

# Semi-Annual Environment & Social Safeguards Progress Report (Jan-Jun 2024)

Loan Number: 6246-PK

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## National Disaster Risk Management Fund

Prepared by NDRMF Safeguards Unit (SGU)

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## List of Acronyms

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CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
DDRs	Due Diligence Reports
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
ESMP	Environmental & Social Management Plan
EPAs	Environmental Protection Agencies
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FIPs	Fund Implementing Partners
GIA	Grant Implementation Agreement
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IPP	Indigenous People Protection Plan
IPPC	Initial Project Proposal Concept
ISPC	Initial Subproject Concepts
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MoCC	Ministry of Climate Change
NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Fund
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PDO	Project Development Objectives
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RAG	Red Amber & Green
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFO	Range Forest Officer
SASMR	Semi Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report
SGU	Safeguards Unit
WB	World Bank
WWF	Worldwide Fund

## Executive Summary

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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.

NDRMF provides a common mechanism to pool various contributions from a diverse base of contributors and serves as a vehicle for donor coordination on disaster risk management and climate change by the government. The NDRMF supports existing government entities and civil society organizations, involved in combating climate change in the country. The Fund is in line with existing policies and strategies of the GOP to address climate change & disasters, including (i) the Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2013); (ii) Climate Change Policy (2013); (iii) Vision 2025; (iv) National Disaster Management Plan 2013-2022 (NDMP); (v) the draft National Flood Protection Plan IV (NFPP) (2016-2025); and (vi) Post-2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030.

The Pakistan Hydromet and Climate Services Project (PHSCP) was approved by the World Bank's Board of Directors on May 25, 2018. However, it was not signed by Pakistan till end of 2019. Keeping in view of the pandemic (COVID-19), the government requested the Bank to restructure the Project to enhance resilience to both climate change and health shocks. For the Project to reflect the new priorities and institutional arrangements, a Level 2 restructuring was carried out. In addition, MoCC launched the 'Ecosystems Restoration Initiative' (ESRI) – an ambitious initiative that focuses on nature-based solutions to bolster Pakistan's climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives at the 25th Conference of Parties (COP-25).

The GoP requested that the Project shall be restructured to reflect the MoCC and NDRMF's roles and the new priorities for Pakistan's agenda for resilience against shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic. The proposed restructuring renames the Project and reorients Component 2. It was originally focused on Disaster Risk Management (DRM), and the design was expanded for implementation of ESRI and community resilience activities. It also reflected the institutional changes through which NDRMF in collaboration with the MoCC is responsible for managing and implementing ESRI. The restructured Project provides financing for building the resilience of communities to climate, pandemic and other shocks and overcoming socio-economic disruptions. There were no changes to the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC). This component was aimed to provide immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency, as needed. The project was formally signed on May 21, 2020, between EAD and WB and declared effective on June 1, 2020.

After 2022 floods, a major portion of the PHCSP funds have been diverted for flood victims in Sindh province by the federal government and overall scope has been reduced to Sindh and KP projects only till the availability of funds.

### **NDRMF Safeguards Policies**

The environmental and social policies of the Fund adhere to the requirements of national legal and regulatory, and international ratified conventions and agreements. In line with the environmental legislation of Pakistan as well as World Bank (WB) Operational Policies, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the project was updated after restructuring. The updated ESMF includes institutional arrangements required to implement environmental and social aspects and presents monitoring requirements for effective implementation of mitigation measures, describes training needs and specific reporting and documentation requirements, and proposes a third-party validation mechanism. The ESMF

integrates environment and social safeguards into the overall management system and provides operational guidance to the Fund staff and FIPs in preparing subprojects of PHCSP and develop mechanism for effective monitoring/auditing and compliance.

## **IPPF**

To work in the areas where indigenous communities are living, Indigenous People Protection Framework was developed. The overall objective of Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework is to facilitate the subproject's compliance with the requirements specified in the World Bank Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous People and to work within the legal framework of Pakistan. The application of this Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework is limited to activities under the Pakistan Hydro- Meteorological and DRM Services Project. Under this IPPF, once the details of any intervention in the areas of Kalash community are finalized, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be developed aimed at safeguarding IPs interests through mitigation of potentially negative impacts, modification of subproject design and development assistance. However, till the reporting time there is no activity under the project in the indigenous community.

## **Safeguards Progress & Reporting**

During the reporting period, all ongoing projects reached completion, with safeguards compliance fully ensured across all intervention sites. No major potential breaches were identified, as all environmental and social safeguards were effectively planned and implemented. Compliance was reinforced through capacity-building trainings for implementing partners and regular site visits to monitor and evaluate adherence to safeguards requirements. At the completion phase, the projects were assessed and rated as achieving **satisfactory compliance** with all safeguards policies, demonstrating the successful integration of environmental and social management measures. The lessons learned from these projects will be valuable in designing and implementing future projects of a similar nature, ensuring continuous improvement in safeguards planning and execution.

### **Safeguards Compliance Overview:**

Both the Sindh Forest Project and the KP Project have successfully reached their physical targets and are now complete. During the appraisal phase, the Sindh Forest Project was classified as Category "B," requiring an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), while the KP Project was classified as Category "C," necessitating the implementation of Environmental and Social (E&S) checklists for each site.

**Sindh Forest Project:** The "Restoration of Riverine, Mangrove, Dry-land, and Urban Ecosystems of Sindh Province" project achieved 100% physical progress with the following key interventions:

- Riverine & Inland Ecosystem Restoration
- Mangrove Conservation and Development
- Range Ecosystem Improvement
- Urban Ecosystem Restoration
- Urban Block Plantation

E&S safeguard checklists, tailored to site-specific needs, were developed and approved by the Bank. Compliance was ensured through ongoing monitoring at all operational sites by the Forest Improvement Project (FIP) and the Sindh Forest Department.

**KP Project:** The "Climate Resilience Through Horticultural Interventions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa" project made significant progress, with interventions including:

- Establishment and Maintenance of Model Orchards
- Grafting of Wild Olive Plants
- Cultivation of Saffron
- Strengthening of Existing Public Nurseries

For this Category "C" project, E&S checklists were developed based on specific zones managed by the Agricultural and Forest Departments. Safeguards compliance was successfully monitored across all sites, and no adverse environmental impacts were reported.

### **Field Visit**

During the reporting period, fund staff conducted detailed field visits to both the Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) projects as part of the safeguard's compliance monitoring process.

Both projects have reached their completion stage during this period. The Sindh project, which focused on the restoration of riverine, mangrove, dry-land, and urban ecosystems, successfully completed all planned activities, with no major outstanding tasks. Similarly, the KP project, which involved horticultural interventions for climate resilience, achieved its physical targets, finalizing plantation activities and related interventions.

