



Third Party Validation of Annual Environmental and Social Monitoring/Assessment (6th Phase)

Final Report

March 2019

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Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)
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List of Abbreviations

AESM	Annual Environmental and Social Monitoring
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Action Committees
BRSP	Baluchistan Rural Support Program
CAR	Corrective Actions Requests
CHC	Community Health Care Centre
CO	Community Organization
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CQA	Compliance and Quality Assurance
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply Scheme
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
ESM	Environmental and Social Mechanism
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMU	Environment and Social Management Unit
ESR	Environmental and Social Review
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IP	Implementation Plan
HRE	Hydropower and Renewable Energy
IESR	Integrated Environmental and Social Review
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LACIP	Livelihood Support and Promotion of Small Community Infrastructure
LSO	Local Support Organization
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
PMFIL	Prime Minister Interest Free Loan
PO	Partner Organization
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PPR	Program for Poverty Reduction
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TORS	Terms of Reference
TPV	Third Party Validation
TTO	Third Tier Organization
UCDP	Union Council Development Plan
VO	Village Organization

Executive Summary

It has been realized by social sciences experts that the poor and ultra-poor are caught in the web of environment and poverty nexus. They can come out of this complex situation if a two-pronged approach is adopted: by provision of direct intervention to advance their living condition; and simultaneously improving their attitude and approach towards avoiding or mitigating environmental issues.

In this respect, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has developed Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)¹ and making efforts in reinforcing its compliance as an integral part of their direct intervention in shape of different programs implemented by their operational units. It is mandatory for these operational units to consider ESMF compliance at different levels of scheme interventions and enforcement at the stage of scheme planning and thereby implementation.

To demonstrate its commitment for improvement, PPAF carries out annually an assessment of the compliance of its ESMF through a third party. For this, MM Pakistan (MMP) Private Limited was engaged for “Third Party Validation (TPV) of Annual Environmental and Social Monitoring / Assessment 6th Phase (TPV-AESM)”. The scope of the assignment was to use as a basis for validation selected² schemes and interventions funded by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) primarily in the provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) including Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA). This TPV, along with an overall review of environmental and social (E&S) function, evaluated selected schemes / interventions implemented under Program for Poverty Reduction (PPR) and certain other sub-projects for re-audit.

Scope, methodology, key findings and recommendations

The scope of work (SOW) as provided in the Terms of Reference (TOR), the associated approaches adopted, key findings and recommendations are summarized below:

SOW-1: Review of the environmental and social monitoring regime as specified in the ESMF

Approach Adopted

Joint review of PPAF's ESMF, 5th Edition and discussions with Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU); Review of TORs for Third Party Validation – Annual Environmental and Social Management (TPV-AESM) 6th Phase; Review of relevant documents provided by PPAF; Learn the World Bank (WB) Environment and Social Safeguard policies; Study Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (EPA) and relevant guidelines; and Identification of checklists to use for screening and assessment of ESMF compliance at scheme level

Key Findings

- The degradation in environmental and social conditions devoid the poor in getting optimum benefits from development projects sponsored by public sector agencies or donors. This has been realized by PPAF consequently giving attention towards developing ESMF and its compliance in parallel to implementation of schemes under their various programs. It was observed that wherever the focus on ESM was weakened, the objectives of one scheme or integrated number of schemes were not met at the desired level.
- The ESMF developed by PPAF is in line with the Operational Policies (OP) of the World Bank which ensures that the projects are economically, financially, environmental and socially sound and

¹ Environmental and Social Management Framework, Fifth Edition, April 2014 developed and upgraded by PPAF

² Finalized in consultation with ESMU, PPAF

sustainable. The ESMF was also modified to suit the specific requirements of all PPAF's programs and projects. It was reported by our Evaluators that most of the schemes have followed Environmental and social assessments as per ESMF guidelines.

- The ESMF contains a suite of functions that detail the pertinent policies, guidelines, principles and objectives for avoiding and minimising the adverse environmental and social impacts. These impacts may arise during the development cycle of sub-projects where they are implemented. The critical aspect underpinned in this ESMF is the required institutional arrangement for effective environment and social management.
- PPAF has made institutional arrangements for enforcement and dissemination of ESMF. At PPAF level a dedicated Unit headed by a General Manager, ESMU and assisted by two experts was responsible for liaison with PPAF operational units, participate in appraisal of schemes, coordination with Focal Persons at POs, development of training programs and imparting training at different levels, review of compliance of ESMF at field level, review of reports and scheme / sub-project from the field and auditing.
- Monitoring is undertaken by ESMU through frequent field visits, regular audit of schemes, joint monitoring with MER or concerned operational units. These activities covers a comprehensive analyses of ESMF compliance by PO and TTO. Reports are prepared and submitted to the higher management on the findings of these activities. Back to Office Report (BTR) is prepared by the operational units which is comprehensive and robust. However, coverage of ESM at implementation or post implementation stages in BTR is subdued.

Key Recommendations

- To help poor in breaking the poverty-environment nexus, it is essential for PPAF to strongly enforce and disseminate ESMF. A missionary zeal is required by the operational units to give the same importance to ESMF compliance as they give to scheme development. This can practically be achieved through development of ESMF compliance related indicators and a comparison should be drawn, at least bi-annually, reflecting the efforts made by different operational units in this respect. In this connection role of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) unit becomes more critical as they can assess whether the ESMF compliance is effective in practice at different levels.
- A stronger ESMU team will ensure enforcement and dissemination of compliance of ESMF. This should be based on a detailed assessment of functional requirement based on different nature of programs, the number of POs, geographical spread, ethnic diversity and none the least development of a sustainable culture sensitive towards fulfilling environment and social responsibilities.
- The BTR should have a separate section prepared by the ESMF champion of the concerned operational unit highlighting the status of the compliance and recommendations for enforcement and dissemination of E&S guidelines. This BTR should be shared with ESMU who can plan their review and audit where they foresee an in-depth investigation is required.

An environmental and social monitoring plan with following indicators should be prepared for each scheme and implemented

- Monitoring for air, water quality, noise and biodiversity
- Responsible person for monitoring
- Avoid recurrence of non-conformances
- Ensure timely corrective actions
- Follow up to ensure that non-conformances are addressed within time frame
- Ensuring methodical record keeping

In the Implementation Plans (IPs) commitment of POs in the shape of schemes related to improvement of environment and social conditions needs to be identified and implemented ensuring the commitment of PPAF towards incorporating ESMF at all levels especially sustenance of function at grass root level. In IPs the provision of 4% finances for mitigation measures needs to be separately allocated and progress against well-defined indicators should be reviewed as an integral part of scheme progress monitoring. The mitigation measures shall propose feasible and cost effective approach to address the impacts defined, in order to accrue project benefits through enhancement measures or to reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels (mitigation measures). Each measure shall be described in detail, providing all technical information required for its implementation

- A set of recommendations has been made under subsequent headings given as per the ToRs of this assignment

SOW-2: Assessment of the measures in place for mainstreaming ESMF within PPAF's operations

Approach Adopted

Review of institutional arrangement described in PPAF's ESMF, 5th Edition; In-depth meeting with ESMU; Interactive meetings with different project heads and understanding their response towards ESMF and its compliance at the field level; and Discussions with Partner Organizations (POs), Local Support Organizations (LSOs) and Village Organizations (VOs) and Community Organization (COs)

Key Findings:

- In general following measures were in place for mainstreaming ESMF within PPAF's operations:
 - Formulation of ESMF
 - Development and implementation of institutional arrangement
 - Development of Procedures for ESM
 - Development of different Checklists for Screening Schemes / Sub-Projects
 - Training at PPAF, PO and TTO level
 - Comprehensive ESM guidelines in local language with pictorial explanations
 - Using POs and FPs for taking into consideration ESMF at various stages of schemes/sub-project implementation
 - Linking CRPs between POs and TTO, VO and CO.
 - For enforcement of ESMF compliance functions of ESMU at different stages of program implementation and scheme development was outlined in the ESMF manual. A long list of ESMU responsibilities is given in Chapter-3. Undertaking and fulfilling this exhaustive nature of responsibility appeared to be challenging for the present small team of ESMU.
 - PPAF was implementing different programs through its POs (130 in numbers) spread all over Pakistan in the four provinces and three regions. For compliance and dissemination of ESMF, each PO has designated a Focal Person (FP) in its organizational set-up. The effectiveness of environment and social management (ESM) was largely dependent on the performance of FPs as they needed to be involved in selection of scheme, carrying out Environment and Social Review (ESR) / Integrated Environment and Social Review (IESR) and incorporating the findings in Form-A, development and implementation of mitigation measures, sensitizing and training communities towards ESMF, regularly reporting to PPAF and coordinating during review visits, audits and TPV. The varying qualification and commitment of FPs compounded with human resource turnover affected the consistency of ESM at field level.
 - The high turnover of staff at PO level has also affected their understanding of ESMF.

- There are certain schemes / interventions, which supplement or complement existing projects e.g. a BHU or a school earlier sponsored either by government or other donors. As PPAF interventions address only smaller parts of the existing projects, ESMF compliance becomes challenging. This needs a strong commitment or undertaking for ESMF compliance from the stakeholders of the running project. Once the PPAF's interventions are completed, attention towards ESMF compliance becomes weaker or is totally forgotten. ESMU needs to be cautious while approving finances for such interventions.

Key Recommendations:

- In the Implementation Plans (IPs) commitment of POs in the shape of schemes related to improvement of environment and social conditions needs to be identified and implemented ensuring the commitment of PPAF towards incorporating ESM at all levels including sustenance of function at grass root level.
- To ensure dissemination of ESMF at all levels, while conducting ESR based on FORM-A designed for different nature and type of schemes, community representatives are involved by sharing concerned documents and explaining compliance requirements at implementation and post implementation stages. A strong commitment is needed from all stakeholders for compliance of ESMF and enforcement of E&S guidelines.

