submitting it to ADB for review and comments.
- Any comments from ADB will be incorporated into the IEE report by FIP and this finalized version of the report shall be submitted to the respective EPA for review.

ADB Review Process

- The ADB project focal staff will review the report and assess compliance in terms of quality and compliance with the ADB SPS, 2009.
- The project environmental focal team will issue comments (if any), which will be compiled and provided to the Director QAG who will share the comments with the environment consultant and submit the revised IEE report with all comments incorporated to ADB for a second review.
- Upon satisfactory review of the revised IEE draft report, this version of the report will be approved internally and placed on the ADB website for public disclosure.

EPA Review Process

- The EPA will scrutinize the IEE report for its completeness within 15 days of submission and may require additional information.
- The EPA will also circulate the IEE report to the concerned Government Agencies and solicit their comments, which will be collated, tabulated, and duly considered by it before decision on the IEE report.
- The EPA will commission review and/or field visit of the proposed project site to its staff or a committee of experts.
- Once the review and feedback process are complete, the EPA will communicate its approval of IEE along with conditions of approval, or otherwise to the FIP.
- Upon receiving the environmental approval with conditions, the FIP will acknowledge acceptance of the stipulated conditions through an undertaking before commencing construction or operations of the project. The FIP will request to the EPA for confirmation of compliance accompanied by an Environmental Management Plan indicating the measures and procedures proposed to be taken to manage or mitigate the environmental impacts for the life of the project, including provisions for monitoring, reporting, and auditing.
- The EPA will issue the requisite confirmation of compliance, ideally within 20 days, and may impose some other conditions regarding the Environmental Management Plan, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the project.
- Since, in most cases, the EMP is submitted along with the environmental assessment report, and the environmental approval includes conditions to be met regarding EMP, this step is merely procedural.
- The EPA is bound to complete the review of an IEE within 60 days. If a decision on the IEE report is not made and communicated to the proponent within this deadline, the same would be deemed approved.

Category 'C': Projects with minimal or no impacts such as CBDRM trainings and retrofitting of public buildings (schools and health units) are classified as environmental Category C and are not listed under Schedule I & II of EPA IEE/EIA regulations 2000. DDRs of all such projects are prepared for the proposed scope of work using PIAL and REA checklist for screening.

II. Category 'C' Sub-projects REA/EC Preparation

An Environmental Checklist on the format as provided by EPA shall be completed, while in case of fulfillment of ADB requirements, an ADB REA Checklist will be completed by choosing the applicable Checklist, based on the respective sub-project sector.

ADB Review Process

The completed REA Checklist will be submitted to the ADB project team, who will review the information provided and might request additional information, if felt necessary. Once satisfied with the project information provided, the categorization of the project as Category 'C' will be confirmed. If felt necessary, then Due diligence visits will be conducted during the project construction phase to ensure as per REA Checklist, no significant impacts are taking place in the project area.

EPA Review Process

- The EPA will scrutinize the Environmental Checklist (EC) for its completeness within 15 days of submission and may require additional information.
- The EPA will also circulate the EC to the concerned Government Agencies and solicit their comments, which will be collated, tabulated, and duly considered by it before the decision on the EC.
- The EPA will commission review and/or field visit of the proposed project site to its staff or a committee of experts.
- Once the review and feedback process are complete, the EPA will communicate its approval of EC along with conditions of approval, or otherwise to the FIP.
- The EPA is bound to complete the review of an Environmental Checklist within 30 days from the date of confirmation of completeness. If a decision on the environmental assessment report is not made and communicated to the FIP within this deadline, the same would be deemed approved.

3.3 Laws and Regulations

3.3.1 Pakistan Labor Law

The Constitution of Pakistan contains a range of provisions with regards to Labor rights found in Part II: Fundamental Rights and Principles of Policy.

- Article 11 of the Constitution prohibits all forms of slavery, forced Labor and child Labor.
- Article 17 provides for a fundamental right to exercise the freedom of association and the right to form unions.
- Article 18 prescribes the right of its citizens to enter any lawful profession or occupation and to conduct any lawful trade or business.
- Article 25 lays down the right to equality before the law and prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex alone
- Article 37(e) makes provision for securing just and humane conditions of work, ensuring that children and women are not employed in vocations unsuited to their age or sex, and for maternity benefits for women in employment.

3.3.2 Sindh Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2017

The Sindh Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2017 defines occupational safety and health conditions at all workplaces for the protection of persons at work against the risk of injury arising out of the activities at workplaces. The act also requires the promotion of a safe, healthy, and decent working environment adapted to the physical, physiological, and psychological needs of all persons at work. Significant sections of the Sindh Occupational Safety and Health Act 2017 are below.

Section 2	Applicability of Act: This act applies to all places of work in Sindh but does not include mines.
Section 4	<p>General Duties of Employer: This section requires an employer to ensure all possible, practicable measures related to the safety and health at work of all persons and the welfare of the workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Further, it is also required from the employer to systematically identify all potential hazards to workers at work and where an incident occurs should be recorded according to section 23 and investigate the root cause.</p> <p>Sub-section (4) of section 4 explains how an employer shall ensure his duty</p>

	according to this act.
Section 5	General duties of self-employed and employers to persons other than their workers: It is the duty of self-employed and employer that other persons are not exposed to risks to their safety and health so far as is reasonably practicable.
Section 6	General duties of persons concerned with premises to persons other than their workers: It is the duty of every person who is using any non-domestic premises as his workplace is or are safe and without risk to health so far as is reasonably practicable.
Section 7	General duty of persons in control of certain premises in relation to harmful emissions into atmosphere: It is the duty of a person who controls the premises to ensure best practices for preventing the emissions of noxious or offensive substances into the atmosphere.
Section 8	General duties of worker and volunteer: This section defines the duties applicable to workers and volunteers such as shall not willfully do anything to endanger himself or others, shall use personal protective clothing and personal protective equipment (PPEs) etc.
Section 11	Written Statement of Policy: Every employer should declare a written statement of general health and safety policy and should include provisions to resolve disputes on safety at the workplace and the reporting procedure for fatalities, injuries and near misses. The policy shall be reviewed and revised regularly.
Section 12	Consultation: Occupational safety and health representatives should be elected from the workers if a company has less than fifty (50) workers at work who look after the safety and health of all workers and may report the impending threats, accidents, injuries, fatal injuries to the Inspector. A competent Safety and Health Officer should be appointed at the workplace and an occupational safety and health committee should be set up if the company has more the forty-nine (49) workers. OSH representatives or committees must cooperate and assist the employer in promoting and developing measures to ensure the safety, health and welfare of the workers at the workplace. The committee shall report the effectiveness of such measures to the employer and the Inspector.
Section 13	Training of health and safety representative: The employer is responsible for providing occupational safety and health representative health and safety training as approved by the Government.
Section 15	Precautions against contagious or infectious disease at workplaces: A "Hygiene Card" should be provided to all workers and volunteers and every year during January and July entries should be recorded after examined by a qualified medical practitioner at the expense of the employer. If the worker is found to be suffering from an occupational disease, medical treatment should be provided by the employer with paid leave.
Section 23	Notification and investigation of accidents, dangerous occurrences, and occupational illnesses: A register of accidents should be maintained by the employer/self-employed in the prescribed form. According to the schedule of the act, the fine is up to 250,000 against offense under this act.

3.3.3 Protection against harassment of the Women at the Workplace, 2010

The Constitution of Pakistan, 1973, recognizes the fundamental rights of citizens to the dignity of the person. To make provision for the protection of women against harassment at the workplace, the Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010 (Act IV of 2010) was

enacted, which was adopted by Punjab vide Punjab Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act III of 2013). The objective of the said Act is to create a safe working environment for women, which is free of harassment, abuse, and intimidation with a view toward the fulfillment of their right to work with dignity. The Act is also aimed at enabling higher productivity and a better quality of life at work and builds on the principles of equal opportunity for men and women and their right to earn a livelihood without fear of discrimination as stipulated in the Constitution of Pakistan. The Act provides for protection against harassment at work without any gender discrimination and stipulates inviolability of dignity and recognizes the right to be free from inhuman, abusive, and degrading treatment at the workplace. The government of Punjab established the Office of Ombudsperson under section (7) of “The Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, in February 2013.

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan gives due respect to the women in society and guarantees their right to ownership. The rights of ownership of women are violated by means of coercion, fraud, fabrication, and forgery in property matters. The Institution lays down the substantive rights of women. The government of Punjab has promulgated a new Act “Enforcement of Women’s Property Rights Act 2021” in which Ombudsperson Punjab has been empowered to hear property matters of all deprived females and decide in only 60 days.

3.3.4 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) clearly addresses the protection of property rights (Article 24) such that “no person shall be deprived of his property save in accordance with law” (Article 24(1)), and “No property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose, and save by the authority of law which provides for compensation therefore and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on and the manner in which compensation is to be determined and given” (Article 24(2))

Further, Article 4(2a) reiterates the right of the people by stating that: “No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law”.

3.3.5 Land Acquisition Act

LAA 1894 is the regulatory legislator Act, which regulates 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 for completion of the land acquisition process before start of civil work. LAA1894 is a federal law but its implementation lies in the domain of provinces through Provincial Boards of Revenue (BOR). The provinces have amended the rules of this law from time to time to address their needs. The Act is meant for the acquisition of land and associated assets only and does not explicitly consider the social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions of those needing to be resettled/relocated and rehabilitated.

A. LAR Legal and Policy Framework

The laws and regulatory framework with its successive amendments relevant to land acquisition and resettlement in Pakistan and in compliance with the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards of ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009. The ESMF provides measures to reconcile and address the gaps between two sets of instruments to ensure IR requirements of SPS 2009 are complied.

B. Pakistan’s Law and Regulatory System for LAR

In Pakistan, LAA 1894 regulates the land acquisition process and enables the federal and provincial governments to acquire private land for public purposes through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility, and each province has its own province specific amendments in the Law and interpretation of the Act. Some provinces also have their own province specific implementation rules. The LAA and its implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to the titled landowners.

The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, has been applied with an added 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge according to the provision of the law. In addition to the provisions of LAA, related regulations setting out the procedures for land acquisition have been provided in province specific rules.

The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land for projects and payment of compensation. For entering private land or carrying out surveys and investigations, specified formalities must be observed and notifications to be issued. Damage to any crops during survey and investigations must be compensated. The displaced persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

The Law deals with matters related to the acquisition/ or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, and apportionment of awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties, and exemptions. The surveys of land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. However, the law only recognizes “legal” owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record title, registered sale deeds, or agreements. The salient features of the Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894 are given in the **Table 3.1** below.

Table 33.1: Salient Features of Pakistan’s LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	The LA Collector publishes of preliminary notification of land acquisition and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	The Collector formally notifies that a particular land is needed for public purpose and inquires for objections or concerns from persons interested (Section 5a)
Section 6	The Collector formally declares the government’s intention to acquire a particular land for public purposes (The date of the publication of this declaration may be considered as the cut-off date).
Section 7	The Land Commissioner directs the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the specific land.
Section 8	LAC physically marks out, measures, and plans the land to be acquired
Section 9	LAC gives notice to all persons interested that the Government intends to take possession of the land and requests that they approach him for any claims for compensation

Section 10	LAC records statements of interested persons around land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	LAC makes enquiries into the measurements, value, and claims and then to issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 12	LAC gives notice of final award to persons interested in the acquired land.
Section 16	Upon issuance of award under Section 11, the LAC may take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	Emergency clause that allows acquisition of land after 15 days from notification under Section 9 prior to compensation of persons interested. (Note that this clause will not be applied in any subproject financed under the MFF).
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, people interested may request the LAC to refer the case to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The following factors are to be considered in determining the compensation amount for acquired land: i) market value of the land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immoveable) or earnings, v) expanses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business, and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession. A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48-A (LAA-1986)	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

C. ADB's SPS 2009 and Resettlement Principles

The ADB has adopted SPS 2009 including safeguard requirements for involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguard policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary. The three important elements of ADB's SPS 2009 are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being because of project interventions. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS.

In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/ or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at-least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions, and the results of resettlement monitoring; and disclose monitoring reports.

Voluntary Land Donation: Voluntary donation of land usually involves the contribution by individuals of land for a project that has community benefits, such as a school or health care facility. For example, even rural roads that are part of the community driven development are built with voluntary donation of land. The basic idea is that the project benefits will realistically offset the size of the donated land. In the case of voluntary land donation, eminent domain or other powers of the state should not be involved in the acquisition. Therefore, voluntary land donation is not within the scope of the SPS. However, the project team should exercise judgment in such cases and conduct due diligence to avoid adverse impacts on affected persons and possible reputational risks to ADB. The project team should (i) verify that the donation is in fact voluntary and did not result from coercion, using verbal and written records and confirmation through an independent third party such as a designated nongovernmental organization or legal authority; and (ii) ensure that voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected persons and benefit them directly. As a good practice, an ADB project team may consider including appropriate loan or grant conditions. Voluntary land donation is only possible if a project is not location-specific for example, a school or health care facility that can be built somewhere else if the landowners object.

Criteria for Voluntary Land Donations: 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. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to any other claims. Voluntary donation of land by beneficiary households is acceptable where:

- a) The impacts are marginal (based on percentage of loss and minimum size of remaining assets);
- b) Impacts do not result in displacement of households or cause loss of households incomes and livelihood;
- c) The households making voluntary donations are direct beneficiary of the project;
- d) Land thus donated is free from any dispute on ownership or any other encumbrances;
- e) Consultations with the affected households is conducted in a free and transparent manner;
- f) Land transactions are supported by transfer of titles; and
- g) Proper documentation of consultation meetings, grievances and actions taken to address such grievances is maintained.

D. Comparison of Pakistan’s LAA and ADB’s IR Safeguards Principles

There are several differences between Pakistan’s Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR). The LAA, in contrast to ADB SPS, does not require adequate consultation with affected parties. It simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. The Act also does not require preparation of a “plan” documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with displaced households (DHs). Other gaps include requirement to compensate and assist DHs without legal rights to land, attention to vulnerable groups, indigenous people and severely affected DHs, importance given to gender issues, monitoring of resettlement implementation, and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports. **Table 3.2** summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures to ensure the project implementation is fully consistent with the ADB’s SPS requirements. The objective of this comparison is to identify if and where the two sets of procedures are in conformity with each other and more importantly where there are differences and gaps.

Table 3.2: Measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) Differences or Gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge to supplement the assessed compensation.	DHs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	The valuation for the acquired land, structures and other assets will be based on full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required, without deducting for depreciation of structures. A 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge will be added to the compensation.
No provision for resettlement expenses, income/ livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, with particular focus on those with severe losses, poor and vulnerable groups.	Additional assistance will be provided to cover resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing more than 10% of their productive assets).
Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/ rehabilitation (Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops).	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All DHs, including non-titled DHs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/ leaseholders are entitled and eligible to compensation for the loss of structures, livelihood, and relocation.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
No specific requirement for the preparation of a Plan.	Requires the preparation of a Plan based on social impact assessment and consultation with DHs elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Draft safeguards document based on preliminary design, and final safeguards document based on detailed engineering design will be prepared for subprojects that involve LAR issues.
There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can allow civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Requires that DHs are compensated and provided other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances are fully paid.
No convenient grievance redresses mechanism except the option of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the Court-of-Law.	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DHs' concerns/ complaints about displacement and other impacts & compensation.	NDRMF is to establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective subproject area and amongst the DHs.
There is no requirement for monitoring resettlement implementation and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports.	Requires that safeguards document implementation is monitored, and safeguards documents and monitoring reports are disclosed in an accessible place, form, and language(s) understandable to DHs and other stakeholders.	Safeguards document implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The draft and final safeguards documents, and monitoring reports will be disclosed to DHs, uploaded on NDRMF Website and ADB Website for public disclosure.

3.3.6 Legal Status of Indigenous People in Pakistan

Closest indication to the indigenous people is in Article 28: Preservation of language, script, and culture and subject to Article 251 any section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture shall have the right to preserve and promote the same, subject to law and establish institutions for that purpose. The minorities in Pakistan are categorized based on their religion – not as racial or linguistic minorities, or 'indigenous'⁵ peoples. The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 states, "all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law" under Article 25 (1) of the Constitution. The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan decreed the seats for minorities and non-Muslims representation to the government of Pakistan and the Parliament of Pakistan, to protect the minority rights in the country. There are other beneficial provisions to safeguard and protect minorities in the constitution, including:

- Article 20. Freedom to profess religion and to manage religious institutions.
- Article 21. Safeguard against taxation for purposes of any religion.
- Article 22. Safeguards as to educational institutions in respect of religion, etc.
- Article 36. Protection of minorities.

⁵ Indigenous people categorization: Socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes", "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area.

4. PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF PROJECTS

4.1 Overall Status

The review of physical progress is essential to have a look at the updated status of civil works & other interventions in relation to the implementation of ESMS. The status of progress of subprojects under NDRMF is presented in **Table 4.1** below.

Table 4.1: Subprojects Implemented in Different Provinces under NDRMF

Project Description	Project Scope of Work	Category		FIPs	Districts	Sample Districts	To-date Status of Progress of Sub-projects
		Environment	Social				
1. GILGIT-BALTISTAN (G-B)							
Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) at all Districts of Gilgit-Baltistan	<u>Emergency Response Capacity:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Trucks, Fire Vehicles, Fire Bikes, Ambulances, Water Vehicles, Recovery Crane Truck, Control Room Solution, Rescue Emergency Equipment PPE for Rescue Staff 	C	C	Home and Prison Department (Rescue 1122)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gilgit Skardu Ghanche Diamer Ghizer Astore Nagar Hunza Shigar Kharmang 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gilgit Skardu Ghanche Nagar Hunza Shigar Kharmang 	🏠 Completed
Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrofitting of Schools Flood Protection Walls CBDRM CERT & Early Warning System 	B	C	Agha Khan Foundation (AKF)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gilgit Hunza Skardu Ghanche 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gilgit Hunza Skardu Ghanche 	Almost Completed
2. KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)							
Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrofitting of Schools Flood Protection Walls CBDRM CERT Early Warning System 	B	C	Agha Khan Foundation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mansehra Chitral 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mansehra Chitral 	🏠 Completed
3. AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR (AJ&K)							
Vulnerability to Resilient (V2R)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Protection Walls Water Conservation Structures Landslide Stabilization CBDRM CERT 	B	C	Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bagh Hattian Neelum Sadhnoti 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bagh Neelum Sadhnoti 	🏠 Completed
Landslide Control and Management & Mitigation along Major Roads in AJK (4 Sub-Projects).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Slides Protection Works 	B	C	Communication & Works Department (C&WD)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bagh Poonch 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bagh Poonch 	On-going
4. PUNJAB							
Rehabilitation of Old Deg Nullah from Deg Diversion Channel to Q.B. Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Old Deg Nullah 	B	C	Punjab Irrigation Department (PID)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shiekhpora Narowal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shiekhpora Narowal 	On-going
Rehabilitation/ Restoration of Hajipur Gujran Flood Protection Bund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ Restoration of Flood Protection Bund 	B	C	Punjab Irrigation Department	→ Narowal	→ Narowal	🏠 Completed
Rehabilitation /Restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ Restoration of Flood Protection Bund 	B	C	Punjab Irrigation Department	→ Narowal	→ Narowal	🏠 Completed
Protecting Village Abadies against Erosive Action of Bein Nullah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting Village Abadies/Flood Protection Bund 	B	C	Punjab Irrigation Department	→ Narowal	→ Narowal	🏠 Completed
5. SINDH							
1. Recoupment of Damaged T-Head	<u>Flood Protection Works</u>	B	C	Sindh Irrigation	Larkana	Larkana	🏠 Completed

Project Description	Project Scope of Work	Category		FIPs	Districts	Sample Districts	To-date Status of Progress of Sub-projects
		Environment	Social				
Spur along Agani Akil Loop Bund 2/6+250 2. Stone Apron at Mole of 0/4 and 0/7 Mole Spurs and 3. 09 Nos. Stone Studs in Larkana Subdivision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoupment of T-Head Spur Mile 2/6 +250 Stone Apron 09 Stone Studs & 2 Mole Spurs at 0/4 & 0/7) 			Department (SID)			
1. Providing Stone Apron 2. Stone Pitching and Earth Work along LS Bund mile 18/0 to 20/0 N Dadu Division Larkana	<u>Flood Protection Works</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone Apron and Sone Pitching along with Earth Work 	B	C	Sindh Irrigation Department	Larkana	Larkana	🏠 Completed
6. BALUCHISTAN							
Resilient and Adaptive Populations in Disaster (RAPID)	<u>Flood Protection Works</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Conservation Structures Retrofitting of schools and health facilities CBDRM/ERT SBDRM Early Warning System 	B	C	Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP)	1. Quetta 2. Chaghi	1. Quetta 2. Chaghi	🏠 Completed
Building Resilience by Strengthening Institutions and Community to roll out Inclusive Disaster Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Protection Structures Drought Mitigation CBDRM CERT SBDRM 	B	C	Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP)	1. Chaghi 2. Killa Saifullah	1. Chaghi	Almost Completed
Total					24 Nos.	18 Nos.	

4.2 GILGIT-BALTISTAN

4.2.1 Strengthening of G-B Emergency Services

4.2.1.1 Emergency Response Capacity

The Emergency Response Capacity (ERC) is one of the sub-project interventions implemented in different districts of Gilgit-Baltistan. Of the total 10 sub-project districts, 7 sample districts (70%) named Gilgit, Shigar, Kharmang, Ghanche, Skardu, Hunza and Nagar were covered during the field survey of the Third Party/Audit of ESMS under the NDRMF Project.

Strengthening of Gilgit-Baltistan Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) in 10 sub-project districts of Gilgit-Baltistan have been carried out with the implementation of the project intervention of Emergency Response Capacity (ERC). The Emergency Response Capacity includes Fire trucks, fire vehicles, fire bikes, ambulances, water vehicles, recovery crane truck, control room solution, rescue emergency equipment and personal protected equipment for rescue staff. The major rescue emergency equipment's are categorized as under:

- I. Rescue Emergency Equipment
- II. Personal Protective Equipment's
- III. Rescue Vehicles
- IV. Control Room Equipment

4.2.1.2 Rescue Emergency Equipment

The data presented in Table 1 reveals that total 162 items under the project components/interventions of rescue emergency equipment (REE) have been provided in 5

districts, i.e. Shigir (63 nos), Kharmang (63 nos.), Ghanche (8 nos.), Skardu (19 nos.) and Diamer (9 nos.). Item-wise details are given in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Rescue Emergency Equipment Items Provided under the NDRMF Project

Sr. No.	Items	Districts				
		Shigir	Kharmang	Ghanche	Skardu	Diamer
1	Fireman Turnout Gear	3	3	2	5	2
2	Fire Gloves	3	3	3 (Remaining)	3	3
3	High Voltage Gloves	1	1	1	1	1
4	Portable Search Light	1	1	1	3	1
5	Sludge Hammer	2	2	-	1	-
6	LED Head Light	2	2	1	2	1
7	Foam Making Nozzle	1	1	-	-	-
8	Controlled Distribution Breeches	1	1	-	-	-
9	Controlled Collection Breeches	1	1	-	-	-
10	Fire Extinguisher Certified	6	6	-	-	-
11	Fire Hose Coupling= Qty 04 pairs male and female each	1	1	-	-	-
12	Safety Goggles	4	4	-	-	-
13	Working Gloves	5	5	-	-	-
14	Rappelling Gloves	3	3	-	-	-
15	Rappelling Rope	2	2	-	-	-
16	Diving Suit	1	1	-	1	1
17	Water Rescue Helmet	2	2	-	-	-
18	Oxygen cylinders E-Type certified	4	4	-	-	-
19	Bolt Cutter (Panel A)	2	2	-	1	-
20	Cordon of Tape	4	4	-	-	-
21	Rescue Rope Rollers	1	1	-	-	-
22	Safety Boson's Chair	1	1	-	-	-
23	Fully Body Harness (Panel A)	2	2	-	-	-
24	Static Rope (Panel A)	2	2	-	-	-
25	Safety Rope	2	2	-	-	-
26	Safety Belt (Panel A)	1	1	-	-	-
27	Jumping Sheet	1	1	-	-	-
28	Ambo Bag	1	1	-	-	-
29	Terfore winch set	1	1	-	-	-
30	Belay device for climbing	1	1	-	-	-
31	Folding stretcher imported	1	1	-	-	-
32	Drone Cameras	-	-	-	1	-
33	Hose Binding Machine	-	-	-	1	-
Total:		63	63	8	19	9

4.2.1.3 Personal Protective Equipment

The data presented in Table 2 reveals that 4 sets consisting of 27 items in one set under the project intervention of personal protective equipment (PPEs) have been provided in each of the 4 districts, i.e. Shigir, Kharmang, Ghanche and Skardu. Item-wise details are given in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3: Personal Protective Equipments Provided

Sr. No.	Items	Districts (4 sets provided)			
		Shigir	Kharmang	Ghanche	Skardu
1	Bag Pack for	1	1	1	1
2	Safety Coveralls	1	1	1	1
3	Safety Helmet	1	1	1	1
4	Safety Goggles	1	1	1	1
5	Safety shoes with steel toe	1	1	1	1
6	Safety Gloves	1	1	1 (Remaining)	1
7	Mask with respirator	1	1	1	1

Sr. No.	Items	Districts (4 sets provided)			
		Shigir	Kharmang	Ghanche	Skardu
8	Emergency torch	1	1	1	1
9	Multipurpose knife	1	1	1	1
10	Safety Rope	1	1	1 (Remaining)	1
11	Safety belt pad	1	1	1	1
12	Knee and Elbow	1	1	1	1
13	Rain Suit	1	1	1	1
14	Descender	1	1	1	1
15	Ascender	1	1	1	1
16	D. Ring	1	1	1	1
17	Figher of Eight	1	1	1	1
18	Ice Stick Foldable	1	1	1	1
19	Ice Axe	1	1	1	1
20	Ice Goggle	1	1	1	1
21	Single Pulley	1	1	1	1
22	Life Jacket	1	1	1	1
23	Tent for 4 persons Water resistant/proof standard size	1	1	1	1
24	Sleeping Mattress	1	1	1	1
25	Tent for 10-person waterproof light weight	1	1	1	1
26	Tent for 2 person imported water proof Light weight	1	1	1	1
27	Sleeping Bag	1	1	1	1
	Sub-total	27	27	27	27
	Total of 4 sets	108	108	108	108

4.2.1.4 Rescue Vehicles

The major rescue vehicles include recovery cranes, ambulance, fire truck rescue, rapid response water rescue, rapid response fire vehicle and rapid response fire bikes etc. The data presented in Table 3 reveals that total 1 to 5 numbers of rescue vehicles have been provided in all 10 districts, i.e. Shigir (4 nos.), Kharmang (4 nos.), Ghanche (1 no.), Skardu (4 nos.), Diamer (3 nos.), Astor (1 no.), Nagar (1 no.) Ghizer (1 no.), Hunza (1 no.) and Gilgit (5 nos.). Item-wise details are given in **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4: Rescue Vehicles Provided under the NDRMF Project

Sr. No.	Items	Districts									
		Shigir	Kharmang	Ghanche	Skardu	Diamer	Astore	Nagar	Ghizer	Hunza	Gilgit
1	Recovery Crane	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Ambulance	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	Fire Truck Rescue	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Rapid Response Water Rescue Vehicle	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
5	Rapid Response Fire Vehicle	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	Rapid Response Fire Bike	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Total	4	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	5

4.2.1.5 Control Room Equipment

The major **control room equipment** includes installation of vehicle tracking systems, IP phones, IP cameras, revolving chairs, UPS battery, computer tables, antennas, WIFI router, DSL modem and others. The data presented in Table 4 reveals that a total of 6 and 54 numbers of CREs have been provided in the Skardu and Kharmang districts respectively. Item-wise details are given in **Table 4.5**.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Control Room Equipments

Sr. No.	Items	Districts	
		Skardu	Kharmang
1	8 KVA UPS Battery	-	1
2	Steplizer 3 KVA (Servo motor)	-	2
3	03 Nos. Bio matric attendance system (2 for stations & 1 for central office)	-	1
4	Solid State VHF base radio with all accessories	-	1
5	All in one Agent Station with LCD Display	-	3
6	42 U Server Rack	-	1
7	10 Nos. of installation vehicles tracking system	1	4
8	PDU rack mount (power distribution unit)	-	1
9	IP Phones	2	3
10	IP Cameras (indoor / outdoor) (3PM, IR 30 Meter, POE	-	2
11	01 No's NVR9with 5TB hard drive	-	1
12	IP Cameras	2	3
13	4U network cabinet (wall mount)	-	1
14	WIFI router	-	1
15	DSL Modem	-	1
16	32" LED (for media news and tracking system)	-	1
17	Coral7 LAP TP with original bag for control rooms tracking	-	1
18	Computer tables with revolving chairs	-	5
19	Revolving chairs	-	5
20	Conference tables	-	1
21	Best quality chairs for each control room	-	6
22	Antennas	-	1
23	100 feet triangular tower with all accessories / items	-	1
24	VHF/FM Solid State Mobile Radio for Vehicles	1	4
25	VHF/FM Solid State Mobile Willkie Talkie Make Hytra	-	3
Total:		6	54

4.2.2 Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan

The subproject other interventions implemented in different districts of Gilgit-Baltistan are as follow:


- Retrofitting of Schools
- Flood Protection Walls
- Channelization within Gilgit

4.2.2.1 Retrofitting of Schools

These are the components of the sub-project, i.e. Retrofitting of Schools implemented in four districts of GB, i.e. Gilgit, Hunza, Skardu and Ghanche, which have been completed successfully. The details are given in **Table 4.6**.

Table 4.6: Sub-projects Interventions Implemented under the NDRMF Project


Sub-projects Interventions	Name of School	Location	District	Status
	Government Boys High School (GBHS)	Rahimabad	Gilgit	

Sub-projects Interventions	Name of School	Location	District	Status
 Retrofitting of Schools	Government Boys High School	Danyore	"	Fully renovated the schools' buildings to protect the students and staff from earthquake.
	Government Girls High School	Nomal	"	
	Government Girls Primary School	Faizabad	"	
	Government Boys High School	Attabad	Hunza	
	Government Girls Primary School (GGPS)	Kirmin	"	
	Boys Middle School (BMS)	Murtazabad	"	
	Government Boys Primary School	Khudabad	"	
	Boys High School	Qumarah	Skardu	
	Government Boys High School	Chunda	"	
	Primary school	Khar Kowardu	"	
	Government Girls high School	Kharkoo	Ghanche	
	Talis Middle School	Talis	"	
Government High school	Ghursay	"		

4.2.2.2 Flood Protection Walls

The data presented in **Table 4.7** reveals the sub-projects components/interventions, i.e. Flood Protection Walls and Channelization implemented in two districts of GB, i.e. Gilgit and Hunza, which have been completed successfully.

Table 4.7: Subprojects Interventions Implemented

Sub-projects Interventions	Location	District	Status
I. Flood Protection Walls	Danyore	Gilgit	 Increased the length and height of the protection wall.  Protected the villages from the impacts of flood.
	Salawar	"	
	Jutal	"	
	Jaglote Goro-1	"	
	Jaglote Goro-2	"	
	Sost Nazimabad	Hunza	
	Sost Nazimabad	"	
	Passu-1	"	
	Passu-2	"	
	Garcha-1 (Sost)	"	
	Garcha-2 (Sost)	"	
	Shersabz-1	"	
	Shersabz-2	"	
	Hassanabad	"	
II. Channelization within Gilgit	Naltar Payeen	Gilgit	 Widen the Nullah to save the villages from effects of flood
	Naltar Bala	"	
	Salawar	"	
	Salawar	"	

4.3 AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR

4.3.1 Vulnerability to Resilient (V2R)

The other sub-project interventions implemented in different districts of Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K) are as follow:

- Flood Protection Walls
- Water Conservation Structures
- Landslide Stabilization
- Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) &
- Community emergency response team (CERT)

The data presented in **Table 4.8** reveals that the subprojects components/interventions, i.e. Flood Protection Walls and Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training implemented in three districts of AJK, i.e. Neelum, Bagh and Sadhnoti, have been completed successfully.

Table 4.8: Vulnerability to Resilient (V2R) under the NDRMF Project

Sub-projects Interventions	Location	District	Status
I. Flood Protection Walls (FPWs)	Mangh	Sadhnoti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased the length and height of the protection wall. ➤ Protected the villages from the impacts of flood
	Huda Bari	Bagh	
	Dollar	Neelum	
	Leswa	Neelum	
II. Community based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)	Mangh	Sadhnoti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trainers provided tools & equipment. ➤ Trainers trained the local community about the rescue disaster and how to cope the natural disasters. ➤ During training provided <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bandages • Medicines
	Huda Bari	Bagh	


4.3.2 Landslide Control and Management & Mitigation along Major Roads in AJK

Landslide Control and Management & Mitigation along Major Roads i.e. 4 Sub-Projects, while the execution activities have been completed in 3 Sub-projects. The project interventions are focusing on key component:

- Land Slides Protection Works

The data presented in **Table 4.9** reveals the interventions/sub-projects components, i.e. Land Slides Protection Works implemented in two districts of AJK, i.e. Bagh and Poonch.

Table 4.9: Land Slides Protection Works under the NDRMF Project

Sub-projects Interventions	Location	District	Status
 Landslide Control and Management & Mitigation along Major Roads	Guin River (Azad Pattan)	Poonch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construction of protection wall to avoid land sliding and protect the villagers. ➤ Slide drain constructed on Slide A.
	Panyali (Azad Pattan)	Poonch	
	Mang Bajri	Bagh	
	Dhalkot Bandi	Poonch	

4.4 KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

4.4.1 Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan

The sub-project interventions are focusing on key components i.e. Retrofitting of Schools, Flood Protection Walls, Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and Community emergency response team (CERT) & Early Warning System (EWS) activities have been successfully completed. Further details are given in **Table 4.10**.

Table 4.10: Retrofitting of Schools, Flood Protection Walls, CBDRM, CERT & EWS

Sub-projects Interventions	Location	District	Status
I. Retrofitting of Schools	GHS Dogah	Mansehra	➤ Fully renovated the school's buildings to protect the students & staff from earthquake/floods.
	GPS Chitta Batta	Mansehra	
	GPS Mogh	Lower Chitral	
	GPS Ouch Gali	Lower Chitral	
II. Flood Protection walls	Hassa	Mansehra	➤ Increased the length and height of the protection wall.
	Bessian	Mansehra	
	Bohtooli	Lower Chitral	➤ Protected the villages from the impacts/risks of floods.
III. Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM)	Bat Karar	Mansehra	➤ Trainers provided tools & equipment to cope-up the disaster and remove the flash flood from local area. ➤ Promoted safe and healthy working conditions. ➤ During training, provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jackets • Ropes • Helmets • Medicine • Bandages • Goggles
	Bessian	Mansehra	
	Chitta Batta	Mansehra	
IV. Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	Bat Karar	Mansehra	➤ CERT trainers provided all the tools. ➤ First- Aid-kit provided by team
	Chitta Batta	Mansehra	
	Mogh	Lower Chitral	
V. Early Warning Systems	Murden	Chitral	➤ Provided tools and equipment regarding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Disaster. ○ EWS in Murden is properly functional.

4.5 PUNJAB

4.5.1 Rehabilitation & Restoration

The sub-project interventions are focusing on key components i.e. Flood Protection Walls/Bund activities have been successfully completed in district Narowal (Haji Pur, Jalala and Villages) whereas on-going in Sheikhpura district i.e., Rehabilitation of Old Deg Nullah from Deg Diversion Channel to Q.B. Link. Further details are given in **Table 4.11**.

Table 4.11: Rehabilitation & Restoration for Protecting the Villages

Sub-projects Interventions	Location	District	Status
➤ Flood Protection Walls	Budho Sharif: Rehabilitation of Old Deg Nullah from Deg Diversion Channel to Q.B. Link	Sheikhpura	➤ Provided diversion channel. ➤ Stone pitching done. ➤ 14 bridges were made till Mandi Dogra.
	Haji Pur Gujran: Rehabilitation/ restoration of Hajipur Gujran Flood Protection Bund	Narowal	➤ All the work-related stone pitching and protection wall completed. ➤ Spur added at the flood bund to save the villages. ➤ Embankments are covered with vegetation.
	Jalala Flood Bund: Rehabilitation/ restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund	Narowal	➤ Stone pitching was done for protection of villagers. ➤ Spur added at the flood bund. ➤ High embankments with stone pitching.

Sub-projects Interventions	Location	District	Status
	Shahpur Chanjora: Protecting Village Ababdis against Erosive Action of Bein Nullah	Narowal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stone pitching is done for protection of villages. ➤ Construction of bund and protection wall.

4.6 SINDH

4.6.1 Recoupment of Damaged T-Head Spur, Stone Apron & Stone Studs

The sub-project interventions are focusing on key components i.e. Flood Protection works/ activities completed safely and successfully. The further details are given in **Table 4.12**.

Table 4.12: Recoupment of Damaged T-Head Spur, Stone Apron & Stone Studs

Sub-projects Interventions	Location	District	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flood Protection Works 	Agani Akil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recoupment of Damaged T-Head Spur along <u>Agani Akil</u> Loop Bund 2/6+250 - Stone Apron at Mole of 0/4 and 0/7 Mole Spurs and - 09 Nos. Stone Studs in Larkana Subdivision 	Larkana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stone Apron and Spur added at the flood protection work sites. ➤ Stone pitching was done on Agani Akil for protection from flooding. ➤ Embankments are covered with vegetation. ➤ The water problem was solved due to restoration of flood protection bund. ➤ Construction of safety walls.
	Dadu Division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing Stone Apron and Stone Pitching along with Earth Work. 	Larkana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stone pitching was done on site for protection from flooding. ➤ Water problems solved due to flood protection bund. ➤ Stone pitching is done at the site of Dadu. ➤ Earth work done for the protection of flood and save the villages.

4.7 BALUCHISTAN

4.7.1 Resilient and Adaptive Populations in Disaster

The sub-project interventions are focusing on key components i.e., Flood Protection Structures, Water Conservation Structures, retrofitting of schools and health facilities, School based disaster risk management (SBDRM) and Early Warning System (EWS) activities have been successfully completed. The details are given in **Table 4.13**.

Table 4.13: Resilient and Adaptive Populations in Disaster under NDRMF Project

Sub-projects Interventions	Location	District	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Resilient and Adaptive Populations in Disaster (RAPID) 	Flood Protection Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Conservation Structures - Flood Protection Structures - Retrofitting of schools and health facilities, - School based disaster risk management (SBDRM) - Early Warning System (EWS) 	Quetta & Chaghi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Developed and improved the required infrastructures in Quetta and Chaghi districts along with mitigation and adaptation measures for water and food security in relation to respond to flood and droughts in the districts. ➤ Fully renovated the school's buildings to protect the

			students & staff from earthquake/disaster. ➤ Teachers and Students were provided SBDRM training, and they were fully satisfied.
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4.7.2 Building Resilience by Strengthening Institutions and Community for DRM

The sub-project interventions are concentrating on key components i.e. Flood Protection Structures, Drought Mitigation, Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM), CERT, School based disaster risk management (SBDRM) activities have been successfully completed. The details are presented in **Table 4.14**.

Table 4.14: Building Resilience by Strengthening Institutions and Community for DRM

Sub-projects Interventions	Location	District	Status
➤ Building Resilience by Strengthening Institutions and Community to roll out Inclusive Disaster Risk Management	Flood Protection Works - Flood Protection Structures - Drought Mitigation - Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) - CERT - School based disaster risk management (SBDRM)	Chaghi & Killa Saifullah	➤ Increased the length and height of the protection wall. ➤ Protected the villages from the impacts of floods. ➤ Three types of trainings were given to the community regarding Disaster risk management (DRM), ODM and linkage development.