The field visits were conducted to assess the implementation of safeguards measures and ensure compliance with Environmental and Social (E&S) requirements. These visits were crucial for evaluating the overall effectiveness of the mitigation measures outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for the Sindh project and the E&S checklists for the KP project.

During the visits, site management was observed to be generally aligned with the E&S requirements. However, minor issues were identified in both projects concerning plant waste management and the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) on certain sites. These issues were immediately flagged and communicated to the Forest Improvement Projects (FIPs) for corrective action. FIPs have been tasked with resolving these issues in a timely manner to prevent recurrence.

No grievances were reported by stakeholders for either the Sindh or KP projects during the reporting period, which reflects the positive engagement with local communities and stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.

### **Disclosure**

Initially, the IPPF and ESMSF were cleared by the WB safeguards teams and disclosed on the NDRMF website. All previously developed safeguards reports, including plans, assessments, and studies, have also been disclosed on the NDRMF website. The final Semi-Annual Safeguards Compliance Monitoring Report will be considered the project completion report and will be disclosed on the NDRMF website upon clearance from the World Bank.

## 1. Preamble

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1. This report provides the Semi-Annual Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring status for the **Pakistan Hydromet and Climate Services Project (PHCSP)** for the period from **July to December 2024**. Preliminary compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) requirements was achieved in inception phase through the preparation of necessary safeguards documentation for the appraised projects.
2. The purpose of this Semi-Annual Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring Report (SAESMR) is to review the progress of PHCSP sub-projects, with a particular focus on the Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) projects, which have made significant physical progress during the reporting period.
3. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was prepared for the Sindh Forest Project, adopting a comprehensive approach across all components. Site-specific Environmental and Social checklists were developed and approved by the World Bank.
4. This report details the safeguards compliance status of the appraised projects, as assessed by the fund's safeguards unit (**see Table 1, page 9**).
5. Due to the absence of available funding for the projects appraised by the fund, no new projects have been reviewed during this period from safeguards perspective.

### 1.1. Background

6. 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.
7. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the PHCSP is to strengthen delivery of reliable and timely climate and hydro-meteorological services and enhance community resilience to shocks. Shocks include socio-economic disruptions caused to communities by climate risks, health emergencies, food security and natural disasters.
8. **Component 1: Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services:** The objective of this component was to improve the capability and thereby performance of the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) to understand and make use of meteorological and hydrological information for decision making. This objective was supposed to be achieved through investment in strengthening institutional setup and building capacity of human resources at the PMD. Sub-component 1.1 led to institutional strengthening and improved the capability of the PMD to understand and make use of meteorological and hydrological information for decision-making. Sub-component 1.2 was led to modernization of the observation infrastructure, data management and forecasting systems of PMD through investments in radars, automatic weather stations, weather observatories and modern ICT systems.

9. In the wake of 2022 floods, an imperative decision was made the Government of Pakistan to channelize a substantial portion of funds from the PHCSP under auspices of Benazir Income Support Program towards relief interventions in flood effected districts. The World Bank was in a loop for this resolute option and this redirection of funds let the NDRMF with no funds to undertake component 1.
10. **Component 2: Nature Based Solutions and Climate Adaptation:** This component was aimed to support the Ministry of Climate Change to design and roll-out Nature-based Solutions to enhance climate resilience and adaptation through reinforcing ecosystem services as well as to support climate actions carried out by community and startups. The National Disaster Risk Management Fund is responsible for implementing the component on behalf of the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), as custodian of the ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation fund. Sub-component 2.1 will support the activities proposed under Eco-System Restoration Initiative (ESRI). The focus of the activities to be supported under this component will be on Forest conservation, and biodiversity conservation and preventing land degradation. Relevant provincial departments (forest & wildlife) will be responsible for implementation on behalf of MoCC. Under Sub-component 2.2, the activities planned and implemented by NGOs or community-based organizations will be supported to enhance resilience of communities, and/or ecosystems on which they rely, to climate change risks and impacts. Sub-component 2.3 would introduce a seed funding for tech startups around climate resilience, working with partners such as the National Incubation Center which is the largest technology incubation center in Pakistan and supports the entire incubation process of entrepreneurs.

## **1.2. Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF)**

11. In line with the safeguards legislation, land laws of Pakistan and as well as World Bank (WB) Operational Policies, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the project was developed.
12. The environmental and social policies of the Fund adhere to the requirements of national legal and regulatory, and international ratified conventions and agreements. It has helped 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 international best practices. In addition to this, the Fund also complies with the environment and social policies of the respective Financing Source(s).
13. The purpose of environment and social management framework (ESMF) was to integrate environment and social safeguards into the overall management system and provide operational guidance to the Fund staff and FIPs in preparing subprojects and develop mechanism for effective monitoring/auditing and compliance.

## **1.3. Purpose of the Report**

14. This consolidated report provides an overview of the implementation of environmental and social safeguards activities carried out during the reporting period. It has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The performance benchmark is based on ongoing compliance with the applicable environmental and social safeguards requirements for projects in execution during the reporting period.



15. The report is supported by information provided by Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs) throughout the reporting period, as well as insights gained from formal meetings and field visits conducted by the Fund's safeguards team.

## **2. PHCSP Appraised Sub-Projects Status**

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16. The matrix provided below (**Table 1, page 8**) details the status of appraised projects, including their respective environmental and social safeguards categories. It also outlines the documents that were required to be prepared to ensure compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the Pakistan Hydromet and Climate Services Project (PHCSP).

**Table 1: Appraised Projects Status (GIA, Bank NoL and ESMP)**

S. No.	Title of Project	FIP	Status	GIA Status	Safeguards Category	Screening Checklist (Bank NoL)	ESMP	EPA Approval Status	Physical Progress
1.	Livelihood Improvement and Green Job creation through ecosystem restoration in Selected Districts of Punjab	Punjab Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries Department	Approved from the Fund Board	Signed	B	Approved	Yet to be started after GI	Yet to be started after GIA	Yet to be started
2.	Restoration of Riverine, Mangrove, Dry-land, and Urban Ecosystems of Sindh Province	Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh	Approved from the Fund Board	Signed	B	Approved	Prepared and approved by the World Bank	NA	Almost completed
3.	Apiculture Scaling-up Programme for Income and Rural Employment	Ministry of Climate Change	Approved from the Fund Board	Yet to be signed <sup>1</sup>	C	Approved	NA	NA	Yet to be started
4.	Towards Resilient Marine Ecosystem and Blue Economy	Livestock & Fisheries Department, Govt. of Sindh	Approved from the Fund Board	Signed	B	Yet to be shared	Yet to be started after GI	Yet to be started after GIA	Yet to be started
5.	Climate Resilience Through Horticultural Interventions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	KP Forest Department and Agriculture Department	Approved from the Fund Board	Yet to be signed	C	Under Review with WB	NA	NA	Significant progress.
6.	Conservation and Management of Biodiversity Hotspots in Balochistan.	Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Balochistan	Yet to be approved	Yet to be signed	B	In progress	In progress	In progress	Yet to be started

<sup>1</sup> yet to be signed means GIA process has not been started.