At the outset PPAF may consider the following propositions for augmenting enforcement of ESMF.

Capability:

At least one qualified Environment Specialist should be added in ESMU to take care of matters related to its discipline.

Capacity:

Based upon resource assessment include professionals from different socio cultural environment.

- At TTO level, to improve the capacity and capability to understand, disseminate and monitor, PPAF should make it mandatory for a PO to enhance the capability of an LSO at certain defined level. LSO being the Umbrella organization of its area should have some basic characteristic to ensure fulfilling its responsibilities and the desired level of compliance of ESMF. Efforts should be made to enhance capacity of LSO, CO and VOs in project management, record keeping, file management, etc. the ESMF should explicitly provide the roles and responsibilities of TTOs and expectation from them.
- There are certain sub- projects which do not directly impact the environment adversely and are unlikely to induce adverse social impacts. They do not require an environmental and social assessment as such no action is required. Nonetheless, to design such interventions properly, it may be necessary to carry out gender analyses, institutional analyses, or other studies on specific, critical social issues in order to anticipate and manage unintended impacts on the affected communities.

SOW-3: Review of the training regime as specified in ESMF

Approach Adopted

Desk review of the training manual and ESMF capacity building plan to understand the initiatives taken for improving the capabilities at the implementation level; Interviews with focal persons of POs to know the effectiveness of the program; and review of reports on trainings; and discussions with LSOs to understand the effectiveness of the training.

Key Findings

- Training was imparted to staff of PPAF Operational Units from time to time in order to establish the knowledge base at the apex level. One person from every operational unit was designated and provided comprehensive knowledge of ESMF and the approaches to enforce this at ESR / IESR, design, implementation and post completion stages. This helped in consistency and clarity for environmental and social screening of schemes when their proposals were received from POs.

- Specific training sessions were organized by ESMU for Focal Persons (FPs) of all POs to sensitize the environment and social requirements. Along with the focal persons, further down from the field level, couple of LSO's representatives are involved to disseminate the culture to the user community. The concerned PO is responsible to deliver a comprehensive training and awareness sessions to TTOs.
- Basic purpose of training was to improve the knowledge and skills of participants enabling them for ESMF compliance. These sessions were formally organized with agenda and decorum required for holding training.
- The training given at the field level generally lost its effectiveness with the course of time. Excerpts from Environment and Social guidelines in the form of banners and posters were seldom seen in the field. There was a significant difference between the institutional capacity and FP capability among the POs. Some POs had competent staff while other POs had employees with lower experience and educational achievement. Similar is the case for commitment towards ESMF that varies from one PO to another.

Key Recommendation

- The frequency of training related to E&S needs to be increased because of high human resource turnover in POs, migration of individuals from the community who received training and weak capacity of absorption and retention by individuals involved in the training events. Furthermore, IEC material including banners or posters on some durable material like panaflex, brochures and pamphlets can be provided to the communities.
- Awareness training should include potential consequences of departure from specified operating procedures as well as significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, of their work activities; training should be appropriate to the activity of community members specially female community members; b) monthly environmental topics should be generated to raise awareness on environmental issues at community level; c) Local level training, orientation sessions and awareness sessions about environment and social safeguards should be organized to enhance understanding of local people; d) community should be trained to own environment related issues such as health & hygiene, wastage, and disposal etc. e) awareness about health, safety, prevention and general issues related to environment should be known, understood and disseminated to the communities members.
- For expansive coverage PPAF may outsource training function.

SOW-4: Review of the ESMF manual

Approach Adopted

Interactive meetings with different project heads and understanding their responses towards ESMF and its compliance at the field level.

Key Findings

- The document containing ESMF is amalgamation of policy, procedure, screening checklists for different nature of schemes, roles and responsibilities of ESMU, protected areas of Pakistan, etc. Nevertheless ESMF is a crisp document only providing policy not the procedural manual. Therefore, in subsequent text it is mentioned as ESMF manual.
- The ESMF manual describes the involvement of ESMU at different stages of scheme approval and development. The manual has provided in details various stages of PO selection, project appraisal, preparation of schemes IPs and implementation.

Key Recommendations

- The manual needs to be separated from framework and should be in the format of a policy document.

- This manual needs to be elaborated to specifically define the level of involvement and the responsibilities of ESMU to ensure enforcement and dissemination of ESMF.
- In the manual the role of the persons responsible for ensuring ESMF compliance, needs to be further defined in line with the description made in **Chapter-3**. For this purpose, Environmental and Social Assessment Procedure Manual can bring clarity in enforcement and dissemination. The arrangements for reporting on the progress of the ESMF implementation shall be clearly outlined in ESMF including the responsibility, methods of communication, reporting and frequency of reporting results.

SOW-5: Field visits to assess how well ESMF compliance is incorporated into planning and execution of PPAF program component interventions

Approach Adopted

Selection of districts where different schemes under PPR were implemented; Selection of schemes for compliance of ESMF; Development of tools for data collection in consultation and approval of ESMU, PPAF which included field testing and modification of tools; Training of staff with the involvement of ESMU representatives; Collection of data using the specified tools by visits, observations and information collection at field offices and project sites, Focus Group Discussions, (FGDs) with beneficiaries, In-depth Interviews with POs and COs/VOs/LSOs; Quality assurance; and Data compilation and analyses.

Key Findings

- Screening of a scheme is carried out mostly by using protocols given in Environment and Social Review (ESR) or Integrated Environment and Social Review (IESR) provided in ESMF manual.
- Mitigation measures are suggested for a scheme for certain social and environmental issues that are unavoidable. For these mitigation measures four percent of the scheme cost is allocated which is infrequently invested by PO. For the Sanitation scheme sponsored by PPAF in Qila Abdullah local communities were motivated to take mitigation measures by growing trees using their own resources.
- Section III. Grievance Redressed Mechanism of ESMF 5th edition is focused on addressing complaints against non-compliance of ESMF. Any of the affected individual or organization can register its grievance with the Grievance Committee of the PPAF or the grievance redressed mechanism setup by each PO individually. This section also emphasize that reported complaints would be treated confidentially, assessed impartially and handled efficiently, and aggrieved parties would be informed after resolution of complaints with necessary details (actions taken, by whom and when). Though the ESMF manual describes institutional arrangement for grievance redressal however, it was informed at field level and confirmed by ESMU that no grievances have been recorded so far at PPAF Head office.
- The tools for validation of ESM compliance also include a provision to capture the general impression of the Evaluator about the PO's office/site with respect to their sensitivity towards environment and social protocols, standards and safeguards. This impression was to be recorded by the Evaluator after complete discussion with PO's staff, relevant documents and practices. As the opinion was subjective, it has not been evaluated in this report.
- It was observed that all the POs interviewed showed copies of ESMF manual (hard or soft copy or both) to the Evaluators. This validation is also in line with section 4-2-1, and section 4-2-2 of ESMF manual which is about understanding and training of environmental and social safeguards.
- Availability of Form-A of for a scheme with PO was verified during TPV as it was a mandatory document. It was observed that all the POs have attached this form in their project files and complied with instructions given in the ESMF 5th Edition that "a copy of the completed Form-A is required to be maintained in both PO and CO project files." While Form-A was found to be available with all the POs, however it was available with 64.3% of CO/LSO in their records.

- Similarly, it was evidenced that 90% of the POs were having Form- B³ in their project files whereas it was available with only 50% of the LSO/COs/VOs.
- It was verified during TPV that 86% of the respondents were observed giving attention to protect ecological area demonstrated by avoiding development of schemes that could affect these sites. No site was observed where this protocol was not properly addressed. PPAF unit heads also confirmed that ecological areas are protected while considering a scheme for approval.
- Negative checklists were also verified during TPV. No scheme or intervention was observed violating the negative checklist mentioned in ESMF 5th edition.
- It was observed that the majority of the respondents (57.1%) were giving attention while 42.8% didn't give attention to reduce dust: 42.9 % give proper attention to reduce smoke while 57.1% didn't give any attention; 35.7% give proper attention to reduce timber or wood burning while 64.3 % didn't give any attention; 21.40 % give full attention for water sprinkling and 78.60 % didn't give attention due to shortage of water specifically in Baluchistan: 21.40 % gave attention to maintain grassy fields while 78.60 % couldn't give attention due to shortage of water and barren land in sampled districts of Baluchistan. Some of the POs have also identified and prioritized schemes to improve environment conditions in their communities.
- The Evaluators relied on the information received from the respondents for water quality they have tested at the time of commencement of DWSS which is a mandatory requirement. For the schemes which were primarily related to drinking water, the respondents were found alert and conscious about the water quality. For schemes (other than drinking water), unsubstantiated responses were received.

Key Recommendation

- To make the process more robust and take the process to next level, some additional features are proposed with respect to screening of different categories of schemes which are given in Annexure -1.
- The image and impact of ESMF can be further enhanced if an articulate plan is prepared, at the scheme inception stage, for undertaking mitigation measures financed through the in-design 4% of the allocated cost. For this ESMU, the respective operational units of PPAF and the POs should be proactive in preparing mitigation plan and arranging finances for its implementation.
- A focus towards involvement of women for sensitizing them towards their responsibilities to maintain clean environment and good society should be made. Efforts should be made to improve the participation of women and marginalized segments of population in selection and prioritization of schemes.

