



**IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN**

**PROJECT DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION AND  
IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT FOR BALOCHISTAN WATER  
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT**

(LOAN 3700-PAK)



**REVISED SOCIAL DUE DILLIGENCE REPORT (SDDR)**

**KILLI SARDAR AKHTER PIS SUBPROJECT- ZHOB RIVER BASIN  
(NCB-06)**

**JANUARY 2021  
(Revised May 2024)**

*A Joint Venture of*

National Engineering Services Pakistan (Pvt) Limited Lahore (Lead Partner)

Rehman Habib Consultants (Pvt) Limited (JV Partner)

Engineering General Consultants EGC (Pvt) Limited (JV Partner)

*in association with*

Asian Advisory Services (Pvt) Limited

## DOCUMENT INFORMATION

<b>Category</b>	Information
<b>Document</b>	Final Revised Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR) NCB-06
<b>Version</b>	1.0
<b>Department</b>	NESPAK-Water & Agriculture Division
<b>Project</b>	Project Design, Construction Supervision and Implementation Support for Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project
<b>Status</b>	Revised SDDR
<b>Author(s)</b>	NESPAK, RHC, EGC & AAS
<b>Contributors</b>	NESPAK, RHC, EGC & AAS
<b>Approver</b>	Team Leader, Project Design, Construction Supervision and Implementation Support Consultants, Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project
<b>Issue Date</b>	15 January, 2021 , May 2024
<b>Distribution</b>	Irrigation Department, Government of Balochistan
<b>Disclaimer</b>	This document contains confidential information. Do not distribute this document without prior approval from GM/Head W&A, NESPAK

## REVISION HISTORY

Date	Description	Version	Author	Comments
Jan. 15, 2021	Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR)	1.0	Rana Abdur Rehman	
May 2024	Revised Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR)	2.0	Rana Abdur Rehman	<p><b>Description of Works of VO.</b></p> <p><b>i) Additional Structures; (a)Pipe Culverts (b) Super Passages)</b></p> <p><b>(a)Pipe culverts:</b></p> <p>-Main channel RDs 1+630, 1+870, 2+145, 2+280, 2+330, 2+460, 2+530, 3+515, 4+830</p> <p>-Ghundai Channel at RD 1+00</p> <p><b>(b)Super Passage</b></p> <p>-Main Channel 1+740, 2+00, 3+00</p> <p><b>ii) Renovation of Existing Staff Building.</b></p>

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

**Revised SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE REPORT (SDDR)  
Killi Sardar Akhter PIS 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
PIS	Perennial 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, Loralai 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**

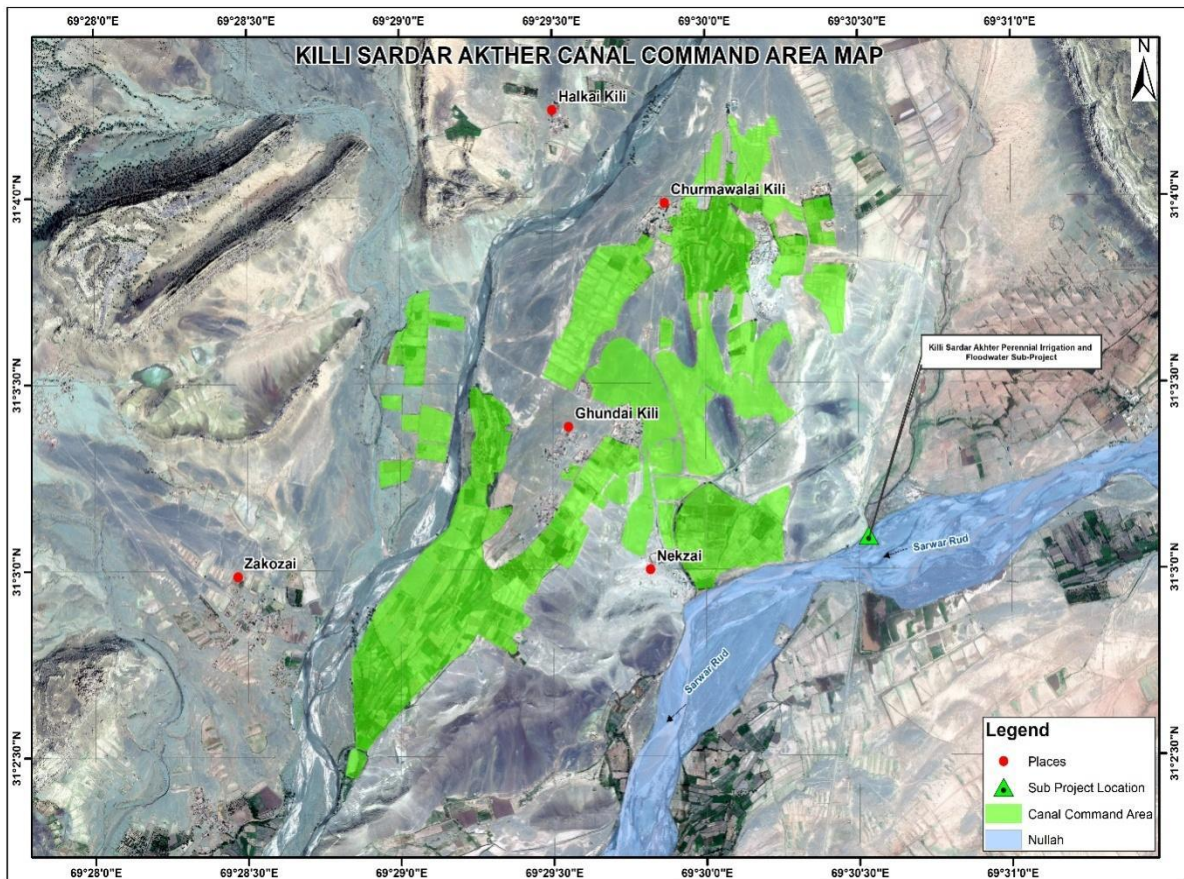
No.	Scheme Name	River Basin
1	Ahmadzai Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS)	Zhob River Basin
2	Sabakzai Dam Command Area Rehabilitation Works	Zhob River Basin
3	<b>Siri Toi Tangi War Dam</b>	<b>Zhob River Basin</b>
4	Killi Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS)	Zhob River Basin
5	Farmers Managed PIS/FIS Scheme Improvement	Zhob River Basin
6	Churri Infiltration Gallery	Mula River
7	Pashta Khan and Mengalabad PIS	Mula River
8	<b>Karkh Valley Development Scheme</b>	<b>Mula River</b>
9	<b>Kharzan Hatachi Infiltration Gallery</b>	<b>Mula River</b>
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 Sardar Akhter perennial irrigation subproject. The location of the sub-project is shown on google earth map in Figure 1.