5. ESMS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

5.1 Overview

This chapter was prepared based on the field surveys including interviews, focus group discussions, beneficiary community's/stakeholders' consultations/ meetings, transact-walk/ physical observations to accomplish this 3rd party/Audit report of ESMS under the NDRMF Project. The project area/jurisdiction is scattered in about 48 districts of the whole country, while the execution activities have been completed/ and or on-going in 24 districts of various provinces/territories. The major activities carried out in different provinces/territories under the project include:

- I. **Gilgit & Baltistan:** i) Strengthening of G-B Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) in all Districts of G-B, ii) Construction of protective and climate resilient infrastructures; and iii) Establishment of Multi-hazard early warning systems.
- II. **Azad Jammu and Kashmir:** i) Strengthening readiness of the communities through CBDRM, ii) Develop volunteer force (NDRMF) for effective response and iii) Structural measures in flood prone areas (river works: embankment strengthening and protection walls), Land stabilization and drought mitigation measures.
- III. **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** The subproject components/ interventions include: i) Retrofitting of Schools ii) Flood Protection Walls iii) Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) iv) CERT and v) Early Warning System (EWS).
- IV. **Punjab:** i) Improve resilience to flooding, ii) Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding and iii) Rehabilitation/restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund.
- V. **Sindh:** i) Improve resilience to flooding, ii) Protect vulnerable communities in District Larkana, iii) Stone Pitching of Vulnerable reaches and iv) Construction of stone apron.
- VI. **Baluchistan:** i) To enhance the knowledge and capacities of multi-stakeholders about DRR, DRM and Emergency First-Aid through capacity building; ii) to enhance the resilience through improved infrastructures and strengthened communication and early warning mechanisms; iii) Improve economic conditions through infrastructures development for livelihood modeling, effective water resource management and institutional strengthening; and iv) Constitute an effective mechanism for coordinated response at community level through CBDRM, implementation of response plans and networking with stakeholders.

5.2 Districts Covered under Audit of ESMS of NDRMF Project

The survey results to represent the scattered districts of the Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, and Baluchistan sub-projects in different provinces/states of Pakistan, 18 districts (i.e. 75% out of total 24 districts) were selected to accomplish the Audit report of ESMS of NDRMF project as presented in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Sample Districts Covered under Audit Report of ESMS

Province/ State	Division	Total Districts		Sample Districts	
		Name	Nos.	Name	Nos.
1. Gilgit Baltistan (GB)	Baltistan	Ghanche	10	Ghanche	7
		Skardu		Skardu	
		Shigar		Shigar	
		Kharmang		Kharmang	
	Gilgit	Ghizer		-	
		Gilgit		Gilgit	
		Hunza		Hunza	
		Nagar		Nagar	
	Diامر	Astore		-	
		Diامر		-	
2. Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Muzaffarabad	Hattian Bala	5	-	4
		Neelum		Neelum	
	Poonch	Bagh		Bagh	
		Poonch		Poonch	
		Sudhnoti		Sudhnoti	
3. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Hazara	Mansehra	3	Mansehra	2
	Malakand	Lower Chitral		Lower Chitral	
		Upper Chitral		-	
4. Punjab	Gujranwala	Narowal	2	Narowal	2
	Lahore	Sheikhupura		Sheikhupura	
5. Sindh	Larkana	Larkana	1	Larkana	1
6. Baluchistan	Zhob	Killa Saifullah	3	-	2
	Rakhshan	Chaghi		Chaghi	
	Quetta	Quetta		Quetta	
Total			24		18 (75%)

5.3 Accreditation of FIPs

FIPs (Fund Implementing Partners) of NDRMF can be government and non-government entities, international donors, civil society, and academia. The FIPs are accredited through a detailed process consisting of a review of the applicant entity for its organizational procedures and guidelines including safeguards (environment, social and gender). The main purpose of accreditation is to assess the FIP's overall project management capacity including safeguards (environment, social and gender). Comprehensive accreditation guidelines were developed by the NDRMF and disclosed on the website to ensure easy access of potential partners. The core environmental assessment requirements for FIP accreditation are: i) Environmental safeguards policy ii) status of FIP's policy & approval and iii) policy implementation arrangements.

The non-public sector entities working with NDRMF as FIP have been assessed and accredited through the process and verification of available environment and social safeguards policies and documentation.

5.4 Project Screening & Categorization

The ESMS compliance for screening and categorization has been ensured by the NDRMF (Fund's Safeguards Team - FST). All subproject/schemes' documents provided by FIPs were reviewed and confirmed with respect to environmental safeguards by the FST. The field visits along with desk observational tools e.g. satellite imagery analysis was used for assessment, and validation of the category.

The major aspects considered during the initial screening are: i) Scope of work details (Limited to environmental category B), including type, nature and scale of interventions ii) Locations of subprojects with detailed project specifications including preliminary technical designs iii) Details of potential impacts as per Rapid Environmental Checklist (REA) iv) Budgetary provisions for EMP implementation including human resource v) Budgetary provision for air, water and noise quality monitoring and vi) GRM, compliance monitoring and reporting.

5.5 Safeguards Studies

The preparation of safeguards documents (i.e. DDRs & IEEs) for the appraised projects is mandatory as per ESMS to assess the site-specific safeguards conditions, establish baseline for air, water and noise and social aspects and proposed mitigation measures. Due Diligence Reports (DDR) were prepared by the NDRMF safeguards team and finally approved by the ADB during design and appraisals stages of the projects. In the case of social safeguards aspects, the projects were limited to category “C” and Social Impact Assessment Studies (SIAs) were not required. While in case of environmental safeguards aspects, various projects were categorized in “B” with the requirement for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) studies. IEEs were prepared by the FIPs with technical support of NDRMF staff prior to mobilizing at subproject sites.

5.6 Instrumental Monitoring

Instrumental monitoring was carried out for environmental category “B” and social category “C” projects prior, during and after completion of construction activities. Site selection criteria were devised and adopted by the fund’s safeguards team for conducting instrumental monitoring since schemes were of limited scope and widespread. All schemes/sites were assessed for potential impacts on the air, water and noise and tests were conducted for the most sensitive sites. Certified labs were hired by the FIPs for instrumentation monitoring to ensure compliance and guide the FIPs for deviation from the standards. Based on the audit findings no such major risk/outbreak was observed regarding the aspects of instrumental monitoring. Results of the tests have been reflected in the semi-annual safeguards compliance monitoring reports.

5.7 Community & Workers Health, Safety & Security

Health and safety aspects of both the community and workers have been assessed against the indicator for regulatory requirement of ESMS in this audit survey. It was noted that projects were aligned with the requirements in design phase through allocation of sufficient financial resources for protective gadgets and compliance requirements by the fund’s safeguards team. Grant implementation agreements among the partners were drafted with dedicated clauses for health and safety requirements under the projects. FIPs were informed and oriented to include the requirement in their site-specific plans and budget allocation in each Bill of Quantities (BoQs) for civil works.

Training sessions have been conducted the fund’s safeguards team with FIPs and Contractors on this matter and follow up sessions were carried out by the FIPs and Contractor with workers. Covid-19 guidelines of ADB were shared with FIPs and Contractors for compliance during pandemic and compliance were ensured accordingly. Similarly, it was noticed that the fund’s

⁶ As per ESMS category C (i.e. a minimal or no impact) has complied with national laws and PIAL and funding source specific international laws. Similarly, an investments with no involuntary resettlement impacts and no impact on Indigenous peoples

safeguards team shared ADB guidelines on the health and safety related matters/accidents reporting mechanism with partners.

Moreover, under the projects, CBDRM training and awareness sessions have been carried out in all disaster risk areas of the country to avoid issues related to health, safety, and security of the communities. However, as per ESMP, the unforeseen emergencies and the Contractors and FIP vehicles designated to be used for such cases. Consequently, no community incidents were noted during the audit field survey. Worker's health and safety issues were protected with the provision of first aid, boxes, PPEs as well as compliance with safeguard requirements.

5.8 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The ESMS has proposed a gender responsive GRM, accordingly under the project, a Grievance Redress Mechanism has been established, which is fully functional and effective to redress the community and stakeholders' concerns/issues & complaints (if any) in a timely manner. The effective GRM has the highest level of transparency, professional integrity, accountability, and quality. To receive and facilitate in the resolution of local community/other stakeholders, grievance redress committee (GRC) needs to be notified in the presently on-going as well as for future sub-projects (phase-II) considering the project specific focal person/representative (s). Grievances/complaints to be entered in the community complaint & management register (CCMR) placed at sub-project level with Contractor/ and or FIP office.

5.9 Project Implementation Status in Gilgit-Baltistan

Gilgit and its surrounding valleys are highly susceptible to natural disasters such as landslides, flash floods and avalanches, which affect civic life in the city and areas within its vicinity. According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), Gilgit is in a seismically active zone with a shake potential equivalent to an earthquake of magnitude 6 to 7 on the Richter scale. More than 90% of inhabitants engaged in agriculture and 70% in livestock are likely to be highly affected by natural disasters there. With agriculture making up 23% of the source of livelihood for Gilgit's inhabitants, the economy of the city is at a significant risk of being adversely affected by natural disasters. The major activities carried out under the project include:

- I. Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122) in all Districts of G-B
- II. Construction of protective and climate resilient infrastructures &
- III. Establishment of multi-hazard early warning systems.

5.9.1 Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122)

Gilgit-Baltistan (G-B) being the far-flung and geographically hardest areas of Pakistan is susceptible to natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, and landslides/ avalanches. Destruction of property, dislocation of many people and road traffic accidents are recurring phenomenon in this region, especially on '*Silk Road*' which results in the loss of many precious lives every year. The specialized and established department in dealing with such kind of unforeseen calamities across G-B is Emergency Service (Rescue 1122) managed by the Home Department.

A technically equipped department, 'Rescue 1122' is responsible for outreaching communities across all districts which are providing timely and critical emergency services as a basic right to the communities. However, the existing capacity of Rescue 1122 in terms of contemporary equipment, machinery and technology is insufficient in contrast to emerging tendencies and types of hazards in G-B. Thus, the project has addressed vital emergency services which needed to 'Rescue 1122' by strengthening existing equipment (PPEs) and technical capacities aiming to meet existing and future challenges of G-B.

Accreditation of FIP: Since projects have been proposed by the public sector entity therefore, full scale accreditation of FIP has not been carried out and standard guidelines have been followed for dealing with public sectors.

Review of the Project: The project proposal/PC-1 has been reviewed to assess the potential adverse environmental and social impacts. The main scope was to strengthen the emergency response system through purchasing equipment, vehicles, safety goggles and training. In general, no civil work was involved in the implementation of this intervention, i.e. strengthening of G-B Emergency Services (Rescue 1122).

Environmental & Social Management Plan: No environmental & social management plan applicable for the sub-project interventions as aforementioned items were purchased for strengthening of G-B Rescue 1122. However, the mitigation measures proposed in the REA during due diligence of the projects have been followed for category "C" scope.

Monitoring and reporting: The impacts/risks on the environmental & social aspects found insignificant and the project categorized as 'Category C'. The results/ status of implementation reported in the quarterly progress report & semi-annual internal monitoring reports.

GRM: The GRM has already in place under the preview of FIP and no grievance has been noted against the projects.

Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue 1122): The purpose of the subproject interventions is to strengthen emergency rescue services in G-B to cater to natural and man-induced disasters for saving lives and socioeconomic conditions of the subproject/targeted area. The items provided under the emergency response capacity and items provided (i.e. Fire trucks, fire vehicles, fire bikes, ambulances, water vehicles, recovery crane truck, control room solution, rescue emergency equipment, PPE for Rescue Staff has already discussed in above Chapter 4.

5.9.2 Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan

The sub-project interventions, i.e. “Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)” along with preparedness and active structural interventions in district Gilgit, Hunza, Skardu and Ghanche in Gilgit-Baltistan (G-B) province. The project interventions are focusing on two key components: i) Retrofitting of schools ii) Flood protection walls.

The objectives of this subproject intervention were to ensure that communities in vulnerable areas are at reduced exposure to risks posed by natural hazards and are better prepared to response and cope in disaster situations through:

- Infrastructure improvements reduced vulnerability to hazards through schools retrofitting and flood protection structures.
- Non-structural measures improved government and community preparedness to respond the disasters which include the implementation of a range of community-based disaster risk management activities in vulnerable settlements (i.e. formation of Village Disaster Risk Management Plans, formation/strengthening of CERTs, creation and/or distribution of emergency tool kits and equipment, and awareness-raising activities).
- Installation of Early Warning Systems (EWSs).

Accreditation of FIP: Agha Khan Foundation (AKF) is the FIP of the project “**Retrofitting of buildings (Schools)**”. The Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan (AKFP), along with its implementing partner, the Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan (new name, the Aga Khan Agency for Habitat, or AKAH) proposed an integrated, multi-input program which helped to ensure that people living in the mountains of northern Pakistan are safe at the possible extent from natural disasters. AKF has gone through standard accreditation process of the NDRMF, and approval was granted after review of safeguards policies and arrangements.

Preparation of IEE/EMPs and approval from ADB and EPA: The adverse environmental and social impacts were negligible or minor, however, mitigation measures were adopted to avoid or further reduce these minor impacts and none of the project was in protected areas. Thus, there were no anticipated environmental and social impact (s) which could have triggered Category A. All the sub-projects/interventions were screened for the prohibited investment activity list (PIAL) and in accordance with the ESMS of NDRMF standards allowed for the execution of subprojects interventions. However, in case of voluntary land donation (VLD⁷) if any, the Government ensured/confirmed the willingness of landowners as per NDRMF and ADB safeguards requirements. A copy of the NOC of sub-projects of the Gilgit-Baltistan from the environmental protection agency (EPA) is presented in **Annex 5.2**.

Accordingly, AKFP implemented interventions in Ghanche, Skardu, Gilgit, Hunza, and Nagar in Gilgit-Baltistan province was limited to retrofitting of existing school’s buildings on disaster resilient standards. Thus, there was no major civil/construction works as well as land acquisition involved, so that no or insignificant impact/risk considered.

⁷ 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.

Environmental & Social Management Plan: As per EPA NOC, the ESMP has been prepared & implemented accordingly. Thus, the impacts were minor/or insignificant, the contractor through FIP followed the ESMP/ Monitoring Plan and mitigated the minor/ short term impacts, (i.e. during construction stage).

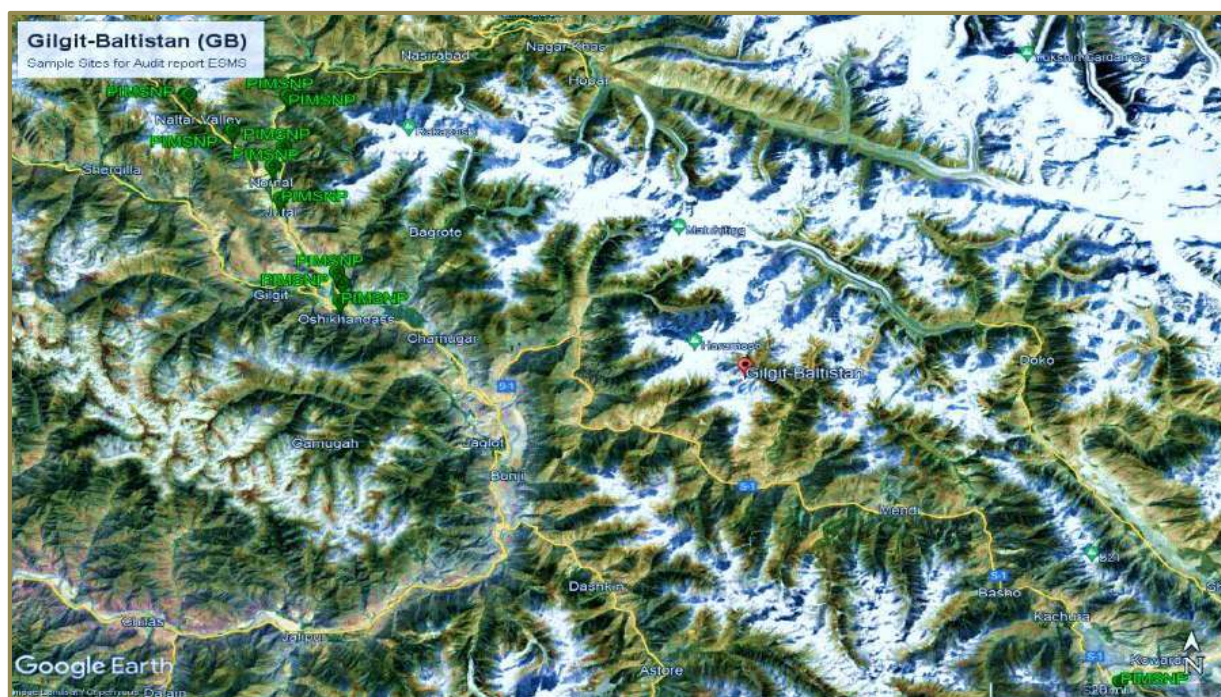
Monitoring and Reporting: In accordance with the NDRMF/ADB SPS 2009 & EPA, the schemes/sub-projects classified as 'Category B'. Accordingly, an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) was prepared & approved; and the Project Management Consultant (PMC) has ensured the implementation of the ESMP under the overall supervision of the Project Director. The sub-project interventions of 'School Retrofitting' works classified as Category 'C'. The implementation and monitoring of the ESMP was carried out with the communal committee and FIP (Engineer). The NDRMF should ensure the implementation of ESMP and reflect in internal monitoring (E&S) reports as well as in quarterly progress reports.

GRM: Project specific GRC was established, and their contact numbers and addresses were displayed on all working sites and local offices to ensure timely information flow in this regard. Complaint registers were placed at construction sites for community concerns; and regularly checked and reported to the head office (NDRMF) for redressal. AKF had its own established GRM system, which was also utilized for timely redressal of grievances/complaints.

5.9.3 Sample Districts of Subprojects

The sample districts were selected to represent the scattered sub-projects Districts in the Gilgit-Baltistan (G-B) province of Pakistan. Of the total 10 Districts, where the sub-projects interventions have been implemented, 07 sample Districts (i.e. 70%) were selected to accomplish this Audit of ESMS Report under the NDRMF Project as the sub-project sites are illustrated through the Google Map presented in **Figure 5.1**, while the district-wise Google Map of sample districts/sites of subprojects are presented in **Annex 5.1**.

Figure 5.1: Sample Districts/Sites of Subprojects in Gilgit-Baltistan



ed as
 Agha Khan Foundation (AKF) and Home and Prison Department. The Environmental & Social

Risks and beneficiary/local community feedback representing the scattered districts of the Gilgit-Baltistan, 70% districts were selected to accomplish this Audit report for ESMS sub-projects under the NDRMF as presented in given below **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2: Status of Environmental & Social Risks in G-B

Subproject Interventions	Environmental & Social Risks		Remarks
	E&S Risks	To-date Status	
<p>I. <u>Strengthening of GB Emergency Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rescue Emergency Equipment - Personal Protective Equipment - Rescue Vehicles - Control Room Equipment <p>II. <u>Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retrofitting of Schools - Flood Protection Walls - Community based disaster risk management - Community emergency response team - Early Warning System 	Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Juglot Goro-2, Tehsil Danyore, District Gilgit: The sub-project activities, i.e. Stone pitching, machinery transportation, welding, excavator, generators etc. created minor air pollution at site areas of sub-projects. The air pollution was temporary for a limited time (i.e. construction period). Air pollution parameters were regularly monitored at different sub-project sites of district Gilgit. ➤ Passu 1&2, Tehsil Gojal, District Hunza: Insignificant risk of hazards noted like greenhouse gases (GHG's) at site areas of Gojal. Air pollution identified but not exceeded from the NEQS limit at site area of 'Gojal'. ➤ Shoth Kowardu/Qumarah, Tehsil Gamba & District Skardu: Dust and excavator emissions has created air pollution with a minor/insignificant level of risk. 	Insignificant/ minor level of temporary risk for short period. Nevertheless, further efforts shall be made to overcome the minor impacts as well.
	Water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construction waste was disposed-off around the surface water sources, which needs to be dumped in the designated area. ➤ No such evidence of spillage was observed. 	All wastes including the liquid waste needs to be dumped in the designated area.
	Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The activities, i.e. tractor use, mixture machine, excavator etc. created noise pollution only during the limited period of construction at sub-project site areas of Chupurson Shersabz 1, Tehsil Gojal-2, District Hunza and Shoth Kowardu/Qumarah, Tehsil Gamba, District Skardu ➤ Subproject activities created noise pollution during the school timing due to dismantling activity, but it was bearable at the site area of Boys High School. ➤ Construction activities were carried out in day-light to minimize the noise impact to the community in site area of of Passu 1&2, tehsil Gojal, Hunza district. ➤ Training was provided to the 'workers' regarding the use of PPEs belonging to the sub-project area of Qumarah/Shoth Kowardu, tehsil Gamba and district. Skardu. 	Noise pollution was only for a limited time with no or minor impact, which could be further minimized by providing trainings to the workforce.
	Groundwater & Surface Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Surface and groundwater resources have been fully protected from oil and chemicals contamination at subproject site area of Boys High School, tehsil Gamba and district Skardu. ➤ The school washrooms were used by project workers for a limited time, i.e. only during construction works at the site area of Aliabad (Hunza) and Gojal (Gilgit), which could be avoided by using/establishing the camp site. 	Minor impacts on surface water quality due to silt runoff & sanitary waste from worker's camps, which need to be mitigated in future sub-projects.
	Ecological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the sub-project implementation, the impact on plants and animals was avoided and minimized upto the possible extent. ➤ The precious ecology, sensitive or protective areas, were affected by the flood; and after the execution of this sub-project, all areas have become protected & safe at site of Gircha tehsil Gojal, district Hunza. ➤ Construction activities did not disturb the biodiversity of the area in the sub-project jurisdiction; in-fact, the sub-project execution saved the biodiversity at site area of Passu 1&2, tehsil Gojal, Hunza district. ➤ A 'swimming pool' and a 'forest' located within the jurisdiction of sub-project area, was fully protected during 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The playground used during the subproject implementation may need to be cleared of stones etc. and upgraded, i.e. plantation of grasses etc. at the site area of Aliabad. - The play-game area of the GGPS School in Faizabad, Gilgit may be improved.

Subproject Interventions	Environmental & Social Risks		Remarks
	E&S Risks	To-date Status	
		the implementation of this sub-project in Skawar (tehsil & district Gilgit).	
Pollution Prevention & Abatement and Climate change		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All PPE's and quality of the sub-project construction at the site area of Jiglot Goro-1 tehsil Danyore, district Gilgit was upto the mark. Thus, the project activities/interventions have ensured the confirmation with the global good practice. ➤ Climate change issues associated with project related activities assessed which needs to be mitigated through greenery & trees plantation at site area of Gojal-2. 	An appropriate level of water sprinkling needs to be ensured in future subprojects.
Construction Waste Disposal (Wastewater, oil and solid waste)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Waste disposed-off at demarcated waste disposal site as the local community did it by themselves voluntarily at site of Shersabz 2, tehsil Gojal, district Hunza. ➤ Generated debris of dismantling of existing pavement structures recycled and re-used the existing debris in the site area of Shersabz 2, tehsil Gojal, district Hunza; and one culvert was made in the site area of Skawar, district Gilgit. ➤ There was a limited understanding of the workforce about storage & handling of materials that might cause soil contamination at site area of Gojal-2, district Hunza. However, the Contractor has given verbal training to the workers/labour at Nomal, Ghanche, CBH School of Skardu, GBH School and CGP School of Gilgit. ➤ Due to a limited water sprinkling, some dust & little disturbance to the students reported at site area of Girls High School Nomal, district Gilgit. ➤ Some volunteers collected waste, while some concrete waste transported at disposal sites of Shersabz 2, tehsil Gojal, district Hunza. 	Proper solid waste disposal arrangements need to be arranged in the designated area in future sub-projects/interventions.
NEQS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Air, water & noise tests have been conducted through certified labs to meet the NEQS standards. Thus, the required level of NEQS were compiled-with in the sub-projects' site areas. 	
Storage of Material		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The storage of material used during the sub-project implementation was placed temporarily at free land available nearby site (i.e. Khalifa's land), so that there was no risk involved in the community health & safety. Later the storage material was shifted at proper place at site area of Shersabz-2, tehsil Gojal. 	
Biodiversity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project site has no residential and forest area at Skarwar, district Gilgit. However, an appropriate measure was adopted to protect and conserve the biodiversity & living natural resources. Moreover, the plantation in schools as well as site areas of other sub-projects may need to be initiated for providing healthy environment. 	Plantation and more channelization required in the sub-project area, district Gilgit.
Flora/vegetation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was no cutting of trees, however, three additional trees were planted. The project site of Passu 1&2, tehsil Gojal, district Hunza has no forest, so that there was no impact on the existing flora/vegetation. 	There should be some additional funds for the plantation of trees in the sub-project area of Danyore, in district Gilgit as well as in future sub-projects.
Communicable diseases		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No communicable diseases spread from the workers as there were a limited number of outside workers, while the remaining workforce was locals/ local labour. ➤ Furthermore, the workers/workforce stayed in a rented house at site area of Aliabad (Hunza). Similarly, no diseases/risks were accounted for in the site area of Skardu. ➤ During COVID-19 outbreak SoPs were followed on all working sites as the site specific EMP were updated by the NDRMF team for dealing with such situations 	
	Social Risks		
Project interventions and civil works		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The subproject intervention/construction works did not require additional land/land parcels, so that there was no impact on land and land-based assets as well as livelihood of households. 	

Subproject Interventions	Environmental & Social Risks		Remarks
	E&S Risks	To-date Status	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The construction activities including widening of 'Nullah' created soil destruction, although its impact/risk was insignificant at the site area of Nalter Bala, district Gilgit. ➤ Vibration because of some construction activities happened with a temporary and minor impact/risk. Moreover, the constructed 'retaining wall' requires to be upgraded. ➤ Access to an alternate road was given to the labour/workers to avoid the disturbance to the community in Passu 1&2, tehsil Gojal, district Hunza. ➤ Students' classes were relocated at nearby GBH School, Gilgit to avoid the disturbance. In case of Gojal & Ganche, an alternate space for some classes remained limited. 	
	Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some private land was used for 'composting' & 'machinery parking' at site area of Hunza. As agreed, the payment of compensation was fully paid. ➤ Some temporary & minor impact on the livelihood of few shopkeepers at Danyore area and Gojal-2, have been fully restored on the completion of the subproject. ➤ The existing route was adopted for transportation of construction machinery at the site area of Gojal, district Hunza. An alternate route was provided for locals/local community for carrying out their routine activities/traveling etc. ➤ The voluntary land donated (VLD) at the site area of Gilgit for sub-project implementation & operation, no compensation was entitled, so that the sub-project implementation completed successfully. ➤ During the construction works, locals/local community members were encouraged to the un-skilled/skilled employment opportunities. As a result, 4-5 locals were engaged in the subproject activities at the site area of Girls High School, Nomal, district Gilgit. ➤ In general, there was no impact/ risk on the livelihood of local community due to the subproject implementation. However, some locals were employed in the 'bridge construction' at site area of Shersabz 2, tehsil Gojal, district Hunza. ➤ At site area of Boys High School Qumrah, tehsil Gamba and district Skardu, local labour was hired for dismantling activities for the construction of new structures. ➤ Grievances/complaints of local community registered and maintained for redress by the Contractor at site area of Nalter Bala and Nomal, district Gilgit. 	
	Social, Cultural Property & Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was no social & cultural heritage located at site or nearby site area of Naltar, Nomal. Thus, there was no risk in this context in the subproject areas of G-B. 	
	Workforce utilities and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under the sub-project, the jobs were provided to 10-15 locals for carrying out the project related activities in the site area of Gojal. ➤ Sub-project management provided good accommodation and social amenities to support the workforce during the construction works. The accommodation facility was given by Shersabz Community in the site area of Gojal. ➤ The pick and drop facility were provided to labour/workers at site area of Sakwar, Gilgit. Under the subprojects, utilities and services including water supply, food etc. were provided to the workforce. In addition, camp site tents, rented rooms were provided to the workforce/labour by the Contractor at site area of Danyore, district Gilgit. 	
	Labour working conditions and labour influx.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promoted the fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity for workers both men and women, although considering local culture, women were not allowed to do the jobs. Thus, no woman was working because of social norms in some districts of the project site areas of Gilgit-Baltistan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The availability of the PPEs and First Aid-Kit facilities should be ensured in future disasters (if any).

Subproject Interventions	Environmental & Social Risks		Remarks
	E&S Risks	To-date Status	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fully complied with national and international requirements for labour laws & standards. Accordingly, proper PPEs were used at the site area of Naltar, Nomal. ➤ Due to the lack of shuttering machines, such activities were carried out manually at the sub-project site area of Gilgit. ➤ Issues associated with the occupational, health & safety of the community and workforce fully complied with the requirements of the sub-projects as well as health & safety requirements. ➤ Ladder condition was not appropriate in the sub-project area of Gojal. The First-Aid Kit was also provided at sub-project site. 	
	Borrow areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Borrow areas identified & approved by the Consultant Design Engineers for using its material for the sub-project's interventions; and accordingly, the same were used during the implementation as per requirements. ➤ The sub-projects involved voluntary land donation. In this context, a land parcel of 1.2 kanal owned by 5 landowners was donated. In this context, a 'plum concrete wall' constructed with stone pitching across the embankment at Ganche sub-project site area. ➤ The stone pitching across the embankment was carried out which was filled with debris and concrete. As a result, of implementation of sub-project interventions, issues/ risks have been fixed at Gircha, Gojal. 	
	Traffic/transport service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traffic mobility/transport service was slightly disturbed. As a result of the sub-project implementation, most of the issues have been addressed/ fixed in the sub-project area of Hunza. ➤ In general, the vehicles (loader vehicles) mobility remained continued for both day-and-nights during the Gojal sub-project implementation to facilitate the construction related works/activities. ➤ No alternate route was required by the local community for carrying out their routine activities in the sub-project area of Ganche. ➤ An excavator was used for construction activities at the site area of Nalter Bala and Nomal, district Gilgit. 	
	Geology and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was no risk/ impact on the geology and soil as there was no vegetation/ plantation in sub-project area of district Hunza. 	
	General remarks of community/ public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There were limited number of PPEs provided to the emergency services/rescue staff belonging to the sub-project of Hunza. ➤ During the previous flood, about 3,000 trees were affected. As a result of implementation of this project including construction of 'flood protection wall', a significant risk has been avoided/or minimized for future flood/disaster at Hunza (if any). ➤ The 'Retaining/Gabion Wall' was a great project intervention to protect the villages (Gircha & Gojal). One more retaining wall is required to save the land of more than 20 households. ➤ Near Gojal (Passu 1 & 2), the site has been eroded several times because of the river flow. This sub-project has mitigated the risks effectively. Watershed management & additional retaining walls may be provided to protect the remaining portion of the village (i.e. 80%). ➤ Thus, overall, all civil works/construction activities as well as other interventions completed were satisfactory. Similarly, the community was also fully satisfied with the construction of 'Protection wall' as well as implementation of this subproject interventions. The construction of this Gabion wall was completed well. The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the sub-project implementation, re-placement of contractors may affect the quality as well as timelines of the construction works. - More plantations/grasses are required in playground at site area of Aliabad. - A watercourse is required for the community-based plantation; and there is a dire need of plantation and water supply in school of Khudabad, Gojal-2. - Hassanabad in Hunza is the most vulnerable site within G-B and Glacier is present there. Heavy flood affected/destroyed the old bridge. This area needs to be protected with the plantation of trees and construction of good structure using more steel. - A bridge may need to be constructed for the students

Subproject Interventions	Environmental & Social Risks		Remarks
	E&S Risks	To-date Status	
		<p>local community was fully satisfied, and locals were also involved in the construction works at site of Jiglot Goro-1, Gilgit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the school, the 'plaster and paint work' was completed, and the students were fully satisfied. The schoolteachers & staff were very pleased and satisfied with the sub-project intervention of retrofitting of the school. ➤ Works regarding channelization was carried out in Naltar Payea and the community was pleased and satisfied with the sub-project implementation. Moreover, the water supply issues of the local community may need to be resolved by providing new water supply arrangements/and or repair the existing damaged water supply system. ➤ A few parcels of farmland as well as vegetation affected due to the mobility of the vehicles/ loader vehicles. The local community highlighted those contractors replaced/changed for number of times. As a result, there were some gaps considering the design of the sub-project at Gojal (Shersabz 2). ➤ There were trees and flowers in the school of Danyore, which added the aesthetic beauty in the area and school. All trees and flowers were fully protected during the sub-project implementation. ➤ First-Aid-Kit (FAK) provided were limited in numbers as indicated by the schoolteachers and community of Khar Primary School, Kwardu in Skardu. ➤ The carton of tapes and handling of material was well in a professional way at Govt. High School (village Ghursay), district Ghanche. ➤ Ending area was not channelized by the Contractor where the farmland is under risk. In-fact, the end area was not included in the design, but this may be included in future to channelize to protect the whole area of vallies Naltar and Nomal in district Gilgit. 	<p>and community to cross the plum concrete wall at the site area of Skardu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are over lapping of two classes (boys & girls) in Government girl's primary schools (GGPS), Faizabad & Gilgit, which need to be segregated in other school. School teachers requested for additional furniture, computer Lab and one hall. - Existing schools in district Skardu required some additional facilities including washrooms, septic tank, UPS, computer lab, solar battery etc. - This project has saved about 60% of the area of Gojal. One more retaining wall is required covering about 700 feet to fully secure the area of 'Gojal'. - Grassing/planting of Aliabad school ground is required for a safe and pleasant environment. - As per the community request, one more retaining wall needs to be constructed under future sub-projects (Phase-II) at the site area of Shersabz 2 (Gojal), which is about 200 m from the existing retaining wall. - As per locals/local community, the contractor agreed to clear debris waste from local lands, which needs to be cleared (Danyore, Gilgit). - A protection wall is required in the upper area to save the village Gojal-2 from the potential floods (if any).

5.10 Project Implementation Status in AJ&K

NDRMF appraised two different projects in AJ&K with the Communication & Works Department (C&WD) as public sector entity and Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) as non-public sector entity with scope of stabilization of landslides and flood protection works. Projects were in various districts of AJ&K.

5.10.1 Vulnerability to Resilient (V2R)

V2R was a Environmental Category-B, and Social Safeguard Category-"C" project, which have been almost completed. The AJ&K districts, where the sub-projects/interventions have been completed are Bagh, Hattian, Neelum, Sadhnoti. The project interventions included: i) Flood Protection Walls ii) Water Conservation Structures iii) Landslide Stabilization iv) Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and v) Community emergency response team (CERT).

5.10.2 Landslide Control & Management and Mitigation along Major Roads

The subprojects were Environmental and Social Category "B" and Category-"C" (4 sub-projects), most of the civil works have been completed in district Bagh and Rawalakot. The scope of work was limited to landslide stabilization at four different locations on the along the roads.

Accreditation of FIPs: As per standards guidelines of NDRMF accreditation, the C&WD was not required accreditation process while PRCS was accredited after fulfilling the safeguards requirements through review of policy documents and institutional arrangements.

Project Appraisal (Safeguards): Both the projects were reviewed and aligned with ESMS requirements by the fund safeguards unit and categorization was approved by the bank staff through submission of safeguards DDRs. Based on the proposed scope of work, projects were categorized in environmental category “B” while “C” for social safeguards. Safeguards compliance requirements were incorporated in the project proposals and GIA were equipped to manage the execution related matters by the FIPs. Safeguards compliance officers were proposed in the projects and budgets were allocated accordingly in the overall projects cost.

Preparation of IEE & Approval from ADB & EPA: Since both the projects were locked under environmental category B and IEEs were prepared and approved from both the ADB and EPA. While for social safeguards aspects the DDR was considered sufficient for site specific management and compliance. NOC from AC/DC, C&WD, or Revenue Department has been issued, while in case of VLD, the landowners donated required land parcels on voluntary basis for the project construction/ activities. A copy of the NOC by EPA for sub-projects of AJ&K is presented in **Annex 5.3**. All sub-projects/schemes/interventions under flood protection works were also screened with respect to the prohibited investment activity list (PIAL) and ESMS of NDRMF and the standards allowed for execution.

Environment and Social Management plan: As per EPA NoC and ESMS requirement, the ESMPs have been prepared & implemented accordingly. The identified impacts were mostly insignificant and the Contractor through FIP followed the EMP/ Monitoring Plan and mitigated the short-term impacts, (i.e. during construction stage).

Monitoring and reporting: Safeguards compliance was monitored by the Contractor, PMC, FIP and NDRMF staff on a regular basis. Quarterly reports were noted by the submitted by the FIPs with progress on safeguards compliance against the physical works and semiannual safeguards compliance reports were developed accordingly.

GRM: The PRCS has its own established GRM system, which was utilized for the sub-project related concerns and grievances. Project specific GRC was established, and their contact numbers and addresses were displayed at all working sites and local offices to ensure timely information flow in this regard. Complaint registers were placed at all construction sites for community matters and checked on a regular basis and the issues/comments were reported to the head office for redressal. The GRM addressed affected people's concerns and complaints proactively and promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that was gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to locals/local community as well as other stakeholders at no costs and without retribution.

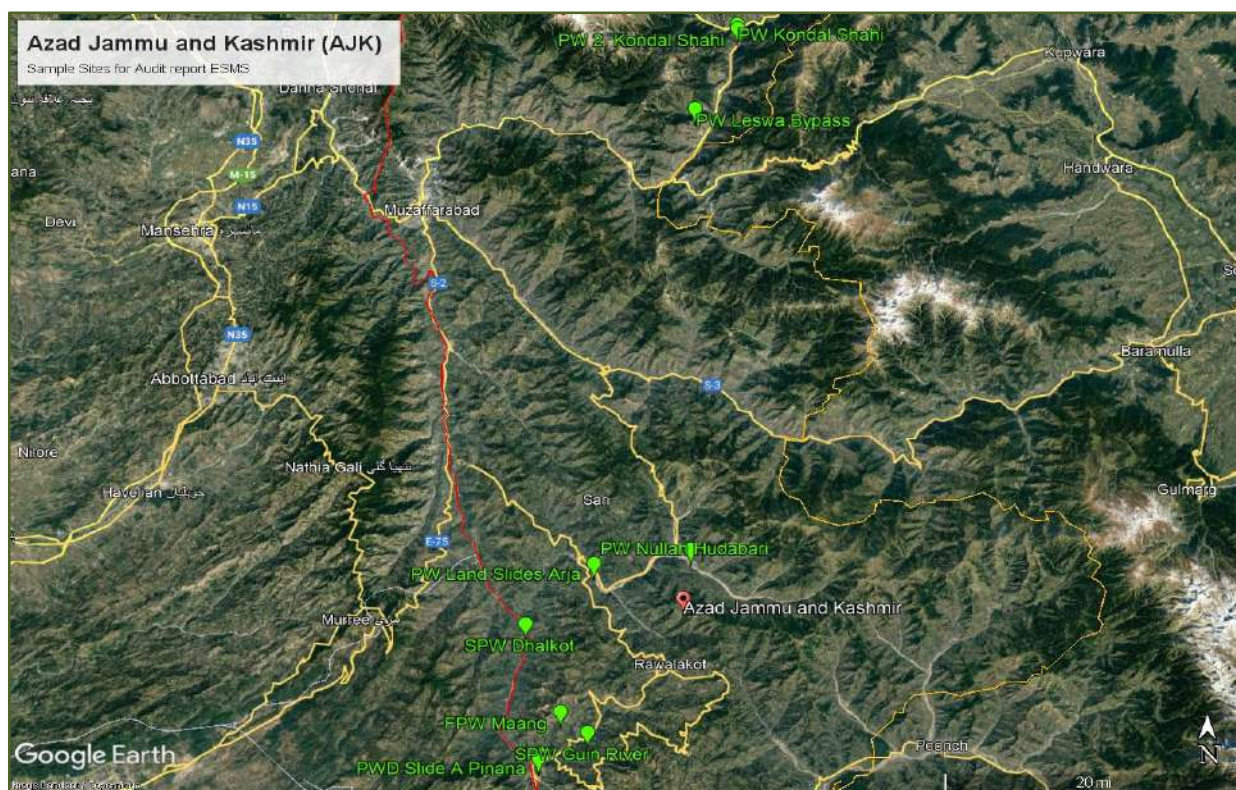
C&WD department has adopted the GRM system proposed in the IEE and complaints were managed accordingly. Since the project scope was limited therefore, no such serious grievances have been reported.