SOW-6: Assessment of capacity of the third-tier organizations

Approach Adopted

Information collection from the field and its analysis; and interviews with POs, COs, LSOs and VO

Key Findings

- POs are responsible for facilitating scheme selection, preparing feasibility, coordinating with PPAF, managing and channelizing finances, implementation supervision, assistance in enforcement and dissemination of ESMF. As the recipients are TTOs, they need to be frequently involved organized as Local Support Organizations (LSOs), Village Organizations (VOs) and Community Organizations (COs) at various stages of scheme development. On one hand, it ensures involvement of community to meet their aspiration while on the other, it creates a challenge for dissemination of ESMF.

³ Section v: completion certificate, ESMF 5th edition on page 27 emphasize that 'Form-B is to be filled before issuing the final disbursement to the community.' This was also verified through PPAF senior management also that 'Form-B' was a mandatory requirement of POs to implement during the project.

- The capacity and capability of LSO varies from region to region. Some of them has established offices with modest arrangement of record keeping. Form-A was found available with most of the LSOs especially those who were maintaining offices. These LSOs are formed by selecting members from concerned VOs which elect Chairman and other committees. The LSOs management can be attributed as weak to take responsibility like financial management and accounting, administration, record keeping, training and awareness. Most of the directions are verbal, informal and not documented. It was observed from the field that the majority of the TTO needs improvement in their capacity and capability to understand, disseminate, practice and sustain the ESM in their locality.
- Women were involved in events like training, community mobilization and information campaigns, etc. This is primarily due to the theme of enhancing women participation enforced by PPAF itself and ensure its implementation through POs. Perhaps for this reason, women role and presence were observed in these events. However, little evidence was found at the grass root level where a dominant or lead role of women was in practice. Low presence of women appears primarily due to social and cultural norms of the areas like Balochistan, FATA and KPK.
- To get community support in ESMF compliance, PPAF has developed the concept of designating Community Resource Persons (CRPs) for developing strong linkage between POs and the communities as well as facilitating in enforcement and dissemination of ESMF at various stages of scheme development.

Key Recommendations

- The arrangement of designating CRPs as channel between POs and Communities needs to be further strengthened to reap benefits from the PPAF's interventions, sensitize the communities towards environment and social issues and ESMF compliance. This will also help in maintaining the proposed E&S safeguards after completion of the scheme.
- In a union council, at the apex, LSO plays the lead role with a responsibility to integrate development process and involve communities at different levels. The effective operation of an LSO is essential to ensure reaching benefits at the grass root level. For this, management of an LSO needs to be strengthened in the areas of finance and accounts, scheme progress monitoring, planning, development of linkages with stakeholders especially the government organizations, administration and record keeping. A pilot project can be initiated for few of the selected weak LSOs and providing support for capacity building based on certain indicators identified at the outset.
- A range of targets should set for a PO to develop women led LSO in its area of working simultaneously with women members in the Governing and Executive Body. This will ensure a gender balanced development process at the grass root level.

SOW-7: Assessment of the implementations plans (IPs), development process and recommendation to improve it

Approach Adopted

Review of implementation plans prepared by POs

Key Findings

- The process of development of implementation plan is robust and involvement of ESMU therein is specified. The horizon of IP ranges from three months to one year (distributed in quarters). This provides a continuity and direction to the development initiatives. This quarterly break-up is in conformity to the financial assistance provided by PPAF to POs.
- Scheme financing imposes a challenge for the POs involved in implementation of PPR. The program is developed for each upcoming quarter of a year and submitted to PPAF. The release of funds for PPR sub-projects are generally delayed and financial resources reach at the closing of a quarter. To meet the target set for the progress, the attention is converged towards procurement of goods and services and physical implementation of the scheme. Consequently, more focus was required on

implementation activities which in return deviated attention on documentation, environment and social aspects of the scheme. This leaves gaps in the following:

- Attention towards all the requirements of For- A
- Understanding of all the aspects of ESMF compliance
- All-inclusive participation of TTOs during implementation
- Documentation
- Selection of TTO's participants for awareness and training related to environment and social guidelines
- Involvement of women, children and indigenous people (if any)
- Continued alertness towards environment and social guidelines
- The IPs are union council specific and prepared by POs on the basis of priorities set in the UCDP. These schemes are prepared keeping in view the interventions needed and prioritised by the inhabitants of a union council in a structured way. The number and nature of schemes included in IP are budgeted around the funds sanctioned for the PO for the union council under a program. The IPs are developed for the following nature of interventions:
 - Health and Nutrition
 - Community Physical Infrastructure
 - Education
 - LEP
 - Social Mobilization
- The IPs include the name of specific interventions related to above areas, the number of such interventions in a quarter and the concerned administrative cost including salaries and operational cost. A ball-park estimate is given of the cost of an intervention or scheme used as unit rate multiplied by the number of schemes planned to be implemented in a particular quarter or over a year.
- It is claimed that a significant working is carried out prior to preparation of IPs. However, The IPs reviewed by the consultants did not find any supporting paper or write-up.
- It is also informed that all schemes are drawn from UCDP. However, such referencing is not provided in the IPs submitted by PO.

Key Recommendations

- To improve compliance of ESMF, documentation of ESMU comments made for each intervention, the changes made in implementation plan and mitigation measures proposed will help as reference and future assessments.
- In IPs the provision of 4% finances for mitigation measures needs to be separately allocated, defined and progress should be reviewed as an integral part of scheme progress monitoring.
- The assessment of magnitude of environment and social implications can be undertaken in two steps. Firstly, the key issues associated with a project can be categorized as beneficial or adverse. Secondly, the magnitude of potential impacts is categorized as major, moderate, minor or negligible based on consideration of the parameters such as:
 - Duration of the impact - ranging from beyond decommissioning to temporary;
 - Spatial extent of the impact - for instance, within the site, boundary to regional, and national;
 - Reversibility - ranging from permanent requiring significant intervention to return to baseline to no change;
 - Likelihood - ranging from occurring regularly under typical conditions to unlikely to occur; and

- Compliance with legal standards and established professional criteria - ranging from substantially exceeds national standards and limits / international guidance to meets or exceeds minimum standards or international guidance.
- The finances should be made available at the start of a quarter based on IP developed by PO and approved by PPAF.
- In the Implementation Plans (IPs) commitment of POs in the shape of schemes related to improvement of environment and social conditions needs to be identified and implemented ensuring the commitment of PPAF towards incorporating ESMF at all levels especially sustenance of function at grass root level. In IPs the provision of 4% finances for mitigation measures needs to separately allocated and progress against well-defined indicators should be reviewed as an integral part of scheme progress monitoring. The mitigation measures shall propose feasible and cost-effective approach to address the impacts defined, in order to accrue project benefits through enhancement measures or to reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels (mitigation measures). Each measure shall be described in detail, providing all technical information required for its implementation
- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan should be included in IPs to initiate awareness raising amongst stakeholders for the sub-projects proposed. The plan should set out the requirement for stakeholder engagement during the development of sub-project to ensure that stakeholders' views are taken into consideration during the preparation and planning phase; and put in place guidelines for stakeholder engagement that will be carried out prior to development of sub projects. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is one of two documents that when combined form a Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Programme specific to the anticipated needs of the sub projects.

SOW-8: Assessment of Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs)

Approach Adopted

Review and analyses of four UCDPs plans prepared by LSOs with the assistance of POs; and discussions with POs and LSOs about UCDP and its use while selecting schemes for financing and implementation.

Key Findings

- During the visits of the schemes, UCDP plans prepared by concerned LSOs were reviewed supplemented by in-depth discussions in this regard. Based on this, it was concluded that 78.6% of the concerned LSOs did fully participate in preparing a consolidated plan whereas 64.3 % were helping the community to contribute and understand the development process. About half of them were conscious for making availability of UCDP record at UC level. In seven of the schemes, the concerned LSOs were giving full attention to update the information about UCDP. In addition, PPAF unit heads also confirmed that 'schemes / projects are selected from the UC development plan.
- From the discussions an impression was drawn that most of the TTOs need support of concerned PO for developing or updating UCDP. It is one of the reasons that the UCDP can become a static document.
- Apart from field level review, following four UCDPs were obtained from PPAF
 - UCDP Sakran
 - UCDP, Shahabzai
 - UCDP, Ayun
 - UCDP, Khushab
- These UCDPs were thoroughly reviewed by the core team of consultants and found comprehensive to cover wide range of economic, political, social and environmental issues. All identified issues were properly highlighted and prioritized. However, there was not any follow up or monitoring documents

specific with this UCDP to verify how many identified environmental and social issues were resolved and the reasons behind un-resolved issues.

Key Recommendations

- A consistent format of UCDP including its contents should be introduced as importance of this document cannot be denied. The information related to demography, culture, economy, accessibility towards clean water supply and sanitation should be more realistic and updated frequently. The time frame for including additional schemes based on aspiration of local communities needs to be defined.
- It is preferred that UCDPs should be updated on annual basis that will facilitate incorporating schemes in IPs related to changing needs of the community. For this, the concerned PO should serve the function of handholding of LSO until its capacity and capability is enhanced. As it is claimed that PPAF's interventions are based on the aspirations of the community, a separate section in IPs should be annexed to highlight the prioritization mechanism, rationale and how far the selected schemes are addressing the needs of the community. It should be made mandatory for UCDP to include their propositions for enhancement of environment and social conditions.

SOW-9: Re-audits of (around 5%) of ESM audits of 2016/17

Approach Adopted

Review of the audit reports carried out during 2016/17; Selection of schemes for re-audit; Verification of the findings from the field; and Verification of compliance against agreed recommended actions.