## 1.2 Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Sub-Project

9. The sub-project is located in District Zhob. The sub-project site can be accessed from the Zhob city through Zhob-DI Khan National Highway (N-50). At a distance of 20 km from Zhob Town, a black top road takes off from N-50 leading to Murgha Kibzai in the southward direction. The sub-project area is located along this road at a distance of 45 km from N-50. There is a major bridge crossing on the Sarwar Rud for this road. Total distance from the Zhob city to the main weir of Sarwar Rud is about 51km. The location map is depicted in the following Fig: 1.



**Figure 1: Location map of Sardar Akhter subproject**

### 1.3 The Sub-Project Components

10. The sub-project consists of a weir on Sarwar Rud (River) near Killi Sardar Akhter 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 205 ha.
11. In Killi Sardar irrigation scheme, the proposed site for infiltration gallery, water storage pond and water channels were visited.
12. Site visit was carried out with the local farmers and community members to check the existing condition of the irrigations structures. The scope of work for the subproject include remodeling of the existing irrigation system along with the rehabilitation and partial lining of perennial 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.	Proposed Structures/ Works	LAR Impacts
1	Infiltration Gallery (Perforated HDPE Pipe)	Requires or involves no LAR
2	Gallery Sump Well	Requires or involves no LAR
3	Irrigation Conduit	Requires or involves no LAR
4	Sump Well	Requires or involves no LAR
5	Lined Channel	Requires or involves no LAR
6	Time Division Structures	Requires or involves no LAR
7	Fall Structures	Requires or involves no LAR
8	Road Culvert	Requires or involves no LAR
9	Washing Structure	Requires or involves no LAR
10	Tail Structure	Requires or involves no LAR
11	Animal Drinking Structure	Requires or involves no LAR
12	Wuzu ( abluton) Structure	Requires or involves no LAR

13. 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 Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS) owned by the BID. PMO being the EA, will supervise the project implementation.
14. 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**

15. 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.

#### **1.5 Changes/VOs due to Site Requirement and Community Needs**

Based on the required changes in the design and community needs, request was made to ADB for the approval vide “Appropriation Request No.NCB-06/02 (Killi Sardar Akhtar PIS subproject, ZRB. The following works were proposed to be constructed:

1. Additional Structures (a.Pipe Culverts and b.Super Passages)
  - a. **Pipe culverts:**

Main channel RDs 1+630, 1+870, 2+145, 2+280, 2+330, 2+460, 2+530, 3+515, 4+830  
 Ghundai Channel at RD 1+00

**b. Super Passage**

Main Channel 1+740, 2+00, 3+00

**2. Renovation of Existing Staff Building**



Local community demanded to provide additional culvert which was logical to construct at the above mentioned RDs to provide safely passage of runoff/sheet flow and flood water to protect the water channels for feeding to the command area.

**Figure 2: Few Pictures of VO**

**2 NEED OF SDDR**

16. 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 Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS) 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.
17. 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.
18. The additional scope of work falls in the ROW will not require any land acquisition as all the activities will remain in the available ROW. There is no LAR impact due to these changes in the design.

## 2.1 Social Categorization of Sardar Akhter PIS

19. After the social screening, following categorization of the sub-project (improvement/rehabilitation of Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS) is recommended (**Table 2-1**). The improvement/rehabilitation works of the existing Sardar Akhter 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 Sardar Akhter PIS Scheme**

Sr. No.	Name of Sub-project	Social Categorization	
		Involuntary Resettlement	Indigenous Peoples
1	Killi Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS)	Category "C"	Category "C"

## 3 THE PROJECT

### 3.1 Project Objective

20. The overall objective of the BWRDSP is to support the Government in water sector planning, management and investment on water sector infrastructure in selected river basins.
21. 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.

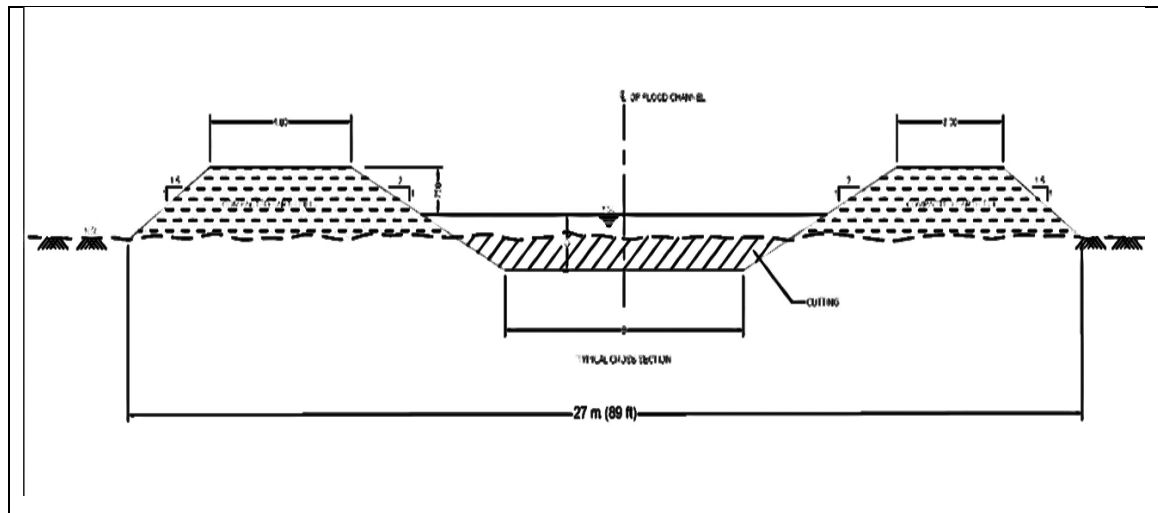
### 3.2 The Subproject of Sardar Akhter PIS

22. The Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS) involving civil works is the improvement/ rehabilitation of the existing perennial irrigation channel in District Zhob. The Sardar Akhter Perennial 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

23. 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.

