

Social Due Diligence Report

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Pakistan: Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project —Ahmedzai, Zhob River Basin Subproject

Prepared by Irrigation Department, Government of Balochistan of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
for the Asian Development Bank

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IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN

PROJECT DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT FOR BALOCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (LOAN 3700-PAK)



FINAL SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT (SDDR) AHMADZAI PIS+FIS SUBPROJECT Zhob River Basin

OCTOBER 2020

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**Project Design, Construction Supervision and Implementation Support for Baluchistan
Water Resources Development Sector Project**

**SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT (SDDR)
Ahmadzai PIS+FIS Subproject- Zhob River Basin**

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BID	Balochistan Irrigation Department
BWRDSP	Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project
EA	Executing Agency
SDDR	Social Due Diligence Report
FIS	Flood Irrigation System
FO	Farmer Organization
GRC	Grievances Redress Committee
GRM	Grievances Redress Mechanism
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
NESPAK	National Engineering Services Pakistan
PIO	Project Implementation Office
PMO	Project Management Office
ROW	Right of Way
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement
TOR	Terms of Reference

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. The Baluchistan Water Resources Development Project (BWRDP) aims to support the Government in water sector planning, management and investment on water sector infrastructure in selected river basins. It will assist the government for investment to improve water storage and supply infrastructure at the Zhob and Mula River basins and improve agricultural farm productivity. The water resource and infrastructure development works will be implemented in territorial jurisdictions of Killa Saifullah, Zhob and Khuzdar Districts along Zhob and Mula River Basins, respectively.
2. The project will (a) construct new small dams and flood irrigation (spate) systems; (b) improve 276 km of canals, drains, and karezes (subsurface water channels); (c) develop a satellite-based water information system; and (d) build capacity of the local communities, the Baluchistan Irrigation Department (BID), and the Agriculture and Cooperative Department (ACD). The indicative outcome of the BWRDP project will be to improve land and water resources, agricultural production and farm income.
3. BWRDP is a five (05) year project, where Asian Development Bank (ADB) provides \$100 million sector loan, \$ 5million JFPR and HLTF and the Government of Baluchistan funds \$31.14 million for investment on water sector infrastructure, capacity building and project management components.

1.1 Sector Loan Subprojects

4. Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of area and smallest in terms of population. It abounds and to a great extent excels in variety and subtlety of culture and tradition, climate and vegetation, geology, relief and resources. It is reckoned to be comparatively less developed and the sole reason is scarcity and paucity of water.
5. Islamic Republic of Pakistan received a loan (3700-PAK) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for financing the Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project (BWRDSP). The project will support implementation of the integrated water resources management policy of the Government of Balochistan (GoB). The policy provides a comprehensive framework for the province to address the issues of water management and development in the context of basin approach, with water harvesting and groundwater recharging as an integral part of watershed management.
6. The project preparatory technical assistance Consultants (hereinafter called 'the TA Consultants) prepared the Balochistan Water Resource Development Sector Project (TA 8800-PAK, 2016-2018) followed by ADB's approval of a loan (3700-PAK) in the amount of \$100 million from its Ordinary Capital Resources, and by JFPR a grant of \$5.0 million (administered by ADB) in 2018. The TA Consultants assisted the GoB in screening and ranking of the five potential river basins (Hingol, Mula, Pishin Lora and Zhob) and selecting the two river basins and identifying 11 sub-projects for development.
7. Government of Balochistan has now hired the services of the Consultants for Project Design, Construction Supervision and Implementation Support for Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project (hereinafter called 'the Consultants) will help GoB in preparing detailed design of three core sub-projects and also feasibility studies and detailed design of balance of eight non-core sub-projects as listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Potential Schemes to be Included in the Sector Loan

No.	Scheme Name	River Basin
1	Ahmadzai Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS)	Zhob River Basin
2	Sabakzai Dam Command Area Rehabilitation Works	Zhob River Basin
3	Siri Toi Tangi War Dam	Zhob River Basin
4	Killi Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS)	Zhob River Basin
5	Farmers Managed PIS/FIS Scheme Improvement	Zhob River Basin
6	Churri Infiltration Gallery	Mula River
7	Pashta Khan and Grambowad PIS	Mula River
8	Karkh Valley Development Scheme	Mula River
9	Kharzan Hatachi Infiltration Gallery	Mula River
10	Minyalo, Raiko and Rind Ali PIS	Mula River
11	Farmers Managed PIS/FIS Scheme Improvement	Mula River

Note: Highlighted are the core subprojects

8. This final SDDR has been prepared for the Ahmadzai perennial and flood irrigation subproject. The location of the sub-project is shown on google earth map in Figure 1.

1.2 Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Sub-Project

9. The Ahmadzai perennial and flood irrigation sub-project is located in District Zhob at UTM coordinates N 3437108 m, E 551554 m Zone 42R. The sub-project site can be accessed from the Zhob city through Zhob - DI Khan National Highway (N-50). At a distance of 16 km from Zhob Town, a black top road takes off from N-50 leading to Murgha Kibzai in the southward direction. The Ahmadzai sub-project area is located along this road at a distance of 35 km from N-50. There is a major bridge crossing on the Sawar Rud for this road. Total distance from the Zhob city to the main weir of Sawar Rus is about 51km.

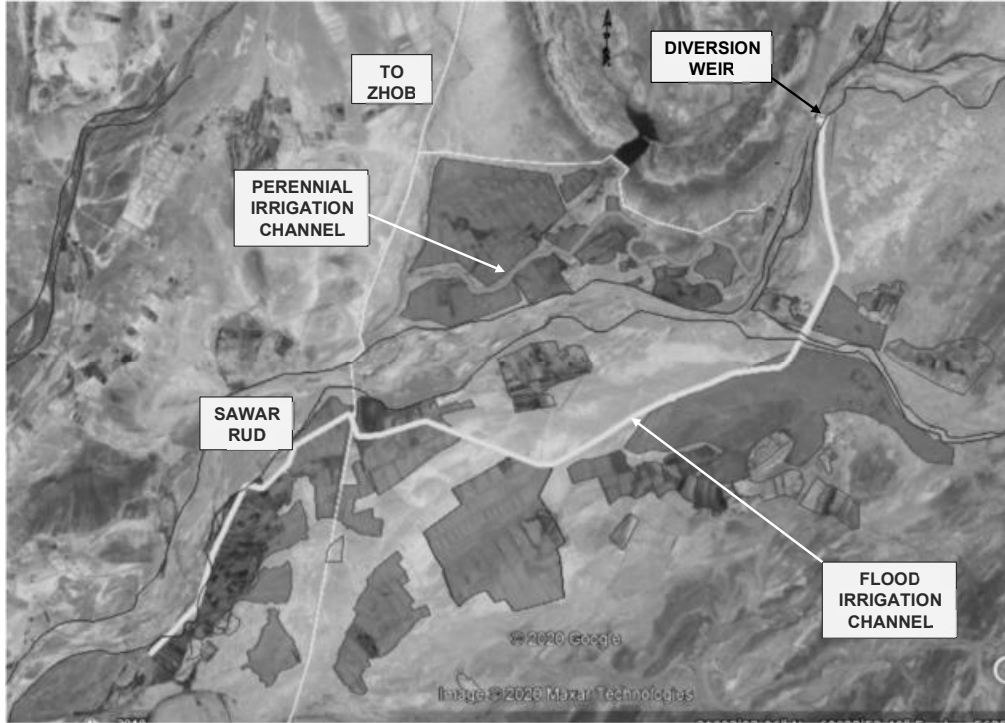


Figure 1: Location map of the sub project

1.3 The Sub-Project Components

10. The sub-project consists of a weir on Sawar Rud (River) near Killi Ahmad Zai to divert river/flood water into two irrigation channels one on each right and left bank of the river. Perennial Irrigation Channel/Scheme (PIS) is located on the right bank of serving a command area of 208 ha and Flood Irrigation Channel/ Scheme (FIS) is located on left bank of the river serving an area of 404 ha.
11. The scope of work for the subproject include remodeling of the existing Ahmadzai weir along with the rehabilitation and partial lining of perennial and flood channels and associated structures. **Table 1-2** below provides details about project components and land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts.

Table 1-2: Project Components and Status of LAR Impacts

Sr. No.	Project Components and Proposed Work	LAR Impacts
1	Type of Structure	Requires or involves no LAR.
2	Main Weir Length (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.
3	Under sluice Width (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.
4	Flood head Regulator Width (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.
5	Perennial Channel Head Regulator Width (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.
6	Upstream L/S Guide Bunds Restoration (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.
7	Upstream R/S Guide Bunds (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.
8	Downstream R/S Guide Bunds (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.
9	Aqueduct Twin Trough Length (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.

10	Aqueduct single Trough Length (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.
11	Lined Channel Length (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.
12	Unlined Channel (m)	Requires or involves no LAR.
13	Washing Structure (Number)	Requires or involves no LAR.
14	Animal Drinking Structure (Number)	Requires or involves no LAR.
15	Wuzu (ablution) Structure (Number)	Requires or involves no LAR.
16	Time Division Structures (Number)	Requires or involves no LAR.
17	Direct Outlet (Number)	Requires or involves no LAR.
18	Super-Passage Nos.	Requires or involves no LAR.