S. No.	Title of Project	FIP	Status	GIA Status	Safeguards Category	Screening Checklist (Bank NoL)	ESMP	EPA Approval Status	Physical Progress
7.	Punjab Integrated Natural Resource Management Program	Forest, Fisheries and Wildlife Department, Government of Punjab	Yet to be approved	Yet to be signed	Yet to be assigned	Yet to be shared	Yet to be started after GI	Yet to be started after GIA	Yet to be started
8.	Recharge Pakistan	WWF	Yet to be approved	Yet to be signed	Yet to be assigned	Yet to be shared	Yet to be started after GI	Yet to be started after GIA	Yet to be started
9.	Strengthening of national capacities through piloting of REDD+ for accessing result-based payments	Ministry of Climate Change	Yet to be approved	Yet to be signed	Yet to be assigned	Yet to be shared	Yet to be started after GI	Yet to be started after GIA	Yet to be started
10.	PC 2 - Feasibility Studies for next program	PID	Under Review	Yet to be signed	C	Yet to be shared	Yet to be started after GI	Yet to be started after GIA	Yet to be started
11.	Climate Resilient Punjab	PDMA Punjab	Under Review	Yet to be signed	Yet to be assigned	Yet to be shared	Yet to be started after GI	Yet to be started after GIA	Yet to be started
12.	Aviation Division PC1 for Component 1	PMD	Approved from the Fund Board	Signed	B	Yet to be shared	Yet to be started after GI	Yet to be started after GIA	Yet to be started
13.	D I Khan C Band Radar	PMD	Approved from the Fund Board	Signed	B	Yet to be shared	Yet to be started after GI	Yet to be started after GIA	Yet to be started

### 3. Screening and Review Procedures

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17. As per standard practice, NDRMF accredits the non-public sector entities by reviewing applicant/organization policies and procedures to assess the capability to execute subprojects. Safeguards policy documents review remains the main requirement in the accreditation process and confirmation is issued upon the satisfactory evaluation. Accreditation of FIPs was on hold in the previous reporting periods due to revision in the policy and procedures and currently it is open for potential partners.

#### 3.1. Accreditation of FIPs

18. FIPs (Fund Implementing Partners) for NDRMF can be government and non-government entities, international donors, civil society, and academia. The Non-Public sector potential FIPs are accredited through a detailed process consisting of a rigorous review of the applicant entity for its organizational procedures and guidelines including safeguards (environment, social and gender) while, the public sector FIPs do not require comprehensive accreditation process, and potential partners are evaluated through customized checklist.
19. 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 Fund and disclosed on the website to ensure easy access of potential partners. Following are the core environmental and social safeguards assessment requirements for FIP accreditation:
- Environmental & Social safeguards policy
  - Status of FIP's policy & approval
  - Policy implementation arrangements
  - ESMF of NDRMF
  - IPPF of NDRMF
20. During the reporting period, accreditation activities were not carried out for PHCSP project, and the process will be followed in case private sector entity applies for the funding window available for climate change.
21. As mentioned in para 17, accreditation is open, and fund's safeguards team will review the potential FIPs applications upon submission to the fund.

#### 3.2. Review of Project Proposals (Safeguards Aspects)

22. During the current reporting period (**January-June 2024**), no new projects have been reviewed. The projects listed in **Table 2** were assessed and screened in previous reporting periods to validate their environmental and social safeguards categories and to identify potential adverse impacts associated with their interventions. The following key aspects were considered during the initial screening:

- Scope of work details (**Limited to environmental & social safeguards category B**), including type, nature, and scale of interventions.
- Locations of subprojects with detailed project specifications including preliminary technical designs.
- Details of potential impacts as per environment, social and gender safeguards checklists.
- Screening and categorization of the sub-project
- Review of the Community involvement/engagement in the project activities.
- Land use and Land requirement for the project activities.
- Budgetary provisions for ESMP implementation including human resources.
- Budgetary provision for air, water, and noise quality monitoring.
- GRM, compliance monitoring and reporting.

**Table 2: Potential Projects List**

Sr. No.	Province	Project name	Implementing Agency	Amount PKR Mil	Amount \$
1	Punjab	Livelihood Improvement and Green Job creation through ecosystem restoration in Selected Districts of Punjab	Punjab Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries Department	2,000	10,000,000
2	Sindh	Restoration of Riverine, Mangrove, Dry-land and Urban Ecosystems of Sindh Province	Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh	2,130	10,650,000
3	MOCC	Apiculture Scaling-up Programme for Income and Rural Employment	Ministry of Climate Change	500	2,500,000
4	Sindh	Towards Resilient Marine Ecosystem and Blue Economy	Livestock & Fisheries Department, Govt. of Sindh	1,989	9,945,000
5	KP	Climate Resilience Through Horticultural Interventions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	KP Forest Department and Agriculture Department	2,972	14,860,000
6	Balochistan	Conservation and Management of Biodiversity Hotspots in Balochistan.	Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Balochistan	1,265	6,325,000
7	Punjab Forest	Punjab Integrated Natural Resource Management Program	Forest, Fisheries and Wildlife Department, Government of Punjab	3,644	18,220,000
8	All	Recharge Pakistan	WWF	2,800	14,000,000
9	All	Strengthening of national capacities through piloting of REDD+ for accessing result-based payments	Ministry of Climate Change	1,057	5,285,000
10	Punjab	PC 2 - Feasibility Studies for next program	PID	400	2,000,000
11	Punjab	Climate Resilient Punjab	PDMA Punjab	6,000	30,000,000
12	PMD	Aviation Division PC1 for Component 1	PMD	9,600	48,000,000
13	KP	D I Khan C Band Radar	PMD	464	2,320,000
		10 million is for PMD - \$ rate differential		2,000	10,000,000

### 3.3. Screening and Categorization of Proposals/Projects

23. The projects listed in table.2 were screened and categorized during previous reporting periods, while new projects have not been screened and categorized during the current reporting period due to lack of availability of funds. As per ESMF the projects were screened and categorized using the given criteria:

**Category 'A':** Project proposals are classified as category A for environment, potentially having significant impacts or located in environmentally sensitive or protected area. All such projects are screened out/deferred for current phase funding.