Sr. No.	RD (M)	ROW (ft)
1	0+000-1+000	22.5
2	1+000-2+000	35
3	3+000-4+000	25
4	4+000-4+537	32.6



**Figure 3: A typical Cross Section Showing ROW:**

24. As per design, the rehabilitation activities will require 9.4 acres of land and the same quantity of land (9.4 acres) is already available owned by BID. The certificate from irrigation department confirming that as per final design, all civil works will be carried out within existing ROW belonged to BID. While scanned letter is provided in Annexure-V.

#### **4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SUB-PROJECT AREA**

##### **4.1 Methodology and Sampling**

25. 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 killies, it was decided to conduct survey of all 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.

26. In case of Sardar Akhter PIS Scheme, there were only six killies/ small settlements i.e. Nekzai, Zakozai, and Ali zai, Ghundai, Churamalai Nagizai Baadkhel and Salmanzai, so total 62 farmers/ beneficiaries included females of all killies were consulted regarding rehabilitation of Scheme and for value added crops etc.

The survey was carried out to ascertain socio-economic condition and assessment of resettlement impacts of Sardar Akhter Scheme for strengthening and rehabilitation.

27. In order to collect the representative data, survey through a structured questionnaire was conducted for interview, all 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 62 participants to ascertain beneficiary opinion regarding possible positive impacts from the proposed project. The main findings of the survey is provided in the following sections.

#### 4.1.1 Tribes/Caste, Language and Religion

28. The main tribe living in the sub-project area are Kakrh, Khosa 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 Literacy Ratio

29. 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 less than 2 percent.

#### 4.1.3 Main Occupation of the Respondents

The main occupation of the people of the project areas are agriculture and livestock rearing. 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. The farm income ranged from Rs.20000 to 25000 while Rs.18000- to 20000 from off-farm income was recorded. The community hardly fulfill their domestic needs from their limited resources of income.

30. There is potential to grow every type of fruit plants but due to shortage of water, could not sow

#### 4.1.4 Social Facilities & Pressing Needs

31. 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. The overall facilities in all surveyed killies were recorded as follow which indicated very poor condition:

**Table 4-1: Social Amenities Available in the Surveyed Killies**

Facilities	Nekoza i	Zakozai/A li zai	Ghunda i	Churmala i	Nagizai Baadkhe l	Salmanza i
Hospital/Dispensary	No	No	No	No	No	No
RHU	No	No	No	No	No	No
School/college	No	No	No	No	No	No

Bank	No	No	No	No	No	No
Vet. Dispensary	No	No	No	No	No	No
Shop	✓	✓	No	No	No	No
Telephone/Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile
Drainage/sewerage	No	No	No	No	No	No
Police Check post	Levis	Levis	No	No	No	No
Grain Market	No	No	No	No	No	No

32. 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-living;
- Supply of clean drinking water; and
- Market linkage to get a better price of agricultural products, fruits and livestock.

#### 4.1.5 Concerns

33. The common concerns of the participants were related to the damages of crops, suspension irrigation water during the construction activities and moment of heavy vehicles in the residential area.

34. There are three main villages in the command area of Killi Sardar Akhtar and consultation held with beneficiaries of all villages. The farmers of the Churamalai village raised concern that land of their village will be utilized for the benefits of other village for the construction of new water channels. They said that they will not allow to construct the water channels on their land.

#### 4.2 Purpose of the Due Diligence

35. 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 Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS) have been carefully reviewed to identify any potential land acquisition or resettlement impacts.

36. 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 Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS) will be carried out within the already available ROW, therefore the design component of the Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (Pis) doesn't involve any LAR impacts. The ADB checklists of IR on land, structures and IP on Indigenous people are provided in the Annexure- II & III.

### 4.3 Approach to Conduct Due Diligence

37. 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/females, 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

38. 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 Male Respondents

39. 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 Sardar Akhter scheme. The discussions focused on impacts of the rehabilitation works on the local communities interests related to irrigation supplies. A photographs of the male/females consultations is provided in Annexure-I.

40. The people of the area were pleased to know about the proposed sub-project. Rehabilitation and strengthening of Sardar Akhter channel 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 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 activates 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.

**Table 5-1: Key Persons of the Area to arrange Consultation**

Main Killi	Related Killies	Name of Key Person	Contact No.
Sardar AKhter	Nekzai	Haji Jafar Kibzai	0348-2154462
		Fazal Amin	0349-2414422
	Ghundai	Malik Ibrahim	0349-2413924
		Mali Azeem	0333-3270699
	Churamalai	Akbar Shah	0336-8115929
		Masoom Shah	0347-3224364
	Zakozai	Abdul Hakeem	0302-3934542
		Haji Abdul Kareem	0343-4151390

41. 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-IV.

**Table 5-2: List of Participants Contacted During Public Consultations**

<b>Killi Sardar Akhter/Nekzai</b>		
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
1	Atta Muhammad	Farming/Livestock
2	Laal Khan	Farming/Livestock
3	Jumma Khan	Business
4	Nasir Khan	Farming/Livestock
5	Sardar Jafer Khan	Farming/Livestock
6	Saddam Hussain	Business
7	Fazal Ameen	Farming/Livestock
8	Zohir Khan	Farming/Livestock
9	Bahawal Haq	Livestock
10	Hussan Shah	Farming/Livestock
11	Sana ullah	Livestock
12	Gul Badeen	Farming/ Livestock
13	Babark Khan	Farming/ Livestock
14	Masoom Khan	Farming/ Livestock
15	Haji Noorul Haq	Farming/ Livestock
16	Din Gul	Livestock
17	Abdul Hakem	Farming
18	Zarghan	Farming
19	Zaar Ullah	Livestock
20	Haji Abul Khan	Livestock
21	Aziz Rehaman	Livestock/Farming
22	Shahab-ud-In	Livestock/Farming
23	Abdul Rehaman	Livestock/Farming
24	Niamt Ullah	Livestock/Farming
25	Abdul Khaliq	Livestock/Farming
25	Abdul Razaq	Livestock/Farming
26	Jahngir Khan	Livestock/Farming
27	Adam Khan	Livestock/Farming
<b>killi :Ghundai</b>		
1	Shah Nawaz	Student
2	Hussan Jan	Farming
3	Muhammad Din	Farming
4	Haji Noor-ul-Haq	Farming
5	Malik Azeem	Farming
6	Malik Ibrahim	Farming
7	Nadir Khan	Labour
8	Bashir Khan	Labour
9	Salar Din	Livestock
10	Jabbar Shah	Farming
11	MaliK Din	Livestock
<b>Killi Churamalai</b>		
1	Akbar Shah	Livestock Farming
2	Bismillah Khan	Livestock Farming
3	Masoom Khan	Livestock Farming
<b>Question Raised</b>		<b>Response</b>