12. The Baluchistan Irrigation Department (BID) through Project Management Office (PMO) is the Executing Agency (EA) for the sub-project and PMO has overall responsibility of project implementation. The sub-project includes the rehabilitation of the existing Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation scheme (PIS+FIS) owned by the BID. PMO being the EA, will supervise the project implementation.
13. As the PMO–BID will be overall responsible for the delivery on safeguards management, hence at PMO level a Senior Sociologist (Grade-18) will be posted to oversee and monitor land clearing and resettlement related issues and coordinate ADB safeguards management team throughout project implementation period.

1.4 LARF as a Guiding Framework

14. The LARF of this sub project is the primary guidelines in terms of Social Safeguards document as per ADB SPS-2009 policy and local laws. So with the reference of section 2.5.1 of LARF document, the present DDR is prepared based on the approved LARF.

2 NEED OF SDDR

15. This due diligence was conducted during the months of March and September-2020 by the project team with the involvement of PMO and the design team. The primary objective of the due diligence was to identify and assess whether the improvement/rehabilitation of Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation scheme (PIS+FIS) would entail any LAR impacts and to recommend project's involuntary resettlement category after its social screening for further preparation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) based on the approved LARF, where required, in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and applicable national/provincial laws and regulations.
16. The aim of the due diligence was to (a) verify if there are involuntary resettlement risks or impacts of the proposed civil works; (b) determine if there are feasible technical/engineering solutions to avoid such risks or impacts; and (c) confirm whether a LARP needs to be prepared.

2.1 Social Categorization of Ahmadzai PIS+FIS

17. After the social screening, following categorization of the sub-project (improvement/rehabilitation of Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation scheme (PIS+FIS) is recommended (**Table 2-1**). The improvement/rehabilitation works of the existing Ahmadzai Scheme will not involve any land acquisition or demolition of any built up private properties included indigenous people. Due to insignificant impacts of the project, the project is categorized as "C category Project". If any unanticipated impacts arise

during the project implementation, the project will report to ADB of the occurrence of such impacts and will follow the requirements of the LARF.

Table 2-1: Social Categorization of Ahmadzai Perennial Scheme

Sr. No.	Name of Sub-project	Social Categorization	
		Involuntary Resettlement	Indigenous Peoples
1	Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Scheme (PIS+FIS)	Category "C"	Category "C"

3 The Project

3.1 Project Objective

18. The overall objective of the BWRDP is to support the Government in water sector planning, management and investment on water sector infrastructure in selected river basins.
19. The project outcome will result in assisting the government for investment to improve water storage and supply infrastructure at the Zhob and Mula River basins and improve agricultural farm productivity.

3.2 The Subproject of Ahmadzai Scheme

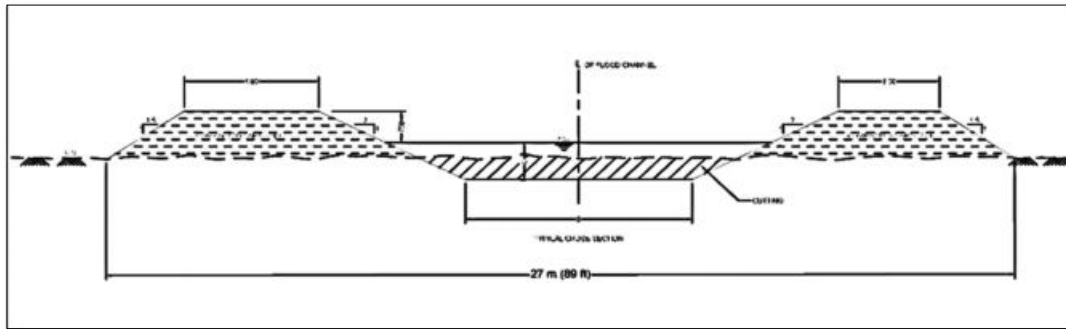
20. The Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Scheme (PIS+FIS) involving civil works is the improvement/ rehabilitation of the existing perennial irrigation channel and flood irrigation channel in District Zhob. The Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Scheme included the improvement/rehabilitation of existing channels owned by BID and no additional land will be acquired.

3.3 Scope of Land Acquisition and Impact on Non Land Assets

21. The improvement/rehabilitation works of the existing channels will not involve any land acquisition or demolition of any built up private properties as all civil works will be confined within the existing ROW. A typical cross section showing ROW is being shown in the following. The departmental confirmation is provided in Annexure- VII.

ROW of Ahmedzai Irrigation System		
S.No	RD (meter)	ROW (meter)
1	0+000-2+500	27
2	2+500-4+150	27
3	4+150-6+100	27
4	6+100-7+325	27
6	2+500-3+220	27

A typical Cross Section Showing ROW



22. As per design, the rehabilitation activities will require 18 ha of land and the same quantity of land (18 ha) is already available owned by BID.
23. The detail on the design layout of Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Scheme (PIS+FIS) is attached as **Annex-I** and the existing condition of these structures is provided in **Annexure-III**.

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SUB-PROJECT AREA

4.1 Methodology and Sampling

24. To conduct the field survey for collection of required data, the following method/procedure was adopted:
 - a. With the help of BID staff of relevant scheme, contacted with the influential, farmers and key informants to arrange meetings at a common place.
 - b. They were asked to gather maximum farmers and other residents of the killi belonged to each caste/tribe at a decided place and time.
 - c. With the help of design and route of channels to be rehabilitated, a list of all villages/killies fall in the command area of the scheme was updated and prepared with the consultation of locals.
 - d. Based on the list of villages/killies, it was decided to conduct survey of all villages/killies or on sample size covering head, middle and tail or presenting whole area.
 - e. Field visit was conducted. The stakeholders were consulted and data through structured questionnaire was collected.
 - f. Because there was no project impacts on land, structures, crops and trees, so for DDR requirements, only village profile data was collected through group discussion and consultations for primary data and relevant departments were visited and contacted to collect secondary data.
25. In case of Ahmadzai PIS/FIS scheme, there were only two settlements i.e. Ahmadzai and Ali zai killies, so farmers/ beneficiaries of both killies were consulted.
26. The survey was carried out to ascertain socio-economic condition and assessment of resettlement impacts of Ahmadzai Scheme for strengthening and rehabilitation.

27. In order to collect the representative data, survey through a structured questionnaire was conducted for interview, both killies were visited and consultations were conducted with the local people. The project does not have any adverse impact on local communities so it does not require detailed socio-economic study. Moreover, data has been collected from the killies comprising 52 participants (the list of male respondents is provided in Annexure-VII) to ascertain beneficiary opinion regarding possible positive impacts from the proposed project. The focused area belongs to beneficiaries of 2 main villages called Ahmadzai and Ali Zai killi. The main characteristics of the study killies are summarized below:

4.1.1 Ethnicity and Tribes.

28. The main tribe living in the sub-project areas (Ahmadzai & Killi Sardar Akhtar) are Kakarh, Khhosa and Faqirzai. Pushto is spoken as the major language in the area while small number of the people can speak Urdu. The communities belong to Muslim religion group.

4.1.2 Religion

29. About 99.4 percent of the population was Muslims in district Zhob. They constitute 99.67 percent in rural areas and 98.15 percent in urban areas. There were 0.25 Christians, 0.29 Qadiani/Ahmadis and 0.04 percent Hindu out of total population. In the surveyed killies, all are Muslim.

4.1.3 Literacy Ratio

30. A person was treated as literate if he or she could read newspaper and write a simple letter in any language. According to the current socio-economic survey, the literacy rate of the studied killies was only 2 percent.

4.1.4 Mother Tongue

31. The mother tongue refers to the language used for communication between parents and their children in any household. In district Zhob the mother tongue of 96.82 percent households was Pushto followed by Saraiki at 1.27 percent. Punjabi and Urdu was spoken by 1.26 and 0.36 percent household respectively. While 0.11 use Baloachi Language and 0.14 percent had other languages as their mother tongue.

4.1.5 Main Occupation of the Respondents

The main occupation of the people of the project areas are agriculture and livestock rearing. The data indicates that maximum farms and farm area is owned by small categories of farmers. The most of the farmers supplement their income from labor and shop keeping, transporters, private and government jobs etc. For cattle and sheep rearing large tracts of grazing land are still available. Out of total respondents, the main occupation of about 92 % respondents was farming and livestock rearing. Only two respondents were serving in Government department while the same numbers were working as laborers.

4.1.6 Social Facilities & Pressing Needs

32. The situation regarding social facilities is very alarming in the sub-project these. The only facility of electricity is available in the project area. However, not all households have access. There is no facility of health in the local villages and residents have no direct access to the metaled road. Facilities of public transport are also very poor. Facilities of drinking water, sanitation and health are also missing. The facilities of primary school for

boys and girls were available, but local communities were not satisfied because of poor buildings and non-availability of teaching staff.

33. Provision of basic facilities is the obligation of the relevant department and is the right of the inhabitants of the area. **Pressing needs** expressed by the local people are:

- Proper irrigation infrastructure and Irrigation water supply through the year;
- Rehabilitation of existing irrigations structures;
- Land-leveling;
- Supply of clean drinking water; and
- Market linkage to get a better price of agricultural products, fruits and livestock.