Key Findings

- Section IV: Enforcement Action Plan (sub-section b. Regular internal monitoring by PPAF, indicates that ESMU will conduct Environmental and Social Audits to monitor ESMF compliance by POs and address mitigation measures through community organizations. Important and useful suggestions are given by ESMU after review of POs working and scheme. Target dates are set for each action to be carried out by PO or the community organization. It was evidenced in the field that the mitigation plans were mostly followed.
- ESMU has a good practice of auditing of schemes / sub-project during or post implementation. An in-depth review is made at the time of auditing based on the ESR or IESR. The audit report is prepared using a simplistic format with some basic information and agreed action plan mentioning gaps and the time frame for corrective measures.
- The importance of internal audit for ESMF compliance on the schemes / interventions is also realized by ESMU. For this purpose, officials from ESMU make periodic visits to selected POs and regions. These audits review and assess the level of ESMF compliance in POs as well as in the field.
- During the internal audit, a modest form is used providing information about the name of the scheme, name of the related sector, Date of implementation, location, name of the TTO involved in implementation and type of assessment. With these initial particulars, the ESMF compliance section includes the following checklist confirming the status of availability of the following:
 - Form A in PO Project file
 - Form B in PO Project file (if the project is completed)
 - Form A in CO/VO/LSO Project file
 - Form B in CO/VO/LSO Project file (if the Project is completed)

Key Recommendations

- It is proposed that the Audit report should be supported by the findings of in-depth review made by the ESMU containing information related to all parameters audited for their compliance. Following areas if included in the Report may improve the ESA:

- An evaluation of the validity of the impact predictions and assessment conclusions;
- Whether the proposed measures to mitigate adverse effects and optimize benefits were carried out;
- An evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation/optimization measures;
- To what extent the scheme purpose has been achieved and to what extent the achievement is because of the program, policy or plan;
- Whether the achievement is sustainable;
- Whether the achievements extend to the poorest and most marginalized levels of society;
- Identification of any further changes needed to improve environmental/social benefits of the program, policy or plan; and
- Identification of any additional sub-project ESR / IESR that may be needed because of the program, policy or plan.

SOW-10: Consultative Session with PPAF's POs to get their feedback on ESMF quality

Approach Adopted

- Discussions with POs on one-to-one basis to get their feedback on ESMF; and on finalization of the TPV Report, a consultative session will be held with POs to share findings and get their feedback on ESMF quality, efficacy and relevance.

Key Findings

- It was realised at the time of Inception of this assignment and conferred by some of the POs that the environmental and social aspects referred for screening the scheme as prescribed in Form – A should be updated.
- The discussion with PO regarding ESMF revealed following with respect to:

Quality: The document is comprehensive and provide guidance to take into consideration environment and social aspects of different nature of schemes at design and implementation stages, the documentation to be prepared and kept in record, implementation arrangement, minimum environmental and social criteria. Guidelines for screening a scheme, mandatory requirement to consider at proposal stage and design and implementation stages. However, the ESMF does not explicitly provides the roles and responsibilities of TTOs and expectation from them.

Efficacy: The current strategy for enforcement and dissemination adopted by PPAF had a positive effect in compliance of the ESMF however it can further be improved through assessment of training needs and awareness requirements.

Relevance: The proposed Form-A, for different nature of schemes covers most of the expected environment and social aspects to be seen at screening stage.

Key Recommendations

- For improving quality, efficacy and relevance it is desired that:

Quality: The ESMF should explicitly provide the roles and responsibilities of TTOs and expectation from them.

Efficacy: The efficacy can further be improved by assessing the capacity and capability of POs and TTOs and make recommendation for training and awareness building.

Relevance: The coverage of environment and social screening can be improved by incorporating those aspects that can take the function to its next level of relevance.

- With respect to coverage of environmental and social issues some additional aspects have been compiled and given at Annexure - 2 to improve the comprehensiveness of the ESR.

- An example of the types of issues to be considered during the development and implementation phases include:

Development Phase

- Impacts on air, noise, soil and water quality and health and safety
- Wastes from construction and overburden, soils and other materials
- Any potential conflicts
- Temporary and permanent infrastructure developments
- Noise, dust and vibration from construction

Operations Phase

- Social impacts, focused on community well-being, public health and safety, living environment, satisfaction of basic needs (housing, water supply and sanitation), access to public services (schools, health centres, training and recreation) and landscape aesthetics.
- Occupation health and safety of workers and contractors, giving attention to accidents and use and storage of hazardous materials.
- Environmental impacts, use of fossil fuels and raw materials, emissions, noise and vibration, solid wastes, liquid effluents and storm water, and traffic.

Interventions/schemes covered under TPV

This report comprises validation of ESMF compliance of schemes implemented under the PPR initiative of PPAF. The different types of interventions/schemes covered under the TPV are:

- Establishment of Community Health Center (CHC);
- Equipment and Supplies to Government Health Facility (BHU);
- Provision of Equipment to Government Boys High School;
- Drinking Water Supply Scheme (DWSS);
- Supplies to Karyana Shop (General Store);
- Provision of Equipment to Government Boys Primary School;
- Repair and Renovation to Government Girls High School;
- Irrigation Channel;
- PCC-Link Road;
- Livestock;
- Micro enterprise;
- Solar Drinking Water Supply Scheme;
- Solar Panel(s);
- Street Sanitation Scheme;

The names and respective districts of the 15 schemes which were re-audited are provided as follows:

- Water Storage Tank at Qila Saifullah
- Supplies / Rehabilitation of Government Girls High School at Qila Saifullah
- Supplies to Basic Health Unit (BHU) at Qila Saifullah
- Supplies to Microenterprise at Qila Saifullah

- Solar Drinking Water Supply Scheme at Pishin
- Rural Health Center at Pishin
- Supplies to Microenterprise at Pishin
- Equipment and furniture for Government Boys Primary School at Swat
- Community Health Care (CHC) Center at Swat
- PCC link Road at Swat
- Supply to Microenterprise at Swat
- Supplies to BHU at Lower Dir
- Repair and Renovation for Government Girls Primary School at Lower Dir
- Drinking Water Supply System at Lower Dir
- Supplies to Microenterprise (Poultry)

The regions covered, the districts selected, the representatives of POs/COs/LSOs with whom interviews were undertaken, the schemes selected for validation of ESMF, The re-audits carried out, the FGDs taken place and the In-depth interviews are summarized in table-1 given at the end of this Executive Summary. Different tools used for data collection in the form of questionnaires and guides are attached as Annexure 10 to 30.

Table 1: Sample Matrix

Region	District	Name / Nature of Scheme			Partner Organization		FGD in the selected Community	IDI with VO	IDI with CO
		ESMF Compliance (PPR)	ESMF Compliance (Other than PPR)	Re-audit	Relevant to the selected scheme	Others			
Balochistan	Qila Abdullah	Basic Health Unit, UC Zhara Bund			BRSP				
Balochistan	Qila Abdullah	Govt High School, UC Zhara Bund			PIDS				
Balochistan	Qila Abdullah	Basic Health Unit PADDU KAREZ, UC Purana Chaman				Youth Organization (interview in Quetta)			
Balochistan	Qila Abdullah								
Balochistan	Qila Abdullah								
Balochistan	Qila Abdullah								
Balochistan	Lasbela	Solar System for households, UC Sakran			BRAC		Sakran(Female FGD)		
Balochistan	Lasbela	Girls High School, UC Winder					Winder (Male FGD)		
Balochistan	Lasbela		Micro Enterprise, UC Sakran						
Balochistan	Lasbela	GBPS Bandeeke, UC Winder							
Balochistan	Qila Saifullah			Water Storage Tank	Tarqee Foundation			VO Khushal Baba, Sara Salwat	
Balochistan	Qila Saifullah			Supply of Material-Govt. Girls High School				VO Landi Shah Urgas, Urgas	
Balochistan	Qila Saifullah			Supply of Material to BHU				VO Landi Shah Urgas, Urgas	
Balochistan	Qila Saifullah			Asset Transfer-Merchant Shop				CO Watan, Sara Salwat	
Balochistan	Pishin			Solar Drinking Water Supply Scheme				VO Takatu Society Neeli, Killi Neeli	
Balochistan	Pishin			Rural Health Center				LSO Bostan, Umer Abad	
Balochistan	Pishin			Micro Enterprise			Khushab (Female FGD)	Takatu Community Organization, Killi Neeli (NIDA)	
Balochistan	Pishin						Khushab (Male FGD)		
Balochistan	Dera Bughti		DWSS By TIP, UC Phelawagh				Phelawagh (Male FGD)		
FATA	Bajour	Micro Enterprise, UC Pachagan Section			SRSP		Pachagan Section (Female FGD)	Khazana Development Organization	
FATA	Bajour	Micro Enterprise, UC Pachagan Section						Kohimoor Development Organization	
FATA	Bajour	Micro Enterprise, UC Pachagan Section			NIDA			Pachagah	
FATA	Bajour	Micro Enterprise, UC Khar						Hujra	
KP	Swat	PCC Link Road, UC Bar Abakhel Kabal			LASOONA		Bar Abakhel Kaba (Male FGD)	Tameer falahi tanzeem	
KP	Swat	Drainage and Water Supply Scheme, UC Bar Abakhel Kabal					Bar Abakhel Kabal(Female FGD)	Ittihad Falahi Tanzeem	
KP	Swat		Street Sanitation, UC Bar Abakhel Kabal					Khair Khagara Falahi Tanzeem	
KP	Swat		Irrigation Channel, UC Bar Abakhel Kabal		EPS			Spin sahar Falahi Tanzeem	