Where is the proposed site of infiltration gallery?	Proposed location of infiltration gallery was briefed and with the help of Map and location physically also visited with the community people.
Is the solar tube well component part of the sub-project?	Participants were briefed about the criteria for selection of site for the solar tube. They were briefed about the requirement of depth of water table in the area. Participants were also briefed about pilot sites selected in the project areas.
Where the cattle ghats and washing points will be constructed?	Suitable sites for the cattle ghats will be proposed by the communities for the easy access of cattle from the surrounding areas. Locations of washing points will also be selected with gender consultations near the village.
What is the purpose of gender consultations?	Gender consultations are mandatory for ADB funded project. Moreover, trainings for females on kitchen gardening and safe drinking water has been proposed. Participation of women in Grievance Redressal Committees is also necessary. Gender Consultations are being conducted to aware the women about their participation in the project components.
What is the route of the new water channel?	Route of the proposed water channels were briefed with map and with the help of GPS.
Will compensation against damages of crops and trees will be provided?	All damages (crops, trees and structures) will be valued and compensated according to the ADB SPS-2009.

### 5.1.1 Mitigation Measures

42. To address the concerns related to damages of crops and loss of livelihood compensation mechanism was briefed.
43. To address the concern of farmers of the (Churrmalai village of Killi Sardar Akhtar) participants were briefed the design of the proposed interventions under the project. They were briefed about the location selected for the construction of infiltration gallery. They were explained the route of water channels. The participants were briefed that no alignment is passing through the land of their village. Matter was discussed in detail with the design engineers.

### 5.1.2 Suggestion

- For the smooth implementation of the sub-projects, participants made following suggestions:

- The implementation activities should be started as early as possible and should be completed within given time;
- Maximum labor force should be hired from the local areas to avoid conflicts with communities;
- Rehabilitation works should be carried out along the existing available RoW and construction activities should be restricted inside existing ROWs of rivers;
- Participation from the tribes should be insured in the project activities; and
- Drinking water supplies should be banditory component of the sub-projects

## 5.2 Gender Consultation

44. 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.

45. 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 62 interviewed females of Sardar Akhter scheme area, only one (1.6 %) female was having middle class education. All were working as housewives. 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 females did not know about the irrigation project 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 raring 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.
46. The following females shown in Table 5-2 participated in the discussion regarding sub project and their socio-economic condition.

### 5.2.1 Meetings in Sub-project area (Killi Sardar Akhter PIS)

47. The Sub-project areas of Killi Sardar Akhter and Ahmedzai are close to each other and there is same cultural back ground. Meeting held in the three village and 62 female participated. Locations, number of participants with age, occupation and educational status is provided in the **Table 5.2**.

**Table 5-3: Consultations with Female Participants**

Killi Sardar Akhter/Nekzai				
Sr. No.	Name	Age (Years)	Occupation	Education
1	Waseela	27	House Wife	Illiterate
2	Jan Bibi	20	House Wife	Illiterate
3	Naghma	25	House Wife	Illiterate
4	Ehsan bibi	27	House Wife	Illiterate
5	Rukhsana	35	House Wife	Illiterate
6	Noreena	19	House Wife	Illiterate
7	Hanifa	40	House Wife	Illiterate
8	Bakhtawar	25	House Wife	Illiterate
9	Habiba	18	House Wife	Middle
10	Rozeena	25	House Wife	Illiterate
11	Tamam	55	House Wife	Illiterate
12	Asmat bibi	21	House Wife	Illiterate
13	Ayesha	33	House Wife	Illiterate
14	Nadia	40	House Wife	Illiterate
15	Nazia	25	House Wife	Illiterate
16	Saira	21	House Wife	Illiterate
17	Haleema	55	House Wife	Illiterate
18	Nargis	20	House Wife	Illiterate
19	Gamai	35	House Wife	Illiterate
20	Khaleda	20	House Wife	Illiterate
21	Gul bebi	30	House Wife	Illiterate
22	Saira	35	House Wife	Illiterate
23	Sabara	18	House Wife	Illiterate
24	Saima	18	House Wife	Illiterate
25	Khan Bibi	50	House Wife	Illiterate
26	Khan Tama	22	House Wife	Illiterate
27	Gullala	30	House Wife	Illiterate
28	Khatiam	22	House Wife	Illiterate
29	Gull Bashra	30	House Wife	Illiterate
30	Gull Dosta	30	House Wife	Illiterate
Killi Ghundai				
1	Zarjumma	30	House Wife	Illiterate
2	Tamam	35	House Wife	Illiterate
3	Rohiana	20	House Wife	Illiterate
4	Feroza	18	House Wife	Illiterate