4.2 Purpose of the Due Diligence

34. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 (for IR Policy) aims 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.". Following this aim of the SPS, the design of the Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Scheme (PIS+FIS) have been carefully reviewed to identify any potential land acquisition or resettlement impacts.

35. The DDR team has worked closely with the design team with the objective of adjusting the design to avoid or minimize the likely impact. The design team ensured that the rehabilitation of Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Scheme (PIS+FIS) will be carried out within the already available ROW, therefore the design component of the Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Scheme (PIS+FIS) doesn't involve any LAR impacts. The ADB checklists of IR on land, structures and IP on Indigenous people are provided in the Annexure- IV & V.

4.3 Approach to Conduct Due Diligence

36. The following approach was adopted for conducting due diligence to define the LAR impacts:

- Review of available information including SPS 2009, project design components;
- Field site visits along with the PMO staff and design team to identify and assess project impacts;
- Public consultations with the local residents, farmers, in the close proximity of project site and BID to seek their views on the project and to discuss probable project impacts and mitigation measures.

5 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

37. The consultations comprised issues/concerns, suggestions included questioning and answering conducted with respondents of different schemes were almost similar because except Siri Toi dam project, all other sub projects are to be rehabilitated and for decades, the irrigators included females of the farming communities have built a patterned behaviour towards agriculture practices, irrigation supplies and shortage, cropping pattern and its related activities that formulated their permanent behaviour of concerns

and pressing needs. Thus, during consultation, similar environment was observed regarding concerns and pressing needs of the contacted communities.

5.1 Consultation with Males Respondents

38. Public consultation plays a vital role in studying the affect and impacts of the sub-project on the stakeholders. These consultations have vital role in obtaining the views and perception of the possible affected community for preparing the useful and sustainable policy to implement the sub-project. In this regards, consultations were conducted with the local people residing in the adjacent villages in the Sub-project area of different locations/reaches of the Ahmadzai scheme. The discussions focused on impacts of the rehabilitation works on the local communities interests related to irrigation supplies. A photographs of the male consultations is provided in Annexure-VII.

39. The people of the area were pleased to know about the proposed sub-project. Rehabilitation and strengthening of Ahmadzai scheme will be favourable for the local communities and their infrastructures. They were of the view that with the rehabilitation works, their agriculture and other related businesses will be improved and they can flourish their livelihoods. The important general objectives of the consultation process were:

- Consult local communities to share information related to the project and interventions proposed in the sub-projects and Sharing with the local communities the mitigation measures included in the project design to address the potential impacts;
- Create awareness among the local communities about the project and share the benefits of the subprojects for the local communities and promoting good will towards the project among the communities;
- Create awareness in local communities about their participation in the project activates;
- Brief Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) and participation of local communities in Grievance Redressal Committees and Begin establishing communication and an evolving mechanism for resolution of social and environmental problems,
- Get support from the local communities in land acquisition and successful implementation of the project;
- Assess positive and adverse impact of intervention related to the subprojects on the local communities;
- Assess social facilities in the subproject areas and need assessment;
- Record concerns of the local communities related to the project activities, mitigation measures and suggestion for improvement of the project;
- Consult with FOs to assess their role in irrigation management in the present scenario-need assessment for improvement in their functioning and formation of new FOs;
- Mobilize farming communities for high value agriculture (HVA) proposed in the Project and sustainability of the project.
- Create awareness about Trainings of Farmers on solar power pumping, drip irrigation system, crops and orchards management.
- Assess activates of the Local NGOs and working in the sub-projects areas to create linkage with project development activities;
- Create awareness among women about the project, and their participation in the project activates proposed for the gender development.
- Conduct needs assessment to determine the communities' choices of domestic water supply locations, washing facilities, water collection points, and other facilities;

- Identify potential female activists in the project catchment areas to harmonize with the project initiatives;
 - Assess women's participation in income generation in the sub-project areas and brief them about the income generation activities proposed in the Project. Assess role of women in agriculture and livestock rearing activities;
 - Disclose Gender Action Plan (GAP) and to brief activities proposed for the women participation and development;
 - Brief Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) and participations of women in the GRCs;
 - Create awareness about their participation in training activities- kitchen gardening and value added crops;
 - Identifications of key person from the communities;
 - Assess gender issues in the area; and
 - Assess need of women related to skill trainings and their preferences.
40. Public Consultations included meetings and interviews were conducted with the local residents, farmers, women and other stakeholders. The consultations were carried out in accordance with the IR policy of ADB's SPS 2009 and its outcome is discussed in the proceeding sections. Consultations were also held with the PMO, BID and the design teams. The list of consultation meetings is given in **Table 5-1 & 5-2** while the scanned copies of the participants are provided in the Annexure-VI.

Table 5-1: List of Participants Contacted During Public Consultations

Village: Ahmadzai				
Sr. No	Date	Venue	Name	Occupation
1	10-03-2020 & 02-09-2020	Residence Sardar Ibrahim Khan	Sardar Ibrahim	Farming/Livestock
2			Bashir Khan	Farming/Livestock
3			Nadir Khan	Govt Job
4			Habibullah	Farming/Livestock
5			Muhammad Khan	Farming/Livestock
6			M. Din	Labor
7			Nasrullah	Farming/Livestock
8			Abdullah Khan	Farming/Livestock
9			Dad Muhammad	Govt Job
10			Komail Khan	Farming/Livestock
11			Amir Khan	Farming/Livestock
12			Nawab Khan	Farming/Livestock
13			Shamal Khan	Farming/Livestock
14			Mateen Khan	Farming/Livestock
15			Jumma Khan	Farming/Livestock
16			Kamil Khan	Farming/Livestock
17			Ghaffar Khan	Farming/Livestock
18			Masoom Khan	Farming/Livestock
19			Ajab Khan	Farming/Livestock
20			Nasrullah Khan	Farming/Livestock
21			Sahib Khan	Farming/Livestock

22			Sultan Khan	Farming/Livestock
23			Gul Khan	Farming/Livestock
24	12-03-20	Residence Sardar Jumma Khan	Jumma Khan	Farming/Livestock
25			Sarwar Khan	Farming/Livestock
26			Saeedullah	Farming/Livestock
27			M. Umer	Farming/Livestock
28			Bashir Khan	Labor
29			M. Bilal	Farming/Livestock
30			Muhammad Din	Farming/Livestock
31			Hasan Shah	Farming/Livestock
32			Rozi Khan	Farming
33			Nazar Khan	Farming
34			Draz Khan	Farming
35			Balooch Khan	Farming
Village Alizai				
1	12-03-2020 & 03-09-2020	Residence of Feroze Khan	Inayat Khan	Farming/Livestock
2			Sultan Muhammad	Farming/Livestock
3			Malik Nasruding	Farming/Livestock
4			Feroz Khan	Farming/Livestock
5			Haji Hussan	Farming/Livestock
6			Hameed ullah	Livestock
7			Abdul Haq	Farming/Livestock
8			Sapar Khan	Farming/Livestock
9			Fateh Khan	Farming/Livestock
10			Haji Saleem Khan	Farming/Livestock
11			Haji Rehman	Farming/Livestock
12			Ehsan Ullah	Farming/Livestock
13			Gulbat Khan	Livestock
14			Hussan Khan	Livestock
15			Gul Muhammad	Livestock
16			Matehullah	Livestock
17			Qadam Jan	Farming
Question Raised		Response		
What are the main components of the Sub-Project?		Interventions proposed in the sub-project were briefed to the participants in detail. Moreover, command area of Ahmadzai irrigation scheme was also explained with the help of map.		
When the construction work will start?		Participants were briefed about requirements and approval of design procedures for implementations of the project activates. They were informed that the design of this scheme has been finalized and construction work will start soon after awarding the contract and mobilizing the contractor.		

What about the land levelling in the area?	Land levelling is the component of the command area development and will be done in the selected areas.
From where the labor will be hired during construction of civil work.	The contractor should prefer to employ the un-skilled/skilled labor (male and female) from the local communities. Preference will be given to local peoples to participate in construction activities.

