

(Comments Prepared by Shakeela Leghari)

1. Training

The need for training and capacity building of all stakeholders is imperative towards ensuring adequate appreciation and addressing environmental and social issues associated with the project. Additional manpower may be needed to effectively implement the procedures laid down in the EMPs and RAPs to ensure mitigation of project environmental and social impacts. Training locations and the language selection for training should be customized to suit the convenience of the trainees. Where the turnouts of villagers are low, decentralized training locations close to the villages of the trainees, with the involvement of NGOs (if required) shall help achieve the desired results.

Principal aspects of training required for various stakeholders are as follows:

S.No.	Levels	Trainees	Principal aspects to be covered
1	AWB level	AWB Officials	GIS based environmental & social planning Analysis of monitoring & stakeholder feedback Sensitization about environmental & social issues
2	FO, WUA/WCA Level	NGOs WUA FO members	Sensitization about importance environmental & social issues Ways to address such issues in the project
3	Village level	Villagers	Sensitization about environmental & social issues Mitigation & monitoring measures to address environmental & social issues
4	Resettlement Committee/ Grievance Rederessal Committee	Committee Members	Sensitization on Resettlement issues, Resettlement entitlements Matrix, PAPs, Alternatives, Resettlement Packages, Resettlement sites

2. Gender Issues.

Women are vulnerable in the project area owing to their comparative backwardness in terms of health, education, income, decision-making, access to and control over resources (as identified during consultations). Gender Action Plan is needed in all sub-projects. Broad principles for the Gender Action Plan shall be:

- Women's participation to be ensured in the planning of intervention measures,
- Provisions within the sub-project to empower women for sustainable income generation on their own,
- Training and creating alternative livelihoods and drinking water facilities for women through the project,

- Social justice and protection measures should be devised for oppressed women

3. Resettlement Action Plan

Resettlement Action Plan should ensure that Project Affected Persons are adequately rehabilitated to their previous living standards or better. RAP shall have a Resettlement Framework. The number of people affected as described in the Resettlement Framework shall be compensated through a Resettlement Plan. Broad principles of the Resettlement Plan shall be:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize, exploring all viable alternative project designs,
- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced families shall be eligible for shifting allowance, support after displacement and development assistance,
- Priority will be given to members of displaced families in jobs in the project's construction works and other works, as per their skills.

The Social Cell with support of EMU should ensure proper implementation of the plan and will deal with any grievance as per the grievance redress mechanism in line with Banks policies through Resettlement Action Committee. The support measures shall continue during the post implementation stage.

4. Resettlement Committee.

SIDA may establish a Social and Resettlement Committee consisting of FO/AWB members and SIDA staff. The committee may be tasked with the responsibility of coordinating all implementation and monitoring matters. They will report to the General Managers and Environment/Social specialists. The Committee will meet quarterly but may need to meet monthly/ weekly during the initial period.

After the Resettlement Committee is established, its members may be briefed by SIDA/PIC's representatives regarding the RP and trained in implementation procedures. Implementation according to OP 4.01, OP 4.12 and Pakistan Penal Code 1860 should, therefore, present no new obstacle. Any necessary training may be undertaken under contract by an experienced agency. Following may be the TORs of Resettlement Committee.

- To Verifying PAPs on the basis of specified documents
- To Verifying public facilities and utilities need to be relocated, and whether in the case of water pumps, alternative sources of water are available

- To Carrying out a consultation and information dissemination campaign on compensation procedures, entitlement packages, and proposed alternative resettlement sites
- To Identifying any problems due to restricted access to the minor/distributaries during rehabilitation period, and verifying whether ramps/diversions have been provided where required
- To Establishing a grievance redressal committee to ensure fairness and transparency during the resettlement process
- To Preparing a joint on-site inventory and valuation of the effected assets and incomes of individual PAPs
- To Preparing individual entitlement files
- Ensuring an adequate notice period is given to PAPs before shifting
- Ensuring and recording compensation payments in case of delays
- Providing shifting assistance to displaced squatters and to squatter-owners allowed salvaging their facilities

6. Grievance Rederessal Mechanism

For component B-2 a small grievance redressed committee is proposed to deal the controversial/ conflict resettlement and other issues. The Committee may be comprised of 3 members, including, a representative of the community/ PAP, 2 representatives of PIC and SIDA respectively. The committee will resolve the grievances at local level and the PD will be informed in written by the committee about the grievance and its resolution. The committee may maintain a Community Complaints-Management Register (CCMR). However, for grievances, which could not be resolved by the Committee at local level, may be referred to the SDS along with the findings of the Committee. The SDS will resolve the grievance in consultation with the PD/MD and PCMU.

Affected communities and their representatives will be identified during the project preparation stage. The SDS and Sociologist may visit each community once a month, while Sociologist may produce reports and maintain a record of these visits (date visited, persons met, issues discussed, and complaints brought forward). The SDS will work towards resolving the grievances recorded in the CCMR in conjunction with the Supervision Consultant within seven days. After this deadline, any unresolved issues will be forwarded to the PCMU. The Project Director will, in turn, seek to resolve outstanding issues referred to PCMU within seven Official calendar days.

The proposed Grievance Rederessal Cell in draft RAP/SAP may be established under component B-1 on larger scale.

7. Objectives of SAP

Objectives of draft SAPs may please be replaced with following objectives.

- To Identify poor and vulnerable groups, with strategies to ensure that such groups benefit from the project
- To ensure adequate stakeholder consultation and participation.
- To share information with stakeholder on the proposed improvement works and the expected impact on the physical, biological and socio-economic environment of the project corridor.
- To obtain information about needs and priorities of the affected people, as well as information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities.
- To provide affected people with opportunity to express their respective concerns and aspirations about compensation, allowances and possible opportunities for economic development.
- To obtain the co-operation and participation of the affected people and communities in resettlement planning and implementation.
- To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.