5	Gul Jumma	25	House Wife	Illiterate
6	Jung Jumma	40	House Wife	Illiterate
7	Khan Bibi	50	House Wife	Illiterate
8	Amina	50	House Wife	Illiterate
9	Tahira	40	House Wife	Illiterate
10	Razia	20	House Wife	Illiterate
11	Ameer Bakht	33	House Wife	Illiterate
12	Zainab	38	House Wife	Illiterate
13	Noe Bakht	55	House Wife	Illiterate
14	Bibi Maryam	50	House Wife	Illiterate
15	Pakai	45	House Wife	Illiterate
16	Saleha	40	House Wife	Illiterate
17	Bibi Jan	18	House Wife	Illiterate
<b>Killi Churamalai</b>				
1	Nehboba	30	House Wife	Illiterate
2	Khadeeja	25	House Wife	Illiterate
3	Rahema	25	House Wife	Illiterate
4	Nor Lai	52	House Wife	Illiterate
5	Pashamba	43	House Wife	Illiterate
6	Jameela	32	House Wife	Illiterate
7	Sangeen	20	House Wife	Illiterate
8	Bahdur Jamal	30	House Wife	Illiterate
9	Zarguna	40	House Wife	Illiterate
10	Hameeda	35	House Wife	Illiterate
11	Shazia	41	House Wife	Illiterate
12	Khan Tama	40	House Wife	Illiterate
13	Shomila	25	House Wife	Illiterate
14	Naz Bubu	22	House Wife	Illiterate
15	Rahema	35	House Wife	Illiterate

### 5.2.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Women Regarding Livestock Management and Income Generation Activities.

48. The women of the project area do not play active role in the agriculture and watershed management activities. Economic activities for women in the sub-project area are very rare, except the livestock rearing at home. Embroidery work and tailoring is also source of income for some women. Poultry rearing is common source of income.
49. In the Project area of Zhob River Basin, women's freedom for movement is limited and where cultural values are strictly observed. In the sub-project area Killi Sardar Akhtar, women are not allowed to work outside of their homes and are not allowed to participate in business affairs.
50. Group Discussions were held with women to assess their involvement in livestock management. The discussions revealed that women of the area mange livestock at their homes. They spend time in preparing fodder, cleaning milking and watering of animals and without these activities livestock rearing would be incomplete. These working hours are not recognized and are unpaid. The Project area is potential suppliers of animal products for growing future needs and the role of women will remain significant in this regard and due consideration. Recognition of their role and improvement in their socio-

economic status is dire need of the time. In spare time, the women get busy in stitching and embroidery.



**Figure 4: Handicrafts made by Local Women**

### 5.2.3 Decision Making

51. The study explored the role of rural women in decision making in various family affairs. It has been observed that the role of women in decision making was very low like a marriage of children, sale and purchase of property, sale and purchase of animals, decisions regarding the schooling of Children and to attend social activities. It was found during the consultations that the head of tribe male member of the family has a power of decision making. He determines the family interests and makes decisions with regard to the family.

### 5.2.4 Gender Issues in the Sub-Project Area

52. According to the women participants their major issues were:

- Unavailability of clean drinking water, health facilities, schools for boys and girls, Drainage and sewerage system, lack of income generating activities or opportunities  
The community women fetch water distance is 15 minutes' walk;
- The participation of local women in government institutions is not visible because of high illiteracy rate in the areas. The community doesn't have any Vocational Center for Women and Girls. Financial services are not available in the sub-project areas.
- Women are unaware about property right and ownership;
- Drinking water is not good for health at all because of this people are suffering from disease Diarrhea, Malaria, Hepatitis, joint pain, kidney diseases especially kidney stones includes typhoid. There is no Drainage and Sewerage system;
- Private Roads, transport, vehicles. Mobile phone communication network and internet connections have a significant impact on socialization and modernization. In the sub-project areas these services are very poor. Due to the poor public transport mobility of local women is limited;
- Embroidered works are done at home by women and sometimes women sell handicrafts to support their families by creating some additional income. Women have no facility to market their product and their work, but product is not properly rewarded.

However, females had capabilities to earn money and support their Families but they were not allowed to work out of village.

### **5.2.5 Pressing Needs of Women**

53. During consultations women expressed following pressing needs:

- Supply of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities;
- Participation of women in income generation activities;
- Provision and up gradation of medical and educational facilities;
- Provision of electricity in the village; and
- Skill trainings centers to enhance skills on income generation activities

### **5.2.6 Concerns Raised by Female Participants**

Following concerns raised by the participants:

- Various NGOs have visited and consulted the women of the local communities and ensured them work with local women in income generation activities and provision basic necessities, but there is no outcome regarding their statements.
- Due to male dominated society and strong cultural values women participation could be insured in the project activities with permission of their male family members.
- Women are not allowed to work and participate in the trainings and other activities.
- Women are expert in embroidery; but there is no market facility to sell their products.

### **5.2.7 Mitigation Measures to Address the Concerns**

- Consultations held with the male members of the communities and they were briefed about intervention the interventions proposed for women's participation. They were motivated to allow their female members to participate in the training sessions, income generation activities and GRCs, etc.
- Session will be arranged in the clusters where women of the surrounding area could participate easily.
- Under the project women will be involved in income earning activities; i.e. kitchen gardening, food processing and value adding in the agricultural products. These could be carried out inside the premises of the house.

### **5.2.8 Suggested Income Generation Activities and Training**

54. Information was collected regarding "potential area for increasing women's participation in economic activities". Participants mentioned that fruits and vegetable are often wasted if they are given a comprehensive training to process the fruits to add value and with proper marketing a small scale women led business can be introduced for the women.

55. During the group discussion with female respondents identified following potential areas like in other killies/subprojects area for increasing women's participation in the small scale- women- led agribusiness business for fruits and vegetables:

- Tomato ketchup.
- Maraba (Jam) Making.
- Pickle Making.
- Mini feed mills for livestock feeds, and
- Plastic Tunnel for Fruit drying.

Trainings recommended by the female participants which are:

- Livestock Sector (Rearing goat, sheep and cattle);
- Poultry Farming: (Selling poultry products);
- Dairy sector, process and packing milk;
- Training in embroidery, sewing, and marketing;
- Agriculture Sector: Crop Sowing, harvesting and picking; and
- Kitchen gardening (producing vegetables at small scale)

56. Women of the area can run these small businesses for themselves with minimal effort, training and credit facility that will allow them to supplement their earnings. The females were interested to take part in the above mentioned area.

## **6 MEETINGS AND CONSULTATION WITH OTHER LINE DEPARTMENTS**

### **6.1 Meeting with Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP)**

57. Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP) the main organization working in the project area. BRSP is working in the rural areas of Baluchistan and has strong presence and experience for implementing various multi-sector development programs in 24 districts of Baluchistan. The main objective of BRSP is to mobilize and engaging communities in long term development for a positive change in the society and generates demand for services by the communities to raise their voice for their basic rights.