5.2 Gender Consultation

41. No economic growth is possible without due participation of women in the economic activities as they constitute more than half of Pakistan's population. Ever-increasing responsibilities and lesser opportunities along with narrow exposure have always been a great challenge for women of Pakistan. Women are held responsible for doing home all home chores, upbringing children and feed families. In rural areas, women work side-by-side with men. They do home chores, farming, harvesting and manage livestock to supplement the income of the families. In spite of all this, most of times their efforts and struggle are taken for granted. They are hampered by persistent gender inequities that limit their access to decent work, which they need as a vehicle for economic empowerment, social advancement and political participation.
42. The gender and social Consultation revealed extreme poverty in the area. Women used to handle all the chores and outside regarding limited agriculture and livestock with their partners. The participants were pleased with the proposed irrigation project. They think that their land will become fertile and valuable with the supply of surface irrigation water. Over all women were not educated as out of total 51 interviewed females of Ahmadzai scheme area, only one (2 %) female was having primary education. All were working as housewives. Nearest health facility was at a distance which is inconvenience for the community especially for women who needs pre and post natal health care. High-priority needs demanded by the community were clean drinking water as it was most distinctive need of the community because they have to fetch water from on every day basis for drinking purpose. The domestic violence cases were not observed during gender discussions. The females knew about the irrigation project but not in details. They were explained the project, project objectives and ADB IR policy. The following were the objectives of Gender Consultation:
- Create awareness among the women about gender activities provided in the GAP and ensure their participation;
 - Identification of potential female activists in the project catchment areas to harmonize with the project initiatives;
 - Assessment of opportunities to develop and implement gender specific intervention in the project ;
 - Create awareness among women about the subprojects and it components and involvement and role of the local women in the activities related to the women development proposed in the project;
 - Conduct needs assessment to determine the communities' choices of domestic water supply location, washing facilities, water collection points and other like facilities;

- Role of women in income generation activities and decision making (Agriculture, Livestock rearing and any other);
- Need Assessment related to skill trainings;
- Assessment of gender issues and in the subprojects areas; and
- Gender concerns related to the subprojects and suggestions to get maximum benefits from the project.

43. The following females shown in Table 5-2 participated in the discussion regarding sub project and their socio-economic condition.

Table 5-2: Gender Consultations with the Participants

Village: Ahmadzai						
Sr. No.	Date	Venue	Name	Age	Occupation	Education
1	02-9-2020	Residence Sardar Ibrahim Khan	Bebi Feroz	35	House Wife	Illiterate
2			Shaiaba	30	House Wife	Illiterate
3			Zenat	25	House Wife	Illiterate
4			Saira	25	House Wife	Illiterate
5			Satai	55	House Wife	Illiterate
6			Fatima	27	House Wife	Illiterate
7			Bato	50	House Wife	Illiterate
8			Sazia	22	House Wife	Illiterate
9			Shahida	23	House Wife	Illiterate
10			Batto	33	House Wife	Illiterate
11			Nazia	21	House Wife	Illiterate
12			Malalai	20	House Wife	Illiterate
13			Parveen	25	House Wife	Illiterate
14			Tabassum	20	House Wife	Illiterate
15			Naila Bibi	40	House Wife	Illiterate
16			Farida	42	House Wife	Illiterate
17			Shabnam	18	House Wife	Illiterate
18			Rida	21	House Wife	Illiterate
19			Nasreen	25	House Wife	Illiterate
20			Sadiqa	22	House Wife	Illiterate
21			Kaloom	23	House Wife	Illiterate
22			Malika	50	House Wife	Illiterate
23			Abida	18	House Wife	Illiterate
24			Shair Bano	19	House Wife	Illiterate
25			Zargoona	55	House Wife	Primary
26			Parveen	40	House Wife	Illiterate
27			Kafia	48	House Wife	Illiterate
28			Sabira	30	House Wife	Illiterate
29			Saira	25	House Wife	Illiterate
30			Akhtar Bibi	25	House Wife	Illiterate
31			Tamam Bibi	30	House Wife	Illiterate
32			Taj Bibi	20	House Wife	Illiterate
33			Gul Dado	55	House Wife	Illiterate
34			Habibi	45	House Wife	Illiterate
Village Alizai						

1	03-09-2020	Residence of Feroz Khan	Hameeda	41	House Wife	Illiterate
2			Bano	30	House Wife	Illiterate
3			Khasa	50	House Wife	Illiterate
4			Habibi	45	House Wife	Illiterate
5			Hosla	25	House Wife	Illiterate
6			Gul Sheena	30	House Wife	Illiterate
7			Pashkai	35	House Wife	Illiterate
8			Gul Bashra	25	House Wife	Illiterate
9			Mashrai	40	House Wife	Illiterate
10			Saleha	35	House Wife	Illiterate
11			Balto	19	House Wife	Illiterate
12			Zartal	25	House Wife	Illiterate
13			Bakhtema	18	House Wife	Illiterate
14			Barokha	25	House Wife	Illiterate
15			Tayyaba	26	House Wife	Illiterate
16			Kokai	22	House Wife	Illiterate
17			Nazia	30	House Wife	Illiterate

6 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION & GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL MECHANISM (GRM)

6.1 Scope of Consultations

44. Discussions and consultations on social safeguard aspects of project were held with the local residents, farmers and women in the close proximity of the project site, PMO and design consultants during the months of March and September 2020. During the consultations, participants were requested to express their concerns with the proposed rehabilitation of Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Scheme (PIS+FIS) and suggestions or measures that can address potential consequences and enhance project benefits.
45. The project stakeholders' include the local community, farmers, general public and women. Accordingly, the consultations/ focus group discussion were held with them to provide information about the proposed project activities and expected impacts and their concerns. Other key stakeholders include representatives of Government departments/ agencies involved in the planning, design, implementation and operation of the project, which includes PMO / PIO, On Farm Water Management (OFWM), Irrigation Department etc.

6.2 General Response

46. During the consultation meetings, participants were informed about the rehabilitation of the Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Scheme (PIS+FIS) and they considered it as positive step for the development of the agriculture in the area;
- The participants of the consultation showed concern that any damages to standing crops should be avoided during the construction activities;
 - At the maximum extent, local labour should be engaged/ employed in the project related activities;

- The access to the agriculture fields of the local farmers should not be blocked during construction;
- During construction labor force movement should be controlled so that activities of the local population are not disturbed;
- The participants/representatives also stressed the need for timely completion of the project;
- Home privacy and routine activities especially of women should not be disturbed due to construction of work; and
- Project facilities should be located outside the existing residential areas. In order to avoid restricting the daily movement of the local community, construction vehicles should remain confined within their designated areas of movement.

6.3 Gender Issues

47. Women consulted showed serious concern about restricting their movement due to movement of labor force during construction. The construction contractor will make sure that the movement of the labor force is confined within the construction camp and walking/movement routes and passages of the passerby especially women are open and are not blocked. Photographic view of the consultation activities is attached as **Annex-II**.

6.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

48. The Balochistan Water Resources Development Project (BWRDP) aims to support the Government in water sector planning, management and investment on water sector infrastructure in selected river basins. It will assist the government for investment to improve water storage and supply infrastructure at the Zhob and Mula River basins and improve agricultural farm productivity.
49. The project will (a) construct new small dams and flood irrigation (spate) systems; (b) improve 300 km of canals, drains, and karezes (subsurface water channels); (c) develop a satellite-based water information system; and (d) build capacity of the local communities and the Balochistan Irrigation Department (BID) through five (05) year project, where Asian Development Bank (ADB) provides \$100 million sector loan and the Government of Balochistan funds \$ 15 million for investment on water sector infrastructure, capacity building and project management components.
50. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), outlines the policy and procedure for documenting, addressing, responding and employing methods to resolve project grievances (and complaints) that may be raised by displaced persons (DPs) or community members arising from environmental and social performance, the engagement process, land acquisition and resettlement and/or unanticipated environmental or social impacts resulting from project activities that are performed and/or undertaken by PMO/PIO. The document describes the scope and procedural steps and specifies roles and responsibilities of the parties involved. The purpose of the GRM is to receive, review and resolve grievances from DPs and ensure smooth and fair implementation of subproject activities.

6.4.1 Principles

51. 31. A GRM is proposed to address any complaints or grievances arising during the implementation period of the projects undertaken by the PMO/PIO. Members of the public

may perceive risks to themselves or their property or their legal rights or have concerns about the possible adverse environmental and social impact that a project may have. Any concerns or grievances should be addressed quickly and transparently, and without retribution to the complainant.

52. The primary principle is that any complaints or grievances are resolved as quickly as possible in a fair and transparent manner.
53. All minor complaints regarding land or property disputes that can be resolved should be resolved immediately on the site at the village level, locals/ Farmer Organizations (FOs). In case the concerned parties are unable to resolve the said dispute on the site, the locals may make a complaint to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the subproject level/district/basin level (PMO/PIO), the details of which are provided herein below. The focus of the GRM is to resolve issues in a customarily appropriate fashion and record details of the complaint, the complainant and the resolution.

6.4.2 Objectives

54. The objectives of the GRM are to:
 - develop an organizational framework to address and resolve the grievances of individual(s) or community(s), fairly and equitably;
 - provide enhanced level of satisfaction to the aggrieved;
 - provide easy accessibility to the aggrieved/affected individual or community for immediate grievance redress;
 - ensure that the targeted communities and individuals are treated fairly at all times;
 - identify systemic flaws in the operational functions of the project and suggest corrective measures; and
 - ensure that the operation of the project is in line with its conception and transparently to achieve the goals for sustainability of the project.