**Category 'B':** Projects with less significant environmental impacts are classified as category B. Impacts are reversible in nature and have less magnitude.

**Category 'C':** Projects with minimal or no impacts such as trainings and minor civil works for buildings repair are classified as environmental category C. Impact of this category projects are highly localized and have low magnitude.

### 3.4. Safeguards Approval

24. Both the Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) projects have been approved by the World Bank, classified under Category B and Category C, respectively. Of the thirteen (13) projects listed in Table 2, the Fund's safeguards team has assessed and appraised them. However, only five (5) projects have had their Grant Implementation Agreements (GIAs) signed. Implementation of these projects has not commenced due to the lack of funds within the PHCSP portfolio.

## 4. Project Progress

### 4.1. Restoration of Riverine, Inland, Dry land & Urban Ecosystems of Sindh

25. During the previous reporting period, upon the request of Sindh Forest Department, re-scoping of the project was done due to inflation and discussion was made in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2023. Subsequently, a meeting was held between the Sindh govt relevant department officials and NDRMF staff and both the parties agreed to complete the project without compromising the components with revised targets due to the available budget. Below given **table (3)** is based on the main activities targets vs progress till the reporting period.

**Table 3: SFD Main Activities and Target**

Main Activities	Unit	Targets	Achievement	Balance
		Acres/No.s		
A Riverine & Inland Ecosystem				
i)-Reforestation through regeneration in inundated riverine areas	Acres	6,950	6,950	-
ii)-Reforestation of Highlying areas	Acres	1,000	1,000	-
2-Reforestation of Inland Forests				
i)Reforestation in blank inland forests	Acre	750	750	-
ii)Establishment of fruit orchards		250	250	-
iii)Establishment of Coconut/ Palm oil plantation		1235	1235	-
B- Mangrove conservation and development				
i)Afforestation on blank and de-vegetated mangrove areas of Indus delta	Acres	55000	55000	-
ii) Women and Youth nurseries for fodder and fruit plants for livelihood benefits	Million Nos	0.5	0.5	
C)Improvement of Range Ecosystem				
Seeding/Reseeding blocks of grass species	Acres	900	900	
Sowing/Planting/Dry afforestation	Acres	900	900	-
Establishment of Scrub Forest	Acres	50	-	-
Village Nurseries of Fruit and Indigenous Plants	Million Nos	0.3	-	-
D) Restoration of Urban Ecosystems				
Establishment of Avenue Plantation in Urban Centers	Av. Kms	400	400	-

Establishments of Canal Side Plantations	Av. Kms	500	500	-
<b>b) Urban Block Plantation</b>				
<b>i) New Planting</b>	Nos	0.5	0.5	-
<b>ii) Raising of Container plants in women/youth &amp; departmental nurseries</b>				
Construction of New Nurseries up to Taluka Level	Nos	6	6	-
Raising of Indigenous Trees & Shrubs in standard size containers	Million s of Nos	3.7	3.7	-
Raising of Fruit & Ornamental Trees in macro size containers	Million s of Nos	1.2	1.2	-

26. The interventions listed in **Table 3** primarily involved various types of plantations, which had minimal environmental and social safeguards impacts. The sites were effectively managed throughout the reporting period. The Sindh Forest Department has ensured compliance with environmental and social safeguards across all working sites. No instances of non-compliance with environmental and social safeguards were recorded during this period.

## 4.2. Climate Resilience through Horticultural Interventions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

27. The overall project target has been reduced to unavailability of funds under PHCSP portfolio and the progress illustrated in this report is based on the revised target. As of this reporting period, plantation activities were carried out for model orchards establishment, grafting of wild olives and saffron cultivation. Similarly, the tendering process of various components including fertilizers has been initiated. The overall progress achieved till the reporting period is mentioned in table.4.

**Table 4: KP Project Main Activities and Target**

Main Activities	Unit	Targets	Achieved	Remaining	Remarks
Orchard Establishment & (Fruits/Dates) maintenance	Acre	5,700	5,700	--	--
HEIS	Acre	208	208	--	--
Strengthening of Already Established Grading Units (FSCs Kabal & Matta Swat)	No.	2	2	--	--



Grafting of Wild Olive Plants	No.	195,000	195,000	--	--
Demo plots of Saffron	Acre	23	23	--	--
Capacity building/exposure visits	No.	44	44	--	--
Strengthening of Nursery (Public Sector)	Acre	6	6	--	--
Strengthening of GPUs	No.	6	6	--	--
Establishment of Value addition Unit for Small Farmers	No.	43	43	--	--

28. In accordance with the agreed actions for Category "C" projects, Environmental and Social (E&S) checklists were developed for all interventions prior to initiating activities, with the consent of the World Bank safeguards team. These E&S checklists were prepared during previous reporting periods for all project interventions.
29. The project necessitated the use of manufactured soil nutrients to support plant growth and achieve the desired success rates. An assessment conducted **(annexed)** in the previous reporting period evaluated the potential environmental impacts of these soil nutrients. The assessment concluded that no significant adverse impacts are anticipated, and minor impacts are manageable through the implementation of site-specific checklists.

### 4.3. Field Visits for Safeguards Compliance

30. During the reporting period (July–December 2024), compliance visits were conducted for KP project interventions to assess the overall safeguards implementation status. Field visits included meetings with Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs) and relevant departments to evaluate the application of site-specific safeguards, including the functionality of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM).
31. As the Sindh Forest Project has now reached its completion phase, the planned comprehensive field visit was successfully conducted in September 2024. This visit assessed the final safeguards compliance across all sample sites and provided critical input for the project completion report.
32. Overall, no major breaches or non-compliance issues related to environmental or social safeguards were reported or observed during the reporting period for both KP and Sindh Forest projects. Sample sites were adequately managed for minor anticipated impacts such as plant residue and the use of PPEs, in accordance with mitigation measures outlined in the safeguard's checklists.

### 4.4. Training and Capacity Building

33. During the field visits, staff from the Forest and Agriculture Departments involved in the KP project were briefed on site-specific safeguards compliance requirements. As some staff members had recently been transferred to the project, a comprehensive orientation session was conducted to acquaint them with the project's overall safeguards framework and categorization criteria.
34. During this reporting period, additional sessions were also held with a focus on the project's completion phase, emphasizing safeguards compliance requirements and the importance of documentation for final reporting and audits.