58. A meeting was conducted with representatives of BRSP (District Program Manager & Admin Officer) Zhob district. They were briefed about components of project interventions related to the women's participation proposed for the project to improve the socio-economic condition of the project.

### **6.2 Meeting with Human Development Foundation (HDF)**

59. A meeting held with field coordinator of HDF and with other representatives of NGOs in Zhob city. Community participation in the BWRDS project was discussed in detail. They also shared their experience of community mobilization and gender involvement in income generation activities. They also shared their activities regarding kitchen gardening and its benefits for the local women.



Figure 5: Meeting with District Program Manager BRSP-Zhob



Figure 6: Meeting with Field Coordinator HDF-Zhob

## 7 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE,CONSULTATION & GRIEVANCES REDRESSAL MECHANISM (GRM)

### 7.1 Scope of Consultations

60. 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 Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS) and suggestions or measures that can address potential consequences and enhance project benefits.
61. The project stakeholders' include the local community, farmers, general public and women. Accordingly, the consultations/ focus group discussions 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.

### 7.2 General Response

62. During the consultation meetings, participants were informed about the rehabilitation of the Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS) 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 labor 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.

### **7.3 Anticipated Gender Issues During Construction Activities**

63. 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 is attached as **Annex-I**.

### **7.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

64. 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.

65. 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 the locals/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. On this subproject, no person/individual is being affected by land, assets and structures, so there is no need to form DPC. However, GRC will be formed to address the issues of person/s or community at local level.

#### **7.4.1 Principles**

66. 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.

67. The primary principle is that any complaints or grievances are resolved as quickly as possible in a fair and transparent manner.

68. All minor complaints regarding land or property disputes that can be resolved should be resolved immediately on the site at village level GRC. In case the concerned parties are unable to resolve the said dispute on the site, the complainant 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.

#### **7.4.2 Objectives**

69. 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.

#### **7.4.3 Structure & Procedure of Grievance Redress Mechanism**

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

##### **7.4.3.1 Grievances Redressal Committee (GRC) at Village Level**

71. For effective coordination in the field with the locals or community, GRC will be established at the killi/village level to maintain a close rapport with affected persons and local community throughout project implementation. The GRC will act as coordinator among the PMO/PIO, the GRC 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 GRC at the killi/village level comprising of at least five members with one as committee convener. The GRC will provide a platform 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 GRC level. The project safeguards and engineering staff will coordinate with GRC to review and resolve the issue or concern related to any social issue or implementation & environmental concerns preferably within 15 days from receipt of the grievance. GRC of 1<sup>st</sup> tier will comprise of the following members;

1. Social/Community Organizer (male/female) of BWRDSP Consultants
2. A female member from the community / village
3. Two male members from the community / village
4. Environment Specialist of BWRDSP Consultants

##### **7.4.3.2 District/ Project Management Office (PMO) Level**

72. 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 locals/community and the complainants. The GRC of 2<sup>nd</sup> tier shall comprise of the following members:

1. Deputy Project Director, PMO / PIO Head / Convener
2. Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) Member
3. Resettlement Specialist of BWRDSP Consultants Member
4. Environment Specialist of BWRDSP Consultants Member
5. Any notable personality from the area Member

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

74. The GRC will meet once a month and when the need arises. The GRC will review grievances involving all implementation and 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.

75. 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.