6.4.3 Structure & Procedure of Grievance Redress Mechanism

55. The project shall have multi-tier GRM with designated staff responsibilities at each level. These levels comprise the following:

6.4.3.1 Displaced Person Committees (DPCs)

56. For effective coordination in the field with DPs and community, DPCs will be established at the killi/village level to maintain a close rapport with affected persons and local community throughout project implementation. The DPC will act as coordinator among the PMO/PIO, the DPs and local community for coordination and information dissemination to keep them informed about day to day development on the project, particularly about the grievance resolution progress. The Senior Sociologist (PMO/PIO), Social/Community Organizer & Environment Specialist of supervision consultant (Design team) will coordinate with the affected persons for constitution of DPC at the killi/village level comprising of at least five members with one as committee convener. The DPC at killi/village level will provide a platform for DPs to raise and discuss their concerns, resolve petty issues at the village level with PMO/PIO assistance, and coordinate with project executors to communicate the issues and concerns regarding social & environmental issues unresolved at DPC. The project safeguards and engineering staff will coordinate with DPs and village level committees to review and resolve the issue or concern related to LAR planning or implementation & environmental concerns preferably within 15 days from receipt of the grievance. DPC will comprise of the following members;

- Social/Community Organizer of SC (male/female);
- Female member; and
- Two male members
- Environment Specialist of SC (Design Team)

6.4.3.2 District/ Project Management Office (PMO)/ Project Implementation Office (PIO) Level

57. Baluchistan Irrigation Department (BID) shall constitute a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) headed by Deputy Project Director (DPD) at District/PMO/PIO level for each river basin i.e. Zhob & Mula to resolve all grievances and complaints of the DPs and the complainants. The GRC shall comprise of the following members:

- Deputy Project Director (DPD)/EXEN, PMO/PIO as head/convener of GRC;
- Senior Sociologist-Female, PMO/PIO; act as secretary of GRC
- Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) as Member;
- Resettlement Specialist;
- Environment Specialist of SC (PMO Support) and
- Any notable personality from the area to be nominated in writing by the relevant District Administration in consultation with the community.

58. Note: Representative from any other Department may be called as and when required by the GRC. Environmental Specialist of SC will join GRC meeting related to Environmental issues only.

59. The GRC will meet once a month and when the need arises. The GRC will review grievances involving all LAR planning and implementation, environmental issues (water, Air, Noise pollution etc) and social issues including, compensation, relocation, and other assistance as well as social issues that may arise due to restricted access to the resources and amenities.

60. GRC will perform following functions:

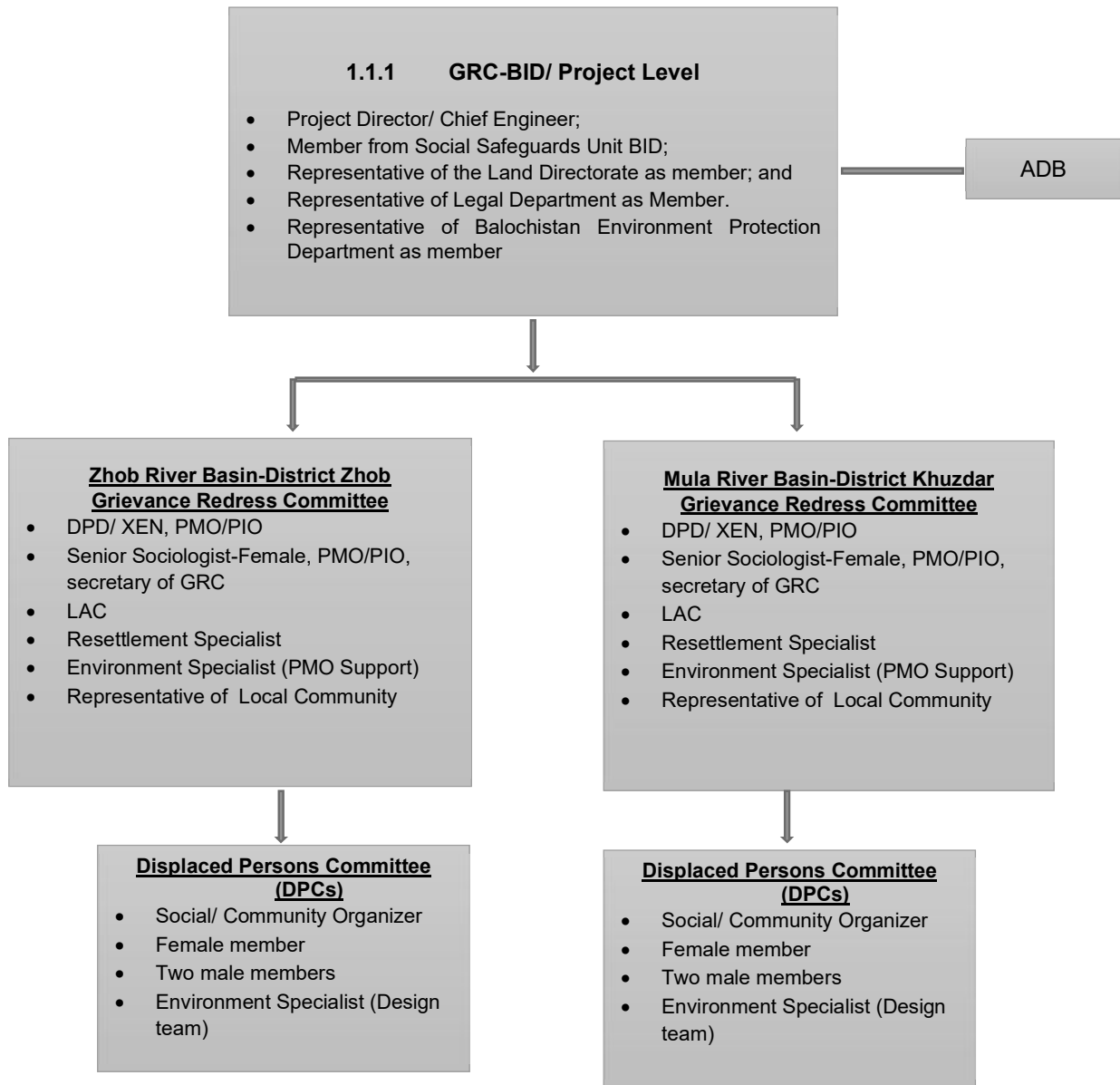
- Record grievances, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the committee and solve them within a month;
- Summon and hear aggrieved persons/parties to produce evidence of their claims and record their view point;
- Communicate its decisions and recommendations on all resolved disputes to project executors and the aggrieved persons for implementation;
- Forward the unresolved cases to GRC-BID/project level within an appropriate time frame with reasons recorded and its recommendations;
- Develop an information dissemination system and acknowledge the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of GRC-BID/project level;
- Maintain a complaint register accessible to the stakeholders with brief information about complaints and GRC decision with status report; and,
- Maintain complete record of all complaints received by the GRC with actions taken.

6.4.3.3 BID/ Project Level

61. BID shall constitute a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at BID/ project level. The committee will have following composition:

- Project Director/ Chief Engineer, as head/ convener of GRC;
 - Member from Social Safeguards (female) Unit BID;
 - Representative of the Land Directorate as member; and
 - Representative of the Legal Department as member.
 - Representative of the Balochistan Environment Protection Department as member.
62. This GRC-BID/project level, through authorized representative, will acknowledge the complainant about his complaint, scrutinize the record of the GRC-PMO/PIO/basin, investigate the remedies available and request the complainant to produce any record in favour of his claim. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record on complaint, visit the field and collect additional information, if required. Once the investigations are completed, the GRC-BID/project level shall give decision within 30 days of receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, he can go to the court of law, if he/she wishes so.

Figure 2: Organogram for GRM



63. Gender representation will be ensured by inducting a female member in both GRCs. The mechanism will ensure the access of DPs to a GRM that openly and transparently deals with the grievances and makes decision in consultation with all concerned that are consistent with SPS-2009 and country safeguard system.

7 FINDINGS

64. This Section describes the main findings of the Due Diligence for Rehabilitation of Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation Scheme (PIS+FIS)

65. The Ahmadzai perennial and flood irrigation sub-project is located in District Zhob at UTM coordinates N 3437108 m, E 551554 m Zone 42R. The subproject includes the rehabilitation of the already existing channels; therefore its rehabilitation works does not involve any additional land acquisition.
66. With the rehabilitation, the section of channels will be shortened and land will be saved. That land may be used for cultivation and water will reach at tail ends as well.
67. The scope of work for the subproject include remodeling of the existing Ahmadzai weir along with the rehabilitation and partial lining of perennial and flood channels and associated structures. The sub-project consists of a weir on Sawar Rud (River) near Killi Ahmad Zai to divert river/flood water into two irrigation channels one on each right and left bank of the river. Perennial Irrigation Channel/Scheme (PIS) is located on the right bank of serving a command area of 208 ha and Flood Irrigation Channel/ Scheme (FIS) is located on left bank of the river serving an area of 404 ha.
68. The public consultation revealed that all the stakeholders are in favor of proposed rehabilitation of Ahmadzai perennial and flood irrigation sub-project considering it positive step for agriculture development of the project area. The construction of subproject will also result in socio-economic benefits that will have an overall positive impact on the development of the local population. It will create employment opportunities for technical and non-technical staff, increase commercial activity in the project area during construction and improve the socioeconomic conditions of the working staff. The construction/ rehabilitation of Ahmadzai perennial and flood irrigation sub-project will also provide business opportunities to the local people as It will boost economic activity. Also, it will meet the objective of developing agriculture in the project area; and
69. The Ahmadzai perennial and flood irrigation sub-project include the construction/ rehabilitation of the existing channels and the land is owned by the BID and doesn't involve any LAR impacts. Also, no indigenous people recognized within or nearby the project area.
70. **Therefore, it has been categorized as "Category C" both for Involuntary Resettlement and for Indigenous Peoples.**
71. The existing condition of site for Ahmadzai perennial and flood irrigation sub-project in pictorial glimpse is attached as **Annex-III**.