#### **4.5. Reporting**

35. Environmental and social safeguards compliance is assessed on both a quarterly and bi-annual basis. Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs) submit quarterly progress reports that include dedicated sections on safeguards compliance.
36. Based on these Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs), the Fund's safeguards unit prepares the Semi-Annual Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring Report. This report provides a detailed overview of the compliance status for appraised projects.

#### **4.6. Information Disclosure**

37. In line with the World Bank policy on disclosure of documents will be followed, Fund is committed to working with the FIPs to ensure that relevant information of environmental and social safeguards is disclosed. Pursuant to these policies ESMF and ESMP has been disclosed on the Fund's website. Using the link <https://www.ndrmf.pk/disclosure> all the stakeholders have timely and easy access to the information on environmental safeguards.

### **5. Instrumental Environmental Monitoring**

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38. The scope of both the Sindh Forest and KP Agricultural Department projects is confined to plantation interventions, with no major civil works involved. Consequently, the need for instrumental monitoring was not anticipated during the design and appraisal stages. However, both the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and site-specific checklists include measures to manage minor dust levels at all working sites. Visual inspections of projects sites indicated that there were no significant changes related to dust or water quality impacts.

### **6. Health and Safety**

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#### **8.1 Community Health & Safety (CHS)**

39. During field visits to the KP project sites in the reporting period, staff from both the Agricultural and Forest Departments were briefed on the Community Health & Safety (CHS) requirements. For most staff members who had been oriented in previous reporting periods, these sessions served as refresher courses. For recently joined staff, the sessions provided an opportunity to engage them and ensure compliance on-site.

Additionally, during routine community meetings, the CHS compliance requirements and their importance were elaborated.

## **8.2 Worker Health and Safety (WHS)**

40. The KP project was active throughout the reporting period, and Worker's Health and Safety (WHS) briefings were conducted by both the Agricultural and Forest Departments in their respective intervention areas. Given that many community members were involved in the project activities as workers, special attention and orientation were provided to mitigate potential risks. Department officials were briefed by the fund's safeguards team to raise awareness about these risks among the workers. As result no cases of injury or mishap were reported during the reporting period.

## **7. Waste Management**

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41. The project interventions were limited to plantation activities, which minimized the potential for waste generation on-site. However, Environmental and Social (E&S) checklists included provisions for site-specific waste management, addressing plant residues and any other material used for sampling in the nurseries. During the reporting period, all working sites were managed for effective waste disposal. Field visits revealed no evidence of non-compliance with waste management practices.

## **8. Material Utilization**

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42. No civil works were conducted during the reporting period. Activities were confined to plantation efforts at targeted sites, including mangroves, canals, roads, the establishment of model orchards, and grafting of wild olives. The plants necessary for these interventions were transported from nurseries to the sites, with no additional material requirements.

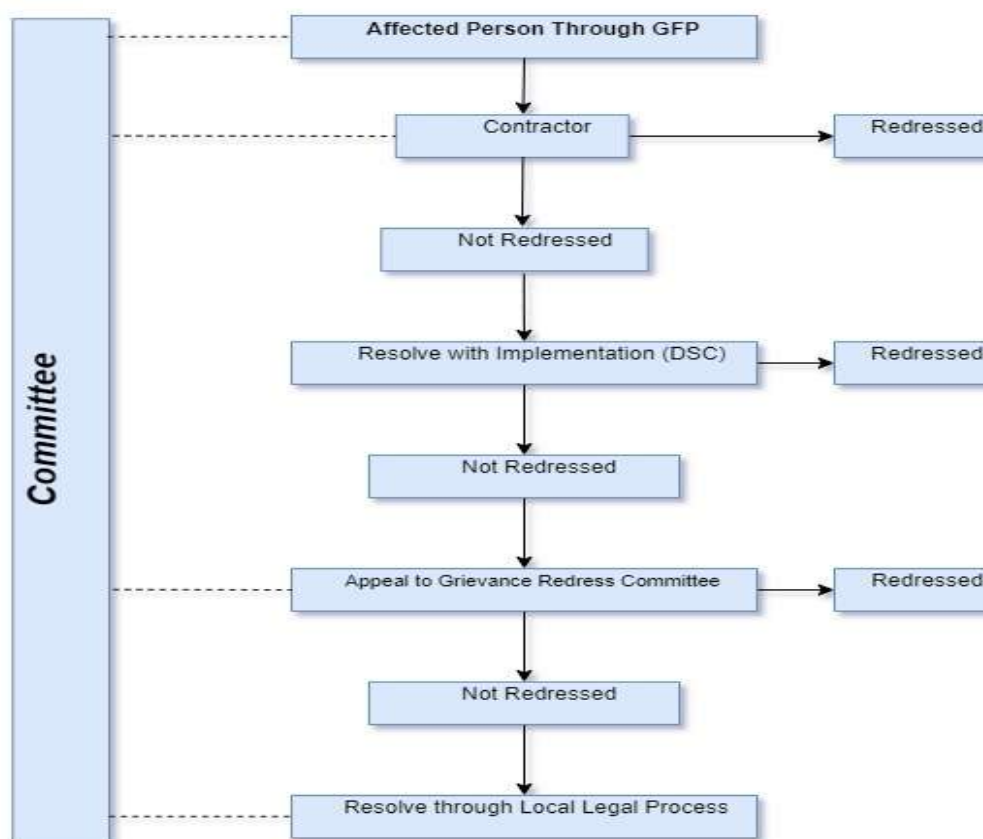
## **9. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

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43. Pursuant to the ESMF requirements for Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), NDRMF established an efficient system to maintain the working relationship with FIPs and stakeholders at the highest level of transparency, professional integrity, accountability, and quality.
44. In alignment with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) requirements, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was proposed as part of the project proposal/PC-1 for the appraised projects. GRM system was structured (Figure.1) to facilitate the resolution of grievances raised by affected individuals throughout the project execution phase. The GRM has been incorporated into the safeguards assessment reports and the Grant Implementation Agreements (GIA) for both the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Sindh projects to ensure its effective implementation.

45. To effectively receive and address grievances from affected stakeholders, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) were constituted (Annexed) for both projects, each led by designated focal persons.
46. As both projects approach completion, with most interventions physically finalized, no grievances have been reported by stakeholders, particularly from local communities. Even though in implementation of project interventions, community consultations were conducted to identify the gaps regarding expectations and potential impacts. The feedback from these consultations was predominantly positive and satisfactory, largely attributed to the project's community-driven design approach.