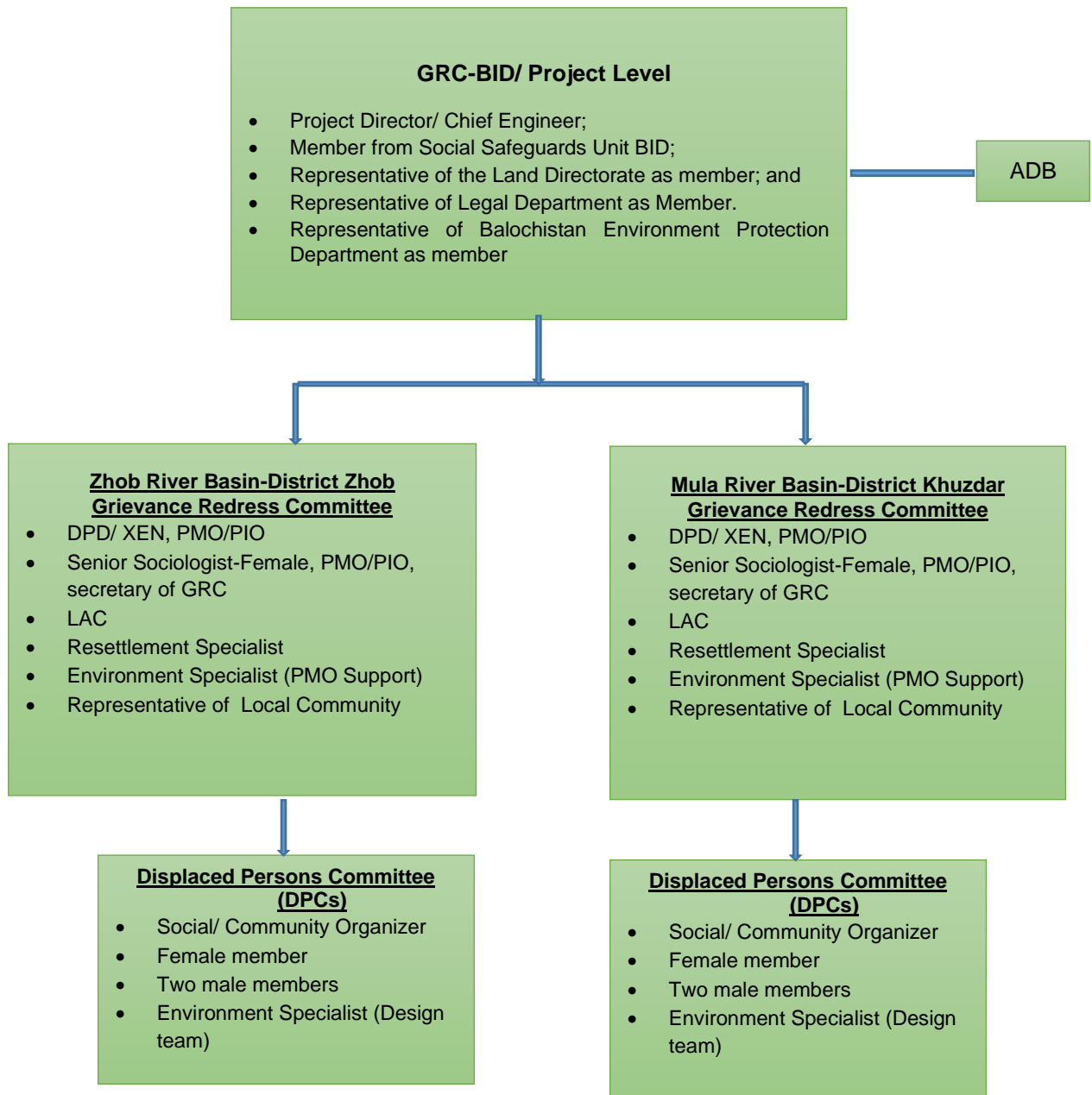
#### **7.4.3.3 BID/ Project Level**

76. In compliance with the Grievance Redressal Mechanism of Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project, the 3rd tier or Project Level - Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) is constituted having following composition:

1. Project Director / Chief Engineer Head / Convener
2. Representative of the Revenue Department Member
3. Representative of the Law Department Member
4. Representative of the Environment Department Member
5. Social Development & Gender Specialist, BWRDSP Consultant Member / Secretary

77. 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 for his satisfaction.

**Figure 7: Organogram for GRM**



78. 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.

## 8 FINDINGS

80. This Section describes the main findings of the Due Diligence for Rehabilitation of Sardar Akhter Perennial Irrigation Scheme (PIS)
81. The subproject includes the rehabilitation of the already existing channels; therefore, its rehabilitation works does not involve any additional land acquisition.
82. 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.
83. The scope of work for the subproject includes remodeling of the existing Scheme along with the rehabilitation and partial lining and associated structures. The sub-project consists of a weir on Sarwar Rud (River) near Killi Ahmadzai 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 205 ha.
84. The public consultation revealed that all the stakeholders are in favor of proposed rehabilitation of Sardar Akhter perennial 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 socio-economic conditions of the working staff. The construction/ rehabilitation of sub-project will also provide business opportunities to the local people as it will boost economic activity. Also, it will meet the objective to improve agriculture in the project area; and
85. The sub-project includes 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.
86. **Therefore, it has been categorized as "Category C" both for Involuntary Resettlement and for Indigenous Peoples.**

## 9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 9.1 Conclusions

87. 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;
88. The 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 Sardar Akhter perennial 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, 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.

## 9.2 Recommendations

89. 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;
90. Regular sprinkling of water should be carried out to control the dust emissions during construction;
91. The contractor should comply the mitigation measures proposed in the Environmental and Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP);
92. Contractor's activities should be confined to avoid the public inconvenience; and
93. Grievance Redressal mechanism (GRM) at the PMO/PIO level should be established to address any complaints from the stakeholders at site.

## ANNEXURES

**Annexure I: Photographic View of Consultations in Different Killies**



Male Consultation in Killi Ghundai



Male Consultation in Killi Churamalai



Gender Consultation in Killi Zakozai



Gender Consultation in Killi Salmanzai

**Annexure II: ADB-Checklist of Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization**

<b>A. Project Data</b>  Country/Project No./Project Title : PAKISTAN- BWRDSP-Loan No. 3700-PAK <hr/> Project Design, Construction Supervision and Implementation Support for Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project. Revised SDDR of Sardar Akhter PIS Subproject.			
<b>B. Involuntary Resettlement Category</b> [ <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
<b>C. Comments</b> 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 Sardar Akhter 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. The land belonged to Balochistan Irrigation Department and sub-project work is only remodelling/rehabilitation channels/weirs etc. will confined within the existing ROW. 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.  The additional scope of work falls in the ROW will not require any land acquisition as all the activities will remain in the available ROW. There is no LAR impact due to these changes in the design			
<b>E. Approval</b> Prepared by: _____ Reviewed/Cleared by: _____  PIC , Social and Gender Development Specialist : _____ Date: 23-5-2024			

**Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist**

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Ye	No	Not Known	Remarks
<b>Involuntary Acquisition of Land</b>				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		Sub-project does not involve any land acquisition. The sub-Project involves remodelling/rehabilitation of existing Sardar Akhter PIS 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?		✓		

<b>Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas</b>				
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?		✓		
<b>Information on Displaced Persons:</b>				
13. Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				[✓]
If yes, approximately how many? Not applicable as No one with kiosks will be relocated.				
14. Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				[✓]
15. Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				[✓]

### Annexure III: ADB Checklist of Indigenous People Impact Categorization

<i>Project Data</i>  <b>Country/Project No./Project Title : Pakistan, BWRDSP- Loan 3700-PAK</b> <hr/> <b>Project Design, Construction Supervision and Implementation Support for Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project.</b> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Revised SDDR of Sardar Akhter Subproject</b></p>			
<b>C. Indigenous Peoples Category</b>  <p style="text-align: center;">[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] <b>New</b>    [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] <b>Re-categorization — Previous Category</b> [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]</p>			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Category A</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Category B</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Category C</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Category FI</b>
Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities. <span style="float: right;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>                      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> </span>			
<b>Comments by PMO</b>			
<b>Project Team Comments:</b> 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".			
<b>Approval</b>			
<b>Prepared by:</b> PIC, Social and Gender Development Specialist: Date: 23-5-2024		<b>Reviewed/Cleared by:</b>	

#### Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
<b>A. Indigenous Peoples Identification</b>				
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.