8 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

72. The Balochistan Water Resources Development Project (BWRDP) aims to support the Government in water sector planning, management and investment on water sector infrastructure in selected river basins. It will assist the government for investment to improve water storage and supply infrastructure at the Zhob and Mula River basins and improve agricultural farm productivity;
73. The sub-project (Ahmadzai perennial and flood irrigation sub-project) at district Zhob has been examined for likely IR impacts, and categorized and dealt with according to ADB social safeguards policy, as provided in SPS 2009. It was found that the construction/rehabilitation of Ahmadzai perennial and flood irrigation sub-project had no

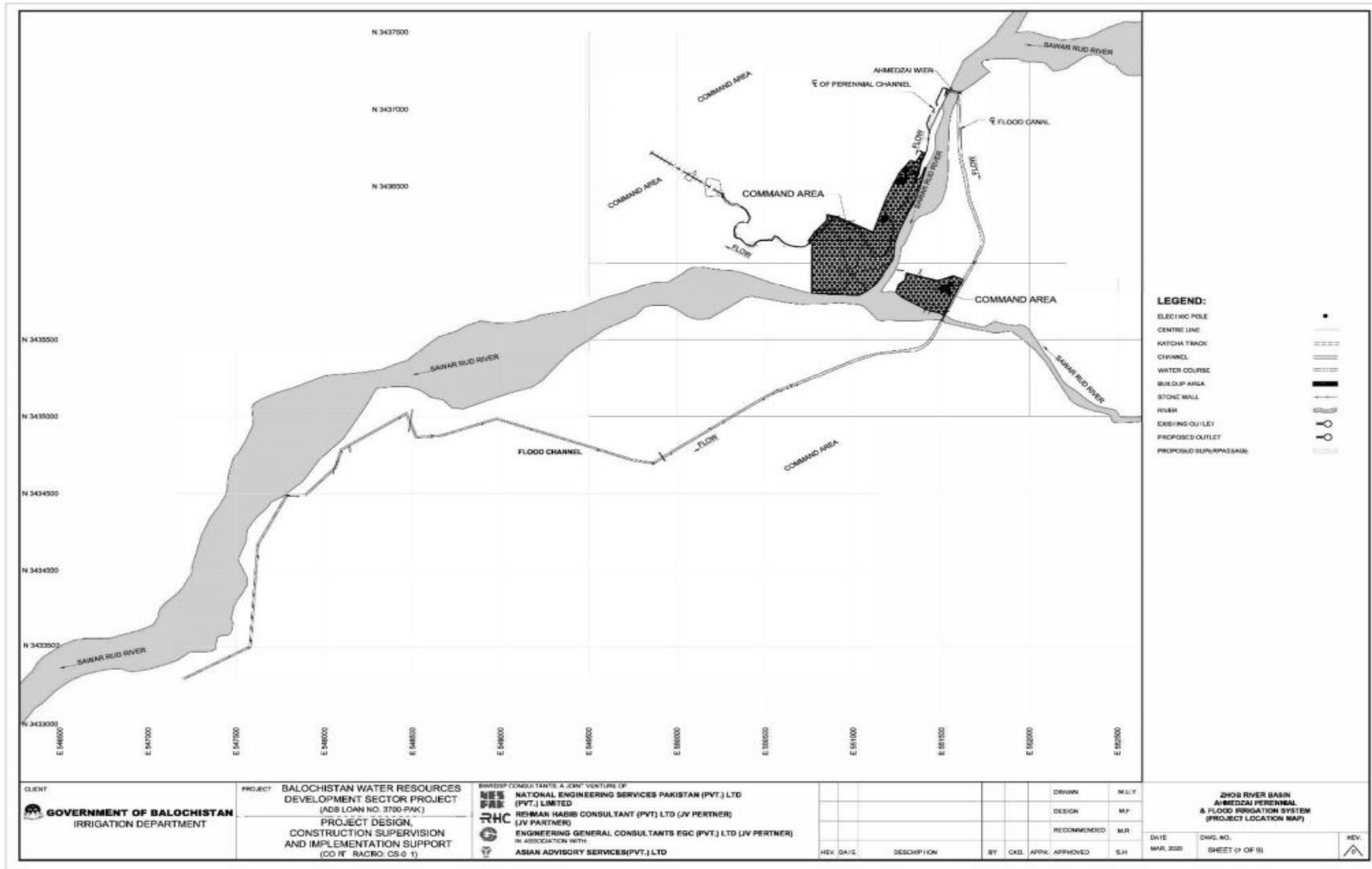
IR issues. It does not involve any land acquisition or resettlement impacts as the rehabilitation works includes the improvement of existing channels owned by the BID and the land is already owned by the Government; and

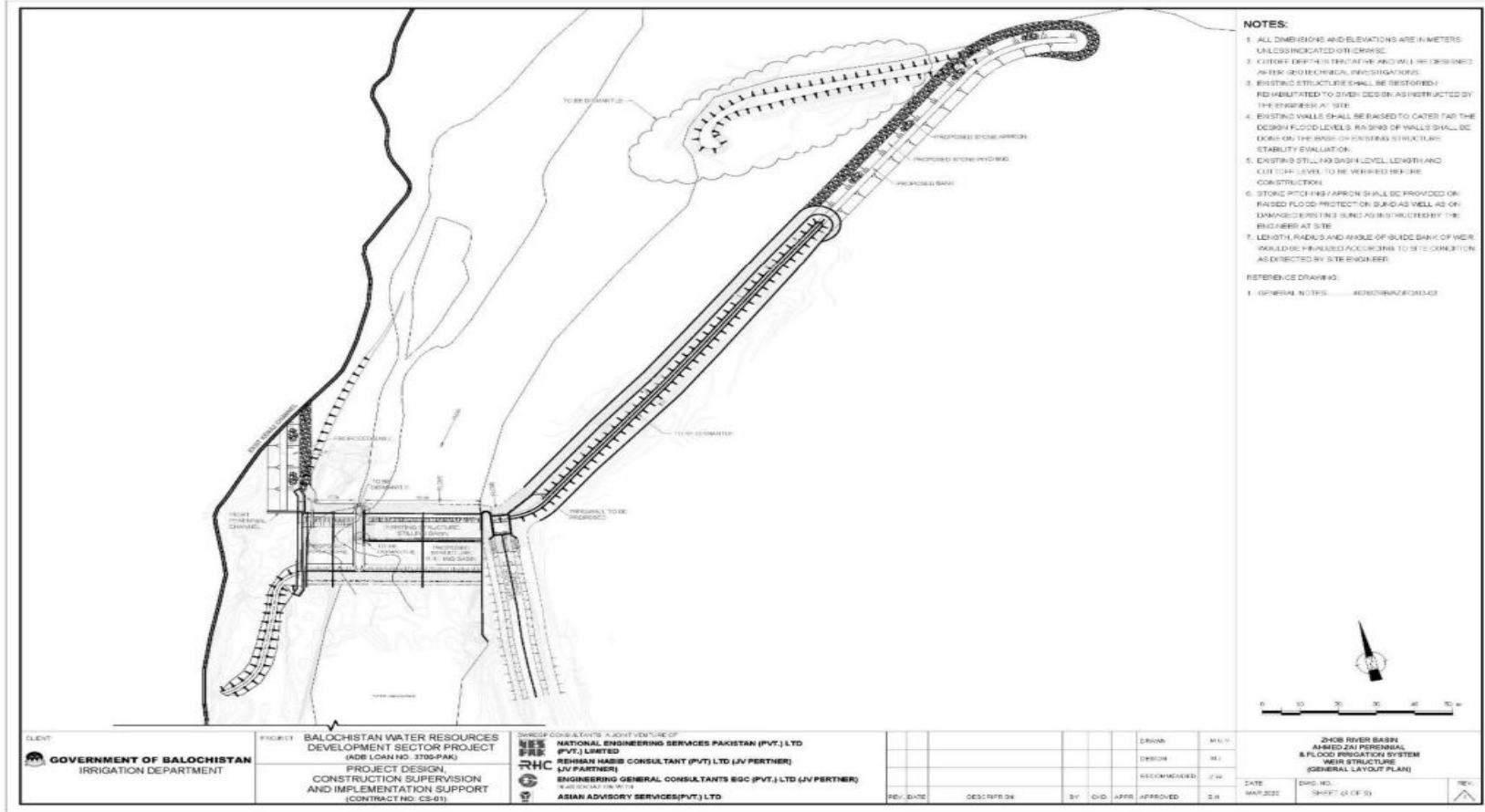
The sub-project (Ahmadzai perennial and flood irrigation sub-project); therefore envisaged to cause “no IR impacts” and no indigenous peoples identified within or nearby of the sub project area and can be classified as **Category “C”** both for IR and IPs.