Figure 1: GRM System



## 10. Stakeholder Consultation

47. Consultations were conducted for both the KP and Sindh Forest Department (SFD) projects during the appraisal and inception phases to facilitate safeguards assessments. Stakeholder concerns were addressed in the project documentation and incorporated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and checklists. Additionally, during field visits, stakeholders were consulted to address their concerns directly. Given

the community-driven nature of the projects, stakeholders, particularly community members, expressed satisfaction with the processes and outcomes.

## **11. Lessons Learned**

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48. The PHCSP projects are expected to be completed in the next reporting period. This will provide the Fund's safeguards team with the opportunity to assess the overall status of safeguards compliance throughout the design, implementation, and completion phases. A common lesson learned from the PHCSP projects has been the capacity of Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs) regarding safeguards. Delays in preparing safeguards instruments and obtaining timely reviews from both the Fund and the World Bank safeguards teams were notable issues.
49. The turnover of project staff and the lack of dedicated safeguards specialists within the project implementation units have increased the workload on the Fund's safeguards team. This situation has necessitated additional efforts to meet the compliance requirements of the Bank.

## **12. Way Forward**

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50. Projects should only be appraised for Fund Implementing Partners (FIPs) that have demonstrated capacity in environmental and social safeguards through dedicated staff. Project safeguards specialists must be proficient in project screening and categorization according to donor standards.
51. To minimize disruptions in fulfilling environmental and social safeguards requirements, efforts should be made to retain trained safeguards staff. If staff turnover is unavoidable, ensure that replacements are qualified and experienced to maintain the effectiveness of safeguards management.

**ANNEXTURE.1: ESMF CATEGORIZATION**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Environment &amp; Social</b>	<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>
A- Significant (To be screened out)	Projects with significant adverse environmental and social impacts are irreversible. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.	Projects where 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, i.e. (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).	Projects that are expected to significantly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affect the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.
B - Less Significant	Projects with potential adverse impacts that are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be more readily designed than for Category A investments.	Investments with involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant.	Investments that are likely to have limited impacts on Indigenous Peoples.
C - Minimal or No Impact	Investments that have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.	Investments with no involuntary resettlement impacts.	Investments that are not expected to have impacts on Indigenous Peoples.




مخصوص هنڌن جي منصوبہ بندي لاءِ  
کميونٽي مشاورتي اجلاس

منصوبو : سنڌ صوبي جي ڪڇي، ڀڪي، سامونڊي، رڪن ۽ شهري  
ماحولياتي نظام جي بحالي

عمل درآمد ڪندڙ ادارو : جهنگلات ۽ جيوٽ کاتو، حڪومت سنڌ

مالي تعاون : قومي فنڊ برائين آفتن جي روڪ ٿام




کميونٽي مشاورتي اجلاس برائين  
ماحولياتي وسيلن جي انصاف جي منصوبہ بندي

منصوبو	: صوبہ سندھ کے دريائي، نسري اور سمندري جنگلات اور ڪوچر اگاڻي و شھري ماحولياتي نظام کي بحالي
اداري نشان	: محکمہ جنگلات و جنگلي حيات حڪومت سندھ
مالي تعاون	: قومي فنڊ برائين تدارڪ آفتن




**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION SESSION FOR  
SITE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Project** : Restoration of Riverine, Inland, Mangrove, Dry-land & Urban Ecosystems of Sindh

**Implementing Agency** : Forest & Wildlife Department Government of Sindh

**Funding Source** : National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF)





**Community Consultation in KP**



**Model Orchard Site**



**Model Orchard Site in KP**



**Model Orchard in KP**



## **Safeguards Assessment Report of Procurement & Use of Fertilizers**

### **Background**

Projects sites are located across the province in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) with variable plot size owned by the locals. The forest & agriculture departments of KP under the funding from World Bank through NDRMF, executing **project “Climate Resilience Through Horticultural Interventions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”** and various interventions are proposed including the establishment of model orchards and cultivation of saffron. The project is aimed to combat climate change and improve the livelihood of locals through nature-based solutions.

As per PC-1/project proposal, local lands/farms are identified for the activities of both the orchards and saffron cultivation. Farmer's land is generally of low fertility due to multiple reasons of excessive cropping patterns and lack of financial capacity to replenish the land fertility through use of required soil nutrients. Therefore, the project was designed to support the locals/farmers through introduction of climate resilient practices in establishing model orchards and cultivation of saffron. To achieve the desired results/survival rate of plants provided to the farmers, use of manufactured fertilizers is required to support the plant growth. Fertilizers are generally additional substances supplied to the crops to increase soil productivity and increase crop yield.

### **Fertilizers Need**

Fertilizers are substances that supply plant nutrients or amend soil fertility. They are the most effective means of increasing crop production and of improving the quality of food and fodder. Modern fertilizer practices, first introduced more than a century ago and based on the chemical concept of plant nutrition, have contributed very widely to the immense increase in agricultural production and have resulted in better quality food and fodder. As a beneficial side-effect, the fertility of soils has been improved resulting in more stable yield levels, as well as in a better (nutrition-induced) resistance to some diseases and climatic stress. Furthermore, the farmer's economic returns have increased due to more effective production.

To assess the soil fertility, the agricultural department carried out various tests (Annex.1) which depicts that interventions sites have low fertility as the recorded Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) and Potassium (K) values are below the plant requirement. Based on the tests use of manufactured fertilizers/soil nutrients is mandatory to achieve the overall project objectives.

As the use of pesticides and other chemicals has been prohibited in the project therefore, the damaging effects of plant diseases and pests cannot be eliminated simply by supplying abundant and balanced plant nutrition, but in many cases, they can be contained and reduced to a lower and sometimes negligible level through the following:

better resistance against the insect pests resulting from a good supply of K, because of better mechanical protection and a decrease in cell constituents attractive to insect's better resistance to fungal attack.

improved soil fertility also seems to result in soil fungi producing a better supply of antibiotics which protect plants therapeutically against some bacterial diseases.

### **Management and Use of Fertilizers**

To ensure climate-smart agricultural practices in the project, the principle of integrated soil fertility management, which calls for combining organic and mineral nutrients sources with appropriate soil management practices and crop variety selection will be applied. The "4Rs" approach of nutrient stewardship has been used, with the need to determine - based on crop-and soil-specific investigation - the 1) correct source of fertilizers (matching the fertilizer types with the crop needs), 2) the right rate (matching the amount of fertilizer with the crop requirements), 3) the right time (making nutrients available according to the crop production cycle) and 4) the right place (placing the nutrients where crops can best access them).