5.10.3 Sample Districts of Subprojects

The sample districts to represent the scattered districts of the Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJ&K) sub-projects in Pakistan were covered. Of the total 5 project districts, 4 districts (80%) were selected to accomplish this Audit report of ESMS under the NDRMF. The sample districts/sub-

project sites are illustrated through Google Map as presented in **Figure 5.2**, while the district-wise details of subprojects sample sites and districts on Google Maps as presented in **Annex 5.1**.

Figure 5.2: Sample Districts of Subprojects/Sites in AJ&K



5.10.4 Results and Discussion of AJ&K

The Environmental & Social Risks/ feedback of sample sites representing the scattered districts of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K) sub-projects in Pakistan, 80% districts were covered to accomplish this Audit report for ESMS sub-projects under the NDRMF as presented in **Table 5.3**.

5.10.5 Environmental & Social Risks of Subprojects in AJ&K

The NDRMF Project has several sub-projects interventions implemented/ and or being implemented referred as completed/almost completed and on-going sub-projects under the FIP (i.e. Communication & Works Department; and Pakistan Red Crescent Society).

Table 5.3: Environmental & Social Risks of Sub-projects Implemented in AJ&K

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environment Risks	Description	
I. Vulnerability to Resilient (V2R)	Air Pollution	➤ Minor air pollution and dust reported during the subproject construction activities at Panyali/Azad Pattan, Tehsil Palandri, district Sadhnoti, with an insignificant level of risk as it was for a very limited time.	Dust/air pollution to nearby settlements may be avoided by sprinkling water during construction works.
II. Landslide Control and management & mitigation along major roads	Ecological	➤ There was no such major impact due to cutting of few wood/timber trees at the subproject site area of Bodliyan, Tehsil Palandri and District Sadhnoti.	Nevertheless, the high value crops & fruit trees as well as endangered species of trees could be avoided at project design stage.

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environment Risks	Description	
Health and Safety Hazards		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dolar, Tehsil Athmuqam & District Neelum: The training session was useful, and the trainers provided different tools and equipment, medicine & bandages for the local community. ➤ Huda Bari, District Bagh: Training session was very beneficial for the local community. Trainers trained the local community for Rescue from natural disaster in future (if any). Different tools and equipment were also provided. 	-
Flora		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Palandri & District Sandhnoti: There was no cutting of trees/plants during the construction works/activities. On the completion of construction works, re-plantation of trees has also been carried out under the project. 	-
	Social Risks	Description	
Project Intervention & Civil Works		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land Sliding occurred prior to the sub-project implementation. As a result of sub-project implementation, land sliding fully stopped & the whole area become protected & safe at site area of Mangbajri, Tehsil Dhirkot, District Bagh in AJ&K. 	-
Workforce Utilities and Facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Job Opportunities: During the sub-project implementation, the Contractor provided jobs/working opportunities to about 20 workers including 10 workers from local community in the sub-project site area of Mangbajri, Tehsil Dhirkot, District Bagh in AJ&K. 	- Local community is pleased to the sub-project management for providing the jobs to the locals/workers.
General Remarks of the Local Community		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yadgar Shuhada Road Mangh, District Sandhnoti: The construction works have been safely completed. The local community desired to increase the length & height of wall at Govt. Boys Degree Collage Mangh Sadhnoti. ➤ Plantation: The required plantation has been safely completed at subproject site area of Bodliyan, Tehsil Palandri & District Sadhnoti: ➤ Prior to start the project, land sliding occurred, due to which two houses which need to be rehabilitated at Dhalkot, Bandi, tehsil Rawalakot, district Punch. ➤ Additional Trainings: The local community desired to have some more training events to cope the future risks/impact of disaster (if any) at site area of Dolar, tehsil Athmuqam & district Neelum. Some additional tools and equipment/PPEs regarding disasters risk management are needed at Huda Bari Refuges Camp, Tehsil and District Bagh in AJ&K. The local community was highly grateful for the project management for providing the appropriate training regarding disaster management. In this context, some more training sessions/events may need to be managed (as requested) under the NDRMF project regarding flood-protection, earthquake, and land sliding etc. at Government Boys Degree Collage Mangh, District Sadhnoti. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional trainings/training events/sessions as well as providing PPEs for the locals may be organized especially at Neelum, Athmuqam, Dolar, Sandhnoti, Mangh to handle the future disasters risks (if any) as indicated by the local community of the sub-project area. - The plantation/afforestation needs to be continued at appropriate locations in the sub-project areas belonging to the AJ&K.

5.11 Project Implementation Status in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)

The Agha Khan Foundation (AKF) was the main fund implementing partner in KPK with the schemes of flood protection, installation of early warning systems and retrofitting public buildings (schools).

5.11.1 Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan

The subproject intervention “Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP) was designed to ensure that people living in the mountains should be safe as possible. This has been accomplished through infrastructure improvements and non-structural measures. The project undertook disaster risk reduction and mitigation intervention in mountainous districts, i.e. Chitral and Mansehra.

The key components of the project interventions included: i) Retrofitting of Schools ii) Flood Protection Walls iii) Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and iv) CERT & Early Warning System.

Accreditation of FIP: Agha Khan Foundation (AKF) is the FIP of the project “**Retrofitting of buildings (Schools)**”. The Agha Khan Foundation Pakistan (AKFP), along with its implementing partner, the Agha Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan (new name, the Agha Khan Agency for Habitat, or AKAH) proposed an integrated, multi-input program which helped to ensure that people living in the mountains of northern Pakistan are safe at the possible extent from natural disasters. AKF has gone through standard accreditation process of the NDRMF, and approval was granted after review of safeguards policies and arrangements.

Project Appraisal (Safeguards): Project proposal was reviewed and aligned with ESMS during design phase by the FIP in consultation with fund’s safeguards team. The AKF project was comprised of two different types of civil works i.e. construction of flood protection structures and retrofitting public buildings. Both these proposed scopes were assessed through REAs, and safeguards categorization was ensured under environmental category B for flood protection works and C for public building. In case of social safeguards both the scopes were locked under category C with no further assessment and the site-specific DDRs were developed as per requirements. However, for environmental safeguards aspects IEE was prepared by the FIP for site specific compliance.

Preparation of IEE/EMPs and approval from ADB & EPA: IEE was developed by the FIP with technical support of the fund’s staff and approved by the ADB prior to commencement of civil works on the ground. Subsequently, site specific ESMPs were developed by the FIP through PMC and contractors for compliance during construction phase and implementation was ensured accordingly. NOC from AC/DC, C&WD, or Revenue Department has been issued, while in case of VLD, the landowners donated required land parcels on voluntary basis for the project construction/ activities. The NOC from the local environmental protection agency (EPA) is **Annex 5.4.**

Environment and Social Management plan: The impacts were mostly insignificant, the contractor through FIP followed the ESMP and Monitoring Plan to adjust the short-term impacts during the subproject implementation as well as mitigated by implementing the EMP in true spirit.

Monitoring and reporting: Safeguards compliance was monitored by the Contractor, PMC, FIP and NDRMF staff on a regular basis. Quarterly reports were noted by the submitted by the FIPs with progress on safeguards compliance against the physical works and semiannual safeguards compliance reports were developed accordingly.

GRM: AKF had its own established GRM system, which was utilized for the project interventions. Project specific GRC was established and contact numbers and addresses were displayed at all working sites and local offices to ensure timely information flow in this regard. Complaint registers were placed at all construction sites for community matters which were checked on a regular basis and the issues/complaints reported to the head office for redressal. All constraints/comments were also reported properly to NDRMF.

5.11.2 Sample Districts of Subprojects

The sample districts represented the scattered districts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa sub-projects in the province i.e. of the total 03 project districts, 02 districts (i.e. 66.7%) were selected to accomplish this Audit report for ESMS under the NDRMF. The sample districts/sub-project sites are illustrated through the Google Map as given in **Figure 5.3**, while district-wise details of sample sites of sub-projects & districts highlighted on Google Maps as presented in **Annex 5.1**

Figure 5.3: Sample Districts/Sites of Sub-projects in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



5.11.3 Results and Discussion of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The Environmental & Social Risks/ feedback of sample sites representing the scattered districts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) sub-projects in province of Pakistan, 66.7% districts were selected to accomplish this Audit report for ESMS sub-projects under the NDRMF as depicted in **Table 5.4**.

5.11.4 Environmental and Social Risks of Subprojects in KP

The NDRMF Project has several subprojects/ interventions implemented/ and or being implemented also referred as completed/almost completed/ and on-going sub-projects in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Table 5.4: Environmental & Social Risks of Subprojects Implemented in KP

Sub-project Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environment Risks	Description	
Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP)	Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training on safety procedures was organized for workers and the trainers fully trained the local community regarding natural disasters' mitigation & safety. The PPEs were also provided during the training event which include Helmet, Gloves, Goggles, Safety Shoes & Safety Jackets etc. at the site of Batkarar, Tehsil Balakot, district Mansehra. ➤ In addition, First-Aid-Kits were also provided for addressing emergencies under the component of CBDRM. The PPEs/ equipments were placed at the subproject site of Batkarar, tehsil Balakot, district Mansehra. ➤ Thus, the following equipment were provided at different sites of the sub-projects implemented in KP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety jacket at Balakot, Garlat and Hassa. • Helmets at Lower Chitral, Shoghor and Ouchi Gali • Early warning system installed in Murden village, tehsil Chitral, district Lower Chitral and is fully functional. 	All trainings/sessions and PPEs were important and useful during the critical situation of risks.
	Dust Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the sub-project implementation, dust was fully controlled. As a result, no significant risk/impact was accounted-for at sub-project sites in Mough, district Lower Chitral. 	
	Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The existing water supply was temporarily disturbed due to the project construction activities. Accordingly, river water was partially affected/ turbid at Garlat and Hassa in Tehsil Balakot, district Mansehra. On the completion of the sub-project, water supply and river water become normal. 	
	Water Pollution (oil, fuel, grease)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water pollution (partially) observed during the construction period but on the completion of sub-project all become normal as indicated by the local community at Mough, district Lower Chitral. 	
	Ecological/ Aquatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There were no such significant impacts on the aquatic ecology of the area due to the limited scope of works. 	Nevertheless, the lessons learnt/ observations may be considered during the project design & implementation stage for future projects (Phase II).
	Air Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A minor level of air pollution due to some dust created during the construction period in the site area of Bessian, tehsil Balakot, Mansehra; and on the completion of sub-project, all became normal. 	
	Storage Material of Explosives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was an insignificant/minor risk towards the health & safety because of transport, storage, use & disposal of explosive materials during the construction period due to improper dumping of waste & material in the site area of Dogha, tehsil Balakot, Mansehra. 	Prior to commence a project, dumping area needs to be designated.
	Construction Waste Disposal (Wastewater, oil, and solid waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was inadequate sanitation and solid waste disposal arrangements in the construction camps for a short time i.e. only during the construction works, although there was an insignificant environmental & social risk. Similarly, the local community also put their wastewater into the nearby stream. 	On the completion of subproject interventions, all risk indicators became normal.
	Personal Protective equipment (PPE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mough, District Lower Chitral: Under the Community based trainings (CBDRM), PPEs and First Aid Kit/Box were provided. The community was very pleased in this context. 	The local community was pleased to attend the training during the most critical time and training helped the community to protect themselves from risks.
	Social Risks		
Project Intervention/Civil Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minor levels of noise and vibration happened during a short period of construction works. ➤ There was an adequate space available between the existing primary school wall and newly constructed protection wall of Kareemabad and Bohtooli of District Lower Chitral. 	Lesson learned shall be implemented in future projects to avoid such minor impacts as well.	

Sub-project Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environment Risks	Description	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local community indicated that the construction of 'protection wall' and 'primary school wall' could be closed to each other to avoid/minimize the flood water storage in the site area of Kareeambad and Bohtooli of Lower Chitral. 	
Workforce Utilities and Facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The contractor provided jobs to more than 20 workers including locals. About 5 – 10 locals were engaged as labourers/workers at Ouchi Goli, District Lower Chitral. ➤ More than 20 people were present in training in the sub-project area of Mough, District Lower Chitral. 	The local community was pleased that under the project, their members were engaged in project-related activities.
Social, Cultural Property & Heritage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No impact/risks on social & cultural/heritage because of the implementation of sub-project interventions. 	
Traffic Mobility		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No impact on the routine traffic flow/and or traffic management because of implementation of sub-project interventions. 	The local community requested that a suspension bridge (150 m length) over the river needs to be constructed for better traffic management for students and local community at Dogha, Tehsil Balakot, district Mansehra.
Locals Communities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was no impact on private as well as community structures/ assets due to the project implementation. However, a parcel of land provided by the landowners on account of voluntary land donation, so that there is no eligibility and entitlement for compensation. 	-
Labor and Working Conditions & Labor Influx		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CBDRM promoted safe and healthy working conditions & practices at the site of Batkarar, tehsil Balakot, district Mansehra, ➤ CBDRM minimized the issues/concerns of occupational Health & Safety (OHS) as well as community health & safety at Batkarar, tehsil Balakot, district Mansehra. ➤ CERT promoted safe and healthy working conditions and practices in the sub-project site area of Chitta Batta, Baffa, Mansehra. 	
General Remarks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Additional training and PPEs including First Aid-Kit may be provided for future floods, earthquake/disaster (if any) as reported by the local community belonging to the sub-project site of Chitta batta, Baffa Phakal, district Mansehra. ➤ School management requested for the construction of 3 more classrooms for the students in the sub-project area of Chitta Batta, Baffa Phakal, district Mansehra. 	The locals/local community were pleased that they attended the training events which found very beneficial. The local community was fully satisfied with the sub-project interventions. The training on women empowerment is required for benefitting the local women of the area.

5.12 Project Implementation Status in Punjab

Flood protection schemes were appraised by NDRMF in Punjab at flood prone zones by Punjab Irrigation Department (PID). Projects have been successfully completed and details are given in the following sections:

5.12.1 Rehabilitation of Old Deg Nullah from Deg Diversion Channel to Q.B Link

Originally Deg Nullah outfalls in River Ravi near Syedwala but due to construction of Deg Diversion Channel its outfall point changed and now outfalls in Deg Diversion Channel. The old, abounded portion needs to be channelized as two major drains outfall in it, beside runoff of rainwater of the area will also be catered for in this project (Approximate length 20.0 mile & discharge at outfall 300 Cs). The existing bed width and depth of drain vary from 20-30 feet and 4-6 feet respectively. After the construction of Deg Diversion Channel (DDC), the old route of Deg Nullah from DDC to the Q.B. Link canal was abandoned. With the increase in local population, urban and industrial expansion and cultivating areas, this route has become vital to provide better drainage and flood control measures to the local public and their economic condition. The project interventions included the key components: i) Improve resilience to flooding and ii) Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding.

5.12.2 Rehabilitation/ Restoration of Hajipur Gujran Flood Protection Bund

The project is designed to protect Tehsil Shakargarh District Narowal which is at Risk level "A" among the most vulnerable flood districts of Punjab. This flood mitigation measure strengthened defense against flood at Hajipur and served all communities specially farmers, laborers and poor living who are the most vulnerable to floods in case of failure of flood defenses/ breach of Hajipur Gujran flood bund. The Rehabilitation of Hajipur Gurjan Flood Protection bund made villages of Tehsil Shakargarh safe from the flood of River Ravi. Accordingly, this project aimed to provide relief to approximately 0.3 million people living in flood prone villages along the bund from flood disaster of River Ravi. The project interventions consisted of the key components: i) Improve resilience to flooding ii) Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding.

5.12.3 Rehabilitation /Restoration of Jalala Flood Protection Bund

Ujh Nullah is one of the most prominent tributaries of River Ravi in Tehsil Shakargarh of District Narowal. Jalala flood embankment is forming defence to flood for 103 villages in vicinity of Jalal Sharif in Tehsil Shakargarh. There was a need to find a comprehensive solution to avoid breach of Jalala flood bund in future and to avoid haphazard flood fighting carried out each year. This reach was under severe threat and due to deferred maintenance, the bund along with allied river training works was also in bad shape. The project interventions focused on key components: i) Improve resilience to flooding ii) Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding.

5.12.4 Protecting Village Abadies against Erosive Action of Bein Nullah

The Nullah poses a severe threat to the villages nearby because of its average steep slope of about 5 ft. per second. Bein Nullah is presently posing a serious threat to the villages of Shahpur Chanjora, Fatehpur Gujran, Sukho Chak, Chakra, Negrota, Khosa & Gole, and is causing erosion in village abadies, which need to be taken care of to save people, their lands, and their houses from the floodwater in the said Nullah. The project interventions focused on key components: i) Improve resilience to flooding and ii) Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding.

Accreditation of FIP: Since projects were proposed and developed by the Punjab Irrigation Department (PID) at different locations vulnerable for flood risks along major rivers and nullahs, therefore, full scale accreditation was not required. PID was accredited through fund's guidelines for public sector entities.

Project Appraisal (Safeguards): Major scope of interventions for both the schemes were comprised of earth work, stone filling behind the bund walls or in pitching & Apron including sub-base and earthwork compaction. Martial carriage from approved barrow pit for earthwork and stones. Project proposals were reviewed and aligned with fund's safeguards requirements by the FIP through technical support of the fund staff and all the requirements were incorporated in the project document for hiring of environment specialists, conducting instrumental monitoring, procurement of PPEs for crew members by the Contractor. Similarly, the GIA was equipped with dedicated clauses for safeguards compliance requirements which bound the FIP and stakeholders to comply with ESMS.

Prepared IEE, Approval from ADB & EPA: The scope of work was assessed and screened for potential impacts using REAs for each site and PID schemes were categorized in "B" for environmental safeguards aspects and "C" for social safeguards. In case of any private land required for the project implementation without compensation, then VLD process was followed. A Social Safeguard checklist is required in case of Category C project for the preparation of Social DDR for the compliance of ADB. DDRs were prepared and approved by the ADB for these safeguards categories with no further assessment requirements for social safeguards but preparation of IEE for environmental safeguards. Districts wise IEEs were developed by the FIP with technical support of fund's safeguards team and approved by the ADB prior to commencement of civil works on ground. PID approached the respective EPA office for official stance which show no requirement of IEE for these projects and NoC is in **Annex 5.5**.

Site Specific ESMPs (SSEMPs): Based on the findings the Contractor for this sub-project furnished the SSEMPs prior to the start of the construction activity. This ensured that all the activities were managed in the most effective and efficient manner. To facilitate the implementation of the ESMP, during construction phase, PIU educated the contractors to cooperate with all stakeholders for the mitigation of impacts. The contractor primed through the contract documentation and implemented all mitigation measures. The PIU engaged trained environmental & social management experts and audited the effectiveness and reviewed mitigation measures as the subproject was implemented.

Monitoring and reporting: All the proposed projects consisted of limited civil works with minimal, short-term, and site-specific environmental & social impacts during the project construction period. The overall responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the EMP was with the Project Director (PD). The PD, through the Project Management Consultant (PMC) supervised the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and monitored the implementation progress in the field. Quarterly reports were noted by the submitted by the FIPs with progress on safeguards compliance against the physical works and semiannual safeguards compliance reports were developed accordingly.

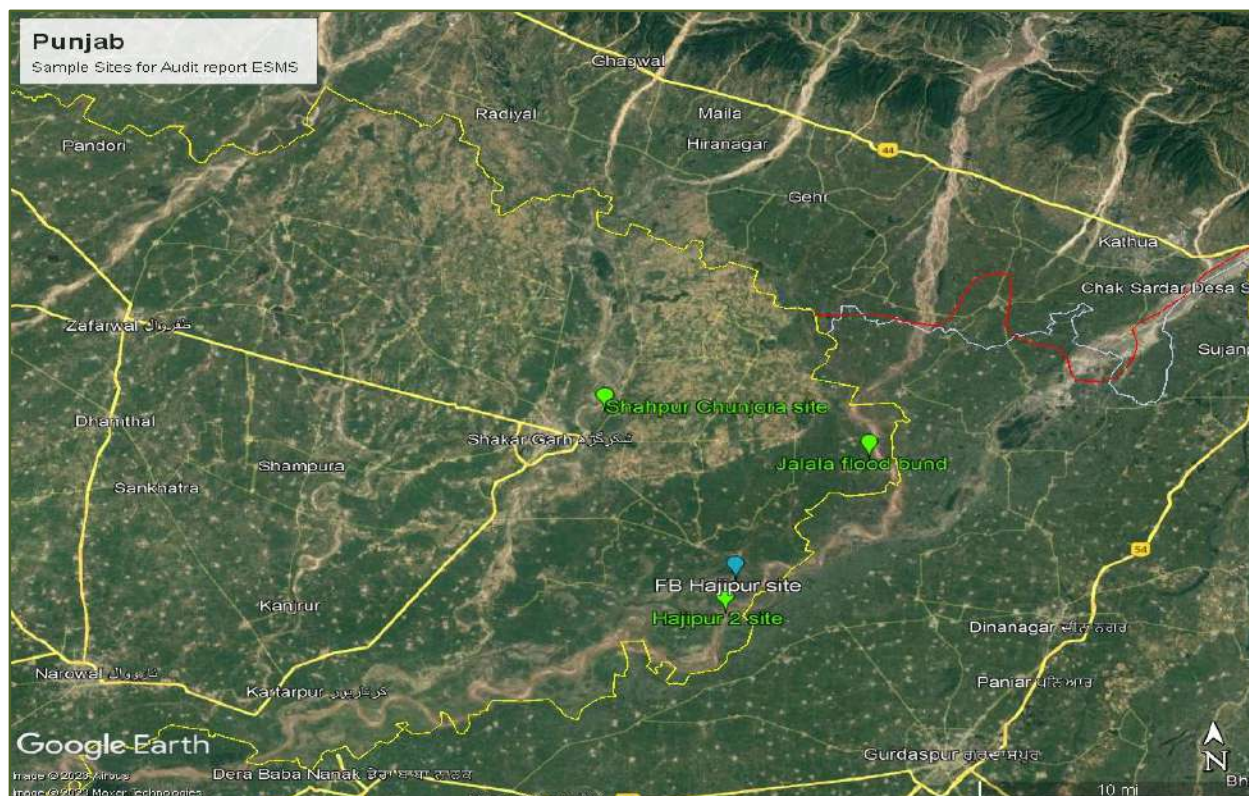
GRM: The PID had its own established GRM system, which was utilized for the proposed project interventions. Project specific GRC was established, and contact & address was displayed at all working sites and local offices to ensure timely information flow in this regard. Complaint registers were placed at all construction sites for community matters which were checked on a regular basis and the issues/complaints reported to the head office for redressal. All

constraints/comments were also reported properly to NDRMF. This proactive approach with communities was pursued throughout the implementation of each project.

5.12.5 Sample Districts of Subprojects

The sample districts to represent the Punjab, 02 sub-projects districts (i.e. 100%) were covered to accomplish this Audit report of ESMS under the NDRMF. The sample districts/sub-project sites are illustrated through Google Map as given in **Figure 5.4**, while district-wise details of sample sites of sub-projects & districts on Google Maps as presented in **Annex 5.1**.

Figure 5.4: Sample Districts of Subprojects in Punjab



5.12.6 Results and Discussion of Punjab

The Environmental & Social Risks/ feedback of sample sites representing the scattered districts of the Punjab sub-projects in province of Pakistan, 100% districts were selected to accomplish this Audit report of ESMS of NDRMF Projects as presented in **Table 5.5** below.

5.12.7 Environmental & Social Risks of Subprojects in Punjab

The NDRMF Subproject interventions have been implemented/ and or being implemented under the FIPs referred as Punjab Irrigation Department (PID).

Table 5.5: Environmental & Social Risks of Subprojects Implemented in Punjab

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environmental Risks	Description	
Rehabilitation/ Restoration	Air Pollution	➤ Emission from working of excavator and dust from civil works caused insignificant level of air pollution in the site area of Budho Sharif, tehsil Ferozwala, district Sheikhpura.	Air emission shall be controlled in the future projects through water

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environmental Risks	Description	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Flood Protection Wall/Bund Sheikupura ➤ Ongoing Construction Works ➤ Flood Protection Bund (Narowal; Protecting village Abadies against erosive action of Bein Nullah) 			sprinkling and proper management of vehicles
	Water Pollution (Oil, Fuel, Grease)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Good quality water is provided to the local community in the site of Bhudo Sharif, Ferozwala, District Sheikupura. ➤ In general, there was no case reported for increased risks of water pollution from oil, grease, fuel spills and other materials from vehicles at Bhudo Sharif, Ferozwala, District Sheikupura. ➤ Only spur was added at Hajipur, tehsil Shakargarh & district Narowal, under the sub-project of NDRMF. 	Water pollution control management shall be continued and ensured on all worksites during future projects to avoid mishaps
	Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As a result of construction of 'Bund' for flood protection under the project, the concerns associated with water supply have been resolved as reported by the local community in the site area of Jalala, tehsil Shakargarh, district Narowal. ➤ The rainfall/floods created a disaster situation. With the implementation of sub-project interventions, i.e. construction of bunds/ walls, stone pitching etc. has protected the area as the sub-project implementation is at advanced stage of completion of Budho Sharif, Ferozwala, district Sheikupura. 	Project interventions resulted in positive impacts and shall be continued in the future projects
	Dust Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The incidence of dust in air due to the vehicle's mobility was being controlled during the sub-project implementation. Thus, the incidence of dust was mainly controlled/ minimized by using sprinkling of water at Budho Sharif, Ferozwala, district Sheikupura and Hajipur, Shakargarh. 	No such negative/adverse impacts were created by the project due to good management of construction sites; these practices shall be continued on all projects in future projects
	Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The display of safety signs for the awareness of employees and visitors has been completed in Jalala, Shakargarh, while in case of Ferozwala-Sheikupura, this process is at advance stage of completion. 	No such negative/adverse impacts were created by the project due to good management of construction sites; these practices shall be continued on all projects in future projects
	Ecological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the jurisdiction of the sub-project area (Ferozwala-Sheikupura), there is no impact/ risks to the ecology/ and or precious species (flora & fauna) as well as sensitive or protective areas. 	No such negative/adverse impacts were created by the project due to good management of construction sites; these practices shall be continued on all projects in future projects
	Works for Disposal (Wastewater & its disposal, oil & solid waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the sub-project implementation around Jalala, Shakargarh, in general, no solid waste was produced. However, the solid waste was properly treated and safely disposed off (if any). Consequently, the sub-project is almost completed. ➤ No solid waste generated; in-fact, there was only some digging activities of soil in the sub-project area of Budho Sharif, tehsil Ferozwala, District Sheikupura. ➤ No solid waste reported in the sub-project area of Hajipur, Shakargarh. 	Solid waste management was ensured, and no impact was generated from the project due to site management and shall be continued in future projects as well.
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minor level noise pollution produced in the sub-project area at Gor-Sial, Shakargarh, as the workers involved in the sub-project construction activities were with full hearing protection equipment. ➤ The equipment (PPEs) provided were of the latest model at Jalala, Shakargarh sub-project. ➤ Heavy machinery used was located about 2 km away from the settlement/ residential area, while parking of water tankers was at sub-project site of Jalala, Tehsil Shakargarh. ➤ Workers did not use protective equipment as there was no harmful activities were going-on in the sub-project area of Budho Sharif, Ferozwala, district Sheikupura. 	No such impacts were generated, and sites have been managed well. This practice shall be continued on all projects.

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environmental Risks	Description	
	NEQS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Generally, the NEQS were/and or being followed during the implementation of sub-projects interventions. No such deviation was observed/noticed, and sites were managed well. 	This practice of site management shall be continued in future projects as well.
	Surface Water & Groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was no impact on surface and groundwater resources as it was safe from oil & chemicals contamination etc. ➤ There was no soil and water contamination noted in the sub-project area of Jalala, Shakargarh. 	This practice shall be continued on all projects in future to avoid impacts on the surface and ground water resources.
	Biodiversity Conservation & Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plants and fields of different vegetables and crops including rice were observed around the sub-project area of Budho Sharif, Ferozwala, district Sheikhpura but there was no impact/risk involved. 	Biodiversity components were intact with no adverse impacts, this practice shall be continued.
	Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cutting of local flora was not observed/noticed around Bhudo Sharif, Ferozwala, District Sheikhpura, and local plants present were protected. 	Additional plantation shall be carried out along the project sites with local species to enhance the local flora.
	Geology and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Embankment protected with grasses & plants as observed. ➤ High embankment protected with stone-pitching in the site area of Gor-Sial, tehsil Shakargarh. Local soil and geology have been protected through project interventions. 	Good practices in this regard shall be followed in future projects as well.
	Storage Material of Explosives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There has been no risk associated with project scope and sites were managed properly at Hajipur, Tehsil Shakargarh, District- Narawal. 	Such practices of site management for storage of material and sites management shall be continued in projects as well.
	Social Risks		
	Public Utilities/Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was no impact (i.e. damage) to public utilities/facilities & social amenities in the sub-project area of Jalala in tehsil Shakargarh. ➤ The transportation of construction material was managed by following an alternate passes/route as the village streets are too narrow for mobility of tractors and trolleys etc. at Gor Sial, tehsil Shakargarh, district Narawal. 	Project was found socially acceptable for community as there no adverse impacts, instead the project protected them from the future floods.
	Local Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Camp-site is near to residential area and an alternate route was followed for the transportation of raw material in the site area of Gor-Sial, tehsil Shakargarh. The local community of Gor-Sial was pleased and satisfied with the implementation of this sub-project, i.e. construction of a protection bund and now they feel protected from flood/disaster (if any). ➤ There is no or insignificant impact of this sub-project implementation in area of Hajipur, tehsil Shakargarh as there is Pak-India border, due to security, a limited population located around the project site. ➤ The major proportion of the land is owned by the Government, while few parcels of land are under the private ownership at Shakargarh, Hajipur, Gor Sial, tehsil Shakargarh. 	Communities were satisfied from the project interventions
	Traffic/heavy vehicles mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the sub-project area of Gor-Sial, tehsil Shakargarh, an alternate route followed for traffic mobility, transportation of raw material etc. ➤ Generally, the heavy vehicles (loaders/dumpers & excavators) mobility was in daytime/day light. The traffic managed well, and no complaints/concerns were observed during the field survey. 	
	Social, Cultural Property & Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Project site was not located around any cultural property & heritage area at Gor-Sial, Shakargarh, so that there was no/or insignificant impact of this sub-project on the important social & cultural heritage & properties. 	Chance find procedures shall be used in future projects for unforeseen impacts in this regard.
	Labour and Working Conditions & Risks related to Labour Influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complied with national labour laws & internationally recognized labour standards during the implementation of sub-project. ➤ No or only few outsiders/labourers were working under the sub-project at Bhudo Sharif, tehsil Ferozwala, district Sheikhpura, so that there was no risk of labour influx as most of the workers were locals. 	Locals were happy and satisfied with the project as this not only protected them from floods but also provided them income generation during construction works.

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environmental Risks	Description	
Borrow Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Borrow areas managed under the sub-projects for undertaking for the preparation of civil works/construction activities such as ditching, stripping, stockpiling, stone pitching etc. The activities temporarily carried out in the borrow areas and have not any impact/social risk on the local community, land, and non-land-based assets as well as other social amenities. 	Such best practices shall be ensured in future projects as well.
Workforce Utilities and Facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under the sub-projects, all utilities, and facilities as well as ancillary facilities were setting-up for the workforce, working for the implementation of different interventions under the project. 	Such best practices shall be ensured in future projects as well.
Project Interventions & Civil Works		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In general, there was a minor/and or insignificant impact/social risks on the local community, land-and non-land-based assets as well as community & public infrastructure because of the implementation of project interventions. ➤ Nominal or little re-location/dislocation & settlement of the locals noted at Gor-Sial (tehsil Shakargarh), that may have an insignificant impact/social risk. ➤ Some houses became abandoned due to flood; and after the construction of protection bunds/walls, the affected houses/structures have been restored like pre-flood situation. Consequently, the local community was pleased with the implementation of this project at Gor Sial, tehsil Shakargarh, district Narowal. 	In general, project civil works ensured protection to the local communities from the flood, however minor level disturbance was observed by the locals due to construction works which shall also be compensated in future projects.
Communicable diseases		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Generally, communicable diseases or their spread were not noted based on the field survey. ➤ COVID-19 SoPs of ADB and national health department were used to avoid spread during pandemic. All sign boards and warning signs were found presented on working sites. 	Such good practices to control communicable diseases shall be followed in future projects as well.
General remarks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The local community/public were very happy/pleased because of the implementation of sub-projects, i.e. construction of protection bunds/walls, stone-pitching, rehabilitation of old-deg-nullah etc. in Bhudo Sharif, Ferozwala, Sheikupura. As a result, the potential social risks for future floods/ disasters have been minimized. ➤ Drainage system at nullah, ramp may need to be provided at Old-Deg-Nullah of Bhudo Sharif Bridge, tehsil Ferozwala to facilitate the local community. 	

5.13 Project Implementation Status in Sindh

Sindh Irrigation Department proposed raising and strengthening of existing flood protection bunds along Indus River District Larkana and scope of work is presented in the subsequent sections:

5.13.1 Recoupment of Damaged T-Head Spur along Agani Akil Loop Bund in Larkana

The project area is in District Larkana which is highly vulnerable to floods. The flood mitigation measure serves all communities especially farmers, laborers, and the poor who were most vulnerable to destruction brought upon by floods in case of failure of flood defenses. The 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 and create a sense of security among the people.

The Sind Irrigation Department (SID) has taken several protective measures to protect vulnerable public assets and infrastructure from disasters, including Flood Mitigation. The project has designed for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of four schemes that received major damages and losses during the monsoon floods in 2022 in districts, Shaheed Benazirabad, Naushero-Feroze, Sujawal and Matiari; and needed rehabilitation on an urgent basis. The project increased the physical capacity to reduce the socio-economic and fiscal impacts of the natural hazards. The key components of the project interventions included: i) Improves resilience to flooding and ii) Protect vulnerable communities in District Larkana

5.13.2 Stone Pitching & Earth Work along LS Bund Dadu Division Larkana

Stone Pitching and Earth Work were carried out along LS Bund mile 18/0 to 20/0 N Dadu Division Larkana. The LS Bund was the first line of defense, river protection bund serving to protect the famous archeological site of Mohen-Jo-Dero in Larkana District along with serving the most populated district comprising of acres of agriculture land with agriculture being the key source of livelihood for most of the population. The project also aimed to protect the public infrastructure, including the Indus Highway, Railway Track, and other public and private properties. The erosive and wave wash action of the river Indus directly impacts the densely populated city of Larkana. This project will provide a defense to the major chunk of the population of the district, along with protecting the historical heritage of Moen-Jo-Daro.

The irrigation department, Government of Sindh, mandated to execute the engineering works and its maintenance in the public interest. It is category B project, which has been completed. FIP referred as Sindh Irrigation Department (SID) provided the financial assistance. The project activities involved the i) rehabilitation of flood embankment of 3 km, ii) Stone pitching of the vulnerable reaches, iii) Construction of stone-apron. The project interventions focused on key components:

- Improves resilience to flooding.
- Rehabilitate and raise existing flood defense and manage the risk of flooding.

Accreditation of FIP: Since projects were proposed and developed by the Sindh Irrigation Department (SID) at different locations vulnerable for flood risks along Indus River, therefore, full scale accreditation was not required. SID was accredited through fund's guidelines for public sector entities.

Project Appraisal (Safeguards): Major scope of interventions the proposed SID schemes was comprised of earth work, stone filling behind the bund walls or in pitching & Apron including sub-base and earthwork compaction. Martial carriage from approved barrow pit for earthwork and stones. Project proposals were reviewed and aligned with fund's safeguards requirements by the FIP through technical support of the fund staff and all the requirements were incorporated in the project document for hiring of environment specialists, conducting instrumental monitoring, procurement of PPEs for crew members by the Contractor. Similarly, the GIA was equipped with dedicated clauses for safeguards compliance requirements which bound the FIP and stakeholders to comply with ESMS.

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE): The scope of work was assessed and screened for potential impacts using REAs for each site and SID schemes were categorized in "B" for environmental safeguards aspects and "C" for social safeguards. Sindh Irrigation Department's schemes were classified as category "C" for social safeguard. Most of the required land parcel was at riverbed. Accordingly, NOC was issued by the Sindh Irrigation Department. DDRs were prepared and approved by the ADB for these safeguards categories with no further assessment requirements for social safeguards but preparation of IEE for environmental safeguards. Districts wise IEEs were developed by the FIP with technical support of fund's safeguards team and approved by the ADB prior to commencement of civil works on ground. SID approached the respective EPA office for official stance which show no requirement of IEE for these projects and NoC is in **Annex 5.6**.

Site Specific ESMP: Environmental screening was carried out as part of this environmental Due Diligence. Rapid environmental assessment (REA) showed that impacts/risks triggered during implementation of the sub-project were not significant. Accordingly, the mitigation measures were applied by complying of Environmental Management Plan/Site Specific Environmental Management Plan. The PIU (NDRMF) engaged well-trained environmental & social management experts and monitored the effectiveness of mitigation measures during the sub-project implementation.