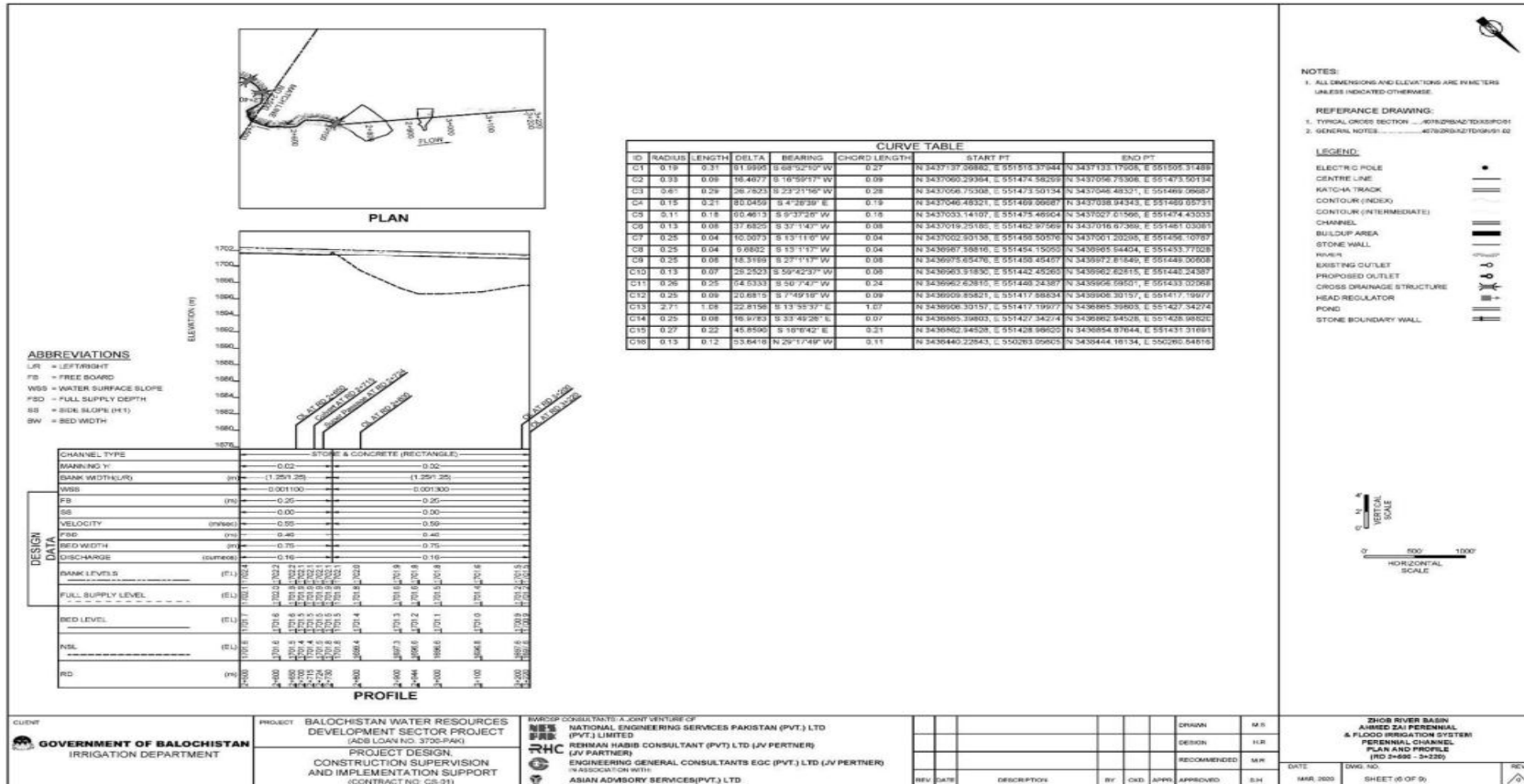
8.2 Recommendations

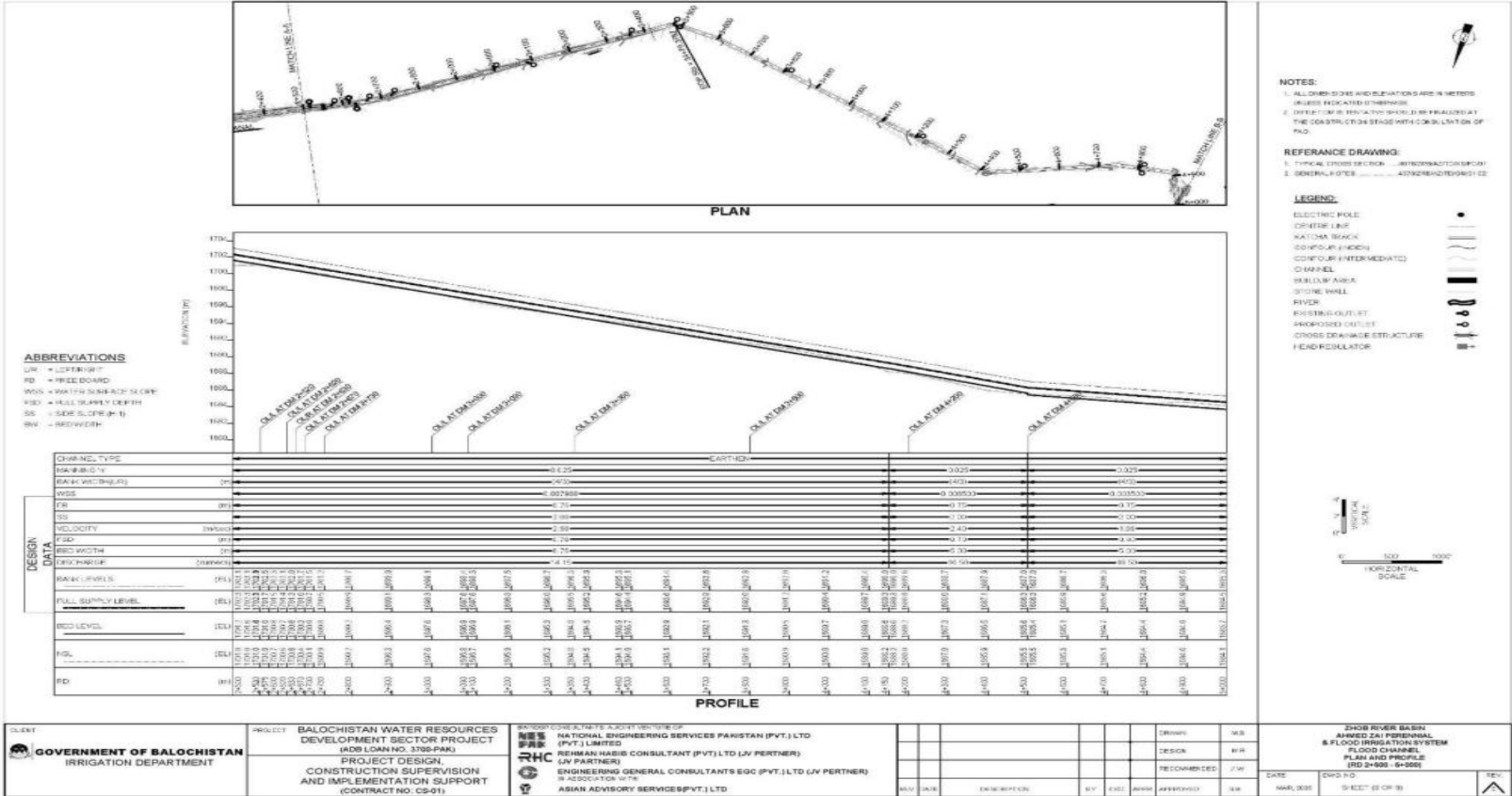
74. The movement of the labor force of the contractor should be confined within the project boundary so that the disturbance to the surrounding stakeholders is minimal;
75. Regular sprinkling of water should be carried out to control the dust emissions during construction;
76. The contractor should comply the mitigation measures proposed in the Environmental and Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP);
77. Contractor's activities should be confined to avoid the public inconvenience; and
78. Grievance redressal mechanism (GRM) at the PMO/PIO level should be established to address any complaints from the stakeholders at site.