Region	District	Name / Nature of Scheme			Partner Organization		FGD in the selected Community	IDI with VO	IDI with CO
		ESMF Compliance (PPR)	ESMF Compliance (Other than PPR)	Re-audit	Relevant to the selected scheme	Others			
KP	Swat	Irrigation Channel, UC Hazara						Naway Sahar	PTC, Dhero CO Dhero Taraqayati Tanzeem, Dhero CO Gulistan Falahi Tanzeem, Khamdera CO Baidar Falahi Tanzeem, Kabal
KP	Swat			Equipment/Furniture for GBP School	NRSP				
KP	Swat			Community Health Care Centre (CHC)					
KP	Swat			PCC Link Road					
KP	Swat			Keryana (store) Items	Akhuwat				
KP	Swabi		Micro Enterprise, UC Asota		GBTI		Asota (Female FGD)		
KP	Swabi		Solar Power, UC Ghani Chhatra						
KP	Swabi	Livestock, UC Asota							
KP	Haripur		Livestock, UC Ghazi kundi						
KP	Lower Dir						Basic Health Unit, UC Sori Kandao		
KP	Lower Dir			Repair and Rennovation in GGPSchool			VO Malakand Paen, Masorgai		
KP	Lower Dir			Drinking Water Supply Scheme	CERD				CO Mayaroo Cham Shera, Shera
KP	Lower Dir			Micro enterprise - Poultry					

1 Introduction

1.1 Background of Environmental and Social Management Framework

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is the lead Apex institution of the Country, sponsored by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and funded by the World Bank (WB) and other international donors, wholesaling funds to civil society organizations and Partner Organizations (POs). The PPAF's mission is to bring forward through implementation of integrated and multi-sectoral social development initiatives, including: Program for Poverty Reduction (PPR), Micro Finance (MF), Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI), Water & Energy (W&E), Health & Education (H&E), Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP), and Institutional Development (ID).

The World Bank's Third Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF-III) Project started in 2009 had an aim to: alleviate poverty through an approach of consolidation of different initiatives, a stronger focus on the marginalized groups of the most vulnerable and poorest households including women; and adopting integrated approaches to livelihood enhancement. To avoid negative environmental and social affects and impacts of concerned initiatives the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared at the preparation stage of the PPAF-III Project. The fifth edition of ESMF, April 2014 is an upgraded version to incorporate new interventions and schemes introduced thereafter by PPAF.

The ESMF sets out the environmental and social assessment procedures required by PPAF and its POs and assesses the environmental and social effects by PPAF supported interventions. These assessment procedures were designed with a view to obviate interventions with significant negative environmental and social impacts. ESMF provides guidelines and technical and legal instruments to minimize potential negative impacts by incorporating mitigations at the design stage, and subsequently implementing them at the implementation stage of the interventions. (PPAF, Environmental and Social Management Framework, 2011). To facilitate adoption of policies, procedures and guidelines by the third tier organizations, ESMF has been translated in Urdu with extensive pictorial and graphic explanation.

1.2 World Bank Operational Policies

World Bank (WB) projects and activities are governed by Operational Policies, which are designed to ensure that the projects are economically, financially, socially and environmentally sound. A summary of WB safeguard policies and their relevance to PPAF-III is given in Annexure - 1

1.3 Objectives of the Third Party Validation

PPAF has commissioned MM Pakistan (MMP) Private Limited, to review the environmental and social monitoring and assessment, against given protocol requirements of Environmental and Social Review (ESR), Integrated Environmental and Social Review (IESR), Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) rules and associated interpretations given in ESMF 5th Edition, 2014. Considering the size and nature of schemes under PPR, the protocols given in ESR and IESR are only relevant. The objectives provided in Terms of Reference (TORs) are reproduced verbatim as follows:

- To assess the performance of PPAF and its partner organizations in implementing Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) 5th Edition both in terms of content and process.
- To assess the degree of effectiveness of ESMF as a tool for mitigating negative environmental and social impacts and ensuring compliance with PPAF's ESM Framework (5th Edition) as well as World Bank's safeguard policies for designing and implementing different interventions both by Partner Organizations and PPAF.

This exercise serves *inter alia*, an independent Third Party Validation (TPV) and verification to “assess whether the protocols given in ESMF 5th edition have been followed in PPAF supported interventions”. In addition, 15 projects audited by PPAF during 2016-2017 were re-audited to review the internal validation mechanism. The assessment procedures given in ESMF were designed with a view to obviate the interventions with significant negative environmental and social impacts. Thus validation was carried by following the guidelines given in ESMF using research tools as agreed with the client at the inception stage. It is believed that this validation exercise and its findings may eventually minimize potential negative environmental and social impacts.

1.4 Scope of Third Party Validation and approach to address

This scope of work as per Terms of Reference (TOR) with the activities undertaken are summarized as follows:

1.5 Review of the environmental and social monitoring regime as specified in the ESMF

- Joint review of PPAF’s ESMF, 5th Edition and discussions with Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU)
- TORs for Third Party Validation – Annual Environmental and Social Management (TPV-AESM) 6th Phase
- Review of relevant documents provided by PPAF
- World Bank (WB) Environment and Social Safeguard policies
- Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (EPA) and relevant guidelines
- Identification of checklists to use for assessment of ESMF compliance at scheme level

1.6 Assessment of the measures in place for mainstreaming ESMF within PPAF’s operations

- Review of institutional arrangement described in PPAF’s ESMF, 5th Edition
- In-depth meetings with the three professionals of ESMU
- Interactive meetings with different project heads and understanding their response towards ESMF and its compliance at the field level
- Discussions with Partner Organizations (POs), Local Support Organizations (LSOs) and Village Organizations (VOs) and Community Organization (COs)

1.7 Review of the training regime as specified in ESMF

- Desk review of the training manual and ESMF capacity building plan to understand the initiatives taken for improving the capabilities for ESMF compliance at the implementation level
- Interviews with focal persons of POs to know the effectiveness of the program
- Review of reports on trainings provided to Sarhad Rural Support Program
- Discussions with LSOs to understand the effectiveness of the training

1.8 Review of the manuals of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF’s) operational units to identify the existing gaps that may hamper the effective implementation of ESMF

- Interactive meetings with different project heads and understanding their response towards ESMF and its compliance at the field level

1.9 Field visits to assess how well ESMF compliance is incorporated into planning and execution of PPAF program component interventions

- Selection of districts where different schemes under PPR were implemented
- Selection of schemes for compliance of ESMF
- Selection of schemes for re-audit
- Development of tools for data collection in consultation and approval of ESMU, PPAF which included field testing and modification of tools
- Training of staff with the involvement of ESMU representatives
- Collection of data using the specified tools by visits, observations and information collection at field offices and project sites, Focus Group Discussions, (FGDs) with beneficiaries, In-depth Interviews with POs and COs/VOs/LSOs
- Quality assurance
- Data compilation and analyses
- Composing findings and developing recommendations

1.10 Assessment of capacity of the third tier organizations;

- Information collection from the field and its analysis
- Interview with POs, COs, LSOs and VO

1.11 Assessment of the implementations plans (IPs), development process and recommendation to improve it

- Review of implementation plans
- Findings and recommendations

1.12 Assessment of Union Council Development Plans (UCDPs)

- Review and analyses of four UCDPs plans prepared by LSOs with the assistance of POs
- Discussions with POs and LSOs about UCDP and its use while selecting schemes for financing and implementation
- Findings and recommendation

1.13 Re-audits of sample (around 5%) of ESM audits of 2016/17.

- Review of the audit reports carried out during 2016/17
- Verification of the findings from the field
- Verification of compliance against agreed recommended actions
- Findings and recommendations

1.14 Consultative Session with PPAF's POs to get their feedback on ESMF quality

Approach Adopted

- Discussions with POs on one-to-one basis to get their feedback on ESMF; and
- On finalization of the TPV Report, a consultative session will be held with POs to share findings and get their feedback on ESMF quality, efficacy and relevance.

2 Validation Methodology

2.1 Technical Approach

According to TORs, this study was carried out using a combination of qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Quantitative approach was used for explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that were analyzed using mathematically based methods (in particular statistics) (Muijs, 2004) while qualitative research is interested in understanding the meaning people have construed, that is, how people make sense of their world and the experience they have in the world. (Merriam.S, 2009). The research methods included desk-based study, information collection through structured and unstructured data collection tools, re-audits, FGDs and observations based on check-lists. These tools were used to assess ESMF compliance, whereas assessment of ESM regime, training, UCDP and Implementation plans were interalia made through documents and interviews at different levels

The Consultants held preliminary meetings and consultations with PPAF's concerned program heads and other relevant officials responsible to manage various projects and programs and sought necessary inputs. The information collected was supplemented through review of key documents including:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework 5th Edition,
- PPAF's ESM Policy,
- Report on orientation workshop on 5th Edition of ESMF of EPS and LASOONA,
- agreed action of BRSP,
- Environmental and Social Audit - BRAC *Lasbella*, 28 July 2016,
- Back to Office Report of NRSP,
- Capacity Building Plan-ESM,
- Training Manual
- ESMF Compliance Log Sheet,
- Financial Agreement between PPAF and *Khewendo Kor*,
- Environmental and Social Management Checklist-Solar Energy,
- Third Party Validation - Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) Compliance - 2014,
- Fifth Third Party Validation / Annual Monitoring Report of ESM Compliance, March 2016
- Environmental and Social Audit Report of SRSP-Upper and Lower Dir 17-21 April, 2017,
- UCDPs of four union councils and discussion.

A list of all the documents, including above, used for this assignment, is provided in Chapter -7

The Consultant did thorough study of the above listed and other documents to learn about similar international practices. This helped in adopting a more suitable approach to conduct the assignment and analysis of the information and data collection.

The tools developed and modified, using the primary checklists provided in ESMF as a basis, were shared with the client during inception phase especially prior to commencement of field work. All feedbacks from the client were incorporated and mentioned in Clarification Requests and Clarification Action (Annexure - 8). The underlying objectives and criteria of framing questionnaires and FGDs guides were also

elaborated in scope of work and objectives. Before fieldwork, a two-day training workshop for Evaluators was organized in MMP's regional office in Islamabad to train the team about fieldwork with special focus on use of data collection tools and protocols.