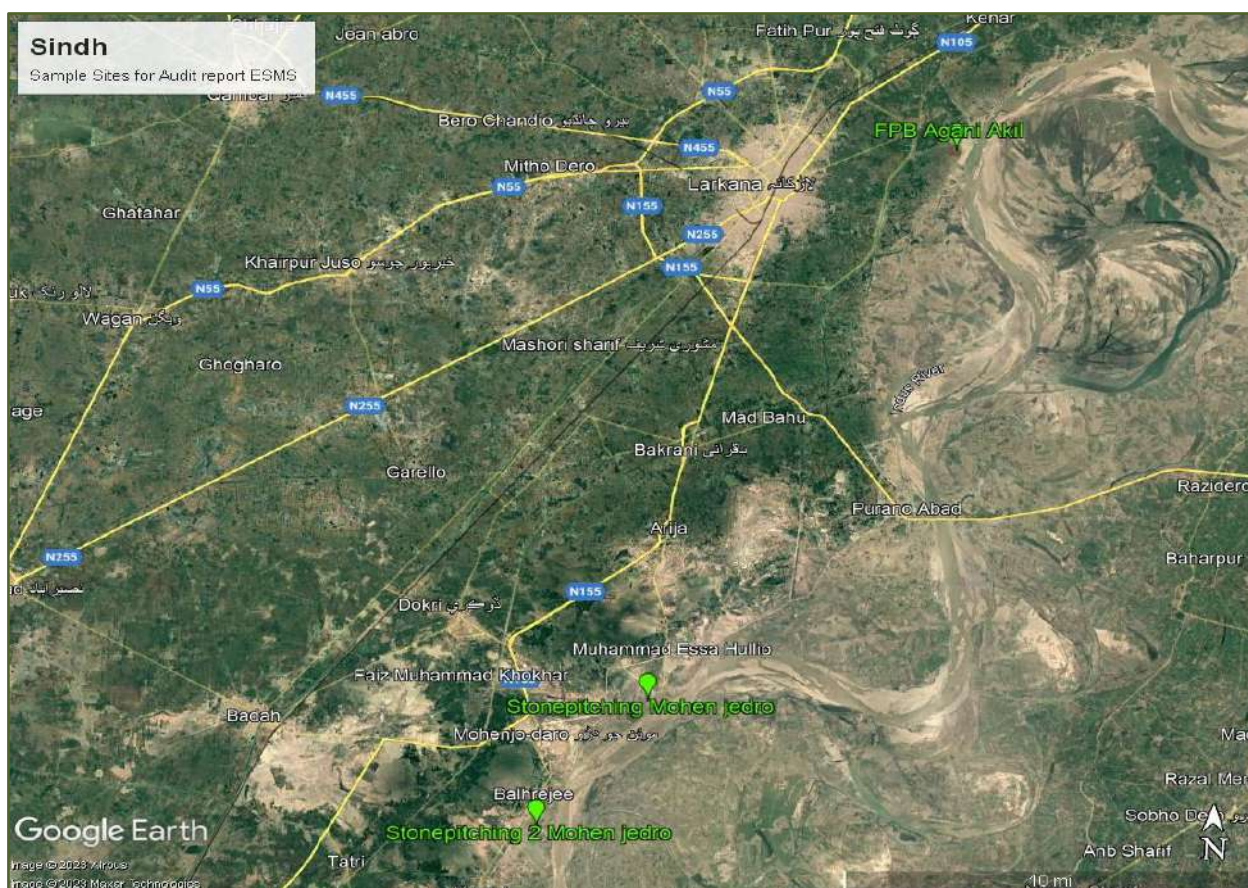
Monitoring and reporting: All the proposed projects consisted of limited civil works with minimal, short-term, and site-specific environmental & social impacts during the project construction period. The overall responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the ESMP was with the Project Director (PD). The PD, through the Project Management Consultant (PMC) supervised the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and monitored the implementation progress in the field. Quarterly reports were noted by the submitted by the FIPs with progress on safeguards compliance against the physical works and semiannual safeguards compliance reports were developed accordingly.

GRM: To receive and facilitate the resolution of community concerns, complaints, and grievances about the sub-projects/implementation a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established for the subprojects. The GRM addressed the community concerns and complaints proactively and promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that was gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs and without retribution.

5.13.3 Sample District of Subproject

The sub-project was implemented in one district (i.e. Larkana) of Sindh province. Under the Audit survey, all sites of district Larkana (100%) have been covered to accomplish the Audit of ESMS under the NDRMF is presented on Google Map **Figure 5.5**, while Map of District Larkana (sub-project sites) on Google Maps is illustrated in **Annex 5.1**.

Figure 5.5: Subproject Sites of Sample District Larkana in Sindh Province



5.13.4 Results and Discussion of Sindh

The Environmental & Social Risks/ feedback of sample sites of Subproject in District Larkana of Sindh province of Pakistan, 100% subproject sites of District Larkana were covered to accomplish this Audit report for ESMS sub-projects under the NDRMF as presented in **Table 5.6.**

5.13.5 Environmental & Social Risks of Project Implementation in Sindh

The NDRMF has implemented the project components/interventions in the Sindh province with the financial assistance of Sindh Irrigation Department referred as FIP.

Table 5.6: Environmental and Social Risks on Sindh Sub-project Interventions under NDRMF

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environment Risks	Description	
Rehabilitation / Restoration: ➤ Recoupment of Damaged T-Head Spur along Agani Akil Loop Bund in Larkana Subdivision	Air pollution	➤ A minor level of air pollution due to dust was created during the construction period (short period of time) in the site area of Agani Aqil and Bakarani, Larkana.	No impact/risk has been accounted for so far because of the insignificant level of air pollution in the project area. Proper control of air pollution shall be ensured through water sprinkling and management.

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environment Risks	Description	
➤ Stone Pitching and Earth Work along Bakarani LS Bund Dadu Division Larkana	NEQS	➤ NEQS were found complied at Agani Aqil and Bakarani, Larkana. According to tests conducted no such deviation was recorded.	Such good practices shall be ensured in future projects as well.
	Ecological	➤ In general, the scope of work was limited and in the jurisdiction of the sub-project area (Agani Aqil and Bakarani, district Larkana), there was no impact/ risks to the ecology/precious ecology (plants & animals) as well as nearby sensitive or protective areas. ➤ Sites were managed for conservation of local ecological setups.	All good practices ensured on this project shall be replicated in future projects as well.
	Borrow Areas	➤ The borrow area covered the activities such as stone pitching/ riprap etc. and managed at sub-project site area/river-bed area locally named as "Katchay ka area" No communal and private land involved in this context, so that there were not environmental & social risks reported by the community/target group.	All good practices ensured on this project shall be replicated in future projects as well.
	Waste Disposal (Solid waste & oil)	➤ During the subproject implementation, no/ or minimal quantity of waste produced; and disposed-off properly.	All good practices ensured on this project shall be replicated in future projects as well.
	Noise Pollution	➤ In general, there was no risk & impact because of such a low level of noise as the workers were using personal protective equipment (PPEs) and the use of loader vehicles/machinery was at a distant place, i.e. about 2-3 km away from settlement/ community structures.	All good practices ensured on this project shall be replicated in future projects as well.
	Surface & Groundwater	➤ There was no impact and any contamination in the surface and groundwater resources at sub-project areas of Agani Aqil and Bakarani, district Larkana.	All good practices ensured on this project shall be replicated in future projects as well.
	Biodiversity Conservation & Natural Resource Management	➤ No such major impacts were anticipated due to limited scope of work, nevertheless sites were managed to conserve the local biodiversity and natural resources by restricting the project interventions limited to project areas only.	All good practices ensured on this project shall be replicated in future projects as well.
	Flora	➤ No such critical habitat of local flora was found in the project area. At the same time interventions were designed to avoid such impacts and execution was carried out in a manner to protect the local flora.	Plantation interventions shall be incorporated in the project design through plantation of local species to ensure enhancement of local flora.
	Water Pollution (Fuel, oil, grease)	➤ There was no issue of water pollution due to construction activities in the jurisdiction of sub-projects area. Moreover, according to tests conducted during construction works by the department there was good quality of groundwater in the adjacent settlements at sub-projects sites in district Larkana.	All good practices ensured on this project shall be replicated in future projects as well.
	Dust Control	➤ During the implementation of sub-project interventions at Agani Aqil and Bakarani, Larkana, all appropriate mitigation measures adopted for dust control, however, after the completion of the sub-projects, dust increased which needs to be mitigated through regularly sprinkling of water/ and or filling of high dust (earthen) land parcel (embankment) with concrete.	Sustainability in dust control shall be ensured through proper handing over to the department with SoPs.
	Health and Safety Hazards	➤ There were not any major health & safety risks/hazards reported during the implementation of sub-projects, (i.e. Agani Aqil and Bakarani), in district Larkana. ➤ Minor chances were reported to be due to lack of proper PPEs to the workers by the Contractors.	In future projects, all such requirements shall be ensured in project cost and agreements so that compliance could be ensured properly.
	Storage Material of Explosives	➤ No explosive material was used during the sub-project implementation, so that there was no impact reported on community health & safety. However, material transportation, storage, use & disposal etc.	All good practices ensured on this project shall be replicated in future projects as well.

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environment Risks	Description	
		carried out within the jurisdiction of subproject area (i.e. Agani Aqil & Bakarani) in district Larkana.	
	General Remarks	➤ There was agricultural land adjacent to the sub-project sites, where the crops including rice & wheat as well as fodder were grown. During the sub-project implementation, there was no significant environment risks, however, all mitigation options/measures were adopted to comply with the environmental requirements/standards.	
Social Risks			
	Project Interventions & Civil Works	➤ There was no/and or insignificant social risks/impacts on land and land-based-assets, community, and public structure & infrastructures as well as social amenities during the implementation of sub-projects interventions/civil works as well as other associated activities. Accordingly, the sub-projects (Agani Aqil and Bakarani) in district Larkana have been successfully completed.	Project results were positive for social safeguards aspects as all the components were covered in the design phase and execution was carried out as well. Such good initiatives shall be included in future projects as well to ensure community satisfaction and protection from disasters.
	Labour and working conditions & Risk of Labour Influx	➤ A small number, i.e. about 10 outsiders/laborers worked under the sub-projects at (Agani Aqil and Bakarani) in district Larkana, Sindh, so that there was no risk/issue relating to the labor influx. In addition, the national labor laws and internationally recognized Labor standards were fully complied with during the sub-project's implementation.	In future projects, efforts shall be made to engage local community members in project interventions (based on their skills set) and provide income generating opportunities.
	Public Utilities and Social Amenities	➤ No such adverse impacts were observed on such facilities in the project areas, instead positive aspects were noted due to protection from the civil works. ➤ Projects were mainly community driven as most of the communities were at risk before this project.	Such projects shall be designed and carried out in future as well to protect the communities.
	Local Communities	➤ There were no impact/social risks to the local communities noted as the Camp site established at about 500 m away from the settlements/Bakarani Goth (village) and the construction machinery parked at designated area of campsite and the major proportion of land was owned by the government and no private community land was used for the purpose of sub-project interventions. ➤ The local community/villagers resided opposite of the sub-project site, remained fully protected on the sub-project completion i.e. rehabilitation of moles, studs, apron and earth filling etc. at Bakarani Goth. ➤ Thus, as result of implementation of the project intervention at Agani Aqil and Bakarani in district Larkana, about 500 houses (more than 3,200 family members) have benefitted from Bakarani Goth. In addition, the Mohen Jodaro heritage site has also been saved. ➤ The community belonging to the Bakarani Goth, fully satisfied and encouraged the works carried out under the project and requested some additional "earth work" at Bakarani Goth. ➤ To comply with the safeguard requirements, the Contractor hired/deployed 10 unskilled local labors during the construction period.	Such projects shall be designed and carried out in future as well to protect the communities.

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environment Risks	Description	
	Social, Cultural Property & Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As a result of sub-project interventions, i.e. rehabilitation of 'mole, stone pitching and other civil works has protected the mosque & shrine named as <i>Muhammad Shah Kaheri</i> at Agani Aqil, Larkana. ➤ Similarly, <i>Mohenjo-daro</i> is very famous and of great heritage importance and was protected from the project. 	Such projects shall be designed and carried out in future as well to protect the communities.
	Traffic (Loader Vehicles) Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In general, the construction vehicles (project loader vehicles) mobility was in the daytime & daylight. There were no issues and concerns noted relating to the traffic mobility (loader vehicles, machinery transportation etc.) as this was properly managed during the construction period. 	Such good practices shall be ensured on future projects as well.
	Violence against Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was no child labour involved in any activity of the sub-project's intervention in site area of Agani Aqil and Bakarani in district Larkana, Sindh. ➤ In the sub-projects, local and outsider labor was hired based on the government official wage rate. 	Such good practices shall be ensured on future projects as well.
	Contractor/ Company Policy / Camp Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To ensure the requirements, at least one-third local labor of the total workforce has been hired/employed under the sub-projects to timely completion of the sub-projects. Daily mobility of the local labor to their home was limited. Thus, the sub-projects at Agani Aqil and Bakarani in district Larkana, Sindh have been completed successfully. 	Such good practices shall be ensured on future projects as well.
	General Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restored the top portion of existing 'flood protection bund' and rehabilitated/constructed spurs, moles, t- head, aprons, studs for the protection of adjacent two settlements/goths (i.e. Agani & Aqil) in district Larkana, Sindh. The local community of Agani & Aqil Goth were fully satisfied and pleased with the execution of sub-projects interventions as now two Goths have become fully safe for any future flood/disaster. ➤ All construction/civil works have been completed and there was not any significant issue/concern or risks noted as all environmental and social risk parameters were properly managed (Bakarani Goth, Larkana). 	

5.14 Project Implementation Status in Baluchistan

Baluchistan province was covered by the two nonpublic sector entities i.e. Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP) and Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP) in different districts. The main interventions proposed by both these FIPs were flood protection works, water conservation structures, retrofitting of public buildings and installation of early warning systems.

5.14.1 Resilient and Adaptive Populations in Disaster by IRP

This project, i.e. Resilient and Adaptive Populations in Disaster (RAPID) was designed with mitigation, adaptation, and preparedness approach to cater climate induced multi-hazard emerging as disasters in form of flash floods, earthquakes, and drought in targeted districts i.e. Chaghi and Quetta of Baluchistan province. The project ensured to improve lives and livelihood of the people in targeted area with multiple infrastructure interventions i.e. channelization of flash floods water through water conservation structures at the same time mitigating droughts and serving as flood protection for the people.

The project used a multi-dimensional approach. At one hand increased awareness through soft components of community based CBDRM, SBDRM trainings, simulation/ evacuation exercises to make the community resilient in case of disaster as a first response including most vulnerable people; PWDs, Man, Women, girls, boys, and Children. Secondly, through networking exercises increased the stakeholders' collaboration through close integration of communities and different government departments. Thirdly through O&M trainings enhanced and involved communities to ensure sustainability and maintenance of the infrastructures constructed under the project for mitigations and protection of the vulnerable communities. Also invested in resilient infrastructures through retrofitting of the public buildings, flood protection works, water conservations structures to create safe environment for the residents of the area.

The project implementation has been successfully completed with an integrated approach through the key objectives including: i) to enhance the knowledge and capacities of multi stakeholders about DRR, DRM and Emergency First-Aid through capacity building; ii) to enhance the resilience through improved infrastructures and strengthened communication and early warning mechanisms; iii) improve economic conditions through infrastructures development for livelihood modeling, effective water resource management and institutional strengthening and iv) constitute an effective mechanism for coordinated response at community level through CBDRM, implementation of response plans and networking with stakeholders.

Accreditation of FIP: Islamic Relief Pakistan is a non-public sector entity and required safeguards accreditation prior to allocation of financial support from the NDRMF. Safeguards documents and police were furnished by the IRP during accreditation process and cleared after detail review and assessment of organization setup.

Project Appraisal (Safeguards): Project proposal was reviewed and aligned with fund's safeguards requirements by the FIP through technical support of the fund staff and all the requirements were incorporated in the project document for hiring of environment specialists, conducting instrumental monitoring, procurement of PPEs for crew members by the Contractor. Similarly, the GIA was equipped with dedicated clauses for safeguards compliance requirements which bound the FIP and stakeholders to comply with ESMS.

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) & Approval from ADB & EPA: Based on the guidelines for the schemes/ subproject's categorization of NDRMF and EPA the subproject of flood protective structures is of Category 'B' for environmental safeguards aspects and "C" for social safeguards. DDRs were prepared for these safeguards categories with no further assessment requirements for social safeguards and the IEE was prepared, reviewed, and

approved from NDRMF & ADB. The NOC was issued the local environmental protection agency. Based on the guidelines for the schemes/subproject's categorization of NDRMF ESMS, the proposed schemes of public buildings retrofitting works fall in Category 'C'⁸. Thus, the IEE study was prepared for two structures/interventions, i.e. Flood Protection Structures in district Chaghi & Killa Saifullah and Small Water Reservoirs in district Quetta & Chaghi.

ESMP/Site Specific ESMP: Environmental screening was carried out as part of this environmental Due Diligence. Rapid environmental assessment (REA) showed that impacts/risks triggered during implementation of the sub-project were not significant. Accordingly, the mitigation measures were applied by complying of ESMP/Site Specific ESMP. The PIU (NDRMF) engaged well-trained environmental & social management experts and monitored the effectiveness of mitigation measures during the sub-project implementation.

Monitoring and reporting: The entire implementation process was backstopped with building new and strengthening existing technical systems, which ensured effective participation of all stakeholders particularly the communities in planning, management, and monitoring activities. The environmental impacts based on the project scope of work were very limited and occurred during construction stage only and mitigated as per EMP.

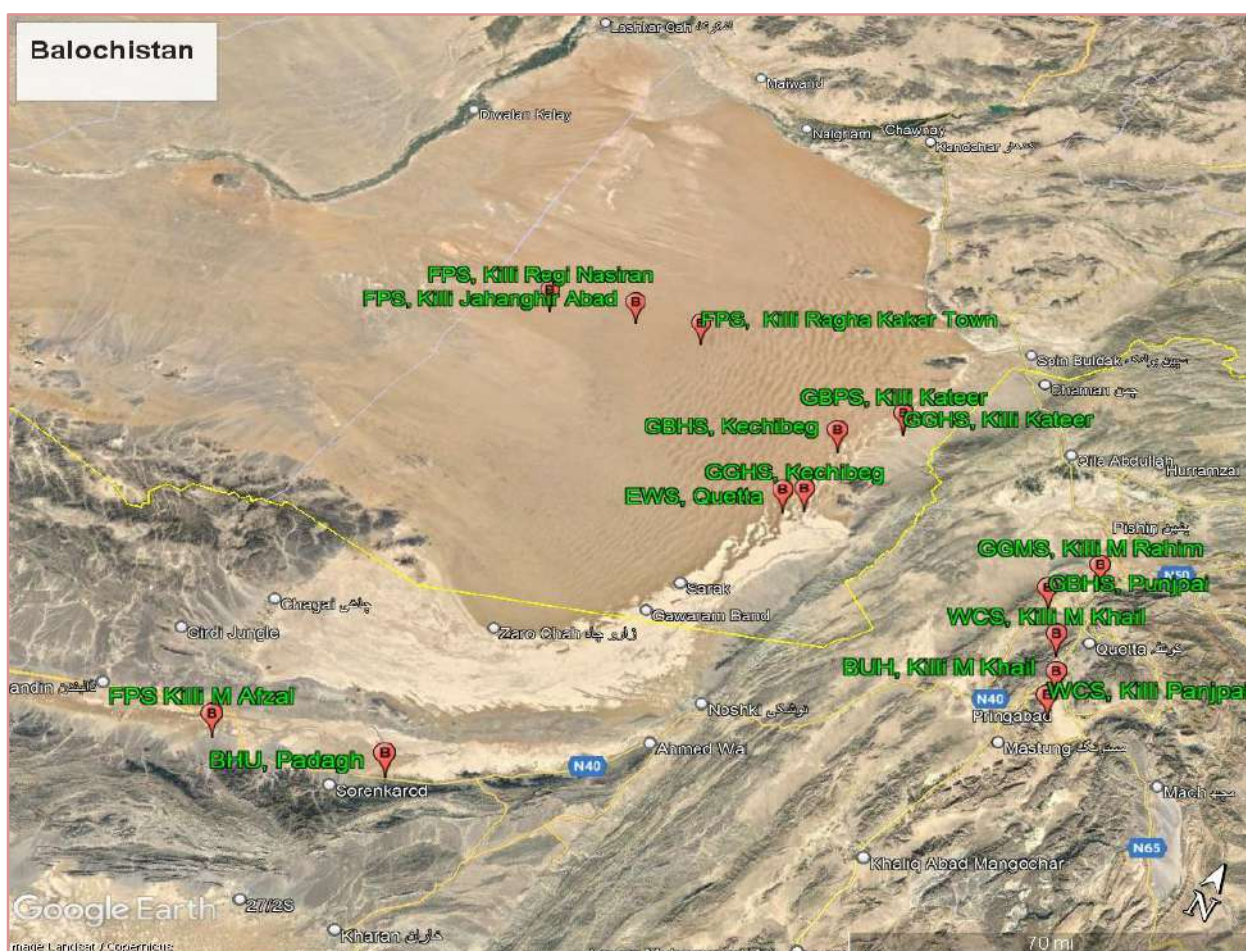
GRM: IRP had its own established GRM system, which was utilized for the project interventions. Project specific GRC was established, and their contact numbers and addresses were displayed at all working sites and local offices to ensure the timely redress of the community concerns. Constraints/complaints registers were also placed at all construction sites for the community which checked/reviewed on regular basis; and accordingly, the issues/comments were reported to the head office for redress. All constraints/comments were also informed properly to NDRMF with complete details.

5.14.2 Sample Districts of Subprojects

The sample sites to represent the scattered districts of the Baluchistan subprojects in Pakistan, out of total 3 subprojects districts, 2 sample districts (i.e. 66.7%) were covered to accomplish this Audit survey as presented on Google Map (**Figure 5.6**), while district-wise Map of sample sites on Google Maps is given in **Annex 5.1**.

⁸ According to ESMS category C was fixed because of minimal or no impact, i.e. investments having no involuntary resettlement impacts involved. Similarly, the investments that have no impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Figure 5.6: Sample Districts of Subprojects in Baluchistan



5.14.3 Physical Status of Subprojects Interventions

Total numbers of schemes are 80 in both subprojects including 6 components, i.e. 12 Nos. of flood protection structures, 15 Nos. of retrofitting of buildings, 20 Nos. of water conservation structures, 20 Nos. of flood protection walls, 1 no. of EWS and 13 Nos. of SBDRM trainings. The contractual cost of these sub-projects is estimated as Rs. 375.974 million. The estimated agricultural land 594 hectares was protected under this sub-project and the mitigation scheme length 13,436 running meter/retrofitting buildings was 171,725 Ft. Thus, all components/interventions of subprojects successfully completed.

5.14.4 Results and Discussion of Baluchistan

The Environmental & Social Risks/ feedback of sample sites representing the scattered districts of Baluchistan sub-projects, 66.7% districts were selected & covered (i.e. of the total 3 subprojects districts, 2 districts were selected) to accomplish this Audit report for ESMS of NDRMF as depicted in **Table 5.7**

5.14.5 Environmental & Social Risks of Project Implementation in Baluchistan

The NDRMF Project has several subprojects interventions implemented/ and or being implemented referred as completed/almost completed subprojects under the FIPs named as Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP) and Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP).

Table 5.7: Environmental & Social Risks of Baluchistan Subprojects Implementation under NDRMF

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environmental Risks	Description	
<p>I. RAPID: Resilient and Adaptive Populations in <u>Disaster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Building Retrofitting; Retrofitting of rooms and school hall. - School based disaster risk management (SBDRM) training - Flood Protection Structures - Early Warning System (PMD) - Water Reservoir Structures <p>II. Building Resilience by Strengthening Institutions and Community to roll out <u>Inclusive DRM</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood Protection Structures - Drought Mitigation - Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) - Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) - School based disaster risk management (SBDRM) 	Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ADB approved ESMS and ensured to avoid the environment & social risks during the project, design/preparation & implementation. ➤ During the sub-project implementation, PPEs & requisite training were provided to the local community & workforce. ➤ The material storage & machinery transportation etc. managed safely and accessible place in designated area (i.e. camp area, nearby sub-project site etc.) which mitigated/ and or minimized the health & safety risks/issues associated with the subproject interventions at Chiltan Town & Kechibeg in district Quetta. 	Prior to commencement of any project, camp area, dumping site, borrow areas need to be designated for the E&S risk free implementation of the project.
	Water Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The scope of work was very limited and there were no potential risks associated with water pollution. ➤ Sites were managed to avoid such impacts on the nearby local water resources and water quality tests have been conducted in the certified labs which show no deviation. 	Such good practices shall be ensured in future projects as well with more emphasis on the protection of local water sources.
	Dust Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minor level impacts were reported mainly during construction phases although water sprinkling was ensured. ➤ Sites were in dry zones which were prone to such impact's due movement of vehicles. 	Good control of air pollution shall be ensured at all working sites by provision of water sprinkling and controlling movement of vehicles.
	Storage Material of Explosives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Generally, the scope of work was limited in nature and the potential impacts were less. ➤ The BHU staff was given responsibilities to avoid any environmental risk during the sub-project implementation. Accordingly, they took care to minimize the environmental risks (if any). ➤ The construction material was kept separately in a safe site around Padagh in district Chaghi. 	Even though sites were not reported for any significant impacts, EMP plans shall be implemented in true spirit to avoid such impacts.
	Trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The trainings were provided to the BHU staff, so that the environmental risks minimized to the best possible extent during the construction period of the subproject interventions at Killi Muhammad Khail in district Quetta. 	Such trainings shall be arranged in future projects as well.
	Groundwater Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No such adverse impacts were reported/observed. ➤ The water reservoir was built to increase the underground water level and to store the rainwater in Killi Panjpai, Quetta. Thus, on the completion of the sub-project, the water reservoir was in operation and is fully functional. 	Water conservation structures will improve the ground water level.
	Agricultural Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Projects have no adverse impacts on the agricultural lands, instead will have positive impacts as one of main outcomes. ➤ As a result, the project will improve the productivity of agricultural lands by protection from the floods and water conservation through small check dams. 	Such projects shall be continued, which will have positive impacts on locals.
	Construction Waste Disposal (Wastewater, oil and solid waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There were limited chances of waste production in most of the cases, nevertheless, all waste was properly disposed of according to the SOPs to mitigate any kind of environmental risks. The SOPs were also shared with the concerned school staff as well as provided awareness to schoolteachers & students to avoid any uncertainty in the site area of Kechibeg in Quetta. ➤ After the disposal of construction waste and cleaning in GGHS School, the Retrofitted school building has become fully functional around Kechibeg. ➤ On the completion of the subproject, the Contractor cleaned the building and then handed over to the BHU management at Killi Muhammad Khail in district Quetta. 	Such good practices shall be ensured in future projects as well with more emphasis on protection of local water sources.

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environmental Risks	Description	
	Social Risks	Description	
Impacts on land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There were no significant impacts on communal or private lands, most of the lands required for flood protection was donated by the community through VLD process. ➤ No such communal/private asset was damaged due to project design and implementation works. Instead, the project resulted in protection to their assets in the nearby areas. 	VLD process shall be continued in future projects as well and shall be made part of the revised ESMS because of this audit report.	
Workforce Utilities and Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nearby community/locals were involved in the project related jobs (labor) during the sub-project implementation (retrofitting) of school (GBPS), Mian Chakul in district Quetta. The locals/local labors were hired in the construction works during the retrofitting of BHU. ➤ In case of any complaint (s), IRP staff shared their contact numbers with the BHU staff in Padagh in district Chaghi for amicably resolution of complaints/concerns. 	Locals were engaged in this project and this practice shall be continued in future projects as well.	
Social, Cultural Property & Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is no impact & risk on social, cultural & heritage assets in the site areas as well as nearby the subproject sites, no such structure/assets (social & cultural heritage) were located & affected. 	Nevertheless, chance find procedures shall be followed in future project for unforeseen impacts in this regard,	
Public Utilities/ Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was no impact and risks on public facilities/ utilities and social amenities because of the implementation of project interventions in different districts of Baluchistan. 	Such good practices shall be continued in future projects as well.	
Local Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locals/local community members both men & women were pleased and satisfied with the implementation of sub-project intervention, because their households become fully safe and protected from this as well as future disaster in Killi Ragma Kakar Town, tehsil Kuchlak, district Quetta. ➤ The local community (female members) of BHU were very pleased with the implementation of the sub-project interventions, i.e. construction of the ceilings and room walls because prior to this project, there was no room for the patients and doctors in the BHU, Killi Muhammad Khail, tehsil Panjpai, District Quetta. ➤ At present, the building is operational and is used as an OPD staff room and for First-Aid treatment purposes. Now, the BHU, Killi Muhammad Khail has become more effective and convenient for the locals/local community. ➤ The retrofitted building is utilized for Lab-Tests and vaccination. One room is utilized by the LHV staff for staying purpose in BHU Padag, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi. ➤ The protection wall has been constructed and accordingly handed over to the community for its use/ operation in Killi Faqeer Dad (Dano). ➤ As a result of the implementation of sub-project interventions (retrofitting), the school's (GBPS) strength has been increased. Accordingly, additional 300 students have been enrolled in GBPS, Mian Chakul, tehsil kuchlak, district Quetta. ➤ Trainings were held for the Community, i.e. DRM, Operational Disaster Management (ODM) and linkage development in the sub-project areas of Killi Ragma Kakar Town, Killi Jahangirabad, Killi Muhammad Khail and Regi Nasiran; and, in Killi Faqeer Dad (Dano), Killi Mir Madad, and Faisal Colony. ➤ The local community including men & women satisfied with the sub-project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local community requested that there may be extension of the 'Flood protection wall', for more safety of their houses and families in Killi Muhammad Afzal & Killi Mir Madad in districts of Chaghi. - There may be regular/periodic monitoring by the project management/or Department, so that a sustainable use & management of the 'protection wall' could be maintained. - The local community member interacting with other community may request the contractor to collect stones from other fields/ community land for construction of another 'flood protection wall' in Faisal Colony, Quetta. - The awareness of gender responsive GRM may be disseminated to all members and nearby local community at Kechibeg (Tehsil Kuchlak, district Quetta), so that all 	

Subproject Interventions	Environmental and Social Risks		Remarks
	Environmental Risks	Description	
		<p>because their houses have been protected from future floods/ disasters (if any) in Regi Nasiran.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ According to female community members, only one room in the BHU is left that needs to be repaired because, in winter season, the patients may sit inside the room otherwise they will feel cool in the site area of Killi Muhammad Khail. ➤ The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) functioning was found at some places. 	<p>locals may register/enter their concerns/complaints for the appropriate and timely resolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Head mistress of the school requested for the construction of science room in GGHS, Killi Kateer (tehsil Kuchlak, Quetta). - It has been planned that in SBDRM semi-annual training will be conducted in GBPS, GBHS Chiltan town.
	General Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The local community including women were pleased to the project management and satisfied with the construction of the 'flood protection wall' in the sub-project areas of Killi Mohammad Afzal, Killi Mir Madad and Faisal Colony. ➤ During the heavy flood in 2022, the protection wall saved the community & village around Killi Jahangirabad. ➤ To avoid any kind of conflict, the school community involved the parents to facilitate in planning & designing of the sub-project in GBPS, Mian Chakul. ➤ Some community representatives involved in the sub-project implementation (i.e. retrofitted building) of GGHS, Kechibeg; and GGMS, Killi Mohd Raheem. ➤ The Early warning system (EWS) has been installed in collaboration with IRP and PMD in Chiltan Town, Quetta. It's fully effective and functional. ➤ RAPID project has increased the strength of the department and linked the department with modern technology in PMD, Chiltan Town. ➤ Thus, all stakeholders of the project were satisfied due to the retrofitted building of GGHS, Kechibeg, tehsil kuchlak, Quetta. ➤ The community was given training about the operation and management of the flood protection wall by the IRP team in Killi Muhammad Afzal in district Chaghi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teachers mentioned that two rooms are not enough for school, there should be more rooms, because the strength of school is increasing day-by-day in GBPS, Killi Kateer. - There may be construction of a small new bridge for connecting and to have access to BHU and school in Regi Nasiran.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

The E&S Measures to Improve ESMS Implementation following mitigation measures are proposed to ensure successful implementation of sub-projects considering the environmental and social risks as well as validation for the implementation of DDR and IEE of ESMS under the NDRMF. The proposed actions and mitigation measures suggested are as below:

- The proposed actions need to follow for the completed as well as on-going sub-projects of NDRMF (Phase-I) are presented in **Table 6.1**.
- The actions may be considered to meet the additional requirements of the beneficiaries/local community & other stakeholders are presented in **Table 6.2**.
- The EPA Laws & Standards & ADB Safeguard Documents as well as Environmental & Social Risk Management Plans (ESRMP) triggered based on 3rd Party /Audit Survey & Analysis for Completed, On-going & Future (Phase-II) Sub-projects under NDRMF are presented in **Table 6.3**.

6.1 Project Specific Proposed Actions

The scope of work was limited with the potential for minor level site specific impacts and was properly addressed in the IEE and ESMPs during design and implementation phases. Both NDRMF and FIPs worked on the management of sites for these insignificant impacts and were successful. Despite the efforts made by the FIP, minor level gaps were identified during this audit survey for the ESMS implementation. Future actions have been identified and proposed in this report for both FIP and NDRMF to improve the compliance as given in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1: Project Specific Proposed Actions under NDRMF

Issues/Constraints	Reference of Sub-project Site	Actions Required	Responsibility	Remarks
1. GILGIT – BALTISTAN (G-B)				
Liquid Waste - silt runoff, sanitary waste and chemicals (paint) of both at sub-project sites & camp sites will require to properly disposed-off/ dumped.	Shersabz-1& 2, Tehsil Gojal, District Hunza	Prior to commencement of construction activities/ civil works etc. liquid waste/waste material disposed-off/dumped area needs to be designated.	FIP & Contractor	NDRMF needs to monitor the required actions.
Solid Waste: Stones, land leveling, cleaning & restoration of sub-project sites will require to properly disposed-off/ dumped.	GBHS, Aliabad, district Hunza.	Prior to the project execution, solid waste/waste material disposed-off/dumped area needs to be designated.	FIP & Contractor	NDRMF needs to monitor the required actions/Waste Management Plan
Air Pollution: Dust, construction works, vehicle emission etc. sprinkling of water required.	Gojal, District Hunza	Contractor /FIP should ensure to provide water sprinkler for sprinkling of water regularly/ or as per requirement/subproject EMP.	Contractor/ FIP	NDRMF needs to monitor the required actions/ subproject EMP.
Noise Pollution: Construction works, blasting & dismantling activities, vibration etc. will require to carry out properly to avoid/minimize the noise pollution by adjusting the timing of works.	GBHS, Qumrah, Tehsil Gamba, District Skardu.	Contractor /FIP should ensure proper timing of works to avoid the noise pollution as well as follow the actions as per subproject EMP.	Contractor/ FIP	NDRMF requires to monitor the required actions/ Sub-project EMP.
Local Community & Workforce: Irrigation watercourse for community-based plantation (Khudabad, Gojal-2)	- Shersabz-2, Gojal, Khudabad, Gojal2, district Hunza	FIP in consultation with Contractor required to recheck the community concerns at selected sub-project sites/area.	FIP & Contractor	NDRMF ensure to monitor the actions (if any)

Issues/Constraints	Reference of Sub-project Site	Actions Required	Responsibility	Remarks
Water supply in school (Gojal-2), Channelization for protection of farmland (Naltar), Lack of employment opportunities (GBHS, Chunda).	- Naltar, Tehsil & District Gilgit - Chunda, District Skardu			
Health & Safety: Firefighting/ fire extinguishers & First Aid-Kit required in GBHS, Qumrah.	Qumrah, Tehsil Gamba, District Skardu	FIP/NDRMF (HSE unit) needs to ensure the availability of PPEs (Firefighting & First Aid Kit) to handle any emergency/ and or as per Health Safety & Security Plan.	FIP/ Contractor/ NDRMF	NDRMF needs to ensure the availability of PPEs at GBHS/as per HSSP.
2. KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)				
Liquid Waste: Construction works/activities caused turbidity to nearby river water.	Garlat and Hassa, Tehsil Balakot & District Mansehra.	Prior to commencement of construction activities/ civil works etc. the liquid waste/waste material disposed-off area needs to be designated.	FIP & Contractor	NDRMF needs to monitor the required actions.
Local Community & Workforce: Quality of material & construction works (retrofitting) and timely payment to Labor.	Ouchi Goli, Shoghor, District Lower Chitral.	Contractor/FIP needs to review the concerns and appropriate action (if any); and consider in future projects.	Contractor (s)/ FIP	NDRMF needs to monitor.
Training/ Capacity Building: Training on emergency services, health & safety, and women empowerment.	Batkarar, Tehsil Balakot & District Mansehra.	NDRMF/FIP needs to establish a Training Cell and provide more trainings on emergency services (ES), health & safety (HS); and women empowerment (WE).	FIP/ NDRMF	NDRMF will monitor the actions.
3. AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR (AJ&K)				
Air Pollution: Dust/air pollution at nearby settlements during construction works/activities.	Azad Pattan, Tehsil Palandri, district Sadhnoti.	Contractor /FIP may ensure sprinkling of water for dust control during the construction stage of a subproject.	FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF will monitor the actions/ compliance in on-going projects.
Flora: High value crops & fruit trees and endangered species of trees at sub-project site could be avoided at project design & implementation stage; and plantation/ afforestation needs to be carried out at appropriate locations nearby the subproject site.	Bodliyan & Panyali, district Sadhnoti	Forest department in coordination with FIP may take appropriate action in case of cutting of trees under the subproject implementation.	FIP/ Forest department	NDRMF will monitor the actions.
Local Community: Increase the length and height of already constructed protection wall.	Mangh, district Sadhnoti.	Contractor /FIP may consider the community requirement (if appropriate).	FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF will monitor the actions.
Training/ Capacity Building: Additional trainings/ training sessions as well as providing PPEs for the locals may be organized to handle the future disasters risks (if any).	Dolar, Tehsil Athmuqam and District Neelum.	NDRMF/FIP & H&S staff needs to confirm the availability of PPEs and provide additional trainings as desired by the local community.	NDRMF/FIP	NDRMF will monitor the actions.
4. PUNJAB				
Air Pollution: Dust/air pollution at nearby village during construction works/activities.	Budho Sharif, Tehsil Ferozwala, District Sheikhpura	Contractor/FIP may ensure the sprinkling of water for dust control.	FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF will monitor the actions.
Local Community: Ramp needs to be provided to have access to farm/agricultural land; as due to construction of Bridge, level of surrounding land/farm fields became little low. In addition, 'drainage' of rainwater from farm fields/agri. land into the Deg Nullah needs to be provided as subproject is on-	Budho Sharif, Tehsil Ferozwala, District Sheikhpura	FIP in coordination with Contractor needs to ensure the actions accordingly as the sub-project is continued/ on-going.	FIP/Contractor	NDRMF may monitor the appropriate actions.

Issues/Constraints	Reference of Sub-project Site	Actions Required	Responsibility	Remarks
going.				
5. SINDH				
Local Community: Mile 18 Apron already provided; 18 to 19 mile was stone pitched so that Apron should be provided there.	Goth Bakarani, District Larkana.	NDRMF in coordination with FIP ensure 2 miles (i.e. 18-19) were stone pitched and Apron needs to be provided.	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF/FIP will monitor the concerned actions.
6. BALUCHISTAN				
Local Community Concerns: The stones need to be fixed with mesh to avoid the water pollution in future.	Killi Jahangir abad, District Quetta	FIP/Contractor needs to follow the construction standards.	FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF/FIP should monitor the actions.
Newly constructed 'flood protection wall' may be checked as per design to ensure its sustainability for future disaster (if any).	Killi Mir Madad, District Chaghi	NDRMF/FIP requires to review the quality as per design/drawing to ensure the sustainability of constructed flood protection wall.	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF will monitor the actions.
Flood protection wall may be extended for more safety of houses & families from future risks as requested by the local community.	Killi Muhammad Afzal & Kiili Mir Madad, District Chaghi	NDRMF in coordination with FIP requires to review the community concerns & mitigated accordingly (if appropriate).	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF will monitor the actions.
Floor of GBH School building needs to be repaired for its further improvement as highlighted by schoolteachers.	Killi Malik Abdul Latif	NDRMF in coordination with FIP requires to review the concerns and action accordingly (if appropriate).	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF will monitor the progress in the concerns.
A small new Bridge needs to be constructed to have access to BHU and School as requested by local community.	Regi Nasiran, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	NDRMF in coordination with FIP needs review the design and fix the concerns (if appropriate).	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF/FIP will monitoring the appropriate actions.
Grievance Redress Mechanism: Awareness of gender responsive GRM needs to be disseminated to the sub-project beneficiaries/local community as well as public, so that the local community may register/enter their concerns/complaints for resolution.	Kechibeg, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is already established, which needs to be disseminated to local community & other stakeholders, so that the concerns/complaints could be redressed timely under the project GRM.	NDRMF (SGU)/ FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF/FIP ensures to develop and implement an information disclosure and awareness strategy.
SBDRM Training: SBDRM semi-annual trainings will be required in GBPS, GBHS as requested by the stakeholders.	Chiltan Town, District Quetta	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may consider the semi-annual training (SBDRM) events/sessions in the GBPS & GBHS.	NDRMF/FIP	NDRMF may need to consider the SBDRM semi-annual trainings.