Fruit plants will be economically productive after five years and continuous use of fertilizers will be required to get the maximum yields, but the project will provide manufactured fertilizers for initial two years to establish healthy plants and to reduce the mortality rates and for rest of the life farmers will use organic fertilizers. This approach was adopted to manage and minimize the use of manufactured fertilizers due to the environmental impacts on the local environment.

Selected (Annex.2) manufactured fertilizers/soil nutrients will be procured by the project from the suppliers and will be transported to the Agriculture and Forest Department offices/stores in the regions. All Agriculture/Forest Department offices are equipped with proper storage house for fertilizers with restricted unauthorized entry and protection from the leakage and other hazards. The required amount of fertilizer will be transported securely through vehicles to the sites and farmers.

### **Organic Fertilizers**

The use of organic fertilizers is considered the most effective and cheap source of soil amendments and supplies of nutrients, mostly formed from waste material of domestic and livestock farming. In many cases waste is used as recycling is the only and moreover beneficial means of disposing of it. However, production on a large scale requires technical and financial inputs with time constraints to meet the seasonal requirements of project interventions. Based on the recent assessment, no such facility is available in the market for purchasing organic fertilizers at such large quantity. Similarly, organic fertilizer prepared through domestic methods is not fully free of contaminations and usually contains various toxic and hazardous materials.

### **Assessment and Management of Environmental Impacts**

As discussed earlier, manufactured fertilizers are used to improve plant health and achieve the growth rate by farmers due to low fertility of soil. The negatives aspects of fertilizers must not be overlooked as if these nutrients are not managed properly, can affect animal and human life. Some of these impacts include algae blooms causing the depletion of oxygen in surface waters, nitrates in drinking water, and the emission of odors and gases into the air.

Nutrients from manure and fertilizers enter lakes and streams through runoff and soil erosion. Generally, when soil-test nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) increase, greater amounts of plant-available N and P move with water. Runoff water from fields with high soil-test N and P may contain a high level of these dissolved nutrients, increasing the risk of contaminating streams, wetlands, and lakes. In addition, erosion carries fine particles of soil that are enriched with nutrients. Eroded soil particles with attached nutrients will accumulate as sediment in water resources and serve as a source of available nutrients during long periods of time.

The site-specific impacts of the fertilizers to be procured and used in this project is minor as one hundred and ten (110) plants have been planted per acre therefore, less amount will be required for single site. Moreover, use and frequency of fertilizers has already been reduced from five years to an initial two years to control the potential adverse impacts.

Environment and social screening checklists have already been prepared for the site-specific impacts assessment and management for the entire project sites which also contains mitigation measures to reduce such impacts. Nevertheless, these checklists will be updated/revised based on the specific measures for implementation.

### Soil Analysis Summary of Districts Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Table-1: District Charsadda Nutrient Analysis of 900 samples

S. No.	Nutrients	Low	Medium	Sufficient
1	OM%	587	75	238
2	Nitrogen%	587	75	238
3	Phosphorus	445	455	00
4	Potassium	17	277	606

Table-2: District Bajaur Nutrient Analysis of 910 samples

S. No.	Nutrients	Low	Normal	High
1	OM%	465	291	154
2	Nitrogen%	835	74	--
3	Phosphorus	500	320	90
4	Potassium	431	291	188

Table-3: District South Waziristan Nutrient Analysis of 895 samples

S. No.	Nutrients	Average of 895 Samples	Reference Range		
			Deficient	Medium	Adequate
1	OM%	0.8	<0.86	0.86-1.29	>1.29
2	Nitrogen%	0.04	<0.1	0.1-0.5	>0.5
3	Phosphorus	4.16	<3	4-7	>7

4	Potassium	105.36	<60	60-120	>120
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Table-4: District Haripur Nutrient Analysis of 952 samples

S · N o ·	Nutrients	Average of 895 Samples	Reference Range		
			Deficient	Medium	Adequate
1	OM%	2.311	<0.86	0.86-1.29	>1.29
2	Nitrogen%	0.134	<0.1	0.1-0.5	>0.5
3	Texture	Loam			

Table-5: District Mardan Nutrient Analysis of 910 samples

S. No.	Nutrients	Low	Medium	Sufficient
1	OM%	587	75	238
2	Nitrogen%	587	75	238
3	Phosphorus	445	455	00
4	Potassium	17	277	606

Table-6: District Buner Nutrient Analysis of 900 samples

S · N o ·	Nutrients	Average of 895 Samples	Reference Range		
			Deficient	Medium	Adequate
1	OM%	1.53	<0.86	0.86-1.29	>1.29
2	Nitrogen%	0.076	<0.1	0.1-0.5	>0.5

Table-7: District Dir Lower Nutrient Analysis of 900 samples

S · N o ·	Nutrients	Average of 895 Samples	Reference Range		
			Deficient	Medium	Adequate
1	OM%	1.68	<0.86	0.86-1.29	>1.29

## Selected Fertilizers for Procurement

Lot No.	Description of Goods	Technical Specification and Standards	Quantity	
			Bags	Packet
			50 kg	350 gm
1	Urea	Nitrogen (N) 46%	3,568	--
	Diammonium Phosphate (DAP)	Nitrogen (N) 18% Phosphorus (P2O5) 46%	3,569	--
	Sulfate of Potash (SOP)	Potash (K2O) 46%	3,569	--
2	Bio-Fertilizer / Trichoderma	“Trichoderma Specie” bio-fertilizer prepared from solid fermentation of an eco-friendly, plant growth promoting beneficial fungi Trichoderma Specie Must Provide Isolation Certificate along with quotation and Manufacturer Authorization	--	8,597
Total			10,706	8,597

## ANNEXURE.5: GRC Notification (SFD)



### OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER AFFORESTATION DIVISION THATTA

Letter No: A.II 67 2022-23, Thatta, Dated, 23-08-2022

#### ORDER:-

In pursuance of the (GIA Schedule-II No.27) of the project "Restoration of Riverine, Inland, Mangroves, Dryland and Urban Ecosystems of Sindh Province, Karachi" the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for the Afforestation Division, Thatta is hereby constituted with following composition, functions and responsibilities.

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1- DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER<br>AFFORESTATION DIVISION<br>THATTA    | Convener |
| 2- RANGE FOREST OFFICER<br>AFFORESTATION RANGE<br>THATTA/ GHORABARI | Member   |
| 3- FEMALE REPRESENTATIVE FROM OFFICE STAFF<br>OR FROM COMMUNITY.    | Member   |

#### Functions & Responsibilities

- A complaint drop -box to be placed at each selected school site, to be checked and logged by Range Forest Officer (RFO) on a weekly basis.
- Grievance Focal Points (GFPs), which will be the ambassador of change and educated stakeholders on each project site. Two GFPs (1 male and 1 female where possible) will be selected for each sub-project locations and will be community members/teachers who are easily approached by the community.
- Public Complaints Register at Taluka forest level office.
- The District Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-District) will manage GRM aspects for all sub-project locations in the district including decisions to be taken, actions and monitoring of complaints resolution. The District Coordination Committee will steer the GRC functions at the district levels.
- A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-Central), responsible to oversee the overall functions of the GRM at a strategic level including monthly review.
- The committee will share the progress with Project Director on monthly basis.