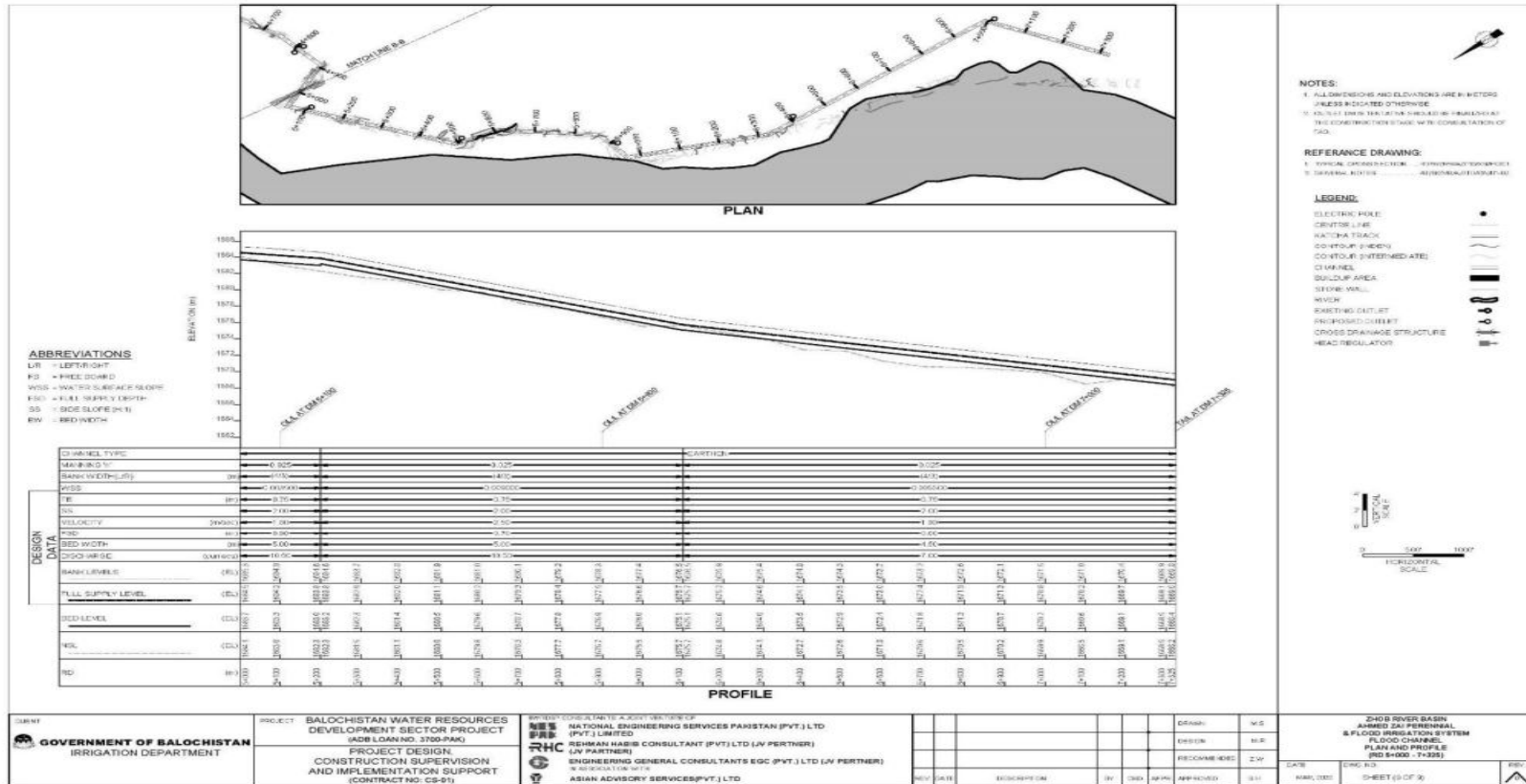
ANNEXURES











Annexure- II: Photographic View of Consultation Activities



Public Consultation in Ahmadzai Village



Gender Consultation meeting in Ahmadzai Village









Public Consultation in Alizai Village



Gender Consultation meeting in Alizai Village

Annexure- III: Existing Condition of Ahmadzai Perennial and Flood Irrigation

Sub-Project

	
<p>Damaged Right Abutment of Ahmadzai Weir (Looking Downstream)</p>	
	
<p>Damaged Right Abutment of Ahmadzai Weir (Looking Upstream)</p>	
	
<p>Damaged Intake Structure for Perennial Scheme</p>	<p>Existing Condition of Perennial Channel</p>



Damaged Intake (Perennial)



Existing Perennial Channel



FIS Damaged Aqueduct 1



FIS Damaged Aqueduct 1



View of FIS Damaged Aqueduct 2



View of FIS Damaged Aqueduct 2

Annexure- IV: ADB-Checklist of Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization

A. Project Data			
Country/Project No./Project Title		: PAKISTAN- BWRDSP-Loan No. 3700-PAK	
Project Design, Construction Supervision and Implementation Support for Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project. DDR of Ahmadzai Scheme.			
B. Involuntary Resettlement Category			
[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] New [<input type="checkbox"/>] Re categorization — Previous Category [<input type="checkbox"/>]			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
C. Comments			
There is no land acquisition and physical displacement involved in the sub-project. There are no Persons directly or indirectly affected by the remodelling and rehabilitation of Ahmadzai sub-project as no person/population lives in the ROW of sub-project area. Similarly, there is no loss of trees, crops, structures/ buildings and livelihoods. All land belongs to Balochistan Irrigation Department and sub-project work is only remodelling/rehabilitation channels/weirs etc. Based on the ADB involuntary resettlement impact categorization, screening checklist, this sub-project falls under category “C” and Due Diligence Report is prepared for the sub-project.			
E. Approval			
Prepared by:		Reviewed/Cleared by:	
PIC , Social and Gender Development Specialist :			
Date:			

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		Sub-project does not involve any land acquisition. The sub-Project involves remodelling / rehabilitation of existing Ahmadzai and its associated structures etc. No resettlement impact was recorded.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		✓		No Land acquisition involved
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		✓		Balochistan Irrigation Department is the owner of that land. Existing system will be improved within existing available ROW.

4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		All the activity will be carried out within RoW already available belong to Irrigation Department.
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		All civil works activity will be carried out within RoW and there will be no displacement of people businesses.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		✓		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		✓		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
13. Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? If yes, approximately how many? Not applicable as No one with kiosks will be relocated.			[✓] No [] Yes	
14. Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?			[✓] No [] Yes	
15. Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?			[✓] No [] Yes	

Annexure- V: ADB CHECKLIST OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

<i>Project Data</i>			
Country/Project No./Project : Pakistan, BWRDSP- Loan 3700-PAK			
Title			
Project Design, Construction Supervision and Implementation Support for Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project.			
DDR of Ahmadzai Scheme			
C. Indigenous Peoples Category			
[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] New [] Re-categorization — Previous Category []			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities.			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Comments by PMO			
Project Team Comments: There are no "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the Sub-project area. The sub-project is categorized "C"			
Approval			
Prepared by: PIC, Social and Gender Development Specialist: Date:		Reviewed/Cleared by:	

Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		✓		There are "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), but no "indigenous communities" in the sub-project area.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		✓		
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		✓		

<p align="center">KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)</p>	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		✓		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		✓		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		✓		
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		✓		
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		✓		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		✓		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		✓		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
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18. Earth work to strengthen the existing channels	Not applicable	Not applicable
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Annexure- VI: Scanned List of Participants of Ahmadzai and Alizai Killies

Subproject are: AHMADZAI Village: AHMADZAI Date 2-9-2020

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	MUHAMMAD SASSAD	NESPAK	
2	HASHIM FAROOQ	NESPAK	
3	Ameer Khan	Farmer	
4	Nawab Khan	Farmer	
5	Shamal Khan	Farmer	
6	Mateen Khan	Farmer	
7	Juma Khan	Farmer	
8	Ramil Khan	Farmer	
9	Ghaffar Khan	Farmer	
10	Masoom Khan	Farmer	
11	Ajab Khan	Farmer	
12	Nasrullah Khan	Farmer	
13	Sahib Jan	Farmer	
14	Suleem	Farmer	
15	Gul Khan	Farmer	

Conducted by:

Name: MUHAMMAD SASSAD Signature: Date 2-9-2020
HASHIM FAROOQ

Subproject are: AHMED2A1 Village: ALI2A1 Date 2-9-2020

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Inayat Khan	Farming	
2	Sultan Muhammad	Farming/Livestock	
3	Malik Nasruddin	Farming/Livestock	
4	Feroz Khan	Farming/Livestock	
5	Haji Hasan	Farming/Livestock	
6	Hameed Ullah	Farming/Livestock	
7	Gulbat Khan	Livestock	
8	Hasan Khan	Livestock	
9	Gul Muhammad	Livestock	
10	Mateullah	Livestock	
11	Badam Jan	Farming	
12	Rezi Khan	Farming	
13	Nazar Khan	Farming	
14	Daraz Khan	Farming	
15	Balouch Khan	Livestock	
	/	/	/


Conducted by:

Name: MUHAMMAD SAJJAD Signature: [Signature] Date 2-9-2020
HASHIM FAROOQ

Annexure-VII: Departmental Confirmation of ROW Belonged to BID

CERTIFICATION

After site visit, it is confirmed that as per final design, the rehabilitation works of Ahmadzai Perennial & Flood Irrigation Subproject of BWRDSP does not require additional/extra privately owned land beyond the existing ROW belonging to Balochistan Irrigation Department. The ROW given in the table below is sufficient to carry out construction activities.

ROW of Ahmedzai Irrigation Subproject			Verification by the authorized revenue official
S.No	RD (meter)	ROW (meter)	
1	0+000-2+500	27	 Assistant Commissioner Balochistan
2	2+500-4+150	27	
3	4+150-6+100	27	
4	6+100-7+325	27	
5			
6	2+500-3+220	27	