6.2 Project Specific Additional Requirements of Stakeholders

During field-based consultations the community's additional requirements were noted and presented in **Table 6.2**. These project specific additional requirements may be considered for future subprojects (phase-II) of NDRMF.

Table 6.2: Project Specific Additional Requirements of Stakeholders

Additional Requirements	Reference of Sub-project Site	Actions Required	Responsibility	Remarks
G-B: Retrofitting of Schools				
Playground including game area of GBH School & KPS School needs to be improved through plantation/grasses.	Aliabad, District Hunza KPS Kwardu, District Skardu.	FIP, in coordination with the Forest Department may act for the required improvement of the game area, i.e. an appropriate planation of trees & grasses & other requirements.	FIP/ Forest Department	NDRMF may facilitate the actions accordingly.
School staff demanded two water tanks and a water cooler in the school; and school wall also required to be repaired.	Murtazabad Bala, Tehsil Ali Abad, District Hunza	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may arrange the required items.	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF may facilitate the actions.

Additional Requirements	Reference of Sub-project Site	Actions Required	Responsibility	Remarks
GBHS: Existing GBHS (School) in district Skardu required some additional facilities including, washrooms, septic tank, UPS, computer Lab, solar battery.	Gamba, Chunda, District Skardu	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may review the requirements of GBH School and take appropriate actions accordingly.	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF may facilitate the actions.
GGHS: Five more rooms required for Retrofitting of GGHS and there is also need of teachers, library, and computer Lab.	Gargong, Daghoni, District Ghanche	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may review the requirements of GGHS and take actions (if appropriate).	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF may facilitate if under the project scope of work.
GGHS: GHS administration wanted to renovate the middle section of the school.	Ghursay, Mash abraum, District Ghanche	FIP in coordination with contractor may take actions for renovation/ retrofitting of GGHS.	FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF will monitor the action.
GBHS: Existing school (GBHS) required, examination hall/ resource room, secondary insulation facility in winter season to minimize heating cost.	Aliabad, District Hunza	NDRMF in coordination with FIP should construct examination hall and associated insulation facilities for the school staff & students.	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF may facilitate and act accordingly.
G-B: Flood Protection Walls				
FPW: A Flood protection wall is required at sub-project site area.	Naltar Bala, District Gilgit	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may act in this context (if appropriate & required).	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF will monitor the actions.
One more 'Wall' is required as the land is agricultural; and suitable for construction/civil works without any E&S risks.	Ghurseay, Kazim Pikhore, Mashabrum, District Ghanche.	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may act in this context (if appropriate & required).	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF will monitor the actions.
RW: One more 'Retaining Wall' (about 700 feet), required to be constructed to fully secure the area of Gojal.	Gojal, district Hunza.	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may act (if appropriate & required).	NDRMF/FIP	NDRMF will monitor the actions.
FPW: Existing Flood Protection Walls are not sufficient, additional 'Wall (s)' required to protect/save the village.	Jutal (02) & Juglote Goroo (01) Tehsil Danyore, & Azizabad Sost 1, Gojal-2, District Hunza	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may act in this context (if appropriate & required).	NDRMF/ FIP	NDRMF may facilitate and act accordingly.
RW: Local community requested that one more 'Retaining Wall' is required at the site of Gojal (Shersabz 2), which is about 200 m from the present retaining wall.	Pasu 1 & 2, Gojal, District Hunza & Shersabz 2 District Gojal	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may construct the required retaining wall (if possible)	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF may facilitate the actions.
AJK: CBDRM Training				
Additional trainings/ training events/ sessions; as well as PPEs for the locals may be organized to handle the disasters risks in future (if any).	Dolar, Tehsil Athmuqam, District Neelam	NDRMF/FIP in coordination with HSE staff needs to organize additional CBDRM training events & ensure availability of PPEs (Firefighting, Frist-Aid Kit) to handle emergency in future (if any)	NDRMF/FIP in coordination with HSE officials	NDRMF may facilitate the actions.
Local community desired to have some more trainings/events to cope the future risks/impact of disaster (flood protection, earthquakes, and land sliding).	Mangh, District Sandhoti.	NDRMF in coordination with FIP needs to arrange quarterly/ semi-annual & annual trainings and meetings for the awareness & capacity building of local community.	NDRMF/FIP & HSE officials	NDRMF (HSE Unit) may facilitate the CBDRM Trainings.
PPEs: Some additional tools and equipments/PPEs regarding disasters risk management are required on priority basis.	Huda Bari, district Bagh	NDRMF/FIP & HSE staff may ensure the availability of PPEs and provide additional trainings/sessions to handle the emergency in future (if any).	NDRMF (HSE Unit)/ FIP	NDRMF (HSE Unit) may facilitate the appropriate actions.
AJ&K: Land Slides Protection Works				
Local community is fully satisfied with the 'Landslides Protection Wall' completed. Local community also demanded a similar 'landslides protection wall' along with the Bodliyan village for their easy accessibility.	Bodliyan/ Sehran, Tehsil Plandri, District Sadhnoti.	FIP/NDRMF may take actions for the construction of another standardize 'Landslide Protection Wall/Works as desired by the community.	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF may facilitate & monitor the actions.
Local community requested for a 'Stadium' along with the already constructed 'Protection Wall' under some future sub-projects (Phase-II).	Panyali / Azad Pattan, Tehsil Plandri, District Sadhnoti	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may review the community demand and accordingly provide 'Stadium' under the Phase-II subprojects (if appropriate).	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF may facilitate & monitor the actions (if any).

Additional Requirements	Reference of Sub-project Site	Actions Required	Responsibility	Remarks
KP: CBDRM Training				
Additional trainings & First Aid-Kit including EPPs may be provided for future floods, earthquake/ disaster (if any) as requested by the local community.	Chitta Batta, Baffa Phakal, District Mansehra	NDRMF/FIP & HSE staff manage 'First Aid Kits' & EPPs and provide additional CBDRM training to handle emergencies (if any).	NDRMF/HSE Unit & FIP	NDRMF may facilitate & monitor the actions.
KP: Flood Protection Wall & Retrofitting of Buildings				
A bridge, roads pavements & flood protection walls across the river are required as requested by the local community.	Chitta Batta, Baffa Phakal, District Mansehra	NDRMF in coordination with FIP may construct additional protection walls & a bridge; and pavement of existing roads (if appropriate) as requested by the community.	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF may facilitate & monitor the actions.
Local community indicated that the constructed protection wall & primary school wall should be closed to each other to avoid/minimize the flood water storage in the site area.	Bokhtooli, Kareemabad, District Lower Chitral.	Contractor /FIP needs to review the situation and take actions accordingly.	NDRMF/ FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF needs to monitor the actions.
The local community requested that on the river, a suspension bridge (150m length) needs to be constructed for better traffic mobility for students and community/public.	Dogha, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra.	NDRMF/FIP needs to review the community requirements and construction of the suspension bridge may be considered (if appropriate).	NDRMF/FIP& Contractor	NDRMF/FIP needs to review the requirements and actions accordingly.
Local community demanded that existing road needs to be cemented/paved as due to rainfall, the access to School become difficult. In case a new road & bridge is constructed that will be very beneficial & helpful for students and community/public.	Bessian, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra	NDRMF/FIP needs to do some additional measures to improve the social amenities/facilities.	NDRMF/FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF needs to facilitate for do-able solution of concerns.
Baluchistan: Flood Protection Wall				
Local community requested for the extension of the 'Flood Protection Wall' for more safety & security of their houses and families belonging to the sub-project site area.	Killi Muhammad Afzal & Killi Mir Madad Karoduk, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi.	NDRMF/FIP needs to take an appropriate action to redress the concerns of local community.	NDRMF/FIP & Contractor	NDRMF/FIP need to facilitate for do-able solution of concerns.
Construction of another 'flood protection wall' in the area as demanded by the community.	Faisal Colony, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi	NDRMF in consultation with FIP needs to take an appropriate action to redress the concerns of local community.	NDRMF/FIP	NDRMF/FIP need to facilitate for doable action.
Baluchistan: Retrofitting of Schools & Health Facilities				
Teachers requested two additional rooms in the GBPS as the strength of school (no. of students) is increasing day-by-day in GBP School.	Killi Kateer, Kuchlak, Quetta	NDRMF/FIP may review the situation and take appropriate action (s) to address the requirements.	NDRMF/ FIP	NDRMF may review and monitor the actions.
Head mistress of the GGH School suggested for construction of science room in GGHS.	Killi Kateer, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	NDRMF/FIP may review the situation and take appropriate action (s) to address the suggestion.	NDRMF/ FIP	NDRMF may review and monitor the actions.
New small bridge for connecting the Basic Health Unit (BHU) and a School for students is required to be constructed in the subproject area.	Regi Nasiran, Balai, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	NDRMF/FIP may review the situation and take appropriate action (s) to address the requirements.	NDRMF/FIP	NDRMF may review and monitor the actions.
BHU staff and community suggested an outdoor shed for waiting area for the patients.	Killi Muhammad Khail, Tehsil Panjpai, District Quetta	FIP/Contractor needs to manage an outdoor shed for the safety of the patients.	FIP/Contractor	NDRMF may monitor the actions.
Baluchistan: Flood Protection Wall & Water Reservoirs				
Villagers requested to construct another 'Flood Protection Wall' on other side of the village and requested for more DRM Training sessions.	Killi Khuda-e-Dad, Tehsil and District Chaghi	NDRMF/FIP needs to review the situation and take appropriate actions accordingly.	NDRMF/ FIP/ Contractor	NDRMF needs to facilitate & monitor the actions.
Additional Reservoirs are required in future Sub-projects (Phase-II) as requested by the community	Killi Gazeno Juma Khan, Tehsil and District Chaghi.	NDRMF/FIP needs to review the community concern and take appropriate actions accordingly.	NDRMF/FIP	NDRMF needs to facilitate &

Additional Requirements	Reference of Sub-project Site	Actions Required	Responsibility	Remarks
belonging to the subproject site area.				monitor the actions.

6.3 Environmental and Social Risk Screening

The survey results reveals that on overall basis, there were two categories of impacts for sub-projects implemented and some on-going subprojects of Phase-I, i.e. i) no major civil works involved and low or minor Environmental & social risks, which referred as 'Category C' and no safeguard document is required; ii) significant or medium Environmental & social risks/impacts, which referred as 'Category B'; and Initial environmental examination (IEE) is required to comply with the EPA standards; and short resettlement plan/ or due diligence report is required to comply with the ADB Safeguard Policy (2009). Thus, considering the E&S risks/impacts, the safeguard documents under the different sub-projects of Phase-I of NDRMF are: DDR, CAP, IEE, REA and EMP. Accordingly, required documents were prepared & approved and the subprojects interventions implemented in accordance with the ADB approved ESMS of NDRMF.

Based on the 3rd party/ audit survey & analysis, the Environmental & Social Risks Management Plans (ESRMP) triggered are: Environmental & social risks assessment; Labor management plan; Pollution prevention management plan; Health safety & security plan; Biodiversity action plan; Indigenous people plan; Cultural heritage management plan; Disaster and emergency assistance policy. The preparation & implementation of these ESRM Plans may also be considered for on-going as well as future (Phase-II) subprojects under NDRMF. The details are presented in **Table 6.3**.

Table 6.3: Environmental & Social Risk Screening of Different Sub-projects under NDRMF

Scope of Work/ Project Interventions	Project Category as per ESMS	ADB Safeguard Documents			National Laws & Regulations and EPA Standards Documents					Proposed Environment & Social Risks Management Plans (ESRMP)								
		LARP/SRP	CAP	DDR	EIA	IEE	REA	EMP	NOC	ESRA	LMP	PPMP	HSSP	BAP	IPP	CHMP	DEAP	SEP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
GILGIT – BALTISTAN																		
I. Strengthening of GB Emergency Services (Rescue-1122): G-B																		
Emergency Response Capacity: • Fire Trucks, • Fire Vehicles, • Fire Bikes, • Ambulances • Water Vehicles, • Recovery Crane Truck, • Control Room Solution, • Rescue Emergency Equipment • PPE for Rescue Staff	C	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
II. Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP): G-B																		
- Retrofitting of Schools	C	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes
- Flood Protection Walls	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
- CBDRM - CERT - EWS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR (AJK)																		
I. Vulnerability to Resilient (V2R): AJK																		

Scope of Work/ Project Interventions	Project Category as per ESMS	ADB Safeguard Documents			National Laws & Regulations and EPA Standards Documents					Proposed Environment & Social Risks Management Plans (ESRMP) (3 rd Party/Audit Survey & Analysis for Completed & On-going & Future (Phase-II) Subprojects under the NDRMF)								
		LARP/ SRP	CAP	DDR	EIA	IEE	REA	EMP	NOC	ESRA	LMP	PPMP	HSSP	BAP	IPP	CHMP	DEAP	SEP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
- Flood Protection Walls	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
- Water Conservation Structures	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
- Landslide Stabilization	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
- CBDRM - CERT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
II. Landslide Control & Management & Mitigation along Major Roads: AJK																		
- Land Slides Protection Works	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KP)																		
I. Promoting Integrated Mountain Safety in Northern Pakistan (PIMSNP): KP																		
- Retrofitting of Schools	B	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes
- Flood Protection Walls	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
- CBDRM - CERT - EWS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
PUNJAB (PB)																		
I. Rehabilitation of Old Deg Nullah from Deg Diversion Channel to Q.B. Link: PB																		
- Flood Protection Walls	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
II. Rehabilitation /Restoration of Hajipur Gujran Flood Protection Bund: PB																		
- Flood Protection Walls	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
III. Rehabilitation /Restoration of Hajipur Gujran Flood Protection Bund: PB																		
- Flood Protection Walls	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
IV. Protecting Village Abadies against Erosive Action of Bein Nullah: PB																		
- Flood Protection Walls	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
SINDH (SD)																		
I. Recoupment of Damaged T-Head Spur along Agani Akil Loop Bund 2/6+250, Stone Apron at Mole of 0/4 & 0/7 Mole Spurs & 09 Nos. Stone Studs																		
Flood Protection Works • Recoupment of T-Head Spur Mile 2/6 +250 Stone Apron • 09 Stone Studs • 2 Mole Spurs at 0/4 & 0/7	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
II. Providing Stone Apron, Stone Pitching and Earth Work along LS Bund mile 18/0 to 20/0 N Dadu Division Larkana: SD																		
Flood Protection Works • Stone Apron and Sone Pitching along with Earth Work	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
BALUCHISTAN (BN)																		
I. Resilient and Adaptive Populations in Disaster (RAPID): BN																		
Flood Protection Works	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes

Scope of Work/ Project Interventions	Project Category as per ESMS	ADB Safeguard Documents			National Laws & Regulations and EPA Standards Documents					Proposed Environment & Social Risks Management Plans (ESRMP) (3 rd Party/Audit Survey & Analysis for Completed & On-going & Future (Phase-II) Subprojects under the NDRMF)								
		LARP/ SRP	CAP	DDR	EIA	IEE	REA	EMP	NOC	ESRA	LMP	PPMP	HSSP	BAP	IPP	CHMP	DEAP	SEP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
• Water Conservation Structures																		
• Retrofitting of schools and health facilities,	C	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes
• CBDRM/ ERT • SBDRM • Early Warning System (EWS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
II. Building Resilience by Strengthening Institutions and Community to roll out Inclusive Disaster Risk Management: BN																		
- Flood Protection Structures	B	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes
- Drought Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes
- CBDRM - CERT - SBDRM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-

Note: Feedback of community & stakeholders noted that during subproject implementation, fruitful training sessions of CBDRM, CERT & SBDRM were organized.

Category C refers to No major civil works involved & low/minor E&S risks. Thus, there is insignificant E&S risks/impacts due to implementation of proposed subproject.

Category B refers to the significant/ medium impacts/E&S risks. The sub projects categorized B, as per ESMS-NDRMF/ADB SPS 2009 and EPA Standards, the Initial environmental examination (**IEE**) have been prepared.

Yes: refers to the preparation of respective safeguard document (s) has been triggered.

CBDRM: Community Based Disaster Risk Management; **CERT:** Community Emergency Rescue Team; **SBDRM:** School Based Disaster Risk Management

LARP: Land acquisition & resettlement plan; **SRP:** Short resettlement plan; **CAP:** Corrective action plan; **DDR:** Due diligence report; **EIA:** Environmental impact assessment; **IEE:** Initial environmental examination; **REA:** Rapid environmental assessment; **EMP:** Environmental management plan; **NOC:** No objection certificate.

ESRA: Environmental & social risks Assessment; **LMP:** Labor management plan; **PPMP:** Pollution prevention management plan; **HSSP:** Health safety & security plan; **BAP:** Biodiversity action plan; **IPP:** Indigenous people plan; **CHMP:** Cultural heritage management plan;

DEAP: Disaster and emergency assistance policy.

7. CONSULTATIONS, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

7.1 General

This section is based on the outcome of ESMS audit indicator for stakeholder engagement during NDRMF apprised projects. Based on the audit survey findings, consultations have been carried out with the relevant stakeholder both in design and implementation phases by the NDRMF and FIPs. Community concerns and feedback was incorporated in the project design and effective implementation has been observed. The following sections illustrate the overall importance and status of stakeholder engagement to meet the ESMS requirements and suggestions for improvement in future projects.

7.2 Objectives of Consultations

Stakeholders' consultations during the Audit of Environmental & Social Management System are increasingly considered an important notation. Stakeholder's participation during various stages of the project helped to improve the decision-making and ultimately led towards sustainable development. Stakeholders' consultation is a two-way communication process to obtain project information to redress the concerns. For the project proponents, the consultation process offers opportunity to understand the stakeholders' and their concerns about the National Disaster Risk Management Fund Project, their needs, and aspirations, and their suggestions to be considered during the design, implementation, and operation of ESMS of NDRMF. Thus, the stakeholders' concerns and feedback are valuable sources of information that can improve NDRMF Project design and outcomes.

7.3 Stakeholder's Identification and Analysis

Stakeholders are considered as individuals or organizations which have an interest in the subprojects or knowledge that would provide insight into the issues associated with the proposed project. Based on interest and role criteria there are two types of stakeholders i.e. primary stakeholders (referred to as direct stakeholders) and secondary stakeholders (i.e. institutional stakeholders).

7.3.1 Methodology for Stakeholders' Analysis

Stakeholders are the individuals or organizations who either stand to be affected by the project or could 'make or break' the project's success. Stakeholder's analysis is the identification of the Project keys stakeholders, an audit, and impacts/risks assessment of their interests in the project and the ways in which these interests may affect. The stakeholder's analysis identifies individuals or organizations to include in coalition (although its composition may evolve during project design, implementation & operation), roles & responsibilities and close liaison using continuous consultations relating to different stages of the project, i.e. design, preparation, implementation & operation.

7.3.2 Stakeholder's Identification

The Stakeholder's analysis for the project was carried out and the potential stakeholders considered for this third party/Audit of Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) of NDRMF is as under:

- Agha Khan Foundation (AKF)
- Communication & Works Department (C&WD)
- Construction Contractors of the Subprojects
- Home and Prison Department (Rescue 1122)
- Islamic Relief Pakistan (IRP)
- Muslim Aid Pakistan (MAP)

- Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)
- Punjab Irrigation Department (PID)
- Sindh Irrigation Department (SID)
- Civil Society Organization/CBOs
- Beneficiary Community
- General public
- Other concerned

7.4 Details of Consultation Process

To share the subprojects interventions/components with all stakeholders, particularly beneficiary communities and to solicit their concerns and suggestions, several consultative meetings were held during the Audit survey of Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS). Detailed consultations were carried out through meetings at sub-project sites, local community at nearby the project sites; and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the communities including women (i.e., primary/and or direct stakeholders) in the sub-project area. A separate round of consultative meetings was held with the institutional stakeholders. The participants included Government officials, representatives of the Fund Implementing Partners belonging to different provinces/states, i.e. G-B, KP, AJ&K, Punjab, Sindh, and Baluchistan; and representatives of construction Contractors/sub-contractors & others.

7.5 Stakeholders' Consultations

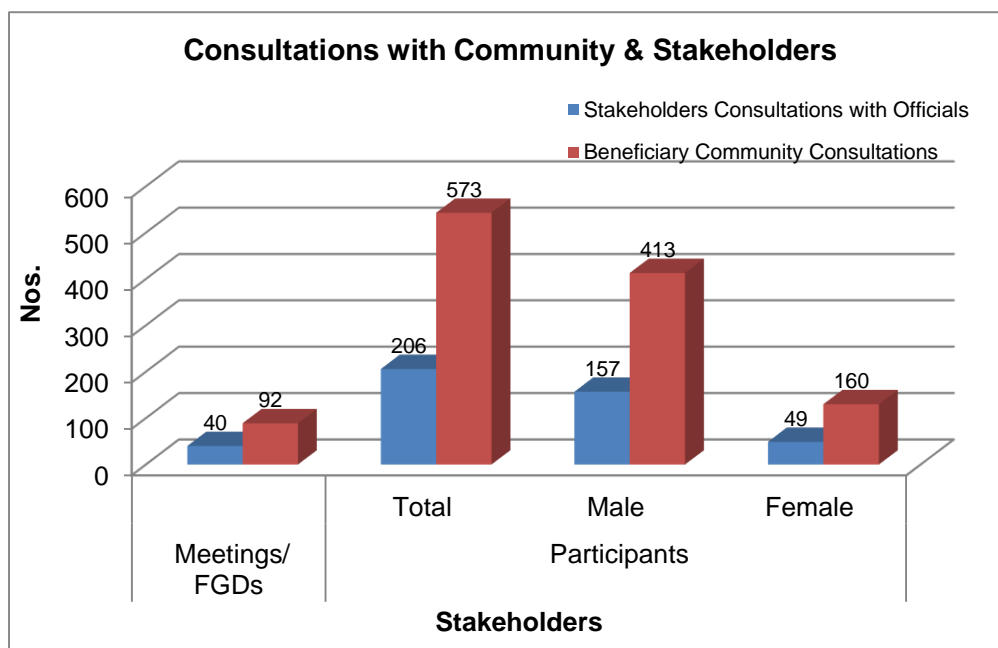
During the Audit survey of ESMS of NDRMF, a series of 92 consultations/FGDs were carried out consisting of 573 participants including 413 men and 160 women belonging to the beneficiary communities/villages located nearby the sub-projects in different provinces/states (i.e. G-B, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, AJ&K, Punjab, Sindh, and Baluchistan) of Pakistan.

A total of 40 stakeholder's consultations (Institutional stakeholders) were carried out consisting of 206 officials/representatives of FIPs, Education Department, Contractors (i.e. G-B, AJ&K, KP, Punjab, Sindh, and Baluchistan) to ensure their participation and cooperation during the Audit/field survey for the preparation of Audit report of Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) of NDRMF. A summary table indicating the number of consultation meetings held with the beneficiary communities and institutional stakeholders is presented as **Table 7.1**, while the graphic illustration is depicted in **Figure 7.1** of this section.

Table 7.1: Consultations with Beneficiary Communities & other Stakeholders

Stakeholders' Consultations	Number of Meetings/FGDs	Number of Participants		
		Total	Male	Female
I. Beneficiary Communities Consultations & FGDs including women	92	573	413	160
II. Institutional Stakeholders: Consultations with Officials (FIPs, Education Department and Construction Contractors, i.e. GB, KP, AJK, Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan)	40	206	157	49
Total	132	779	570	209

Figure 7.1: Number of Consultations with Communities & Stakeholders



7.5.1 Consultations with Institutional Stakeholders

A total of 40 stakeholder consultations were carried out with the officials/ representatives of the FIPs, Contractors/sub-contractors, C&WD/P&WD, Education Department & other concerned belonging to the sub-project areas of G-B, AJ&K, KP, Punjab, Sindh & Baluchistan to ensure their participation and cooperation during the field survey for the preparation of Audit report of Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) of NDRMF.

List of stakeholders' consultations (Institutional stakeholders) is given in **Table 7.2**, while the details are given in **Annex 7.1** and signed copy of the participants/officials is given in **Annex 7.2**. The pictorial presentation of Stakeholders' consultations Events is provided in a separate section of Audit report of Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) of NDRMF Project.

Table 7.2: Consultations with the Stakeholders (Officials/representatives)

Sr. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
I Gilgit- Baltistan					
1	07-Aug-2023	Emergency Services Rescue (1122), Tehsil & District Gilgit, G-B	Official	10	- Mr. Basit (EO) - Mr. Abdul Basit (Transport Maintenance Incharge) - Mr. Tahir Shah (Distt. Energy Officer) - Mr. Ghulam Khan (DD-ASF) - Mr. Islam-ud-Din (EO-OP) - Mr. Matloob Hussain (Store Incharge) - Mr. Kashif Ahmed (Cashier) - Mr. Samir Alam (ADO) - Mr. Aziz-ur-Rehman (Account Assistant) - Ms. Noor-un-Nisa (Admin Assistant)
2	15-Aug-2023	Rescue 1122, Tehsil & District Hunza, G-B	Official	8	- Mr. Tariq Aziz (Rescue & Safety Officer) - Mr. Nadeem Alam (Store Incharge) - Ms. Nelofar (Emergency Medical Technician) - Mr. Abrar Hussain (CTWO) - Mr. Nadeem Hussain (DR/FR) - Mr. Sarfraz Karim (LTV) - Ms. Asia Perveen (Medical Supervisor) - Mr. Khushan (DR)
3	16-Aug-2023	G.B.H.S. Aliabad, District Hunza, Gilgit-Baltistan (G-	Official	7	- Mr. Sarwar Hussain (Urdu Teacher) - Mr. Shamsullah (Mathematics Teacher)

Sr. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
		B)			- Mr. Piyar Ali (Social Studies Teacher) - Ms. Saima Abbas (Subject Specialist) - Ms. Naina Kiran (EST) - Ms. Sher Rani (EST) - Mr. Ikhtlaq Hussain (LDC)
4	17-Aug-2023	Girls Primary School, Khudaabad, Tehsil Gojal-II, District Hunza, G-B.	Official	7	- Bibi Neelam (Incharge School) - Ms. Rahiqa (Teacher) - Bibi Haleema (Community Base Teacher) - Ms. Neelma (Community Base Teacher) - Ms. Sameena Bano (Community Base Teacher) - Ms. Naseem Bano (Community Base Teacher) - Ms. Asma (Community Base Teacher)
5	18-Aug-2023	Government High School, Kirmin, Tehsil Gojal, District Hunza, Province G-B	Official	3	- Mr. Ahmad Ali Shah (V.P) - Mr. Karmal Shah (Principal) - Ms. Fehmida Parveen (Teacher)
6	19-Aug-2023	Murtazaabad, Tehsil Aliabad, District Hunza, Province G-B.	Official	9	- Mr. Fida Ali (AHM) - Mr. Arman Ali (EST) - Ms. Najeeba (MT 9) - Ms. Tahira Begum (MT 9) - Ms. Najum Rani (TGT 16) - Ms. Janan Pari (MT 09) - Ms. Shahida (MT 09) - Ms. Taiba (Supporting Staff) - Mr. Naeem-ud-Din (Supporting Staff)
7	20-Aug-2023	Rescue 1122 Nagar, Tehsil Sikandarabad, District Nagar, Province G-B	Official	6	- Mr. Athar Karim (Shift In charge) - Mr. Tariq Aziz (R.SO) - Mr. Fida Hussain (Store In charge) - Mr. Mirbaz Ali (LTV) - Mr. Rajab Ali (EMT) - Mr. Sarfaraz Ali (EMT)
8	28-Aug-2023	Nomal, Tehsil & District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Official	7	- Syeda Atiqa (Principal) - Ms. Shafiqqa (Teacher) - Ms. Anjla Hurmat (Teacher) - Syed Kifayat Hussain (Teacher) - Mr. Humair Manawar (Teacher) - Ms. Fehmida Azima (Teacher) - Ms. Rukhsana (Teacher)
9	29-Aug-2023	GGPS Faizabad, Tehsil Nomal, District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Official	7	- Ms. Rahat Batool (Head Mistress) - Ms. Kausar Begum (Teacher) - Ms. Rubina Shaheen (Community Base Teacher) - Ms. Sajida Rajab (Community Base Teacher) - Ms. Bilhor (Teacher) - Ms. Dilshana Begum (Teacher) - Raja Muhammad Ali (Grade 1)
10	30-Aug-2023	GBHS Danyore, Tehsil Danyore, District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Official	7	- Mr. Muhammad Iqbal (Teacher) - Mr. Noor Shah (Teacher) - Mr. Rahim Ullah (Teacher) - Mr. Muhammad Ayub (Teacher) - Mr. Sakhi Ahmad Jan (Teacher) - Mr. Ghulam Nabi (AHM) - Mr. Muhammad Sharif (Headmaster)
11	31-Aug-2023	GBHS Rahimabad, Tehsil Danyore, District Gilgit, Province G-B	Official	7	- Mr. Latif Ahmad Baig (Headmaster) - Mr. Amjad Ali (Assistant HM) - Mr. Arif Khan (Teacher) - Mr. Ismail Khan (Supporting Staff) - Mr. Muhammad Amin Khan (IT) - Mr. Rehmat Ullah Baig (Teacher) - Mr. Sardar Khan (Clerk)
12	04-Sep-2023	Govt. Boys High School, Chunda, Tehsil Gamba, District Skardu, G-B	Official	7	- Mr. Muhammad Raza (Assistant HM) - Mr. Muhammad Sikander (Teacher) - Mr. Shabbir Hussain (Teacher) - Mr. Muhammad Ishaq (Teacher) - Mr. Muhammad Saleh (Teacher) - Mr. Ghulam Abbas (Teacher) - Mr. Muhammad Nasrullah (Teacher)
13	05-Sep-2023	Primary School, Khar, Tehsil Gamba, District Skardu, G-B.	Official	6	- Mr. Ali Muhammad (Headmaster) - Mr. Anwar Ali (Lab Assistant) - Mr. Muhammad Ali Tabassum (Teacher)

Sr. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
					- Ms. Razia Batool (Community Based Teacher) - Mr. Ghulam Hussain (Supporting Staff) - Ms. Nozira (Community Based Teacher)
14	05-Sep-2023	Boys High School, Qumara, Tehsil Gamba, District Skardu, G-B.	Official	9	- Mr. Wazir Hamid Hussain (Headmaster) - Ms. Fatima Sabira (Community Based Teacher) - Mr. Farman Ali Javed (Teacher) - Mr. Mubarak Hassan (Supporting Staff) - Mr. Nasir Hussain (Teacher) - Ms. Fatima (Community Based Teacher) - Ms. Safiya (Community Based Teacher) - Mr. Muhammad Abbas (Teacher) - Syed Hassan (Teacher)
15	06-Sep-2023	Boys Middle School, Talis, Tehsil Mashburum, District Ghanche, Province G-B.	Official	9	- Mr. Muhammad Ali (Headmaster) - Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim (Teacher) - Mr. Muhammad Amin (Teacher) - Ms. Siddiqah Khalil (Teacher) - Ms. Amna (Teacher) - Ms. Mehmooda Batool (Supporting Staff) - Syed Arif Hussain (Teacher) - Mr. Ali Khan (Teacher) - Mr. Zulfiqar Ali (Supporting Staff)
16	06-Sep-2023	Govt. Boys High School, Ghursay, Tehsil Mashaburam, District Ghanche, Province G-B.	Official	9	- Mr. Mohsin Ali (Headmaster) - Mr. Ghulam Hussain (Teacher) - Syed Muhammad Imran (Teacher) - Mr. Muhammad Baqir (Teacher) - Mr. Muhammad Hussain (Teacher) - Mr. Ghulam Hussain (Teacher) - Mr. Muhammad Hussain (Supporting Staff) - Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim (Supporting Staff) - Syeda Sapora (Teacher)
17	08-Sep-2023	Rescue 1122, Ghanche, Tehsil Kapuln, District Ghanche, Province G-B.	Official	9	- Mr. Ashiq Hussain (RSO) - Mr. Wazir Abid (SC) - Syed Arif Hussain (IMI) - Mr. Ghulam Rasool (S.I) - Mr. Gohar Ali (S.I) - Mr. Maaz Azhar (W.T) - Mr. Shahid Hussain (C.T.W) - Mr. Muhammad Hassan (H.A) - Ms. Bushra (E.M.T)
18	08-Sep-2023	Govt. Girls High School, Garbong Kharko, Tehsil Daghoni, District Ghanche, Province G-B.	Official	8	- Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim (Headmaster) - Syed Jamal-ud-Din (Teacher) - Mr. Sher Ali (Supporting Staff) - Mr. Muhammad Ali (Teacher) - Mr. Saif Ullah (Teacher) - Ms. Kaneez Fatima (S.P.S Teacher) - Ms. Samina Kousar (S.P.S Teacher) - Mr. Abdul Qayyum (Supporting Staff)
19	09-Sep-2023	Rescue 1122, Shigar, Tehsil & District Shigar, G-B.	Official	7	- Mr. Ameen-ud-Din (E.O.) - Mr. Ghulam Abbas (R.S.O) - Mr. Akhtar Abbas (T.M.I) - Mr. Muhammad Asif (Store In charge) - Mr. Imran Ali (D.R) - Mr. Imtiaz Ali (E.M.T) - Mr. Kosar Ali (LTV)
20	09-Sep-2023	Rescue 1122 Skardu, Teshil & District Skardu, G-B.	Official	9	- Mr. Ghulam Abbas (R.S.O) - Mr. Ameen-ud-Din (E.O) - Mr. Muhammad Asif (Store In charge) - Mr. Akhtar Abbas (T.M.I) - Mr. Muhammad Kazim (Assistant Accounts Officer) - Ms. Shakeela Batool (E.M.T) - Ms. Fatima (E.M.T) - Ms. Khanam Zehra (E.M.T) - Ms. Zubaida Batool (E.M.T)
II	Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)				
21	08-Sep-2023	Pakistan Red Crescent Society PRCS) AJK, Tehsil	Official	1	- Mr. Yasir Arafat (Coordinator)

Sr. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
		& District Muzaffarabad, AJ&K			
22	09-Sep-2023	Sardar Ilyas Alam Construction Co. Tehsil Rawalakot, District Poonch, AJ&K	Official	1	- Mr. Zaka Ullah (Site In charge)
23	09-Sep-2023	Sardar Ilyas Alam Construction Co. Tehsil Dhirkot, District Bagh, AJ&K	Official	1	- Mr. Haq Nawaz (Project Manager)
24	10-Sep-2023	Z.K. Associate, Tehsil Palandri, District Poonch, AJ&K	Official	2	- Mr. Mubasher (Surveyor) - Mr. Tahir Mehmood (Site In charge)
25	11-Sep-2023	PWD Highway, Rawalakot, AJ&K	Official	1	- Muhammad Taj (D/M)
III	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa				
26	02-Sep-2023	GPS Chitta Batta (17333), Tehsil & District Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP).	Official	9	- Mr. Muhammad Zahid (PSHT) - Mr. Muhammad Ishaq (SPST) - Mr. Ibrar Hussain (SPST) - Mr. Awais Alam (SPST) - Mr. Shafiq Hussain (SPST) - Mian Zakir Hussain (SPST) - Mr. Junaid Alam (SPST) - Mr. Muhammad Zubair (SPST) - Mr. Rashid Pida (SPST)
27	02-Sep-2023	Govt. Girls High School, Dogha, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra, KP	Official	2	- Ms. Nighat Saheen (In charge) - Mr. Muhammad Asif (Caretaker)
28	04-Sep-2023	AKAH, Tehsil & District Mansehra, KP	Official	3	- Mr. Tahir Hussain (FSU Lead) - Ms. Lubna Tariq (Social Organizer) - Mr. Bayar Latif (Senior Engineer)
29	04-Sep-2023	Chitta Batta, Tehsil Baffa Pakhal, District Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.	Official	5	- Mr. Muhammad Naveed (PST) - Mr. Badi-ul-Zaman (Farming) - Mr. Sajjad (Class-IV) - Mr. Muhammad Naseem (Community Member) - Mr. Ajmal Khan (Community Member)
30	06-Sep-2023	GPS Mogh, Garam Chashma Valley, Tehsil Chitral, District Lower Chitral, KP.	Official	2	- Mr. Aziz Ahmed (PST) - Mr. Niat Wali Shah (CT)
31	06-Sep-2023	AKAH Office, Tehsil & District Chitral, Province KP.	Official	3	- Mr. Wali Muhammad (Manager) - Mr. Imad-ud-Din (Coordinator) - Mr. R.Shamsi (S.F Engineer)
32	06-Sep-2023	GPS Ouchu Gul, Tehsil Chitral, District Lower Chitral, Province KP.	Official	2	- Mr. Saif-ur-Rehman (PSHT) - Mr. Rahmat-ud-Din (Watchman)
IV	Punjab				
33	30-Aug-2023	SPARCO Construction, Tehsil Shakargarh, District Narowal, Punjab	Official	1	- Mr. Muhammad Khan Chatha (Contractor Representative)
34	30-Aug-2023	Office of Executive Engineer, Flood Bund Division, Narowal, Punjab	Official	2	- Mr. Waqas Javed (Executive Engineer) - Mr. Ahsan Naveed (Sub Divisional Officer)
35	30-Aug-2023	Office of Sub Divisional Officer, Flood Bund Subdivision No.1, Shakargarh, District Narowal, Punjab	Official	3	- Mr. Ahsan Naveed (Sub Divisional Officer) - Mr. Abdul Karim (Sub Engineer) - Mr. Muhammad Ijaz (Sub Engineer)
36	31-Aug-2023	Office of Hafiz Rabnawaz & Company (HRC), District Sheikhpura, Punjab	Official	2	- Mr. Muhammad Rashid (Accountant) - Mr. Zulfiqar Ahmad (Site Engineer)
37	31-Aug-2023	Office of the Executive Engineer, Rachna Drainage Division, Sheikhpura, Punjab	Official	2	- Mr. Imdad Hussain (Senior Sub Engineer) - Mr. Najam-ul-Husnain Virk (Head Draftman)
V	Sindh				
38	16-Sep-2023	Office of the SDO SID, District Larkana, Sindh	Official	3	- Mr. Riaz Hussain (SDO) - Syed Habibullah Shah (TL BMC) - Mr. Ashfaq Ali (Canal Assistant)
VI	Baluchistan				

Sr. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
39	30-Oct-2023	Office of the FIP IRP, District Quetta, Baluchistan	Official	3	- Mr. Essa Tahir Sanjarani (Area Coordinator) - Mr. Anwar Adil Mengal (Program Manager) - Mr. Zahir Qadir
40	02-Nov-2023	Office of the Pakistan Metrological Department, Quetta, Baluchistan	Official	7	- Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad Magsi (DD) - Mr. Muhammad Afzal (DD) - Mr. Zain-ul-Abidi (AEE) - Mr. Shafique Ahmad (Assistant Meteorologist) - Mr. Sami-Ullah (Assistant Engineer) - Mr. Wafa Langove (SO) - Mr. Azha Ali (AP)

7.5.2 Community Consultations

The Audit survey team conducted 92 consultations/FGDs consisting of 573 participants that included 413 men and 160 women belonging to the beneficiary villages located in the sub-projects in different provinces/states of Pakistan. These consultations covered beneficiary villages/communities belonging to different provinces i.e. Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, AJ&K, Punjab, Sindh, and Baluchistan.

List of consultations (communities/beneficiaries) is given in **Table 7.3**, while the details are given in **Annex 7.3** and signed copy/thumb of beneficiary local community including women is provided in **Annex 7.4**. The pictorial presentation of Stakeholders' consultations Events is presented in a separate section of the Audit report of E&S Management System of NDRMF Project.