Divisional Forest Officer  
Afforestation Division, Thatta

#### CC:

- Chief Conservator Forests (R&I) Forests, Sindh at Hyderabad
- Project Director, Restoration of Riverine, Inland, Mangroves, Dryland and Urban Ecosystems of Sindh Province, Karachi.
- Conservator of Forests, Afforestation Circle, Thatta

## ANNEXURE.6: GRC Notification KP Project

### PIU Level GRC



<http://zarat.kp.gov.pk>

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**

**CLIMATE RESILIENCE THROUGH HORTICULTURAL INTERVENTIONS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

Directorate General Agriculture Extension, ASA Campus, Opposite Islamia College, University Road, Peshawar.

☎ : 091 9224 223 ☎ : 091 9224 225 🌐 : DG Agriculture Extension KP 📱 : DG Agriculture Extension KP



#### **NOTIFICATION:**

In pursuance of the (GIA Schedule-II No. 27) of the project “Climate Resilience through Horticultural Interventions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa” the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-Central) for the said project noted above at Project Management Unit (PMU) level is hereby constituted with following compositions, functions and responsibilities.

1. Project Director	.....	Convenor
2. Deputy Coordinator Agriculture Extension	.....	Member
3. Deputy Coordinator Agriculture Research	.....	Member
4. Deputy Coordinator Forestry	.....	Member

#### **Functions & Responsibilities:**

- A complaint drop-box to be placed at PMU CRTHI-KP, to be checked and logged by Deputy Coordinator Agriculture Extension on weekly basis.
- Public Complaint Register at PMU CRTHI-KP office.
- The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-Central) will manage GRM aspects including safeguard (Environment, Social & Gender) at PIU level and for all sub-project locations in the district including decisions to be taken, actions and monitoring of complaints resolution.
- The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-Central) will be responsible to oversee the functions of the GRM at a strategic level including monthly review.
- The committee will share the progress with NDRMF on need base and quarterly basis.

-Sd-

**Project Director**

Endst. No. CRTHI/ 14 / 371 - 77 /PMU,

Dated Peshawar, the 24 / 02 /2023

#### **Copy forwarded to:**

1. PS to Secretary to Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Agriculture Department, Peshawar.
2. PA to Director General Agriculture Extension, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
3. PA to Director General Agriculture Research, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
4. PA to Chief Conservator of Forest (CCF-I) Climate Change Forest Environment and Wildlife, Peshawar for information please.
5. The Deputy General Manager (Head Special Project Cell), National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF), Islamabad.
6. The Director Planning, Coordination and Monitoring HQ.
7. All Members of the Committee mentioned above.

  
**Project Director**



## District Level GRC



www.agriculture.kp.gov.pk  
**KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (EXTENSION)**  
**PESHAWAR**

CITY DISTRICT GOVT. PESHAWAR  
Opp: Islamia College, Jamrud Road, at Agriculture Services Academy  
Ph: 091-9224333, Email: dda.peshawar@gmail.com

### OFFICE ORDER

In pursuance of the (GIA Schedule-II No. 27) of the project "Climate Resilience through Horticultural Interventions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa" the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for the Agriculture Extension Department District Peshawar is hereby constituted with following compositions, functions and responsibilities

1.	Shams Ur Rehman (District Director Agriculture Extension, Peshawar)	0300-5891457	Convener
2.	Waqar Aman (Subject Matter Specialist (PP))	0332-9263554	Member
3.	Rashid Mehmood Khan (Representative of MFSC Naguman)	0314-9107660	Member
4.	Ms. Maimoona Noor (Subject Matter Specialist Horticulture)	0320-9731441	Member

### Functions & Responsibilities:

- A complaint drop-box to be placed at selected FSC/MFSC site, to be checked and logged by Subject Matter Specialist/Agriculture Officer on weekly basis.
- Grievance Focal Points (GFPs), which will be the ambassador of change and educated stakeholders on each project site. Two GFPs (1 male and 1 female where possible) will be selected for each sub-project locations and will be community/MFSC member who are easily approached by the community.
- Public Complaint Register at Agriculture Extension Circle (AO) level office.
- The District Grievance Redress Committee (Peshawar) will manage GRM aspects for all sub-project locations in the district including decisions to be taken, actions and monitoring of complaints resolution. The District Coordination Committee will steer GRC functions at the district level.
- The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-Central), responsible to oversee the functions of the GRM at a strategic level including monthly review.
- The committee will share the progress with Project Director on monthly basis.

  
DISTRICT DIRECTOR  
AGRICULTURE (EXTENSION) PESHAWAR

Endst No/56-57/DDAEP

Dated Peshawar the,

24/12/2022.

### Copy forwarded to:

1. PA to Director General Agriculture Extension, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
2. The Project Director, Climate Resilience through Horticultural Interventions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
3. The Director Planning, Coordination and Monitoring HQ.

  
DISTRICT DIRECTOR  
AGRICULTURE (EXTENSION) PESHAWAR



## Circle Office Level (Site Specific) GRC



### OFFICE OF DISTRICT DIRECTOR AGRICULTURE (EXTENSION) BANNU

Ph.0928-9270059  
Email:ddabxu@gmail.com

#### OFFICE ORDER

The undersigned is pleased to constitute the following committee under "Climate Resilience through Horticulture Intervention in KP" Project for grievances redressal.

Subject Matter Specialist Agron.& Ext. Bannu	Chairman
Subject Matter Specialist Plant Protection	Member
Concern Circle Incharge/Agriculture Officer	Member
Concern Field Assistant	Member
President MFSC	Member

Sd/-  
Khudayar Khan  
District Director Agriculture  
Extension (Bannu)

No. 91-95 /DDA(E)

Dated Bannu the 31/04 2023

Copy to:

1. Director General Agriculture Extension Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
2. Project Incharge CRTHI, Directorate General Agriculture Extension, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
3. Officers/Officials Concern for information and necessary action.
4. President MFSC Bannu for Information and necessary action.
5. SMS Horticulture/Focal Person CRTHI Bannu for information.

  
District Director Agriculture  
Extension (Bannu)