Table-1 (Executive Summary) provides in details the regions covered, the districts selected, Partner Organizations interviewed, respective selected schemes for ESM compliance, re-audits, FGDs conducted and interviews with representatives of the organizations at grass root level.

2.2 Number of Research Tools in the sampling frame

A number of data collection tools were used for the research methods applied for this TPV. The data collection tools were translated in Urdu for better presentation and use in the field. These tools are attached as Annexure 10 to 30. Prior to field work the Evaluators were given a two-day training in presence of officials from ESMU. The agenda of the training session is attached as Annexure-31. The Evaluators were Different research tools used for this assignment and their frequencies are given below.

Table 2-1: Number of Research tools in the sampling frame

S. No.	Research Tools	Number of Respondents
1	Questionnaire for POs	21
2	Questionnaire for LSOs/COs	22
3	Interview Guide for FGDs	08
4	Check list for Re-Audits	15
5	Check list for ESM Compliance	14
6	Interview Guide for PPAF officials	8

2.2.1 Number of POs interviewed

The focal persons of POs, as research participants of this TPV, were purposefully selected for their relevance and involvement in ESMF related activities and assignments in the field. While with each PO some general questions were similar, specific queries were made with respect to the nature of scheme / intervention they were handling. Names of POs and their locations are provided as follows:

Table 2-2: POs interviewed

Name of Partner Organization	Province / Region			Total
	KPK	FATA	Baluchistan	
BRAC	0	0	3	3
BRSP	0	0	2	2
CERD	1	0	0	1
EPS	1	0	0	1
GBTI	1	0	0	1
HANDS	0	0	1	1
LASOONA	4	0	0	4
NIDA	0	2	0	2
NRSP	2	0	0	2
PIDS	0	0	3	3
SEHER	0	0	1	1
SRSP	0	2	0	2
TARQEE FOUNDATION	0	0	1	1
YOUTH ORGANIZATION	0	0	1	1
Total	9	4	12	25

2.2.2 FGDs and their participation

Overall, eight FGDs were held in the three regions. Half of the FGDs were conducted with Female participants.

Table 2-3: Focus Group Discussion

Province	District	Union Council	FGD With	Scheme
KP	Swat	Bar Abakhel Kabal	Female	Link road
KP	Swat	Bar Abakhel Kabal	Male	Irrigation
FATA	Bajur Agency	Pachagan Section	Male	Micro enterprise
KP	Lower Dir	Balambat	Female	BHU
Bal	Lasbela	Sakran	Female	School
Bal	Lasbela	Winder	Male	Solar Power
Bal	Pishin	Khushab	Male	DWSS
Bal	Pishin	Khushab	Female	Enterprise
Total			8 FGDs	

2.2.3 Schemes / Interventions selected for ESM Compliance

The questionnaire developed was divided in two sections. The first part comprising a limited check-list to capture some general observations of the Evaluator while the remaining section included a long list of questions gathering information related to ESMF. Following table provides the names of the PPR interventions / schemes selected for verifying and validating ESMF compliance

Table 2-4: Schemes observed for ESMF Compliance

S. No	Interventions	Village	Observation Date
1	Link road	Kabal, Mohallah Allah-o-Akbar, Swat	10-Mar-18
2	DWSS	Kabal, Mohallah landi Colony	10-Mar-18
3	Street Sanitation	Akhon Kalay Kuz Abakhel	14-Mar-18
4	Irrigation Channel	Hazara village Naloch	08-Mar-18
5	Micro Enterprises	Shumlo Qila	18-Sep-18
6	Micro Enterprise	Bajur Villge Qalacha Pachagha	17-Mar-18
7	Solar System for households	Mubarak (Sakran)	31-Dec-18
8	Girls High School	Lasbela	31-Dec-18
9	Irrigation	Dhero/UC Aba Khel District Swat	30-Mar-18
10	Micro-Enterprises	Sur Bat Puchgan	15-Mar-18
11	Micro Enterprise	Khar Bajour	19-Mar-18
12	Health Facility: BHU Zharaband	Zara Band Distt Killa Abdullah	09-Mar-18
13	Govt High School	Zhara Band Qilla Abdullah	10-Mar-18
14	Basic Health Unit	Pado Karez Purana chaman	21-Mar-18

2.2.4 Schemes Re-Audited

The schemes re-audited are given below:

Table 2-5: Schemes Re-Audits

S. No	Intervention / Scheme	UC	District	Organization
1	Basic Health Unit	Balambat	Lower Dir	SRSP
2	Repair and Renovation in Govt. Girls Primary School	Balambat	Lower Dir	SRSP
3	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Khazana	Lower Dir	SRSP
4	Micro enterprise to Assets for Poultry	Khazana	Lower Dir	SRSP
5	Equipment/Furniture for Govt. Boys Primary School	Bar Aba Khel	SWAT	LASOONA
6	Community Health Care Centre (CHC)	Bar Aba Khel	SWAT	LASOONA
7	PCC Link Road	Bar Aba Khel	SWAT	LASOONA
8	Microenterprise	Bar Aba Khel	SWAT	LASOONA
9	Water Storage Tank	Muslim Bagh	Killa Saifullah	Taraqee Foundation
10	Supply of Material-Govt. Girls High School	Muslim Bagh	Killa Saifullah	Taraqee Foundation
11	Supply of Material to BHU	Muslim Bagh	Killa Saifullah	Taraqee Foundation
12	Asset Transfer-Merchant Shop	Muslim Bagh	Killa Saifullah	Taraqee Foundation
13	Solar Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Bostan	Killa Saifullah	SEHER
14	Health	Bostan	Killa Saifullah	SEHER
15	Micro Enterprise	Bostan	Pishin	SEHER

2.2.5 In-Depth Interviews with PPAF officials

The following persons were interviewed with some open ended questions related to ESMF compliance:

- Ms. Adnana Rao, Assistant Manager, ESM
- Mr. Rehan ud-Din Khilji, Assistant Manager, ESM
- Muhammad Fazil, General Manager, MER
- Ms. Lubna Javaid, Program Director
- M. Shahbaz Shafique, Senior Manager, PPAF Projects
- M. Nadeem, Senior General Manager, LACIP
- M. Tariq Ashraf, General Manager ISO & ESM

In addition to above, interviews were conducted with the following officials using structured questionnaire:

- Irfan Karim, Sr. Management Executive, PPR - Focal Person for ESMF
- Bilal Ahmed, Assistant Manager, PMIFL
- Nusrat Naheed, Assistant Manager, PPAF Projects

- Areeba Memon, Senior Management Executive
- Iqbal Ahmad Memon, Senior Manager, Renewable Energy
- M. Tariq Rafiq Bhatti, Sr. Manager, LACIP

Responses from above officials of PPAF are compiled in Annexure – 32. The in-depth interviews provided information related to:

ESMF: The way it is understood at different program levels like PPR, LACIP, etc. and it is enforced through its consideration at scheme preparation and approval stages and disseminated at field level through POs.

Training: Based on the need of capacity building assessed, the operational units assist ESMU and POs to train the staff of POs and TTOs. One of the key members of the operational unit staff is available to support ESMU during training.

Awareness: It is quite essential that staff from POs and TTO should have awareness of E&S requirements and continue to take measures if defined in the mitigation plan. However, general awareness about health, safety, prevention and general issues related to environment should be known, understood and disseminated to the communities members.

Implementation: The most critical stage of ESMF compliance and enforcement is during implementation. At this stage, as collateral, ESMF compliance and mitigation measures can be enforced.

In ESMF manual the involvement of ESM at each stage of PO selection, financing, scheme feasibility and approval is well defined.

2.2.6 Re-visit for verification of findings

Revisits of selected schemes and interventions in Balochistan for compliance and re-audit, were made by the senior management member of MMP. It included observations, in-depth questions related to schemes and compliance with respect to environmental and social guidelines, adherence to recommendation of ESMU after audit and discussions with the key stakeholders in the field – POs and LSOs. Apart from the selected schemes scheduled for re-visit other schemes were also inspected which supplemented in understanding the on ground situation.

3 Review, Analysis and Findings of ESMF Regime, Dissemination and Compliance

3.1 Introduction

Environmental and social problems have been countered quite successfully through adequate selection of design parameters and mitigation measures. However, at the user side little has changed. Societies were still engaged in the use of machine and energy-intensive approaches with socio-cultural fixations though with explanations. Such explanations assumed that preferences are fixed and that the system is geared toward satisfying these. However sustainable development perspective should over rule the short-term fixations which can be achieved through controlled supply side by developing an environmental and social management framework

In this chapter, the institutional arrangement made by PPAF for implementing ESMF in different schemes and interventions has been described. To make ESM guidelines effective PPAF has prepared training programs and delivered to different stakeholders. It is also discussed the arrangements made by PPAF, while considering the schemes, enforcement and dissemination of environmental and social guidelines, at design, execution and post implementation stages. The schemes are audited by PPAF for their compliance towards ESMF based on that improvement / mitigation measures are proposed. The audit mechanism and its effectiveness are also reviewed. Approach to select a scheme on the basis of priorities identified by the third tier organizations has been reviewed within the perspective of Union Council Development Plan (UCDP).

The ESR / IESR process is mandated to achieve the following:

- **Assessment of on-ground environmental and social conditions related to sub-project:** to determine the pre-project conditions and assist in predicting the impacts and monitoring of actual changes;
- **Identification and evaluation of the environmental and social impacts:** using impact prediction to determine the level of impacts (both positive and negative) that might be expected to occur as a consequence of the project;
- **Identification of appropriate mitigation measures, enhancement measures and protective measures:** to enable these to be added into a project through proper planning and budgeting;
- **Identification of critical problems:** so further study or monitoring can be undertaken; and
- **Selection of optimal alternatives:** relevant options can be identified and considered during the assessment to ensure the optimal project is designed.