Table 7.3: Consultations with the Beneficiary Local Communities

PC. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
I Gilgit Baltistan					
1	12-Aug-2023	Naltar Bala, Tehsil & District Gilgit, province, Gilgit-Baltistan (G-B).	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	7	- Mr. Qasim S/o Noor Syed - Mr. Shabbir S/o Khushhal - Syed Wali S/o Noor Syed - Mr. Ayub S/o Wazeer - Mr. Mehboob S/o Hapap Noor - Mr. Saleem S/o Syed Wali - Mr. Sherbaz S/o Shaheen
2	13-Aug-2023	Naltar Payeen, Tehsil & District Gilgit, G-B.	Beneficiary/ local Community	5	- Mr. Qaisar Abbas S/o Toughan - Mr. Nasir-ud-Din S/o Daulat Ali - Mr. Nawab Ahmad S/o Nawab Ali - Mr. Qamar Abbas S/o Muhammad Shah - Mr. Muhammad Baqir S/o Baqir Shah
3	15-Aug-2023	Hassanabad, Tehsil & District Hunza, G-B.	Beneficiary/ local Community	7	- Mr. Salah-ud-Din S/o Ahmad-ud-Din - Mr. Nizam-ud-Din S/o Ghulam Muhammad - Mr. Ghulam Musa S/o Nazar Ali - Mr. Rahim S/o Hakim Shah - Ms. Rukhsana w/o Shaukat Ali - Mr. Sher Alam S/o Mehboob Ali - Ms. Jamila w/o Rahim
4	16-Aug-2023	Passu 1&2, Gojal-I, District Hunza, Province G-B.	Beneficiary/ local Community	5	- Mr. Aman Ullah Khan - Mr. Rashid - Mr. Arman Ali - Mr. Aziz Khan - Mr. Dil Murad
5	16-Aug-2023	Gircha, Tehsil Gojal-II, District Hunza, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	6	- Mr. Muhabbat Karim S/o Mufllis Khan - Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Shah S/o Ghulam Samad Shah - Mr. Muhammad Panah S/o M. Baqaa - Mr. Asif Khan S/o Ghulam Samad Shah - Mr. Zahid Ullah Baig S/o Mutain Baig - Mr. Sarfaraz Ali S/o Zaman Ali
6	16-Aug-2023	Aliabad, District Hunza, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary	6	- Mr. Nouman S/o Salman - Mr. Kashan S/o Aziz Ahmad - Mr. Naseer-ud-Din S/o Nizam-ud-Din

PC. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
			Community		- Mr. Inam-ud-Din S/o Hussain Ullah - Mr Sajjad Khan S/o Rasool Muhammad - Mr. Aliyan Kareem S/o Muhammad Karim
7	17-Aug-2023	Shersabz (Chipurson), Tehsil Gojal, District Hunza, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	5	- Mr. Rahim Khan S/o Hussain Khan - Mr. Adawar Shah S/o Tawakal Shah - Mr. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman S/o Nazar Baig - Mr. Haneef-ur-Rehman S/o Mujeeb-ur-Rehman - Ms. Parveen Nisa w/o Mujeeb-ur-Rehman
9	17-Aug-2023	Khudaabad Sost, Tehsil Gojal-II, District Hunza, Province G-B.	Beneficiary/local Community	3	- Ms. Shareena Haider D/o Musa Baig - Ms. Sabeeta Bano D/o M. Ghulam - Ms. Rahiqa D/o Muhammad Musa
10	18-Aug-2023	Sost Azizabad, Tehsil Gojal-II, District Hunza, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	6	- Mr. Akhter Aziz S/o Abdul Aziz - Ms. Sukana Parveen W/o Akhter Aziz - Ms. Lal Sultana W/o Shahgul Aziz - Mr. Sherullah S/o Aziz Baig - Ms. Sakeena Javed W/o Javed Murad - Mr. Akram S/o Sherullah Baig
11	18-Aug-2023	Azizabad Sost-1, Tehsil Gojal-II, District Hunza, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	9	- Mr. Barkat Ullah Baig S/o Izzal Baig - Mr. Muhammad Nazar S/o Pamichi - Bibi Qand W/o Muhammad Nazar - Mr. Nadeem Ahmad S/o Abdul Hakeem - Mr. Sher Zaman S/o Abdul Wahid - Mr. Muhammad Nawaz S/o Muhammad Zaman - Mr. Adil Zaman S/o Sher Zaman - Mr. Nazeer S/o Muhammad Nazar - Ms. Rashida W/o Muhammad Iqbal
12	18-Aug-2023	Kirman, Tehsil Gojal, District Hunza, Province G-B.	Beneficiary/local Community	4	- Ms. Sher Sultana D/o Mir Ahmad - Ms. Fehmida Pareveen D/o Niyat Qurban - Mr. Karamat Shah S/o Salman-ud-Din - Mr. Ahmad Ali Shah S/o Wahdat Shah
13	19-Aug-2023	Murfarabad, Tehsil Ali Abad, District Hunza, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	5	- Ms. Saima Batool - Ms. Najma Rani - Ms. Taibana - Ms. Shakeela Bano - Mr. Fida Ali
14	22-Aug-2023	Jugtoee Goro-2, Tehsil Danyore, District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	5	- Mr. Abid Hussain S/o Rahim Khan - Mr. Irfan Ali S/o Abdul Ali - Mr. Jabran Ali S/o Nisar Ali - Mr. Zuhaib Abbas S/o Rasool Shah - Mr. Ghulam Ali S/o Shakoor Ali
15	22-Aug-2023	Jugtoee Goro, Tehsil Danyore, District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	8	- Mr. Asher Ali S/o Mazhar Ali - Mr. Shafael S/o Sharindaan - Mr. Ghulam Ali S/o Shukur Ali - Mr. Abid Ali S/o Sultan Ali - Mr. Kamran Abbas S/o Ghulam Hussain - Mr. Imtiaz Ali S/o Sifat Aman - Mr. Zuhaib Abbas S/o Sherwali - Mr. Abid Hussain S/o Rahim Khan
16	26-Aug-2023	Jatal-2, Tehsil Danyore, District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	10	- Mr. Dildar Hussain S/o Ali Haider - Mr. Saqlain Abbas S/o Abdullah Shah - Mr. Iqtidar S/o Sakhi Ghulam - Mr. Sardar S/o Muhammad Hassan - Mr. Muhammad Hussain S/o Muhammad Yaqeen - Mr. Sakhi Ghulam S/o M. Laiq - Mr. Abbas S/o Abdullah Shah - Mr. Muhammad Hussain S/o Muhammad Hassan - Mr. Zafar Abbas S/o Hussain Ali
17	27-Aug-2023	Danyore, Tehsil Danyore, District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	8	- Mr. Mukhtar - Mr. Ahsan Ali S/o Niyaz Ali - Mr. Ghulam Hussain S/o Ibrahim - Mr. Ali Zain S/o Ahsan Ali - Mr. Zulfiqar Ali S/o Ahsan Ali - Mr. Muhammad Ishaq S/o M. Noroz - Mr. Imtiaz Hussain S/o Muhammad Ali

PC. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
					- Mr. Nadir Hussain S/o Ghulam Nabi
18	28-Aug-2023	Nomal, Tehsil & District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	6	- Ms. Kaneez Fatima D/o Sattar Ali - Ms. Zakiya Batool D/o Rozi Muhammad - Ms. Sundas Zahra D/o Abrar Hussain - Ms. Humaira Fazil D/o Fazil Hussain - Ms. Iman Sahil D/o Sahil - Mr. Shakoor Ali S/o Ghulam Ahmad
19	29-Aug-2023	Faizabad, Nomal, Tehsil & District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	7	- Ms. Rahat Batool - Raja Muhammad Ali - Ms. Tasneem - Ms. Ambreen - Syed Haider Abbas - Ms. Komal - Mr. Abid Hussain
20	30-Aug-2023	Danyore GBHS, Gilgit, Tehsil Danyore, district Gilgit, G-B.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	8	- Mr. M. Iqbal S/o Ghulam Abbas - Ms. Sadia Saba D/o Yaqoob - Mr. Hoor Shah S/o Bulbul Shah - Mr. Moeen Abbas S/o M. Ayub - Mr. Sher Ali S/o Zareen - Mr. Hassan Raza S/o Rahim Khan - Mr. M. Hassan S/o Shah Jahan - Mr. Ali Akber S/o Juma Khan
21	30-Aug-2023	Shegar, Tehsil & District Shegar, Province G-B.	Beneficiary/Local Community	5	- Mr. Amin-ud-Din S/o Alam Jan - Mr. Ghulam Abbas S/o Ghulam Muhammad - Mr. Imran S/o Muhammad Sadiq - Mr. Kousar - Mr. Imtiaz S/o Ghulam Nabi
22	31-Aug-2023	Rahimabad GBH School, Rahimabad, Tehsil Danyore, District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	7	- Mr. Arif Khan S/o Mashroof Khan - Mr. Fida Hussain S/o Ali Gohar - Mr. Alian Shams S/o Shams-ud-Din - Mr. Ismail Khan S/o M. Yousaf - Mr. Mustafa S/o Ibrahim - Mr. Ali Muhammad S/o Ali Madad - Mr. Ramzan S/o Ishaq
23	03-Sep-2023	ShothQumarah, Tehsil Gamba, District Skardu, G-B.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	7	- Mr. M. Basharat S/o Haji Hussain - Syed Ahmad Shah S/o M. Shah - Mr. Munawar Ali S/o Ahsan Ali - Mr. M. Yousaf S/o Muhammad Ali - Mr. Muhammad Yaqoob S/o M. Ali - Mr. Sher Muhammad S/o M. Hussain - Mr. Muhammad Ali S/o Ghulam Mehdi
24	04-Sep-2023	Government Boys High School, Chunda, Tehsil Gamba, District Skardu, G-B.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	6	- Mr. Sher Muhammad S/o Ali - Ms. Mariam D/o Muhammad Shareef - Ms. Amna D/o Muhammad Ilyas - Ms. Nadiya D/o Ahmad Ali - Ms. Sabiqha Hassan D/o Hassan - Ms. Hijab Fatima D/o Ahmad Hassan
25	05-Sep-2023	Primary School, Khar, Tehsil Gamba, District Skardu, G-B.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	7	- Ms. Razia Batool W/o Naseem Ahmad - Ms. Bilqees w/o Ghulam - Ms. Fizza Bano w/o Abideen - Ms. Arifa Batool w/o Muhammad Shareef - Mr. Muhammad Ali S/o Muhammad Hussain - Mr. Ajab Hussain S/o Haji Yousaf - Mr. Akhter Abbas S/o Haji Muhammd
26	05-Sep-2023	Boys High School, Qumara, Tehsil Gamba, District Skardu, G-B.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	7	- Mr. Wazir Hamid Hussain S/o Ghulam Ali - Ms. Fatima Sabira - Haji Farman Ali S/o Haji Khalil - Mr. Farman Ali Javed S/o Haji Khalid Hussain - Mr. Nasir Hussain S/o Fida Hussain - Mr. Mubarak Hassan S/o Mehboob Hussain - Syed Hassan S/o Syed Murtaza

PC. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
27	06-Sep-2023	Talis (Mashaburum), Machulo, Tehsil Mashaburum, District Ghanchi, G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	5	- Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim - Mr. Ghulam Muhammad - Mr. Zulfiqar Ali - Mr. Sher Ali - Ms. Sidiqa Khalil
28	06-Sep-2023	Ghursay High School, Tehsil Mashaburum, District Ghanche, G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	6	- Mr. Mohsin Ali S/o Hussain - Mr. Ghulam Hussain S/o Fida Hussain - Syed Muhammad Imran S/o Syed Ali - Mr. Muhammad Baqir S/o Ali - Mr. Muhammad Hussain S/o Ghulam Hussain - Mr. Ghulam Hassan S/o Hussain
29	07-Sep-2023	Kazim Pikhore, Ghursay, Tehsil Mashaburum, District Ghanche, G-B.	Beneficiary/ocal Community	5	- Mr. Inayat Ali S/o Ghulam Hussain - Mr. Hatam Khan S/o Ghulam M. - Mr. Ghulam Hussain S/o Ali - Mr. Mehboob Ali S/o Ali - Mr. Muhammad Baqir S/o Ali
30	07-Sep-2023	Gilgit, Tehsil & District Gilgit, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	9	- Mr. Shakir Ullah S/o Abdul Qasim - Mr. Shah Nawaz S/o Khush Nawaz - Mr. Janbaz Khan - Mr. Shazbaz Khan S/o Munir Khan - Mr. Alamdar Hussain S/o Muhammad Ibrahim Shah - Mr. M. Afzal S/o Abdul Qasim - Mr. Naveed Abbas - Mr. Azfar Ali - Mr. Firdous Ali
31	08-Sep-2023	Sakwar Gilgit, Tehsil & District Gilgit, G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	6	- Mr. Naib Khan S/o Syed Ali Shah - Syed Asif S/o Syed Muhammad Khan - Mr. Amjad Hussain/ Muhammad Jan - Mr. Saqlain S/o Naib Khan - Mr. Nazeer Abbas S/o Shah Raees - Mr. Rashwali Khan S/o Lokhan
32	08-Sep-2023	Ghanch Khapulu, Tehsil Khapulu, District Ghanchi, G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	7	- Mr. Muhammad Sharif S/o Ali Mosa - Mr. Mehboob Elahi S/o Abdul Ghafoor - Mr. Aslam S/o Shakoore Ali - Mr. Wazir Ghulam Mehdi S/o Wazir Muhammad Ali - Mr. Arif Hussain S/o Ali Muhammad - Mr. Yousaf S/o Ali Khan - Mr. Ali Durrani S/o Rahim
33	08-Sep-2023	Govt. Girls High School, Gharbong Kharko, Tehsil Daghnoni, District Ghance, G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	5	- Mr. M. Ibrahim S/o Abdul Karim - Syed Jamal-ud-Din S/o Syed Abbas - Mr. Sher Ali S/o Muhammad Ali - Mr. Muhammad Ali S/o Murad Ali - Mr. Abdul Qayum S/o M. Hussain
34	09-Sep-2023	Skardu, Tehsil & District Skardu, Province G-B.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	5	- Mr. Amin-ud-Din S/o Alam Jan - Mr. Ghulam Abbas S/o Ghulam M. - Mr. Akhtar Abbas S/o Ahmad Ali - Mr. M. Kazim S/o Muhammad Esa - Mr. M. Asif S/o Ghulam Muhammad
II	Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)				
35	08-Sep-2023	Leswa Bela, Bandi Ashkot, Tehsil Athmaqam, District Neelam, AJ&K	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	2	- Mr. Tariq-u-Zaman S/o Mir Maqbool Hussain - Mr. Mudassar Tariq S/o Tariq-u-Zaman
36	08-Sep-2023	Dollar, Kundal Shahi, Tehsil Athmaqam, District Neelam, AJ&K	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	3	- Mr. Tanzeel-ur-Rehman S/o Mukhtar Hussain - Mr. Zeeshan Ahmad S/o Mukhat Hussain - Mr. Mukhtar Hussain S/o Hassan Sheikh
37	08-Sep-2023	Dhalkot, Tehsil Rawala Kot, District Poonch, AJ&K	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	4	- Mr. M. Aziz S/o Abdul Hussain - Mr. M. Shakeel S/o Shukar Muhammad - Mr. M. Shogeen S/o Shukar Muhammad - Mr. Shafiq S/o Jan Muhammad

PC No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
38	09-Sep-2023	Huda Bari Refuges Camp, Bagh, Tehsil and District Bagh, AJ&K	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	5	- Mr. Khalid S/o Bashir Ahmad - Mr. Ikhtlaq Hussain S/o G. Hussain - Mr. Abdul Qayum S/o Abdul Nazir - Mr. Abdul Ghani Butt S/o Ahmad Butt - Mr. M. Yousaf Butt S/o Ahmad Butt
39	09-Sep-2023	Meng Bajri, Tehsil Dhir Kot, District Bagh, AJ&K.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	8	- Mr. M. Javed S/o Shahzad Khan - Mr. M. Farooq S/o Shahzad Khan - Mr. Rashid Abasi S/o Mehmood Hussain Abasi - Mr. Waseem S/o Muzaffar Khan - Mr. Majid Farooq S/o M. Farooq - Mr. Ahtisham Yousaf S/o M. Yousaf - Mr. Abdul Qadus S/o Shabir Ahmad - Mr. M. Waqas S/o Muhammad Liaqat
40	10-Sep-2023	Budhlian, Gorah Dewan, Tehsil Palandri, District Poonch, AJ&K	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	4	- Mr. Mushtaq Hussain S/o Abdul Aziz - Mr. M. Riaz S/o Mushtaq Hussain - Mr. Abdul Samad S/o Muhammad Riaz - Mr. Saim Ashiq S/l Ashiq Hussain
41	10-Sep-2023	Mang, Tehsil Mang, District Sadhnoti, AJ&K	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	2	- Mr. M. Aleem S/o Abdul Karim - Rao M. Rasheed S/o Aqal Muhammad
42	10-Sep-2023	Mang, Tehsil Mang, District Sadhnoti, AJ&K	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	4	- Mr. Karamat Hussain Shah S/o Yaqub Shah - Mr. Zia Khaliq S/o Ikhtlaq Hussain - Syed Amir Ali Shah S/o Liaqat Hussain Shah - Syed Ali Hussain Shah S/o Yaqub Shah
43	10-Sep-2023	Panyali / Azad patan, Gorah Dewan, Tehsil Palandri, District Poonch, AJ&K	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	7	- Mr. Dilshad S/o Muzaffar Khan - Mr. Safdar S/o Muhammad Nazir - Sardar Tanveer S/o Talib Hussain - Mr. Khadim Hussain S/o M. Karim - Mr. Manzoor Hussain Shah S/o Gul Ahmad Shah - Mr. Ghulam Yaseen S/o Abdul Rehman - Mr. Wazir S/o Parya Khan
III	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa				
44	02-Sep-2023	Hassa, Garlat, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra, Province, Khyber Pakhtukhwa (KP)	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	8	- Mr. Muhammad Tufail S/o M. Saleem - Mr. Muhammad Saeed S/o M. Saleem - Mr. Aqeel Ahmad S/o Ghulam Sarwar - Mr. Massab Ali S/o Muhammad Hafeez - Mr. Nazakat S/o Shah Zaman - Mr. Ghulam Sarwar S/o Mubarak Shah - Mr. Kamia S/o Darya Khan - Mr. Ghulam Hussain S/o Soba Khan
45	03-Sep-2023	Bessian, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtukhwa (KP)	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	9	- Mr. Ghulam Rabani S/o Ghazi - Mr. Jahanzaib S/o Ch. M. Nawab - Mr. Ghulam Hussain Shah S/o Muharam Shah - Mr. Khalid Hussain S/o Muzamil Shah - Mr. Basharat Hussain S/o Muzamil Shah - Mr. M. Yousaf S/o Mawali Sardar - Mr. Nasir Khan S/o Mehboob Khan - Mr. Rizwan Shah S/o Ghulam Hussain - Mr. Sabir Hussain S/o Malik Aman
46	03-Sep-2023	Bessian, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra, KP.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	3	- Mr. Sabir Hussain S/o Malik Aman - Mr. Shehzad Sabir S/o Sabir Hussain - Mr. Muhammad Riaz S/o Ghulam Nabi
47	03-Sep-2023	Bat karer, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra, KP.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	7	- Mr. Sadique Khan S/o M. Akbar Khan - Mr. Umar S/o M. Sadique Khan - Mr. Nayar Maqbool S/o Maqbool Elahi - Mr. Israr Ahmad S/o Muhammad Farid - Mr. Muhammad Khursheed S/o M. uhammad Misqeen - Mr. Awais Sadique Khan S/o Muhammad Sadique Khan - Mr. Manzoor Elahi S/o M. Akbar Khan

PC. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
48	04-Sep-2023	Chitta Batta, Tehsil Baffa Pakhal, District Mansehra, KP.	Beneficiary/Local Community	7	- Mr. Badi-ul-Zaman s/o Dureman - Mr. M. Naseem S/o Din Muhammad - Mr. Ajmal Khan S/o M. Sarwar Khan - Mr. Atiq-ur-Rehman S/o Gul Sharif - Mr. Abdul Kafil Khan S/o Sher Afzal - Mr. Ali Farman S/o Noor Ahmad - Sardar Ayub Khan S/o Juma Gul
49	06-Sep-2023	Murdan, Tehsil Chitral, District Lower Chitral, KP.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	4	- Mr. Muhammad Ishaq S/o Abdul Malik - Mr. M. Sami-ur-Rehman S/o M. Usman - Mr. Saif-ud-Din S/o Mujahid-ud-Din - Mr. Inkisar Ali S/o Muhammad Ishaq
50	06-Sep-2023	Bakhtooli, Karimabad, Tehsil Chitral, District Lower Chitral, Province KP.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	8	- Mr. Musa Baig S/o Haider Baig - Mr. Ghulam M. S/o Sher Khan - Mr. Noor Hayat S/o Mir Bais Khan - Mr. Faqeer M. S/o Jamroz Khan - Mr. Samundar Khan S/o Wazir Khan - Mr. Ali Ahmad S/o Ali Panah - Mr. Ameer M. S/o Jamroz Khan - Mr. Afzal Nadir S/o Baba Khan
51	06-Sep-2023	Mogh, Shoghor, Tehsil Chitral, District Lower Chitral, KP.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	3	- Mr. Jamsheed Ali Khan S/o Sher Afzal - Mr. Haji Muhammad S/o Qurban Baig - Mr. Asmat Ali Khan S/o Ali Muhammad
52	11-Oct-2023	Bessian Dipo, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtukhwa	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	8	- Ms. Kajal Bibi D/o Muzammil Shah - Ms. Rehmeda Bibi W/o Khalid Shah - Ms. Sumaira Bibi W/o Basharat Shah - Ms. Arshaad Bibi W/o Ghulam Hussain - Ms. Madia Bibi W/o Nasir Khan - Ms. Sartaj Bibi W/o Akhlaq Shah - Ms. Sania Bibi W/o Tariq Shah - Ms. Balkees Bibi W/o Zahar Shah
53	11-Oct-2023	GGPS Jageer Bessian, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra, Province KP.	Beneficiary Community	3	- Ms. Zahida Bibi D/o A. Qayyum (PSHT) - Ms. Bushra Bibi D/o Sherzaman (PST) - Ms. Mahjabeen D/o Ehtesham-ul-Haq (PST)
54	11-Oct-2023	Hassa, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra, Province KP.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	7	- Ms. Nasreen - Ms. Roshan Jan - Ms. Khatoon - Ms. Mukhtaran - Ms. Nargis - Ms. Samina - Ms. Shehnaz
55	11-Oct-2023	Dogha, Tehsil & District Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtukhwa (KP).	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	8	- Ms. Sabeela Shahzad - Ms. Fozia Arshad - Ms. Salma Basharat - Ms. Iqra - Ms. Sonia - Ms. Rizwana - Ms. Abida - Ms. Rimsha
IV	Punjab				
56	29-Aug-2023	Budho Sharif, Tehsil Ferozwala, District Sheikhpura, Punjab.	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	7	- Mr. Muhammad Arif S/o M. Sadiq - Mr. Muhammad Aslam S/o M. Ghazi - Mr. M. Maroof Ali S/o Asghar Ali - Mr. Zaman Saif S/o Saif Ullah - Mr. Suleman S/o Saif Ullah - Mr. Luqman S/o Saif Ullah - Mr. Gharib Alam S/o Muhammad Hanif
57	30-Aug-2023	Shahpur Chanjara, Tehsil Shakargarh, District Narowal, Punjab	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	4	- Mr. Abdul Majeed S/o Qasim Ali - Mr. M. Javed S/o Abdul Majeed - Mr. Shani Aftab S/o Muhammad Azam - Mr. Rizwan Ali S/o Maqsood Ahmad
58	30-Aug-2023	Chak Jhindar, Tehsil Shakargarh, District Narowal, Punjab	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	4	- Mr. Qadir Ali S/o Abdul Rasheed - Mr. Sajad Ali S/o Qadir Ali - Mr. M. Saleem S/o Hassan Muhammad - Mr. M. Tariq S/o Muhammad Aslam

PC No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
59	30-Aug-2023	Shahpur Chanjara, Tehsil Shakargarh, District Narowal, Punjab	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	5	- Ms. Fareda Bibi W/o Sager Ahmad - Ms. Bashera Bibi W/o Manzoor Hussain - Mr. Abdul Majeed S/o M. Ramzan - Ms. Rubina Kausar - Ms. Nasreen
60	31-Aug-2023	Chak 22, Tehsil Ferozwala, District Sheikhpura, Punjab	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	4	- Ms. Muqaddas W/o Ghulam Ali - Ms. Sana W/o Javed - Ms. Sajida D/o Ashiq - Ms. Rashida D/o Ashiq -
V	Sindh				
61	16-Sep-2023	Aqil, Tehsil & District Larkana, Sindh.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	5	- Mr. Kamal S/o Allah Rakha - Mr. Inam Ullah S/o Abdullah - Mr. Manzoor Ali S/o Munawar Ali - Mr. Ramzan S/o Ghulam Sarwar - Mr. Waqar Ali S/o Abdul Razzaq
62	16-Sep-2023	Sher Muhammad, Tehsil Bakarani, District Larkana, Sindh.	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	10	- Mr. Zaffer S/o Luqman Mach - Mr. M.uhammad Jam S/o M. Suleman - Mr. Saeed Ahmad S/o Kalo Khan - Mr. Anwar Ali S/o Ata Muhammad - Mr. Muhammad Ali S/o Shahmeer Ali - Mr. Ameer S/o Munir - Mr. Elahi Bakhsh S/o Ranjho Khan - Mr. Sona S/o Umaid Ali - Mr. Sadam Hussain S/o Mehboob Ali - Mr. Waseem Ali S/o M. Chuttal -
VI	Baluchistan				
63	31-Oct-2023	GBHS, Kechibeg, District Quetta, Baluchistan.	Beneficiary Community	5	- Mr. Muhammad Tariq (SST Science) - Mr. Sajid Ali (SST) - Mr. Ejaz Ali (SST) - Mr. Abdullah (SST) - Mr. Jahangir (JVT)
64	31-Oct-2023	GBPS, Kechibeg, Chiltan Town, District Quetta	Beneficiary Community	2	- Mr. Ziauddin (JVT) - Mr. Muhammad Shafiq (JVT)
65	31-Oct-2023	GGHS, Kechibeg, Chiltan Town, District Quetta	Beneficiary Community	4	- Ms. Meraj-un-Nisa (Head Mistress) - Ms. Adeela Gulzar (SST) - Ms. Amina Shaheen (SST) - Mr. Asadullah (J/C)
66	31-Oct-2023	Killi Regi Nasiran, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	7	- Mr. Muhammad Yaseen - Mr. Jan Muhammad - Mr. Sikandar Khan - Mr. Muhamamd Essa - Mr. Muhammad Akram - Mr. Hazrat Bilal - Mr. Muhammad Akram
67	31-Oct-2023	Killi Regi Nasiran, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	9	- Ms. Naik Margha - Ms. Sapina - Ms. Shah Tareena - Ms. Fatima - Ms. Awais Bibi - Ms. Shahnaz - Ms. Zar Bibi - Ms. Talha Bibi - Ms. Ghotai
68	01-Nov-2023	GGHS, Killi Kateer, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	Beneficiary Community	6	- Ms. Nargis Jabeen (SSTG) - Ms. Shazia (JVT) - Ms. Nosheen Tabbasum (JET) - Ms. Zeenat Baloch (SST Science) - Ms. Sajida Parveen (SST G) - Ms. Saima Babar (SST Science)
69	01-Nov-2023	Killi Jahangir Abad, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	8	- Mr. Masoom Khan - Haji Abdul Bani - Haji Noor Gul - Mr. Abdul Kareem - Mr. Nida Muhammad - Mr. Abdul Baqi - Mr. Abdul Sittar - Haji Gul Muhammad
70	01-Nov-2023	GBPS, Killi Kateer, Tehsil Kuchlak, District	Beneficiary Community	1	- Mr. Abdul Malik (JVT)

PC. No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
71	01-Nov-2023	Quetta Killi Jahangir Abad, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	10	- Ms. Braishna - Ms. Bilanesta - Ms. Khatman - Ms. Rangina - Ms. Malalai - Ms. Gul Prestah - Ms. Mazdifa - Ms. Haleema - Ms. Zar Bibi - Ms. Aysha
72	01-Nov-2023	Govt. Girls Middle School, Killi Mohd Rahim Vazeerabad, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	8	- Mr. Muhammad Nawaz - Mr. Attiurehman - Mr. Muhammad Naseem - Mr. Muhammad Sadiq - Mr. Muhammad Najeeb - Mr. Abdul Qabir - Mr. Akhtar Muhammad - Mr. Abdul Sahi
73	02-Nov-2023	Govt. Girls Middle School, Killi Mohd Rahim Vazeerabad, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	Beneficiary Community	4	- Ms. Been Venus (JVT) - Ms. Shahina (JVT) - Ms. Zartaj (JVT) - Ms. Rubina (MQ)
74	02-Nov-2023	Killi Ragha Kakar Town, Tehsil Kuchlak, District Quetta	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	10	- Mr. M. Naseem S/o Haji Noor Ali - Mr. Manzoor Ahmad - Mr. Irfan Khan - Mr. Imran Khan - Mr. Ifthikhar Khan - Mr. Salah Mhamad - Mr. Habibullah - Mr. Gadeer Khan - Mr. Habiballah - Mr. Khan Muhamamd
75	02-Nov-2023	Killi Ragha Kakar Town, Tehsil Kuchlak, Quetta	Local Community/ Beneficiary Community	10	- Ms. Gul Hazaar - Ms. Sultan Bibi - Ms. Zardana - Ms. Zarhpbra - Ms. Zarshahta - Ms. Qamar Ghala - Ms. Akhter Bibi - Ms. Nazo - Ms. Khor Bibi - Ms. Khanzada
76	03-Nov-2023	Killi Muhammad Khail, Tehsil Panjpai, Quetta	Local Community/B eneficiary Community	10	- Ms. Shakeela - Ms. Shahtreena - Ms. Khalida - Ms. Haleema - Ms. Zahida - Ms. Zubaida - Ms. Nadia - Ms. Fareeda - Ms. Rozeena - Ms. Marfa
77	03-Nov-2023	Killi Panjpai, Tehsil Panjpai, District Quetta	Local Community/B eneficiary Community	8	- Ms. Sarida w/o Zaman - Ms. Rashana w/o Imran - Ms. Famida w/o M. Aman - Ms. Manahil D/o M.Aman - Ms. Bibi Mehmona W/o Sufyan - Ms. Mantasha D/o Aman - Ms. Anaya D/o Imran - Ms. Nasira w/o M Aman
78	03-Nov-2023	Killi Muhammad Khail, Tehsil Panjpai, District Quetta	Beneficiary Community	10	- Ms. Marfa - Ms. Shakeela - Ms. Zaida - Ms. Sakina - Ms. Sadiqa - Ms. Amina - Ms. Rozina - Ms. Shahida - Ms. Gul Panra - Ms. Bibi Jaan

PC No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
79	03-Nov-2023	GBHS, Killi Malik Abdul Latif, Tehsil Panjpai, Quetta	Beneficiary Community	8	- Syed Mehmood Ahmed (JET) - Mr. Muhammad Aman (JVT) - Mr. Muhammad Azam (JVT) - Mr. Muhammad Abas (JVT) - Mr. Riaz Ahmed (JVT) - Mr. Syed Muhammad (JET) - Mr. Yahya Shah (N. Qasid) - Mr. Atiq Uttah (JAT)
80	03-Nov-2023	Killi Panjpai, Tehsil Panjpai, District Quetta	Beneficiary Community	9	- Mr. Muhammad Sufyan S/o Gul Zaman - Mr. Manzoor Ahmed S/o Munir Ahmad - Mr. Tanveer Ahmed S/o Mullah Ahmed - Mr. Parvaiz Ahmed S/o Eaihd Muhammad - Mr. Jamil Ahmed S/o Murad Bakhsh - Mr. Muhammad Azam S/o M. Akbar - Mr. Raz Ahmed S/o Mullah Muhammad - Mr. Muhammad Aman S/o Gul Zaman (CO President) - Mr. Wafa Langove (IRP SO)
81	03-Nov-2023	BHU Muhammad Khail, Tehsil Panjpai, Quetta	Beneficiary Community	3	- Ms. Fozia Semi (LHV) - Mr. Muhammad Essa (BHU Staff) - Mr. Wafa Langove (Social Organizer)
82	03-Nov-2023	Killi Muhammad Khail, Tehsil Panjpai, District Quetta	Beneficiary Community	4	- Mr. Kaleemullah (CO member) - Mr. Saifullah (CO Manager) - Mr. Essa Khan (CO member) - Mr. Naqeebullah (CO member)
83	06-Nov-2023	BHU, Padag, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	8	- Mr. Hasil Khan S/o Abdul Rehman (Dispenser) - Mr. Ali Sher S/o Abdul Rehman (Lab. Assistant) - Mr. Abdul Wahid S/o M. Bakhsh - Mr. Habibullah S/o Muhammad Hasan - Mr. Abdul Baqi S/o M. Bakhsh - Ms. Bibi Dar w/o Hafeezullah - Mr. Muhammad Akbar S/o Abdul Qadir - Mr. Shaheed Hamid
84	06-Nov-2023	Killi Muhammad Afzal, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	8	- Mr. Ali Baig S/o Muhammad Afzal - Mr. Dur Muhammad S/o M. Afzal - Mr. Fareedullah S/o Muhammad Raziq - Mr. Anagull S/o Muhammad Afzal - Mr. Muhammad Adil S/o Anagull - Mr. Faqeer Muhammad S/o Muhammad Razaq - Mr. Muhammad Waris S/o Abdul Rehman - Mr. Adam Khan S/o Haji Muhamamd
85	06-Nov-2023	Killi Muhammad Afzal, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	10	- Ms. Sharfal w/o Abid - Ms. Rashida w/o Haleem - Ms. Hall Khatoon w/o Arif - Ms. Jasmin w/o Shauqat - Ms. Talha w/o Krar - Ms. Razia w/o Nasir - Ms. Sumaira w/o Faqeer - Ms. Shakira w/o Afzal - Ms. Sara w/o Ali - Ms. Zohra w/o Imdad
86	06-Nov-2023	Killi Mir Madad Khan, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	5	- Mir Muhammad Khan S/o Sultan Muhammad - Mr. Muhammad Amir S/o Syed Khan - Mr. Hafiz Shahjhan S/o Shar Muhamamd - Mr. Ram Dir Khan S/o Ghulam Muhammad - Mr. Haleem Khan S/o Muhammad Azam
87	07-Nov-2023	Killi Faqeer Dad Dano, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	3	- Mr. Nayer Ahmad S/o Murad Ali - Mr. Nasir S/o Noor Muhammad - Mr. Abdul Rehman S/o Murad Ali

PC. No.	Date	Location/Venue	Category of Participant	No of Participants	Name of Main Participants
88	07-Nov-2023	Killi Faqeer Dad Dano, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	10	- Ms. Saima w/o Rashid - Ms. Nida w/o Majid - Ms. Azia w/o Shaïd - Ms. Alia w/o Saheed - Ms. Sumira w/o Haseed - Ms. Hina w/o Asif - Ms. Suria w/o Shahid - Ms. Zeba w/o Fazal - Ms. Ishrat w/o Qadir - Ms. Nadia w/o Shaukat
89	07-Nov-2023	Faisal Colony, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	7	- Mr. Amanullah S/o Naik Muhammad - Mr. Allah Noor S/o Eid Muhammad - Mr. Ishaq S/o Nasir-ud-din - Mr. M. Anwar S/o Noor Muhammad - Mr. M. Younis S/o Abdul Samad - Mr. Ayub S/o Abdul Samad - Mr. Nazeer Ahmad S/o Noor Box
90	08-Nov-2023	Killi Malik Khude edad, Tehsil & District Chaghi	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	6	- Mr. Abdul Rahim S/o Noor Khan - Mr. Akbar Shah S/o Shah Nazar - Mr. Bari Dad S/o Naik Muhammad - Mr. Noor M. S/o Abdul Rahman - Mr. Muhammad Khan S/o Zokam Khan - Mr. Imdad Ullah S/o Akbar Shah
91	08-Nov-2023	Killi Azat Khan Nalap, Tehsil Ziarat Balanosh, District Chaghi	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	9	- Mr. Mir M. Khan S/o Mir Azat Khan - Mr. Hassan Khan S/o Beborg Khan - Mr. Hameedullah S/o M. Yaqub - Mr. Naseer Ahmad S/o M. Iqbal - Mr. Hozmatullah S/o Haji Khuda-e-Nazeer Khan - Mr. Muhammad Hanif S/o Iman Khan - Mr. Sher Ahmad S/o Muhammad Iqbal - Mr. Nazeer Ahmad S/o Iman Khan - Mr. Namraze Khan S/o M. Azam
92	08-Nov-2023	Killi Gazeno Juma Khan, Tehsil & District Chaghi	Local Community/Beneficiary Community	6	- Mr. Bahader S/o Nasir-ud-Din - Mr. Hassan Jan S/o Shafi mestiyen - Syed Ahmad S/o Syed Pir Muhammad - Mr. Malik Kareem S/o M. Shah - Mr. Shahji Luqman S/o Ghani Shad - Syed Kokin Shah S/o Haji Khan

7.6 Stakeholders' Concerns/ Feedback

7.6.1 Community Concerns/ Feedback

During the consultations, participants were briefed regarding the implementation of ESMF subprojects and its various components/interventions, their need and objectives, and potential/likely impacts/ risks on the local people/ community. Subsequently, their concerns and comments regarding the implementation of subprojects were noted to identify appropriate alternatives and mitigation measures, and suggestions. Details of these consultations are presented in **Table 7.4**; a list of the participants and other related details are given in **Annex 7.3**.

Table 7.4: Community Concerns/ Feedback

Concerns/Feedback	Redress Strategy	Remarks
1. Gilgit & Baltistan		
I. Environmental Risks		
➤ Personal protective equipment (PPEs) such as gloves, helmets, safety jackets, and goggles were provided at sites. However, the provision of fire vehicle (s) remains limited.	• NDRMF/Contractor may review the site-specific requirements under the intervention of emergency services and accordingly ensure to provide them; and consider for future projects.	• Reference to site area of Khapulu, District Ghanche.
➤ The safety of students, teachers and the local community considering the risk of heavy traffic outside the school, signboards/ and or diversions may need to be installed.	• NDRMF may need to monitor the installation of signboards outside the school area for awareness to avoid the social risk.	• Reference to site area of GBH School at Rahimabad, Tehsil Danyore, District Gilgit.