<b>KEY CONCERNS</b> (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
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?		✓		
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>B. Identification of Potential Impacts</b>				
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?		✓		

<b>KEY CONCERNS</b> (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>C. Identification of Special Requirements</b> <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**

<b>Project component/ activity/ output</b>	<b>Anticipated positive effect</b>	<b>Anticipated negative effect</b>
18. Earth work to strengthen the existing channels	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Annexure IV: Scanned List of Participants of Sardar Akhter and Other Killies  
(Males and Females)**

*Nikifai - 1*

Subproject are: *Killi Sardar Akhtar* Village: *Killi Sardar* Date *03-09-2020*

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	<i>Ala Muhammad</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Ala Muhammad</i>
2	<i>Laal Khan</i>	<i>Farming</i>	
3	<i>Juma Rahim</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Juma Rahim</i>
4	<i>Nasir Khan</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Nasir Khan</i>
5	<i>Sardar Jaffer Khan</i>	<i>Farming</i>	<i>Sardar Jaffer Khan</i>
6	<i>Saddam Hussein</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Saddam Hussein</i>
7	<i>Fajal Ameen</i>	<i>Farming</i>	<i>Fajal Ameen</i>
8	<i>Zohair Khan</i>	<i>Farming</i>	<i>Zohair Khan</i>
9	<i>Bahawal Haq</i>	<i>Livestock</i>	<i>Bahawal Haq</i>
10	<i>Hasan Shah</i>	<i>Farming/Livestock</i>	
11	<i>Sana ullah</i>	<i>Livestock</i>	
12	<i>Gul Budeen</i>	<i>Farming</i>	<i>Gul Budeen</i>
13	<i>Babrak Khan</i>	<i>Farming</i>	<i>Babrak Khan</i>
14	<i>Masoom Khan</i>	<i>Farming</i>	<i>Masoom Khan</i>
15	<i>Haji Noorul Haq</i>	<i>Farming</i>	
16	<i>Din Gul</i>	<i>Livestock</i>	
17	/	/	/
	/	/	/

Conducted by:

Name: *Muhammad Sajjad* Signature: *Muhammad Sajjad* Date *03-09-2020*

*Habib Farooq*

*Habib*

Nehozai - 2 =

Subproject are: Killi Sarda Mulla Village: Zakozai Date 05-09-2020

List of Participants

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0139

\*  
0340-0837579

036

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Abdul Hakim	Farming	
2	Zarghon	Farming	
3	Zaer Ullah	Livestock	حارالله
4	Haji Kareem	Livestock	
5	Aziz Rehman	Livestock/Farming	
6	Shahab ud din	"	
7	Abdul Rehman	"	
8	Naimat ullah	"	
9	Abdul Khaliq	"	
10	Abdul Raziaq	"	عبدالرزاق
11	Jahangir Khan	"	
12	Aadam Khan	"	

Conducted by:

Name: Muhammad Sajjad Signature Date 05-09-2020

Hashim Farooq

3 Hashim

Subproject are: Kili Sarder Akhbar Village: Chundai Date: 03-09-2020

List of Participants

Sr. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature/ Thumb
1	Shah Nawaz	Student	
2	Hasan Jan	Farming	
3	M. Din	Farming	
4	Haji Noor-ul-Haq	Farming	
5	Malik Azeem	"	
6	Malik Ihsan	"	
7	Nadir Khan	Labor	
8	Bashir Khan	Labor	
9	Safar Din	Livestock	
10	Jabbar Shah	Farming	
11	Malik Din	Livestock	

0349-  
3413924

Conducted by:

Name: Hashim Farooq Signature: Hashim Date: 03-09-2020  
Muhammad Sajjad M. Jinn



## Female Participation

NikiZai - 2

6

### Gender Consultation

Subproject area: Killi Sardar Village AKHILAS ISTAWA KOZAI Date 05-09-2020

### List of Participants

S. No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Education	Sign./Thumb Imp.
1	Haleema	55	H.W	Un-educated	
2	Nargis	20	H.W	"	
3	Gamai	35	H.W	"	
4	Khaleda	20	H.W	"	
5	Gol bebe	30	H.W	"	
6	Saira	<del>35</del> 40	H.W	"	
7	Saboo	18	H.W	"	
8	Saima	18	H.W	"	
9	Khan Bebe	50	H.W	"	
10	Khan Tama	22	H.W	"	
4	Gollala	30	H.W	"	
12	Khatima	22	H.W	"	
13	Gull BASHRA	30	H.W	"	
14	Gull DASTA	30	H.W	"	

Conducted by:

Name: Aema Signature: [Signature] Date 05-09-2020

19 households

**Gender Consultation**

Subproject area: Killi Akhtar Zai Village GONDAI Date 03-09-2020

**List of Participants**

S. No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Education	Sign./Thumb Imp.
1	Zarjuma	30	H.W	un-educated	
2	Tamam	35	H.W	✓	
3	Rohina	20	H.W	✓	
4	Feroza	18	H.W	✓	
5	Gul Jumma	25	H.W	✓	
6	Jung Jumma	40	H.W	✓	
7	Ram Bebe	50	H.W	✓	
8	Amina	50	H.W	✓	
9	Tahira	40	H.W	✓	
10	Razia	20	H.W	✓	
11	Ameer BAHT	33	H.W	✓	
12	Zainab	38	H.W	✓	
13	Noe BAHT	55	H.W	✓	
14	Bebe Maryam	50	H.W	✓	
15	Pakai	45	H.W	✓	

Conducted by:

Name: Asma Signature:  Date 03-09-2020

16 Saleha 40 H.W ✓  
 17 Bebejan 18 H.W printing 0606  
 18 ~~Asma~~

Churmanwali

Killi Gender Consultation  
 Subproject area: Sardar Aulakh Village Salman Date 03-09-2020

List of Participants

S. No.	Name	Age	Occupation	Education	Sign./Thumb Imp.
1	Mehboba	30	H.W	Un-educated	
2	Khadeja bebe	25	H.W	Un-educated	
3	Rahema	25	H.W	"	
4	Noorai	52	H.W	"	
5	Pashambadi	43	H.W	"	
6	Jameela	32	H.W	"	
7	Sangeen	20	H.W	"	
8	Bahadur jameel	30	H.W	"	
9	Zarguna	40	H.W	"	
10	Hameelah	35	H.W	"	
11	Shayia	41	H.W	"	
12	Khan Tama	40	H.W	"	
13	Shamalai	25	H.W	"	
14	Naz Bebe	22	H.W	"	
15	Rahema	35	H.W	"	

Conducted by:

Name: Asma Signature: [Signature] Date: 03-09-2020