Supporting documents to an ESR / IESR can be developed to cover:

- **Development and operation phases:** to manage the environmental and social impacts through Environmental and Social Management Plans (these are critical and addressed through Form-A); and
- **Closure of project:** A Conceptual Closure for the proposed sub-project to address issues of post-closure (Form – B).

Once submitted, ESMU should use the report to:

- **Consider the project components:** location, size, duration, in the context of the predicted potential environmental and social impacts (negative and positive) and check these as against the known data available for the project type and area and the environmental and social norms of the area;
- **Facilitate consultation:** during project planning and implementation to inform, obtain and address consultation from stakeholders including the beneficiaries;
- **Monitor the project:** to ensure that the predictions are accurate and that any unpredicted impacts or failed mitigation measures are identified and rectified through development of an appropriate Monitoring Plan based on the Plan of Operation; and
- **Audit the project:** to ensure that Environmental and Social Management Plans are implemented.

3.2 Measures in place for mainstreaming ESMF

To provide a focused approach and due importance to environment and social management function, PPAF has institutionalized Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) headed by a General Manager assisted by two Specialists. The key functions of the ESMU are given as follows:

- Ensure no negative environment and social effects of any scheme or intervention initiated or sponsored by PPAF under its different programs
- Review the scheme at design stage to ascertain any environmental and social implications.
- Assist the respective program departments in modification of the scheme at design stage to avoid any environmental and social implications and develop specific environment and social guidelines, if required
- Ensure ESMF framework is well understood by different program managers and disseminated at all levels
- Coordinate with POs and verify that mitigation measures are incorporated at design stage and ensure their adoption once the scheme is completed
- Ensure the E&S guidelines are followed at the time of implementation and verify mitigations measures are undertaken for any negative E&S effect foreseen at the design stage
- Train stakeholders at different levels including Partner Organizations for compliance of ESMF
- Provide Information, Education and Communication Material helpful in compliance of ESMF
- Conduct Audit of the schemes for ESMF compliance.
- Coordinate with PPAF's operational units for compliance of ESMF and ensure dissemination and enforcement at POs level and stakeholders at the third tier.
- Identify and assist in resolution of grievances of stakeholders with respect to environmental and social aspect
- Prepare quarterly and annual reports
- Review and update negative list of projects to avoid any unacceptable schemes are included in PPAF programs
- Implement proposed strategies for dissemination and enforcement of ESMF
- Prepare and update reports on regular bases

All the above functions were expected to be performed by a team of three including a General Manager and two experts. Considering PPAF's large number of schemes and interventions distributed all over Pakistan, it appeared to be a challenging task by such a small team.

3.3 At field level

The PPAF's schemes and interventions are spread all over Pakistan for which it is difficult to ensure compliance from a central location. As PPAF was not directly involved in implementation, it encouraged and engaged multiple POs (currently in total 130 including 17 for PPR) for conceiving, soliciting overseeing, implementing and monitoring schemes and interventions. This medium was effectively used by PPAF by disseminating ESMF in these organizations. For a strong institutional linkage between PPAF headquarters and the POs spread all over Pakistan, focal persons (FPs) were designated in each of the POs who were responsible for reporting to ESMU, adoption of E&S guidelines and disseminating amongst the non-government user communities including Local Support Organizations (LSOs), Village Organizations (VOs) and Community Organizations (Cos) referred as Third Tier Organizations (TTOs). At the community level, Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are designated responsible to facilitate implementation and compliance of ESMF at grass root level.

In general, one LSO, a community based organization, is formed at the level of Union Council – an administrative unit at the lowest level of the third tier government in rural areas. Amongst the TTOs, a CO is the smallest unit formed representing a different community / locality.

A VO is formed by representatives of COs in a village responsible for consolidating, among other things, development plans for the village. The development plans consolidated by a VO comprises improvement plans needed and prepared by different communities in the village and some broad based schemes for general benefit covering all COs in the village.

An LSO, in similar pattern, is formed by representatives of VOs, responsible for, apart from consolidating the development plans of all VOs in the Union Council, development of macro based plans related to infrastructure, economical, social and cultural, in general beneficial to the population living in the UC area. The consolidated plan developed by an LSO (at times with the assistance of POs) is termed as Union Council Development Plan (UCDP). The purpose of defining above structure in details over here is to understand that dissemination of ESMF is important at all levels of TTOs. To ensure dissemination in different localities of the UC, Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are selected on voluntary basis and trained.

For dissemination of ESMF at TTO level it is essential that:

- The ESMF is understood at this level
- The TTO should be aware that their performance towards ESMF compliance is reviewed from time to time
- The E&S issues are well conceived at design level
- Use of funds to mitigate the E&S issues
- Sustenance of environmental and social conditions beyond scheme life

Capacity of TTOs to understand and implement varied from region to region depending upon:

- Understanding the importance of ESMF by PO
- Level of efforts of PO towards ESMF dissemination
- Training of TTO by PPAF and PO
- Commitment of CRP and its capability to disseminate
- Extent of mobilization of community towards improving their living conditions

It was observed from the field that the majority of the TTO needs improvement in their capacity and capability to understand, disseminate, practice and sustain the ESM in their locality.

POs are responsible for designing schemes / Interventions, keeping in view the social and technical feasibility, with the consent and involvement of the TTOs. To ensure dissemination of ESMF at the TTO

level, while conducting ESR based on FORM-A designed for different nature and type of schemes, community representatives are involved by sharing concerned documents and explaining compliance requirements at implementation and post implementation stages.

It was observed that the effectiveness of focal persons varied from one PO to another, interalia depending upon:

- Size of the PO
- Historical track record of PO for implementation of community-based development projects
- Involvement with other sponsoring agencies
- Presence and involvement in other interventions in the district where schemes are located
- Linkage with the third-tier organization
- Stability and retention of staff in POs
- Capacity and capabilities of TTOs
- Commitment of PO and the FP towards improvement of living conditions of poor communities.

The discussion with PO regarding ESMF revealed following with respect to:

Quality: The document is comprehensive and provide guidance to take into consideration environment and social aspects of different nature of schemes at design and implementation stages, the documentation to be prepared and kept in record, implementation arrangement, minimum environmental and social criteria. Guidelines for screening a scheme, mandatory requirement to consider at proposal stage and design and implementation stages. However, the ESMF does not explicitly provides the roles and responsibilities of TTOs and expectation from them.

Efficacy: The enforcement and dissemination strategy adopted by PPAF had a positive effect in compliance of the ESMF. Nevertheless, the efficacy can be improved by assessing the capacity and capability of POs and TTOs and make recommendation for training and awareness building.

Relevance: The proposed Form-A, for different nature of schemes covers most of the expected environment and social aspects to be seen at screening stage however, the coverage of environment and social screening can be improved by incorporating those aspects that can take the function to its next level.

3.4 Scheme development process

To understand the bearings of funding arrangement on the success of scheme it is pertinent to discuss the scheme development process and the implementation arrangement.

3.4.1 Selection of POs and Development of Plan

As POs are pivotal towards development and implementation of schemes they are carefully selected by PPAF. EOIs are invited from time to time from different organization to participate in a program. A selection criterion has been developed and only those entities are selected who fulfills the requirement. The shortlisted entities are advised to select Implementing Partner communities suitable for execution of schemes.

3.4.2 Financing Request

Once the above process is completed, the POs are advised to submit their requests for financing. At the time of desk review of these requests the ESMF applicability and conformity is checked.

3.4.3 Appraisal of the Plan

A desk review of the plan is undertaken once details from PO is received by PPAF. This includes, among other things, the relevance and applicability of ESMF. Subsequent to Desk Review field appraisal is undertaken before submission of the plan to the Credit Committee. ESMU recommendations are supplemented with the proposal to the Credit Committee. As most of the schemes are of smaller nature, ESR of the schemes are generally undertaken at this stage.

3.4.4 Board Approval and Financing Agreement

Once a request is reviewed and appraised, it is submitted to the Board of Directors (BoD) of PPAF for approval. Subsequently, if the plan is approved by the BoD, financing agreement is prepared in which the ESM clause(s) are essentially included.

3.5 Implementation Plan

3.5.1 Allocations for ESMP in IP

On completion of appraisal processes, the implementation plan is revisited which includes technical and financial plans for smooth working. This financial plan allocates 4% for mitigation measures. The financial plan and its implementation have important bearing on the success of the project and ESMF compliance. The IPs are prepared in light of respective UCDPs, however it does not spell out the mechanism through which a scheme is selected and included in IP. Furthermore, as the UCDPs are not updated yearly, the changing local needs are not incorporated in IPs.

The horizon of IP is over one year and distributed in four quarters. This provides a continuity and direction to the development initiatives. This quarterly break-up is in conformity to the financial assistance provided by PPAF to POs. Delays in provision of finances has its own implications which is discussed in section 4.6.

3.5.2 Sub-Project Formulation

The Plan submitted by PO comprised a number of schemes and interventions. Details are prepared for each of the scheme including information required in Form-A of ESMF. Completion and adherence to the requirements of Form-A with the involvement of TTOs is essential for every scheme and intervention. For better understanding of representatives from TTOs the Form-A was translated in URDU. This is the stage when the commitment of PO and members of TTO get an formal acquaintance of the their responsibilities with respect to ESMF. It is essential for every PO and concerned TTO to keep a copy of the Form-A in the respective files of the scheme.