Concerns/Feedback	Redress Strategy	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is no clean drinking water available in settlements in the jurisdiction of the site area. ➤ There is a need for plantation to improve the sub-project site area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF may help the communities by installing water hydrants at various points/sites as per requirements. • The project management (NDRMF) in consultation with Agriculture/ Forest Department may help the communities by doing an appropriate plantation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to site area of GBH School Rahimabad, Tehsil Danyore, District Gilgit.
II. Social Risks		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traffic mobility and access is difficult due to improper road/road conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF in coordination with concerned FIP & Contractor may need to fix the road issues; and accordingly monitor the actions and reflect in the periodic monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to site area of at Kirman, Tehsil Gojal, District Hunza.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the retrofitting of the schools under the project follow-up phase, appropriate construction mitigation measures need to be adopted to avoid the social risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project management (NDRMF) ensure to follow the appropriate construction mitigation measures and monitor the actions and reflect in the quarterly/and or semi-annual monitoring reports. 	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the operational phase of the project, dust control could be made through sprinkling of water, at the site areas where required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate actions need to be taken and reflected in the periodic monitoring reports. 	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For strengthening of G-B emergency services, additional requirements include equipment/ advanced equipment, vehicles (4x4), appropriate parking; and training for using heavy & advanced equipment in sub-project area of district Gilgit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate actions by the NDRMF in coordination with FIP & Contractors (i.e. provide PPEs & associated training) need to be taken and reflected in the quarterly/or semi-annual monitoring reports of NDRMF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions may be undertaken for completed/on-going sub-projects sites/area as well as phase-II of the NDRMF project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The community indicated the concerns relating to the location/place of channelization, community provided their land for access to the working area etc. On the sub-project completion, the used land needs to be repaired (like pre-project condition) before handing over to the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate actions need to be taken by the NDRMF in coordination with FIP & Contractor and reflect in the periodic monitoring reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRDMF in coordination with FIP will need to review the community concerns and conduct a series of consultative meetings with the community to redress their concerns amicably. • The information on complaints register need to be maintained in such a way that to-date status of complaints could be examined.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An effective system for the resolution of community concerns is required, so that the issues could be resolved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRDMF in coordination with FIP needs to ensure the effective grievance redress and accordingly its awareness to the community, so that concerns could be resolved/ amicably settled in a timely manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF may ensure to have a doable solution of the community concerns belonging to the sub-project areas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ School management & staff requested for retrofitting of administrative hall & block of the school as well as additional classrooms, laboratory, library, and canteen etc. at Normal, District Gilgit. The pillars of the school building are also required to reduce the risk. In addition, control room software was agreed to be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF in coordination with the FIP & Contractor may review the need of school management/staff and take appropriate action (if possible). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF will monitor the actions and reflect in the periodic monitoring reports.
2. Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K)		
I. Environmental Risks		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) training was provided to the local community and about 25 members including 10 women participated at Dhalkot, Tehsil Rawalakot, District Ponch, AJ&K. Second round of training is also required along with equipment/ advanced equipment (PPEs) etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF has already managed the HSE staff that will investigate matters regarding training and emergency services equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF may needs to establish HSE Unit to investigate the matter associated with the emergency services as well as required equipment in the sub-project areas.
II. Social Risks		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some additional construction works need to be carried out to avoid the significant social risks. The works/ associated activities include earth filling, support behind the existing wall, speed breaker, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRDMF in coordination with FIP & Contractor may review the community concerns & requirements in consultation with the local communities and action accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF may ensure some doable mitigation measures and reflect in the quarterly/semi-annual monitoring reports.

Concerns/Feedback	Redress Strategy	Remarks
construction of additional wall (as 30-40 feet land parcel is available) at Leswa Bela, Bandi Ashkot, tehsil Athmaqam, district Neelam.		
3. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		
I. Environmental Risks		
➤ Personal protective equipment's (PPEs) such as gloves, goggles, safety jackets, inhaler masks, helmets provided at the camp site including resuscitation of breath, first aid, fire extinguisher, and response in flood at Mansehra, KP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AKF already indicated that the CBDRM training has been provided to local community along with emergency services/ equipment (PPEs) to respond in emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rescue 1122 staff also provided a training session about First Aid. People learnt about first aid, i.e. to protect others & themselves during the flood. Women members also participated in the training event.
II. Social Risks		
➤ School management & the local community requested more rooms in the school. Road accessibility for the students and fencing in the nearby area for the safety of the local community from wild animals. In addition, a Bridge also needs to be constructed to have access to other side of 'Nullah'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF in coordination with FIP & Contractor will review the community concerns and a series of consultative meetings will be required with local communities to redress their concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF will ensure the doable solution in consultation with the local community and reflect in the forthcoming monitoring report.
➤ There was a significant social benefit that under the project, the employment opportunities (skilled/semi-skilled/nonskilled workers) were provided to the locals, and they were engaged in construction work and project related activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the total workforce in a subproject execution, preference needs to be given to engage/hire the local people/local community members (skilled/unskilled workers) to comply with the safeguard requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the total workforce, one-third may be the local people, i.e. hired from local communities.
4. Punjab		
I. Environmental Risks		
The sub-project execution is continued, which involves rehabilitation of existing nullah.		
➤ Damage to properties of local communities such as level of surrounding lands became low due to subproject implementation. Flood water damaged the community structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF in coordination with FIP ensure compensation for all affected structures (if any). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF/FIP will ensure timely compensation of affected structures (if any).
II. Social Risks		
➤ Late release of funds: the project funds released after 5-8 months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury department ensures adequate and timely payment of the funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF/FIP may review/ and or change the fund release mechanism.
➤ Transformer should be changed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF/FIP many ensure to address the community concern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF may ensure the compliance and make some doable solution on the local community concern.
5. Sindh		
I. Environmental Risks		
➤ In the subproject area (Bakarani, district Larkana), up to 18 miles (stone pitching, earth work & apron) completed, while for remaining 2 miles (i.e. onward 18 miles), Apron needs to be provided, it may be considered under future (Phase-II) subprojects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF in coordination with FIP and contractor required 'Apron' may be managed whenever appropriate. 	-
II. Social Risks		
➤ In the flood of 2010, there was a significant impact on the existing mosque & adjacent shrine (Muhammad Shah Kaheri) and residential structures; due to the implementation of this subproject, 'mole' rehabilitated, and all social structures have become protected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF may review and monitor the situation and reflect in the monitoring reports. 	-
6. Baluchistan		
I. Environmental Risks		
➤ Appropriate mitigation measures should be adopted during the execution of different sub-projects to be executed in future (i.e. under phase-II).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF/IRP management needs to ensure the preparation of required E&S safeguard documents and accordingly their implementation prior to the commencement of sub-projects interventions and follow all mitigation measures during the sub-projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF/IRP will monitor the actions and reflect in the periodic monitoring reports.

Concerns/Feedback	Redress Strategy	Remarks
	execution to avoid or minimize the environmental risks.	
➤ The water reservoir has been broken/damaged due to the heavy rainfall after the execution of works in the site area of Killi Muhammad Khel, tehsil Panjpai, district Quetta.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRP already acknowledged the issue and accordingly rebuilt the water reservoir, but its sustainability is difficult due to unusual water flow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF needs to consider this issue and address in the leftover/ on-going projects/ packages.
➤ Stones in the flood protection wall floated away with the flood after the completion of sub-project construction activities at Killi Jahangir Abad, tehsil Kuchlak, district Quetta.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRP agreed to fix the stones with gabion mesh, so that the flood protection wall will become sustainable. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redress of concern to be fulfilled.
II. Social Risks		
➤ SBDRM training was given to the schoolteachers and students at Quetta schools, which needs to be refreshed bi-annually.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRP has already confirmed to provide SBDRM training in emergency/ and or quarterly/bi-annually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF needs to monitor the SBDRM training activity.
➤ Locals/community indicated the non-availability of complaint register to have access to the local people/or community at Kechibeg, Chiltan, town, Quetta.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information disclosure/ dissemination is required for community awareness regarding the gender-responsive complaint redress mechanism to redress the community concerns/issues & complaints in a timely manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF will monitor the project GRM and its information disclosure to the community.
➤ During the sub-project's implementation, three types of trainings have been delivered to the community including DRM, ODM and linkage development, which need to be repeated/refreshed bi-annually to handle the future risk/emergency (if any).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRP has already convinced to provide repeated training sessions to the local community as desired. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF needs to monitor the IRP actions on regarding the training sessions and reflect in the periodic monitoring reports.

7.6.2 Stakeholders' Consultations

In addition to the community consultations as discussed in above section, the Institutional consultations were carried out with the officials of all concerned departments/organizations as well as non-government organizations/CSOs. The feedback of these consultation meetings is summarized in **Table 7.5**. Further details of these consultation meetings are given in **Annex 7.1**.

Table 7.5: Consultative meetings with Officials

Concerns/Feedback	Redress Strategy	Remarks
1. Gilgit & Baltistan		
I. Environmental Risks		
➤ The sanitation system in the sub-project area of GPS, Khudabad, tehsil Gojal, district Hunza need to be improved and plantation is also required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of water hydrants and plantation needs to be managed by the concerned departments/FIP in coordination with the NDRMF. 	The Forest and Agriculture department may help to address the issues associated with the sub-project area and the NDRMF will monitor the actions & activities.
➤ Lack of weather sheets due to which the entrance of the school was damaged, dust control and heating system is required in the site area of GBHS Chunda, tehsil Gamba, district Skardu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF in coordination with FIP & contractor as well as concerned departments need to address the issues & requirements, i.e. weather sheets, heating system and water sprinkler for dust control. 	NDRMF will monitor the actions and reflect in the periodic monitoring reports
➤ Proper Health and Safety measures in the camp site such as the availability of a first aid-box, safety tools, and HSE staff to handle the emergency (if any).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDRMF may help in coordination with FIPs & concerned to establish the HSE unit/staff that will be required to become fully operational & functional. 	NDRMF needs to ensure the availability of HSE unit/staff and safety tools/equipment and accordingly monitor the actions & activities.
➤ The project beneficiaries have lack of personal protective equipment (PPEs) such as gloves, foot, and eye protection, protective hearing devices (earplugs, muffs), and hard hats for the Rescue service 1122.	NDRMF in coordination with FIPs & concerned department may ensure and monitor the availability of required PPEs to handle emergencies (if any).	-
II. Social Risks		

Concerns/Feedback	Redress Strategy	Remarks
➤ Lack of equipment, fire vehicles, water hydrants etc.; and training should be provided for the use of heavy and advanced equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this context, NDRMF in association with FIPs and concerned department/organization may facilitate and monitor the actions. 	Reference site area of Rescue-1122, district Shigar.
➤ There is availability of complaint register in the control room 24/7 at the camp area to collect grievances & complaints. Thus, a grievance redress system is present and operational; and always ready to listen & redress the complaints.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF may ensure the information disclosure and awareness strategy of GRM to local communities/public in the project area/on-going project areas. 	Reference site area Rescue-1122, Skardu & Ghanche.
➤ School management requested more rooms, a teacher's staff room, and a canteen. The school building is pillar less, which could be dangerous. The school needs electricity and a concrete floor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF may review the concerns/requirement and appropriate actions (if required). 	Reference site area of Ghanche (GBHS, Ghursay) and Gilgit (GGPS, Faizabad).
➤ Officials requested to conduct a pilot survey before the design implementation and operation of the subproject. The purchase of the equipment should be on need basis after having the meetings with Emergency Officers/ representatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF/FIP may need to review of the concerns relating to the contractors and suggest actions accordingly. 	FIP will monitor the actions and report to the NDRMF.
2. Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K)		
I. Environmental Risks		
➤ CBDRM training was conducted and participated by the local community including the women. The community was fully satisfied with the training regarding the emergency services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF has deployed HSE staff and confirmed the availability of PPEs to handle emergency (if any). 	-
II. Social Risks		
➤ The grievance redress system was present and operational; and always ready to register the complaints and their resolution accordingly (PRCS, Muzaffarabad).	A grievance redress mechanism already established and in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF may ensure the development and implementation of information disclosure of GRS and awareness strategy in the project area and leftover/on-going projects/ packages.
3. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		
I. Environmental Risks		
➤ Trainings: Early warning system not in Phase-I, about 45 % of females were in training session.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to the interested local women may be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF including social mobilizers may need to conduct consultations with the locals including women to assess their concerns relating to environmental risks.
II. Social Risks		
➤ GRS: The grievance redress system was present & functional and always ready to listen to the complainant (s) relating to their concerns associated with the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A grievance redress mechanism already established and operational. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF may ensure the development and implementation of the information disclosure.
4. Punjab		
II. Social Risks		
➤ Punjab Government released funds too late after 8 months. The release of project funds should not be late, so that the project could be executed within the given timelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The treasury ensures adequate and timely payment of the funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDRMF/FIP may ensure to change in the fund release mechanism.
5. Sindh		
II. Social Risks		
➤ The grievance redress system was present & functional and ready to redress the issues/ complaints amicably in consultation with the complainant (s).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance redress mechanism not formally established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIP (s) may ensure the established/notified grievance redress system to redress the community concerns in a timely manner.
➤ District Treasury Larkana, Sindh Government released funds late (i.e. after couple of months), which should be early for the timely completion of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The treasury needs to ensure adequate and timely payment of the funds for the project execution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIP needs to change the fund release mechanism.
6. Baluchistan		
II. Social Risks		
➤ SBDRM in Phase-I, both men and women attended the training sessions; and requesting for more such training sessions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More training sessions should be managed at SBDRM level for males and females. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIP/NDRMF may organize more training sessions/events in future (phase-II) subprojects.

Concerns/Feedback	Redress Strategy	Remarks
<p>➤ The department's performance has increased by installing an early warning system; the weather forecast is automatically uploaded online. It is accessible to everyone from anywhere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be installation of early warning system in more areas for further enhance the efficiency of the department during such a critical situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIP/NDRMF needs to help for the installation of EWS in more areas.

7.7 Consultations during Project Operation & Maintenance

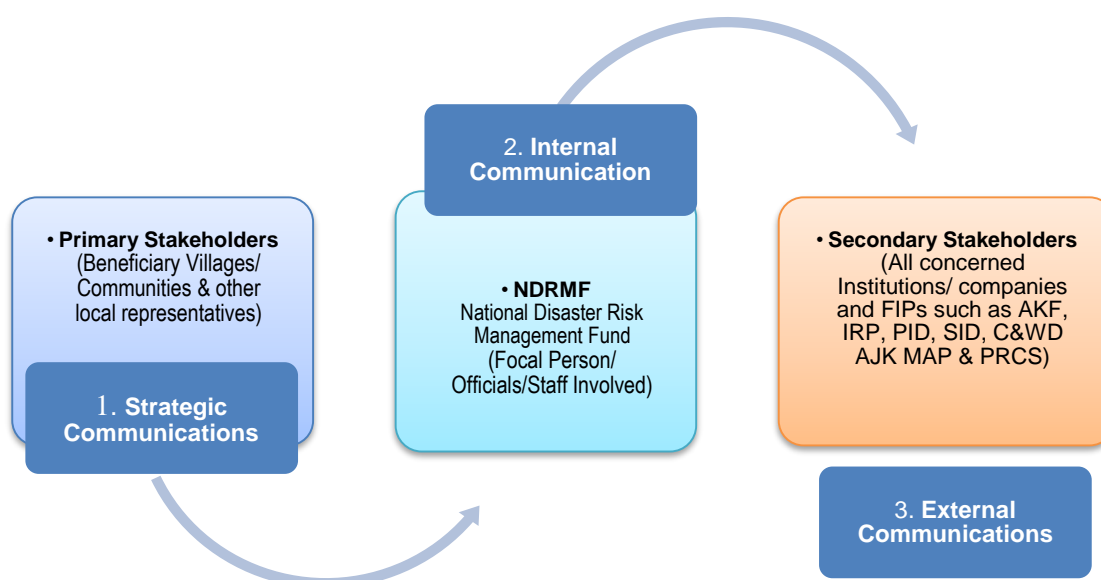
The stakeholder's consultations/discussions are a continuous process throughout the project cycle, i.e. construction/ implementation and operation & maintenance phases. The continuous consultations will help to redress the concerns/issues and complaints of the beneficiary communities as well as other stakeholders; and reflecting a successful implementation & operation of the subprojects/interventions in consultation with the stakeholders belonging to different districts of all provinces, which could be replicated in the other districts/ areas depending upon the requirements/ weather conditions/ critical situation.

The major objectives of the consultations/stakeholder's consultations and beneficiary communities' engagement/participation is to support and facilitate the project implementation & operation by reducing the potential risks/ conflicts through re-dressing the grievances/complaints effectively. Stakeholders' consultations and participation will remain continued in different phases of the project with the following means:

- Information disclosure/awareness campaign to all beneficiary communities and other stakeholders
- Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) at village/site level/subproject level
- Formal interactions through consultations/ consultative meeting, workshops by involving beneficiary & non-beneficiary communities and institutional stakeholders (NDRMF, FIPs, Environment Departments and other concerned organizations/agencies)

Overall, the consultations/ communications, awareness/information dissemination of ESMS will remain continued considering a Three-tier communication framework (TTCF) as illustrated through an organogram in **Figure 7.2**.

Figure 7.2: Communication Framework & Stakeholders' Engagement



7.8 Information Disclosure

The Third Party/ Audit Report of Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) of NDRMF will be reviewed and approved by ADB and Uploaded on the NDRMF and ADB website.

8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1 Introduction

This section also contributes the outcome of ESMS indicator for compliance with regulatory requirements and effective implementation of policies. According to the findings, grievance redress mechanism⁹ (GRM) has been established to address grievances arising due to environmental and social risks/ impacts. This section shows the structure, roles & responsibilities of the project GRM, to address the grievances occurring due to ESMS related activities and execution of the subprojects works.

The purpose of the GRM in ESMS matters is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically beneficiaries/affected, local community as well as public and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of this ESMS by NDRMF/FIPs and to resolve the entered/registered complaints/grievances. At first instance, efforts will be made to avoid grievances through continuous consultations & participation; and information disclosure about the ESMS activities/provisions and the ADB safeguards requirements. Nevertheless, it may be expected that some problems cannot be resolved through CPID actions, therefore, communities require an accessible and effective GRM. Accordingly, the gender responsive GRM has been established and is in place from the beginning of implementation/execution of sub-projects. The GRM remains intact throughout the project implementation period to address the community complaints/concerns & grievances indicated/entered in community complaint management register (CCMR) during the execution of project works/interventions.

8.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

There was three-tier grievance redress mechanism established under the NDRMF Project to redress the complaints and grievances (if any), associated with the NDRMF subprojects. The GRM is discussed as below:

- GRC at local level (1st Tier): Local committees (including EA/IA and community representatives), information disclosure and consultations (if any), with affected men and women, local communities, civil society groups, and other stakeholders.
- Grievance Redress Committee at Project Level (2nd Tier); Complaints, grievances, or protests received from local communities, affected persons or other stakeholders, both men and women, recording dates and organizations and officials involved at project level, actions taken to resolve grievances, any outstanding issues, and measures for resolution.
- Reference to the Court of Law (3rd Tier), the complainant (s)/ community representative (s) is free to go to the Court of Law as and when desired.

Step-1: The local committees serve as the first step where concerns and grievances of local people is recorded, discussed, and resolved as per local customs and traditions & culture. The committees investigate the issues, hear and record concerns of the aggrieved party and examine

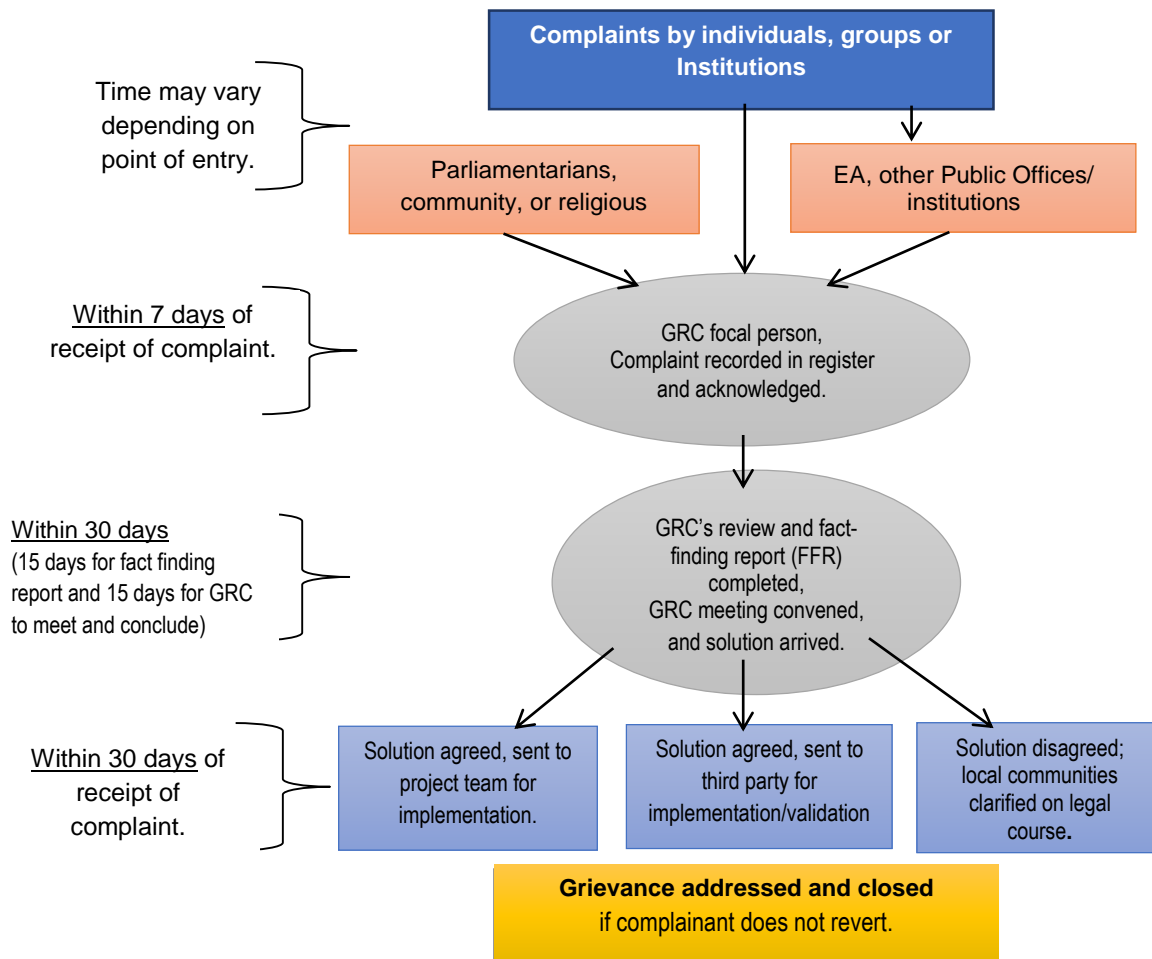
⁹ As per SPS 2009, a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of communities' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. It addresses local community' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the communities at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. However, the community (s) is free to go to the Court of Law as and when desired.

the evidence produced and complaint (s) to be settled within 20 days from its receipt by local GRC. The EA (NDRMF)/ IA (FIPs) support the GRC for required documentation/evidence of the complaints and redress.

Step-2: The local project-specific GRC investigates the complaint through local administration which shares its Facts Finding Report (FFR) with decision of the local administration in 15 days of receipt of complaint. After receipt of the FFR, within next 7 days, the GRC will convene its meeting and shall adjudicate the issue as per eligibility and entitlement provisions in accordance with the ADB SPS 2009; and fully consistent with local culture/customs, legal and administrative framework of the area. The GRC will decide the complaint in consultation with EA/IA and complainant within 30 days of receipt of complaint and subsequent closure of complaint accordingly.

Step-3: the complainant/aggrieved person as and when desired, he/she can request the GRC to elevate his/her complaint to next higher level i.e. the district courts etc. After this second round of fact-finding is complete, the district courts may ask for decision in accordance with the fact-finding report prepared by GRC as per actual ground reality and the EA/IA, GRC, and local community is required for the execution of on-ground situation; and accordingly closure of the grievance process. Overall, the grievance resolution flow mechanism with timelines of Environmental & Social Management System is continued considering the three-steps grievance resolution process as illustrated through an organogram (Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1: Grievance Resolution Flow Mechanism with Timeframe



8.3 Observations on GRM

During the field survey, the consultation meetings were held with the FIPs and the beneficiary/local communities; and public, the following are the main concerns/feedback relating to the project grievance redress system:

- Awareness sessions shall be arranged to improve the knowledge about the existence and operation of FIPs grievance redress mechanism, where the beneficiaries/local community as well as other stakeholders can enter their concerns for proper resolution and accordingly inform/ update to the complainant (s).
- Beneficiaries & FIP shall be trained through further sessions to raise their queries/clarifications & issues regarding environmental and social risks/impacts as well as other grievances at any time during the sub-project's implementation as well as in operational phase.
- FIP and Contractor shall ensure place the GRM register on construction sites as in few cases the community complaints management register was being maintained mostly in the offices of FIPs and Contractor's camp, where to-date status of complaints redress can be examined.
- There is a limited record of GRC meetings/minutes of meetings and the fact-finding reports etc. In this context, a proper record and timely redress of complaints etc. need to be maintained.

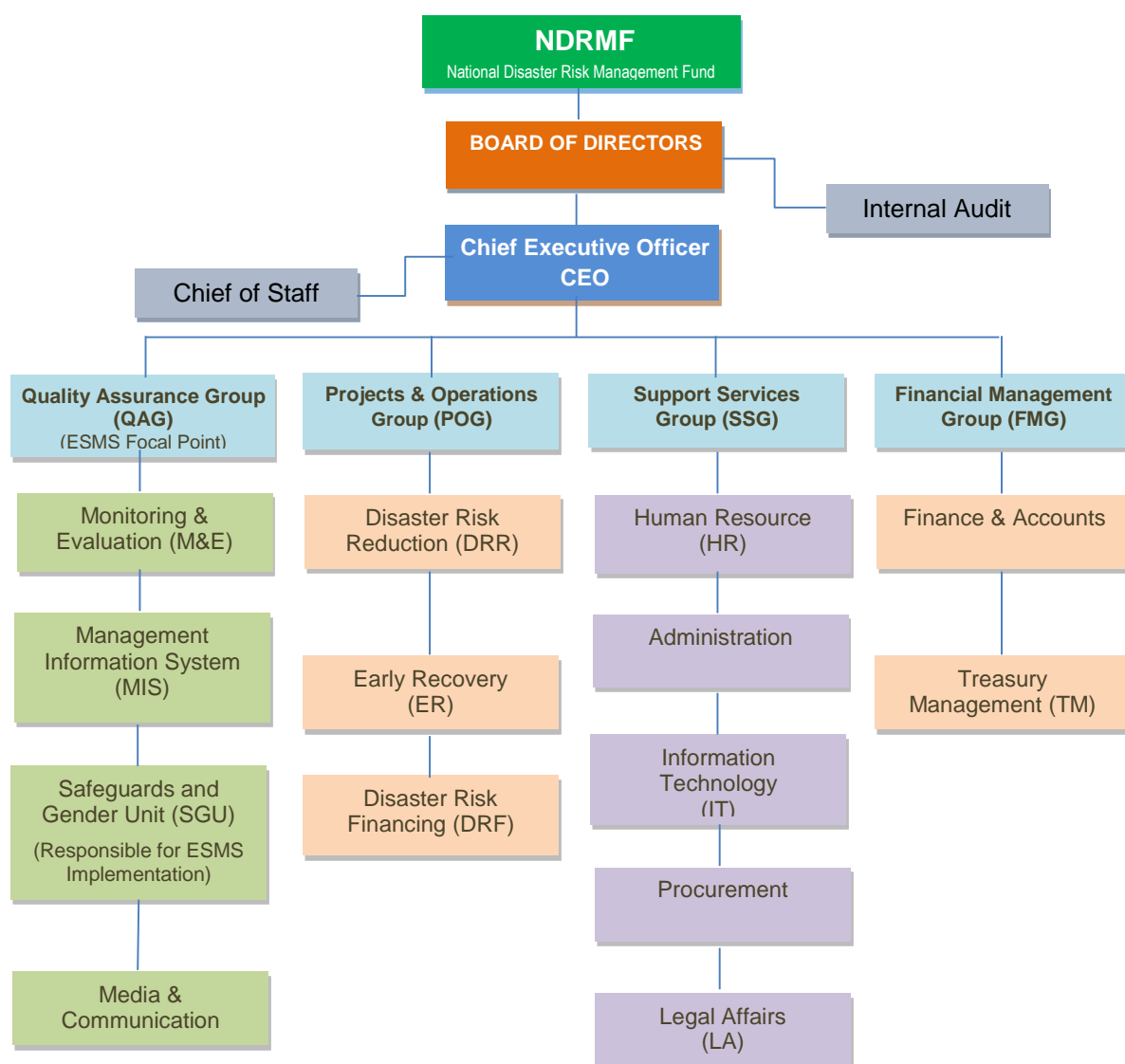
9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ESMS IMPLEMENTATION

This section presents the Institutional arrangements and roles & responsibility during the subproject's implementation under the NDRMF.

9.1 Organizational Capacity & Competency

NDRMF has a Safeguards & Gender Unit (SGU) under the Quality Assurance Group (QAG) to ensure the safeguards compliance on all funded projects. The Director, QAG is the Focal Point of ESMS and consolidates the input from the SGU on projects and accordingly, reports to the CEO and ensures that adequate resources are committed to allow for the effective implementation of ADB approved ESMS. The Institutional set-up of the NDRMF with respect to the ESMS is presented in **Figure 9.1**.

Figure 9.1: Organizational Structure of NDRMF



9.2 Quality Assurance Group

The quality assurance group (QAG) looks after the monitoring and evaluation, management information systems, safeguards and gender, media, and communication functions. The safeguards and gender unit (SGU) are responsible for the compliance of all components/aspects of the approved ESMS. The SGU has a core-technical team comprised of an Environment Officer, Social Safeguards Officer, Social Development & Gender Officer with supporting assistance of three technical/field support staff and two administration-support staff. Of the total staff, three staff members are women. The major roles and responsibilities of SGU staff members are as under:

- i) Maintain and update the ESMS
- ii) Implement and update the Gender strategy
- iii) Ensure all subprojects financed by NDRMF are screened, categorized based on their E&S risks & impacts, and reviewed in accordance with the ADB approved ESMS
- iv) Review and screen proposals submitted by FIPs from social protection, social development & gender perspective
- v) Ensure that the Fund does not finance Category-A subproject (s)
- vi) During screening, provide advice to the FIP to ensure that safeguard (environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples) impacts are avoided or minimized, and/or mitigated sufficiently
- vii) Participate in decision making for selection of subprojects for financing
- viii) In accordance with the ESMS, ensure that safeguard documents (environmental management plan (EMP), initial environmental examination (IEE), LARPs/RPs, DDRs and IPPs) as required to be prepared and get approval from EPA and ADB
- ix) Set financing conditions for subprojects and ensure that all safeguards requirements are fulfilled including but not limited to award of civil works contracts only after disbursement of full payment of compensation, resettlement & rehabilitation (R&R) assistance, where involuntary resettlement occurs
- x) Monitor subprojects (internal & external/audit) to ensure the safeguards compliance in accordance with the safeguard's documents prepared. However, in case of non-compliance, assist the FIPs for the preparation a time bound Corrective Action Plan (CAP) and ensure its effective implementation; and validation by third party
- xi) Conduct outreach on the safeguards requirements and processes under the ESMS and provide training and capacity-building to NDRMF, FIPs; manage a transparent, gender responsive and culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanism (GRM) within NDRMF, ensure the establishment and operations of similar mechanisms in the FIPs and facilitate/follow-up on the resolution of NDRMF project related complaints
- xii) Keep updated record/documentation of ESMS activities, and provide periodic progress reports to the senior management as a part of overall performance reporting, and provide information to the Funding Source and other stakeholders on ESMS as and when required
- xiii) Conduct periodic (semi-annual) third party/audits reports in accordance with the ESMS

- xiv) Provide assistance and required information to the third party/audit consultants to conduct the semi-annual audit survey and prepare audit reports of ESMS of NDRMF
- xv) Contribute to capacity building of the NDRMF and FIPs staff in planning and implementing social and gender inclusive disaster prevention Interventions
- xvi) Ensure the implementation, monitoring and reporting of Gender Action Plan (GAP), prepared for the NDRMF
- xvii) Conduct periodic reviews of procedures, guidelines and checklists for continuous improvements in the light of lessons learnt

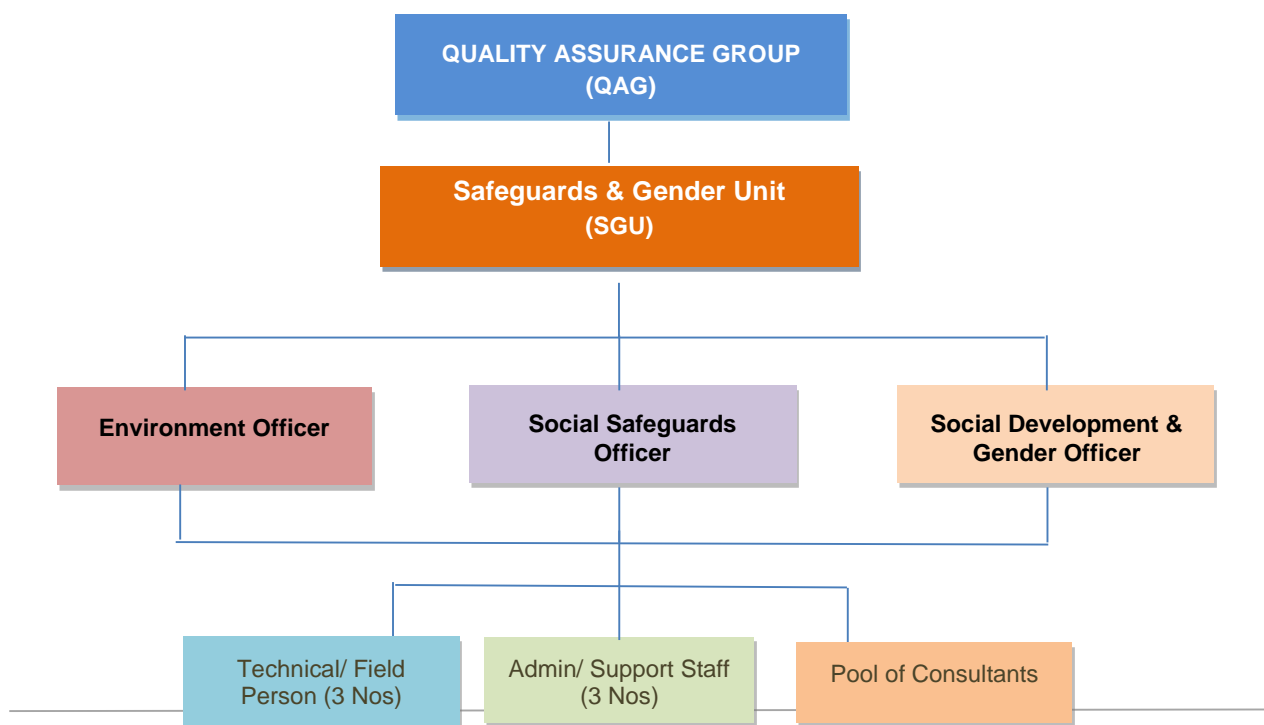
9.2.1 Safeguards and Gender Unit of NDRMF

The SGU is responsible for the management of ESMS and given is the organogram of SGU as per existing ESMS (**Figure 9.2**). Currently NDRMF has been working with three safeguards specialists (environment, social and gender) with no additional support in the form of technical field officers, however an individual social safeguards consultant was hired for intermittent bases to support the SGU as DM Social Safeguards position was vacant. Recently, DM social safeguards has joined the SGU as well.

This component addresses the ESMS audit indicator of sufficient resource allocation and NDRMF has been assessed for having positions filled for the defined organogram. While in-order to cover the entire project areas which is widespread in the whole country with large numbers of schemes, SGU shall be support through additional staff within the NDRMF. Additional support will ensure maximum outreach to these scattered scheme’s locations for effective and timely safeguards compliances.

FIPs were observed for having safeguards specialists dedicated for this NDRMF funded projects which also contributed to the effective compliance of ESMS requirements both in design and execution phases of the projects.

Figure 9.2: Safeguards and Gender Unit of NRDMF



9.3 Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs)

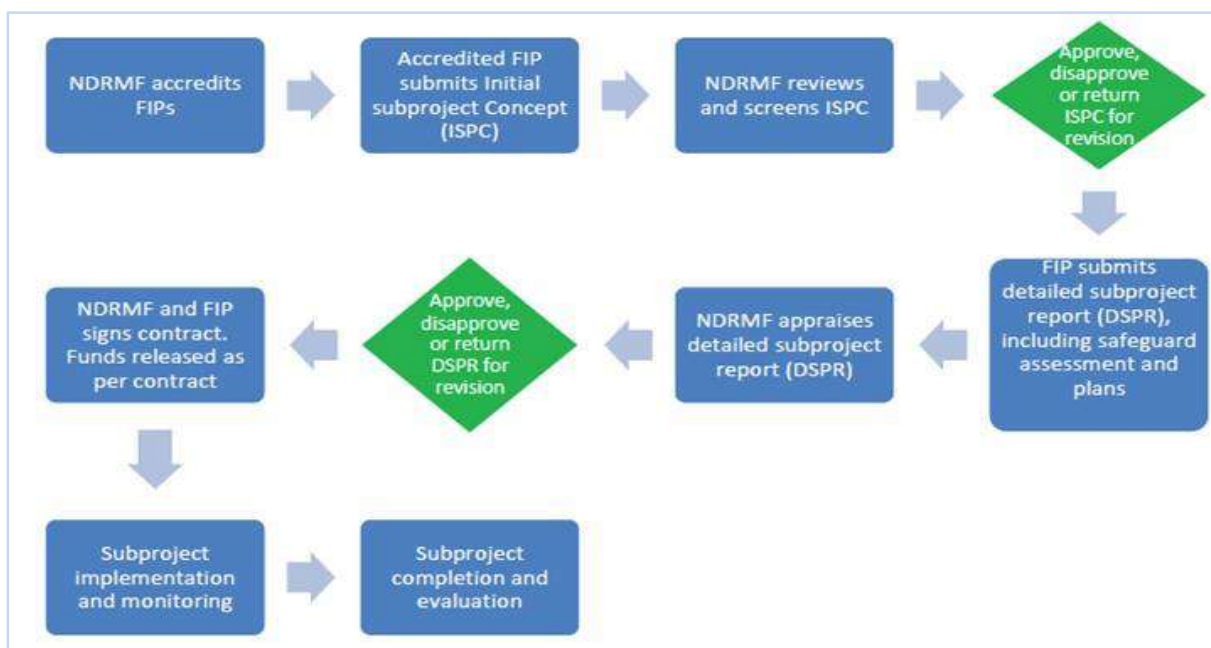
The project FIPs include AKF, IRP, PID, SID, C&WD AJ&K, MAP and PRCS under the public-private partnership (PPP) models. Each FIP used the resources transferred by NDRMF and carry out activities in accordance with the Contract signed between the FIP and NDRMF.

Accredited FIPs submitted application for financing and an initial subproject concept (ISPC) based on criteria approved by the NDRMF Board and scope of activities in-line with the NDMP, and NFPP IV. The NDRMF reviewed the ISPC, screened the subproject in terms of safeguards and gender impacts & risks, and recommended appropriate more detailed assessments and plans.

Upon the approval of ISPC, the FIPs prepared a detailed sub-project report (DSPR) that included the detailed design, implementation plan based on social and gender analysis, and required safeguards assessments and plans/documents, required for government approvals and other documents required for appraisal of the subproject.

During the subproject implementation, the FIPs submitted periodic reports, and accordingly NDRMF reviewed and supervised subproject performance. The NDRMF project cycle is presented in **Figure 9.3** below.

Figure 9.3: NDRMF Project Cycle for Subprojects Implementation



9.4 E&S Compliance and Operating Procedures

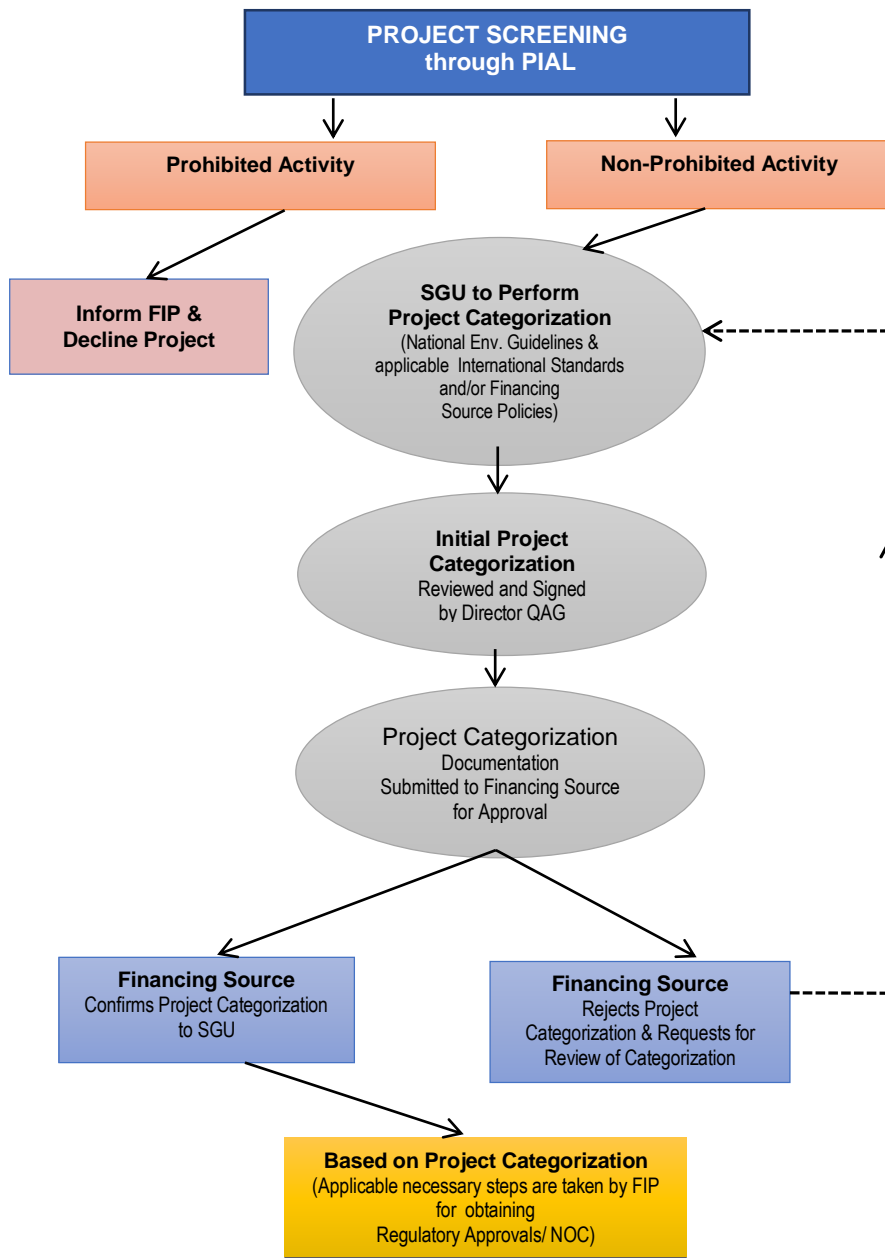
As mentioned in the executive summary, certain indicators have been identified for assessing the ESMS compliance and this section is based on this audit/survey finding.

9.4.1 Screening and Categorization of Sub-projects

This section addresses the compliance against the indicator for regulatory requirements and effective implementation of policies and procedures. As per findings, SGU has adopted a list of Prohibited Investment Activities List (PIAL) as a tool to screen the Initial Subproject Concepts (ISPC) and applied for the prohibited activity or falling in the high risk's environmental category.

The environmental safeguards team implemented a rigorous screening system and assessed the projects concept/proposals/PC-1s to adequately address the environment impacts. The subproject scope of work screening was carried out through Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) checklist. The ESMS outlined the eligible environmental categorization for projects financing in Phase-1; and the Category “A” projects are screened out from Phase-1. The Procedure Flow of Project Screening and subsequent categorization of subprojects is illustrated in **Figure 9.4**.

Figure 9.4: Flowchart of Project Screening and Categorization



The details of three types of environmental and social categorization ensured for different projects by the NDRMF’s environmental safeguards team during reporting period are as under:

Category ‘A’: Project proposals are classified as category A for environment which are assessed for having significant impacts or located in environmentally sensitive or protected area. All such projects are screened out/differed for current phase funding.

Category ‘B’: Projects with less significant environmental impacts are classified as category B and the FIPs are communicated for applicable environmental requirements as per ESMS. Due diligence reports (DDR) have been prepared for environmental Category-B projects and shared with the ADB for review and endorsement.

Category ‘C’: Projects (Phase-I) with minimal or no impacts & risks such as CBDRM trainings and retrofitting of public buildings (Schools and Health Units) are classified as environmental ‘Category-C’ and are not listed under Schedule I & II of EPA IEE/EIA Regulations 2000. No involuntary resettlement impacts are foreseen and social safeguard requirement DDRs of all such projects are prepared for the proposed scope of work using PIAL and REA Checklist for Screening.

However, it is envisaged that in future (i.e. Phase-II) there might be some large-scale projects having significant environmental impacts of Category “A” requiring (EIA) for environmental safeguards. For social safeguards there might be Category “B” project requiring short resettlement plan or Corrective Action Plan. Similarly, current small-scale subprojects/schemes require Voluntary Land Donation (VLD¹⁰) which may be made part of the revised/updated ESMS as policy framework.

9.4.2 Environmental and Social Assessment Process

This section addresses the indicator for risk assessment and management to meet the ESMS requirements in appraised projects. All the appraised projects were assessed for their potential impacts and management through the steps given in the below flowchart. The subsequent required documentations (DDR, IEEs/ESMPs) have been prepared and approved by the ADB for compliance during execution phase. The procedural flow for the environmental and social assessment process as a part of the subproject preparation is based on the categorization provided in **Figure 9.5** below. The timelines for approval of different sub-projects based on the environmental & social categorization and project implementation are illustrated through **Figure 9.6** and **Figure 9.7**. The detailed environmental & social assessment procedures illustrated through a diagram presented in **Figure 9.8** below.

Figure 9.5: Flowchart for the Project Preparation

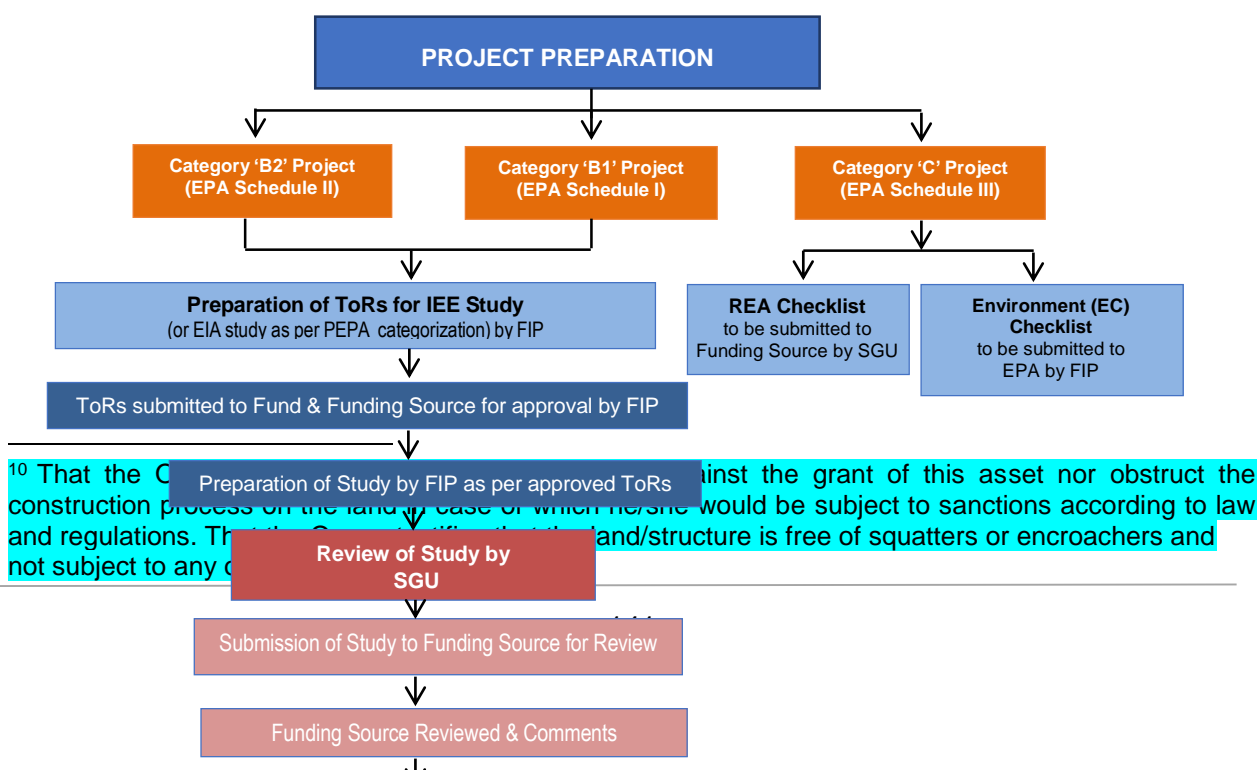


Figure 9.6: EPA Approval Timelines

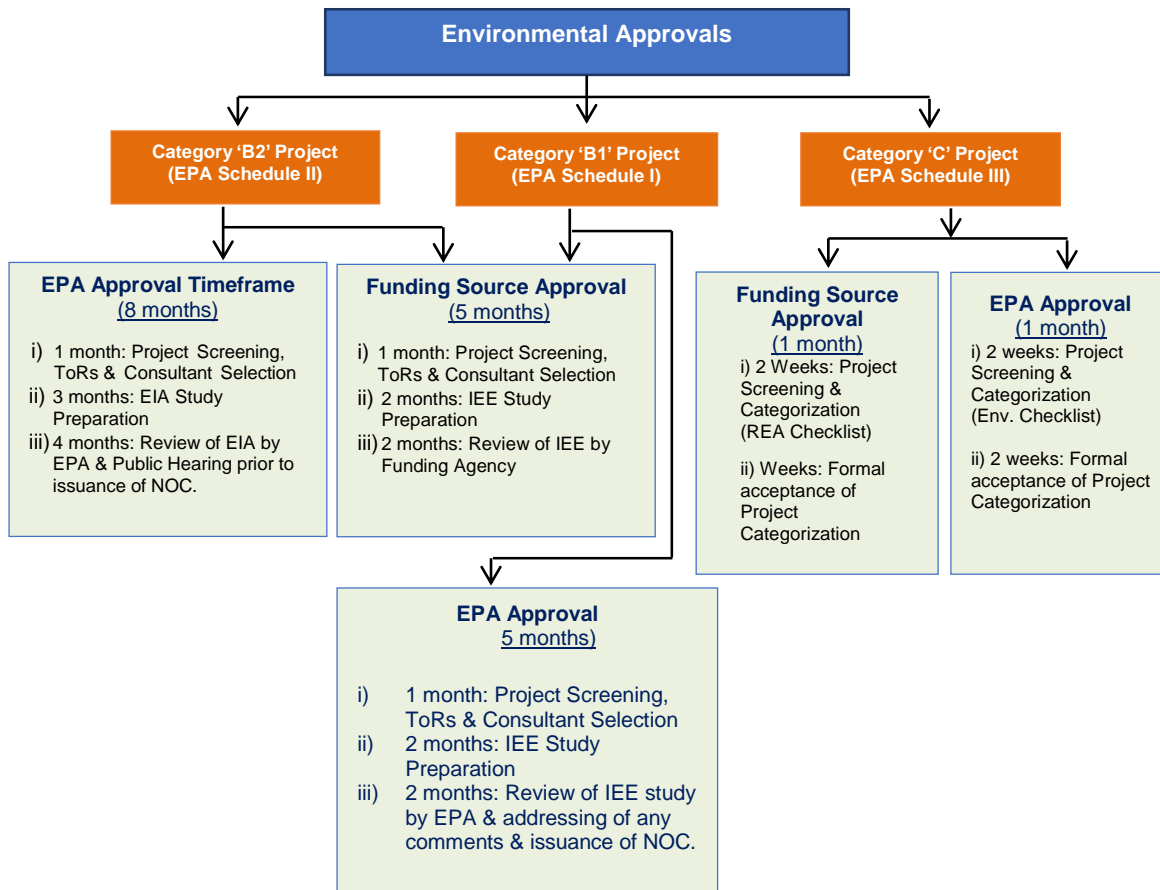


Figure 9.7: Flowchart of Project Implementation

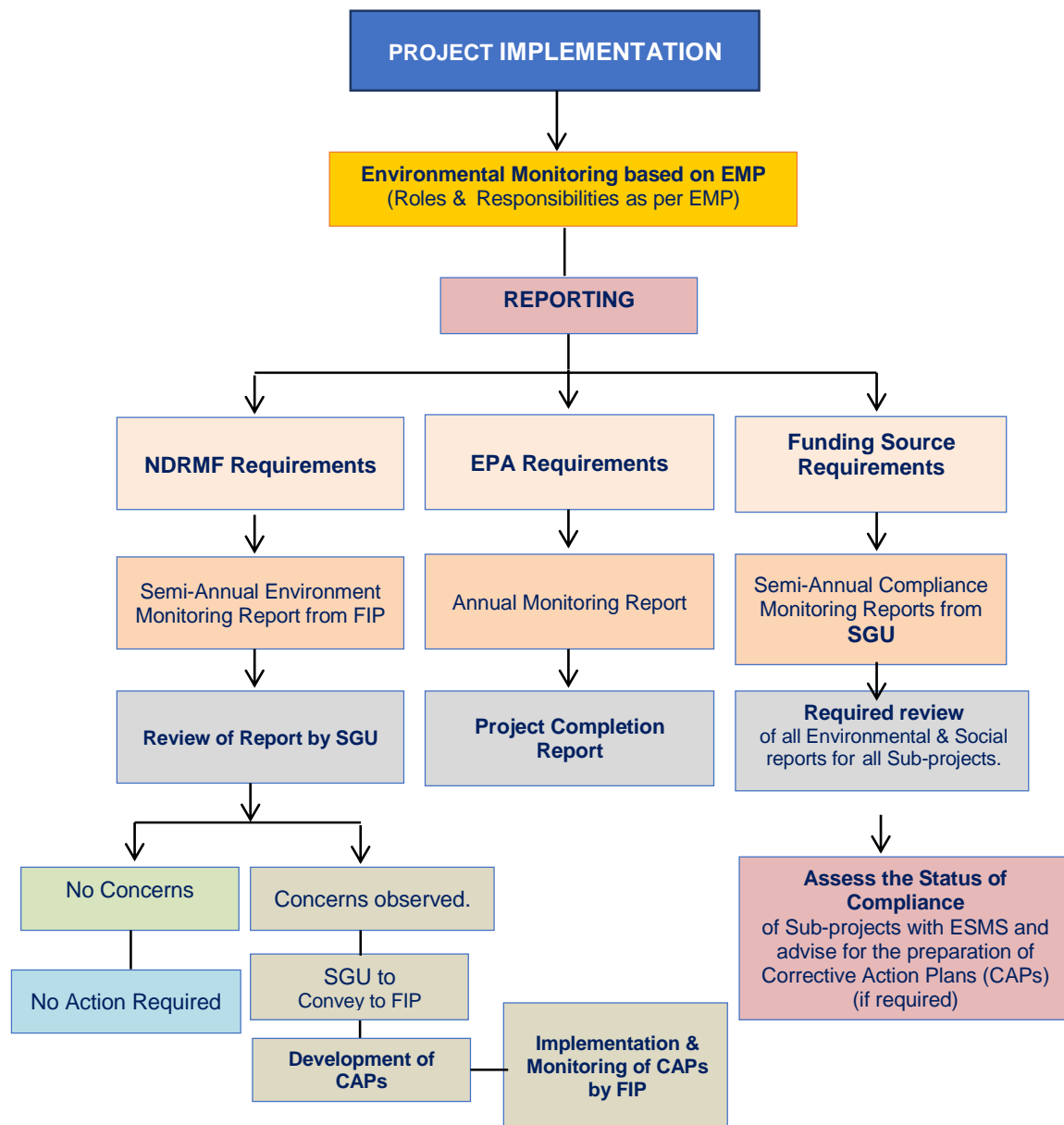
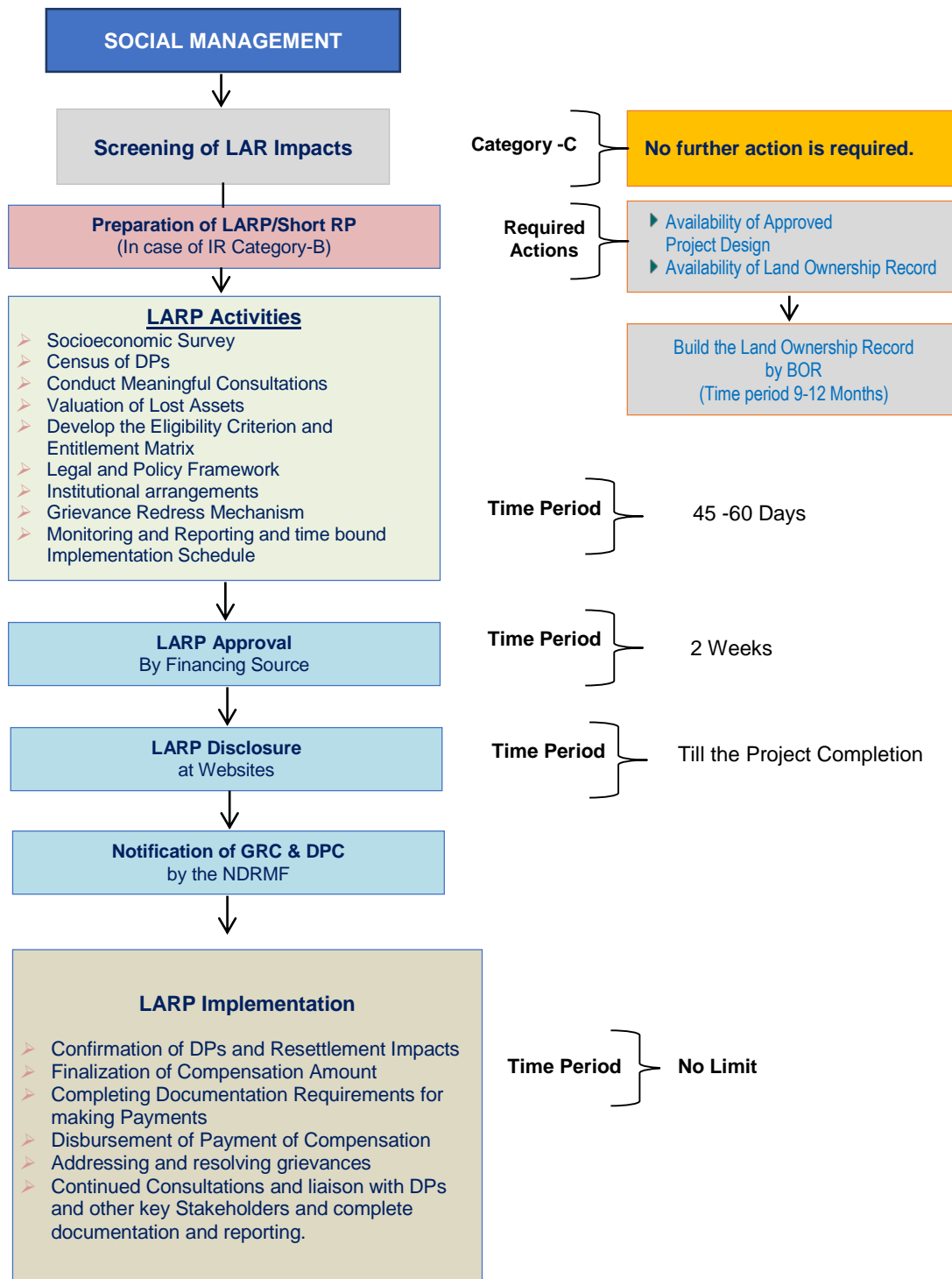


Figure 9.8: Flowchart of Social Management



9.4.3 Training and Capacity Building

Training and capacity building on safeguards aspects are mandatory for both the NDRMF and FIP staff to ensure compliance with risk mitigation, effective implementation, and improvement for performance in projects design and execution phases. Based on this audit findings, trainings sessions have arranged and conducted by both the NDRMF and FIPs to the communities and contractor's staff on various safeguards aspects and improvement was noted in overall safeguards understanding

Training material and records were reviewed in this audit survey, which indicates the efforts on delivering the basic safeguards concepts to the FIPs by the NDRMF and Contractors by the FIPs. General community sessions were noted be carried out on all projects with dedicated topics on safeguard. Nevertheless, there is still a need for a comprehensive plan through training need assessment for all the stakeholders depending upon their role and responsibilities in the project and a recommendation has been proposed accordingly.

10. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Conclusion

The ESMS compliance has been assessed satisfactory and the role of fund's safeguards team remained effective and important throughout the appraised projects cycles. FIPs were assessed through well structures environment and social safeguards screening tools of accreditation. The subproject concepts were reviewed and screened for potential environmental and social impacts at design phases and aligned through rigorous meetings and orientation sessions with the partners.

Categorization of the appraised projects has been carried out in accordance with donor's and national legislations with subsequent approvals prior to mobilization of civil works on the ground. Safeguards instruments (DDRs/IEE/EMPs) were developed and approved from the donor's as per standard requirements and disclosed on the website.

Construction phase compliances have been ensured through Grant Implementation Agreements (GIAs) with all the partners/FIPs with dedicated clauses for compliance and GRM. Contractors were managed through environment and social safeguards compliance sections in the agreements and capacity building training. Sites management costs were ensured in all projects for use of PPEs and instrumental monitoring.

The beneficiary community is provided with personal protective equipment's (PPEs) such as gloves, helmet, safety jackets, and goggles. Training like CBDRM and CERT is given to the community along with the CERT related bags. Women also participated in the training. Some of the locals got employment opportunities (skilled/semi-skilled/non-skilled) as they participated in construction work. Channelization has been carried out by the community; this has saved the houses as well as the land. Community has been interacted during the construction work. The school staff is satisfied with the building of the protective walls. The school management and the beneficiary community are satisfied with the work done. Early warning system was installed in the Murdan village and properly functional. All the trainers were well trained and qualified according to local communities.

Complied with national Labor laws and internationally recognized Labor Standard, Shuttering machines were not here, manually done with hand generally. Orally, the complaints were always heard. Teachers' opinion was taken before doing work. Community voluntarily donated their land. In GB, rescue 1122 was also made during the training. The community got training in which major contents were resuscitation of breath, first aid, uses of fire extinguisher, and response in flood. Because of the mole and stud and spur, 2 villages (Agni and Akil) were saved from the flood. Thus, the project has benefited the community by enhancing the resilience through improved infrastructures and strengthening CBDRM/CERT structure.

10.2 Recommendations

The following keys recommendations are forwarded for the improvement in the project implementation and operation; and make the project beneficial and sustainable:

- ESMS shall be updated considering this third-party audit report.
- Environmental, involuntary resettlement, or indigenous people's impacts category "A" for Environment and "B" for Social provision shall be made in the revised ESMS.
- ESMS shall have provision of ADB latest guidelines/revised safeguards polices as future funding will be assessed such guidelines.
- Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) frame shall be made part of the revised ESMS report so that its compliance could be ensured when required
- FIPs shall be assessed to safeguards capacities and training programs shall be designed accordingly.
- Projects sites are scattered across the provinces and safeguards unit shall be supported through provision of additional staff.
- The prior review conditions for approval of DDRs and IEE/ESMPs shall no more be required for ADB/donors for the phase-II projects of NDRMF as sufficient safeguards capacity and experience has been observed during this ESMS audit survey
- ESMS shall remain a live document for continues improvement based on the best practices of donors and stakeholders

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS



Plate 1: A view of meeting with CEO NDRMF regarding the submission of Inception report at Office of the NDRMF Islamabad.



Plate 2: A view of meeting with CEO NDRMF at Office of the NDRMF Islamabad.



Plate 3: A view of IDC presentation at Office of the NDRMF Islamabad.



Plate 4: A view of IDC presentation on the submission of Inception report at Office of the NDRMF Islamabad.



Plate 5: A view of IDC presentation on submission at Office of the NDRMF Islamabad.



Plate 6: A view of meeting with Officials of NDRMF at Office of the NDRMF Islamabad.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Gilgit-Baltistan under NDRMF



Plate 1: A view of meeting with DD Rescue 1122 (Mr. Ghulam Murtaza) regarding the equipment given by NDRMF at General Headquarters of Rescue 1122.



Plate 2: A view of group photo of IDC Team visited Rescue office along with Emergency Officer and other staff. Physically inspected the equipment's.



Plate 3: A view of IDC Team visited physically to ensure the availability of the equipment and physically visited all equipment's.



Plate 4: A view of group photo of IDC and Deputy Director & all employees of Rescue 1122.



Plate 5: A view of interview with contractor of the project (Mr. Irfan Ahmed) about the entire vehicle's fabrication factory.



Plate 6: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community of Sakwar.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Gilgit-Baltistan under NDRMF



Plate 7: A view of meeting with Civil engineer AKHA regarding the project retrofitting of schools.



Plate 8: A view of meeting with the civil engineer of AKHA (Mr. Zaheer Ahmed) regarding the work of flood mitigation walls at Sakwar Gilgit.



Plate 9: A view of interview with beneficiary community of the project.



Plate 10: A view of consultation meeting with the number Dar and beneficiary community at Sakwar, Gilgit.



Plate 11: A view of consultation meeting with the community of Naltar Payeen regarding the channelization work was conducted.



Plate 12: A view of Naltar bala area in district Gilgit visited physically to ensure the work done.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Gilgit-Baltistan under NDRMF



Plate 13: A view of meeting with Project contractor of Sakwar site of Gilgit District.

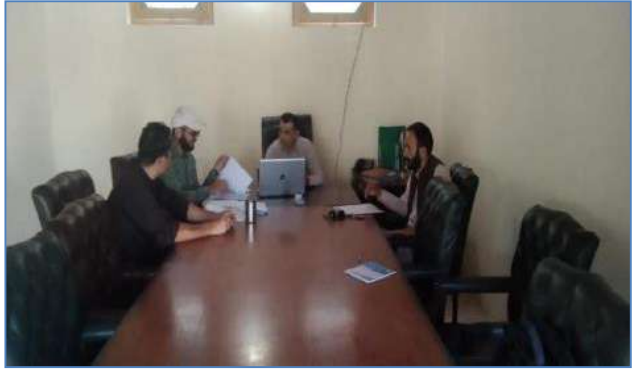


Plate 14: A view of meeting with the officers of rescue 1122 office at District Hunza regarding the strengthening of emergency services within Gilgit-Baltistan.



Plate 15: A view of interview with beneficiary community of the project at District Hunza regarding the construction of retaining wall.



Plate 16: A view of control room of the rescue 1122 office in District Hunza.



Plate 17: A view of consultation meeting with the community of Hassanabd in district Hunza regarding the construction of the retaining wall.



Plate 18: A view of holy place of the community was hit by the flood before the project at Hassanabd, District Hunza.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Gilgit-Baltistan under NDRMF



Plate 19: A view of meeting with School Head Teacher regarding retrofitting of School at sost, District Hunza.



Plate 20: A view of consultation meeting with the community at village passu 1 and 2, District Hunza.



Plate 21: A view of Rescue office 1122 and check the PPE's physically and ensure the availability at Nagar District.



Plate 22: A view of interview with beneficiary community of the project.



Plate 23: A view of consultation meeting with the School Head Teacher regarding retrofitting of School at Kirmin, Chipurson District Hunza.



Plate 24: A view of flood protection wall at Gircha valley 1 and 2, District Hunza.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS
of Sub-projects in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa under NDRMF



Plate 25: A view of meeting with FIP AKF representative at District Mansehra



Plate 26: A view of meeting with FIP AKF representative at Mansehra



Plate 27: A view of meeting with FIP AKF representatives at District Chitral.



Plate 28: A view of meeting with FIP AKF representatives at District Chitral.



Plate 29: A view of meeting with FIP AKF representatives at District Chitral.



Plate 30: A view of consultation meeting with Head Teacher at Chita Beta, District Mansehra.

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Plate 31: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding Protection Wall at Hassa Pull, village Garlat, District Mansehra.



Plate 32: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding construction of Protection Wall at Bessian, Karnol, District Mansehra.



Plate 33: A view of Protection Wall at Hassa Pull, village Garlat, District Mansehra



Plate 34: A view of Protection Wall both side Nullah at Bessian, Karnol, District Mansehra.



Plate 35: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding CBDRM & CERT Training by AKF at Batakrar, District Mansehra.



Plate 36: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding CBDRM & CERT Training by AKF at Chita Batta Bhogrmong, District Mansehra.

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Plate 37: A view of consultation meeting with Head Teacher regarding retrofitting of GPS at Chita Batta, Bhogrmong, District Mansehra.



Plate 38: A view of consultation meeting with Teacher regarding retrofitting of GGHS at Dogha, District Mansehra.



Plate 39: A view of after retrofitting school of GPS at Chita Batta, Bhogrmong and District Mansehra.



Plate 40: A view of Washroom of Govt. Primary School at Chita Batta, Bhogrmong and District Mansehra.



Plate 41: A view of after retrofitting school of GGHS at Dogha, District Mansehra.



Plate 42: A view of after retrofitting school of GGHS at Dogha, District Mansehra.

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Plate 43: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding Protection Wall at Bokhtoli, Garam Chashma Valley, District Lower Chitral.



Plate 44: A view of consultation meeting with Teacher regarding retrofitting of GPS at village Mough, Garam Chashma Valley, District Lower Chitral.



Plate 45: A view of constructed Protection Wall at Bokhtoli, Garam Chashma Valley, District Lower Chitral.

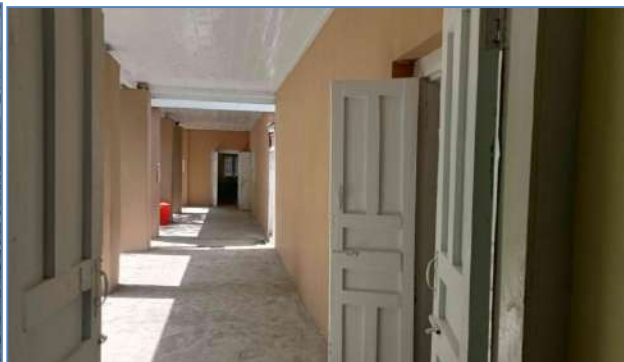


Plate 46: A view of after retrofitting school of GPS at village Mough, Garam Chashma Valley, District Lower Chitral.



Plate 47: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding EWS Training by AKF village Murdan, Garam Chashma Valley, District Lower Chitral.



Plate 48: A view of consultation meeting with Teacher regarding retrofitting of GPS at village Uchugol, Garam Chashma Valley, District Lower Chitral.

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of Sub-projects in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa under NDRMF



Plate 49: A view of women consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding Protection Wall at Hassa Pull, village Garlat, District Mansehra.



Plate 50: A view of women consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding construction of Protection Wall at Bessian, Karnol, District Mansehra.



Plate 51: A view of women consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding retrofitting of school at Dogha, District Mansehra.



Plate 52: A view of women consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding training of CBDRM at Jageer Bessian, District Mansehra.



Plate 53: A view of women consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding CBDRM & CERT Training by AKF at Bessian, District Mansehra.



Plate 54: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding CBDRM & CERT Training by AKF at Bessian, District Mansehra.

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Plate 55: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding constructed Protection Wall at Leswa Bypass, Bhandi Ashkot, Teh Athmuqam, District Neelam.



Plate 56: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding constructed Protection Wall at Kondal Shahi, Teh Athmuqam, District Neelam.



Plate 57: A view of constructed gabion protection wall at Leswa Bypass, Bhandi Ashkot, Teh Athmuqam, District Neelam.



Plate 58: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding constructed landslides protection wall at Arja, Teh Harighal, District Bagh.



Plate 59: A view of constructed landslides protection wall at Arja, Teh Harighal, District Bagh.



Plate 60: A view of constructed landslides protection wall at Arja, Teh Harighal, District Bagh.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Azad Jammu and Kashmir under NDRMF



Plate 61: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding constructed Protection Wall at at Bagh City, Nullah Mal, District Bagh.



Plate 62: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding constructed landslides protection wall at Dhalkot, District Bagh.



Plate 63: A view of constructed gabion protection wall at Bagh City, Nullah Mal, District Bagh.



Plate 64: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding constructed gabion protection wall at Mang, District Sadhnoti.



Plate 65: A view of consultation meeting with the contractor & community regarding landslides protection wall at Azad pattan, District Pouch.



Plate 66: A view of landslides protection wall is in progress at at Azad pattan, District Pouch.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Punjab under NDRMF



Plate 67: A view of meeting with FIP PID XEN at Flood Bund Division Narowal, District Narowal.



Plate 68: A view of meeting with FIP PID SDO at Flood Bund Division Narowal, District Narowal.



Plate 69: Site visit along with officials of Punjab irrigation department and view of constructed flood protection bund at Hajipur Gujran, District Narowal.



Plate 70: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding constructed flood protection bund at Hajipur Gujran, District Narowal.



Plate 71: A view of constructed flood protection bund at Hajipur Gujran, District Narowal.



Plate 72: A view of consultation meeting with the sub-project contractor regarding constructed flood protection bund at Hajipur Gujran, District Narowal.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Punjab under NDRMF



Plate 73: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding constructed flood protection bund at Shahpur Chanjora, Teh Shakargarh, District Narowal.



Plate 74: A view of consultation meeting with the female beneficiary community regarding constructed flood protection bund at Shahpur Chanjora, District Narowal.



Plate 75: A view of constructed flood protection bund for protecting village Shahpur Chanjora, Teh Shakargarh, District Narowal.



Plate 76: A view of constructed flood protection bund for protecting village Shahpur Chanjora, District Narowal.



Plate 77: A view of rehabilitation of old Deg Nullah at Bhudo Shahrif, District Shiekhpura.



Plate 78: A view of consultation meeting with the female beneficiary community regarding rehabilitation of old Deg Nullah at Bhudo Shahrif, District Shiekhpura.

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Plate 79: A view of meeting with FIP PID representative at District Shiekhupura.



Plate 80: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding rehabilitation of old Deg Nullah at Bhudo Shahrif, District Shiekhupura.



Plate 81: A view of consultation meeting with the sub-project contractor (HRC) regarding rehabilitation of old Deg Nullah at Bhudo Shahrif, District Shiekhupura.



Plate 82: A view of rehabilitation work carried out of old Deg Nullah at Bhudo Shahrif, District Shiekhupura.



Plate 83: A view of rehabilitation of old Deg Nullah at Bhudo Shahrif, District Shiekhupura.



Plate 84: A view of consultation meeting with the sub-project contractor (HRC) regarding rehabilitation of old Deg Nullah at District Shiekhupura.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Sindh under NDRMF



Plate 85: A view of meeting with FIP SID SDO at Office of the Sub Divisional Officer District Larkana.



Plate 86: A view of constructed Mole Spurs at Agani Akil village, District Larkana.



Plate 87: A view of constructed Stone Studs at Agani Akil village, District Larkana.



Plate 88: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding re-constructed T-Head Spur & Stone Studs at Agani Akil village, District Larkana.



Plate 89: A view of re-constructed & recoument of damaged T-Head Spur at Agani Akil village, District Larkana.



Plate 90: Site visit along with officials of Sindh irrigation department and view of constructed Mole Spurs at Agani Akil village, District Larkana.

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Plate 91: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding re-constructed stone apron, pitching at Goth Shar Muhammad Bakarani, District Larkana.



Plate 92: Re-constructed Mole Spurs for protect the Indus river bund and Dargah of Sain Muhammad Shah Khairi which is damaged in flood 2010 at Agani Akil village, District Larkana.



Plate 93: A view of re-constructed stone apron, stone pitching and earth work at Goth Shar Muhammad Bakarani, District Larkana.



Plate 94: A view of re-constructed stone apron, stone pitching and earth work.



Plate 95: A view of re-constructed stone apron, stone pitching and earth work at Goth Shar Muhammad Bakarani, District Larkana.



Plate 96: Site visit along with officials of Sindh irrigation department and re-constructed stone pitching and earth work at Goth Shar Muhammad Bakarani, District Larkana.

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Plate 97: A view of meeting with IRP Program Manager at Quetta.



Plate 98: A view of meeting with IRP Program Manager (Mr. Anwar Adil Mengal) at Quetta.



Plate 99: A view of after retrofitting school of Govt. Boys High School at Kechibeg, Siryab Road Quetta.



Plate 100: A view of consultation meeting with Teachers regarding retrofitting of GBHS at Kechibeg, Siryab Road Quetta.



Plate 101: A view of consultation meeting with Teachers regarding retrofitting of GGHS at Kechibeg, Quetta.



Plate 102: A view of consultation meeting with Teachers regarding retrofitting of GGHS at Kechibeg, Quetta.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Baluchistan under NDRMF



Plate 103: A view of Flood Protection Structure at Killi Regi Nasiran, Baleli and District Quetta.



Plate 104: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding construction of flood protection structure at Killi Regi Nasiran, Baleli and District Quetta.



Plate 105: A view of after constructed flood protection structure at Killi Jahanghir Abad, Kuchlak and District Quetta.



Plate 106: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding construction of flood protection structure at Killi Jahanghir Abad, Kuchlak and District Quetta.



Plate 107: A view of consultation meeting with Teachers regarding retrofitting of GGHS at Killi Malik Abdur Rehim, Kateer, Quetta.



Plate 108: A view of after retrofitting School of Govt. Boys Primary School at Killi Kateer, Kuchlak and District Quetta.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Baluchistan under NDRMF



Plate 109: A view of meeting with Deputy Director (Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad Maghsi) at Office of the Pakistan Metrological Department Quetta.



Plate 110: A view of consultation meeting with Deputy Director and other official regarding installed EWS at PMD Quetta.



Plate 111: A view of installed early warning system at Pakistan Metrological Department Quetta.



Plate 112: A view of after constructed flood protection structure at Killi Ragha Kakar Town, District Quetta



Plate 113: A view of consultation meeting with Teachers regarding retrofitting of Govt. Girls Middle School, Killi M Rehim, Kuchlak and Distirict Quetta



Plate 114: A view of after retrofitting school of Govt. Girls Middle School, Killi M Rehim, Kuchlak and Distirict Quetta.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Baluchistan under NDRMF



Plate 115: A view of meeting with BHU staff regarding retrofitted BHU at Killi Muhammad Khail, Panjpai, District Quetta.



Plate 116: A view of after retrofitting of BHU at Killi Muhammad Khail, Panjpai, District Quetta.



Plate 117: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding constructed water reservoir at Killi Muhammad Khail, Panjpai, District Quetta.



Plate 118: A view of constructed water reservoir at Killi Muhammad Khail, Panjpai, District Quetta.



Plate 119: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary female regarding constructed water reservoir at Killi Muhammad Khail, Panjpai and District Quetta.



Plate 120: A view of consultation meeting with the local/beneficiary community regarding constructed water reservoir at Killi Muhammad Khail, Panjpai and District Quetta.

PHOTOLOG OF SELECTED EVENTS of Sub-projects in Baluchistan under NDRMF



Plate 121: A view of meeting with BHU staff regarding retrofitted BHU at Padag, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi.



Plate 122: A view of constructed flood protection structure at Killi Muhammad Afzal, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi.



Plate 123: A view of consultation meeting with the beneficiary community regarding constructed flood protection structure at Killi Mir Madad Khan, Tehsil Dalbandin, District Chaghi.



Plate 124: A view of after flood protection wall at Killi Azat Khan Nalap, District Chaghi.



Plate 125: A view of after flood protection structures at Faisal Colony, Tehsil Dalbandin and District Chaghi.



Plate 126: A view of consultation meeting with the local/beneficiary community regarding constructed flood protection structures at Faisal Colony, Tehsil Dalbandin and District Chaghi.