3.5.3 Implementation of Scheme

During implementation, a close watch is kept by PO on the progress and quality of work with respect to set standards and schedule agreed. With respect to ESMF the focal person of PO ensures environment and social guidelines are followed and the commitment made in Form-A by the TTO are adhered to. It is considered essential to provide a copy of ESMF (at some places Urdu version) with pictorial guidelines to the TTO and provide training for dissemination. The PO submits regular reports to concerned operational unit and ESMU. These reports and the visits of ESMU to the scheme help in enforcement of ESMF.

3.5.4 Completion

Once a scheme is completed, an assessment is made focusing on ESMF. A completion report in the shape of Form-B is prepared and kept in the files of the scheme with PO and concerned TTO. Form-B (Completion Certificate) requires following information and certification.

I. Mitigation Measures:

- Information collected and incorporated to confirm qualification of minimum criteria

- Whether the mitigation measures envisaged has been taken
- II. Names and signatures of individual(s) who prepared ESA
- III. Names and signatures of individual(s) who implemented the recommendation from ESA
- IV. Names and signatures of CO Representative who verified implementation of ESA
- V. Names and signatures of Individual who finally checked the ESA Implementation Report

3.6 Importance of availability of finances for the smooth implementation of a Scheme

A PO is mainly responsible for providing technical and financial assistance to TTOs through their project offices and district offices. These offices should be arranged with adequate resource persons to provide the support at all levels and functions. The most important support is for the TTOs who are considered weak in technical and financial capabilities.

The continuity and availability of finances are critical for successful completion of a scheme. For this reason, a plan is prepared ahead of implementation for each of the schemes scheduled for a quarter during the year. Any delay in availability of finances affects the implementation and completion of a scheme. During discussions with POs it was revealed that, in preceding quarters, the availability of finances were delayed that has caused a hurried implementation of schemes during the closing period of each quarter. Consequently, more focus was required on implementation activities which in return deviated attention on documentation, environment and social aspects of the scheme. This leaves to gaps in the following:

- Attention towards all the requirements of Form A
- Understanding of all the aspects of ESMF compliance
- All-inclusive participation of TTOs during implementation
- Documentation
- Selection of TTO's participants for awareness and training related to environment and social guidelines
- Involvement of women, children and indigenous people (if any)
- Continued alertness towards environment and social guidelines.

Keeping in view its importance and bearing on the successful implementation of a scheme and dissemination and enforcement of ESMF, scheme financing has been discussed as a separate topic over here. Prior to understanding financial arrangement, it is important to discuss the stages through which a scheme is developed from conception to implementation.

PPAF gets funding under different programs through various national and international sponsors. The schemes under these programs are developed and implemented within the parameters agreed with the sponsors. Similarly, the funding arrangements also varied from one sponsor to another. Most important aspect of funding is its availability and cash flow which had implications on the quality of scheme including compliance towards ESMF.

3.7 Environment and Social Management Framework

The ESMF, Fifth Edition is a comprehensive document comprising information about the basis of its preparation, the function and organization structure at head office, the linkages with the field, enforcement and dissemination of ESMF different ESR forms (Form-A) and Form-B based on the type of interventions. The ESR forms focus on the environmental and social factors that should be considered while screening any scheme submitted by PO.

It was realised at the time of Inception of this assignment and conferred by some of the POs that the environmental and social aspects referred for screening the scheme as prescribed in Form – A should

be updated. In this respect some additional aspects have been compiled and given at Annexure - 2 to improve the comprehensiveness of the ESR.

An example of the types of issues to be considered during the development and implementation phases include:

Development Phase

- Impacts on air, noise, soil and water quality and health and safety
- Wastes from construction and overburden, soils and other materials
- Any potential conflicts
- Temporary and permanent infrastructure developments
- Noise, dust and vibration from construction

Operations Phase

- Social impacts, focused on community well-being, public health and safety, living environment, satisfaction of basic needs (housing, water supply and sanitation), access to public services (schools, health centres, training and recreation) and landscape aesthetics.
- Occupation health and safety of workers and contractors, giving attention to accidents and use and storage of hazardous materials.
- Environmental impacts, use of fossil fuels and raw materials, emissions, noise and vibration, solid wastes, liquid effluents and storm water, and traffic.

3.8 Screening

Screening is an investigative process that should be undertaken before a project is initiated. It provides an opportunity for decisions to be made on how to manage environmental and social impacts, should the project go ahead. The objective of screening is to prevent or minimise potentially adverse impacts and enhance the overall quality and benefits of a scheme, plan or policy. This objective is achieved by predicting at an early stage the potential environmental and social impacts of the project, any simple mitigation actions or whether more detailed assessments are required.

Screening is a quick analysis of a range of potential direct and indirect environmental and / or social effects for a particular scheme in order to identify those that merit detailed assessment (if any). Early attention to these issues means that potential impacts can be identified and avoided or mitigated in the earliest stages of scheme planning, which is also at the most cost efficient stage.

Screening is vitally important for predicting and understanding environmental and social impacts, determining what aspects are likely to be a significant issue for a scheme and what issues to monitor and priorities for further study.

Source: *extrapolated from the IFC 'A Guide to Biodiversity for the Private Sector. www.ifc.org/biodiversity/guide*

All development involves decisions on 'trade-offs' between the three systems of 'sustainability': economic, ecological and social (see Barbier, 1987; Holmberg et. al. 1991, as cited in IIED September 1998). Screening is used worldwide as a key tool to identify the predicted physical, biological and social impacts of a project and how adverse impacts may be reduced or compensated for ('mitigated').

The two main objectives of screening for PPAF sponsored schemes are:

- To identify and exploit environmental and social opportunities and benefits of a proposed scheme. For example, a screening note might identify the need for a scheme to include environmental services (water, solid waste management etc.);
- To identify and manage environmental and social risks associated with the scheme and ensure appropriate action is taken to manage these risks.

Screening should be undertaken at the outset of the proposed sub-project during the planning stage, on the basis that it:

- Will determine what environmental and social impacts (positive and negative) could be associated with the sub-project;
- Will identify what further steps need to be taken to avoid or mitigate the environmental and social impacts (for example, simple mitigation measures, or more detailed assessment and planning); and
- May suggest that alternatives to the sub-project need to be considered (location, approaches, timing, and scale).

Early screening ensures environmental opportunities and risks are fully integrated into a proposed sub-project. Late screening can incur additional project costs as opportunities for undertaking the sub-project differently are missed and / or programme delays are incurred.

3.9 Evaluation of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

Following identification of likely potential environmental effects, an environmental and social assessment should be carried out in order to predict and evaluate the potential impacts associated with the project and propose measures to mitigate the effects as appropriate. The assessment of the significance of effects and identification of residual impacts (takes into account any incorporated mitigation measures adopted by the proposed sub-project), and is largely dependent on the extent and duration of change, the number of people or size of the resource or receptor affected and their sensitivity to the change. The criteria for determining significance are specific for each environmental and social aspect but generally for each impact the magnitude is defined (quantitatively where possible) and the sensitivity of the resource or receptor is defined. As an example generic criteria for defining magnitude and sensitivity of environmental and social impacts are summarized below.

Magnitude of environmental and social Issues

The assessment of magnitude is usually undertaken in two steps. Firstly, the key issues associated with a project can be categorized as beneficial or adverse. Secondly, the magnitude of potential impacts are categorized as major, moderate, minor or negligible based on consideration of the parameters such as:

- Duration of the impact - ranging from beyond decommissioning to temporary;
- Spatial extent of the impact - for instance, within the site, boundary to regional, and national;
- Reversibility - ranging from permanent requiring significant intervention to return to baseline to no change;
- Likelihood - ranging from occurring regularly under typical conditions to unlikely to occur; and
- Compliance with legal standards and established professional criteria - ranging from substantially exceeds national standards and limits / international guidance to meets or exceeds minimum standards or international guidance.

3.10 Union Council Development Plan

Apart from field level review, following four UCDPs were obtained from PPAF

- UCDP Sakran
- UCDP, Shahabzai
- UCDP, Ayun
- UCDP, Khushab

The UCDPs are prepared on a format which includes different sections and include following information about the Union Council:

- Basic Information of the Union Council
- Infrastructure and its condition
- Important social issues and reasons
- Prioritization and ranking
- Possible solutions of issues
- Economic assessment, issues, reasons and solutions
- Stakeholders and their assistance
- Development Plan

The UCDPs reviewed for this assignment gave an impression of a long wish list of development interventions. It frequently includes schemes from the consolidated plan compiled by LSO based on VO and CO development plans. In other words, it can be said that the UCDP is based on the aspirations of the local communities and not an imposition.

A UCDP helps most of the sponsoring agencies especially PPAF to select a scheme for the area based on their targeted interventions. This approach avoids any duplication of efforts as once a scheme is selected, it is withdrawn from the long list of potential intervention. UCDP is also useful for pooling up development funds for a significantly bigger project, provided attention of a number of donors are drawn and convinced for financing. The POs of PPAF picks up a scheme from UCDP after final consultation with LSO.

As said earlier a UCDP is a long list of development schemes in the area of a UC. Inclusion of a scheme in UCDP is through its identification by a stakeholder. This identification and inclusion however, infrequently based upon any need analyses or cost benefit appraisal. However, at the time of selection and identification of a scheme by a PO a detailed analysis is carried out especially for CPIs following the design parameters given in Community Physical Infrastructure Project Manual (CPIM).

UCDP is prepared on a defined format comprised set of hand-written information. Most of the information provided is anecdotal or from secondary sources. Problems of the area are mentioned under different heads. The quality of problems and their recommended solution are of basic nature and appears to be prepared with some modest understanding.

As part of their social mobilization agenda PO forms / mobilize COs, VOs and LSOs Through this intensive interaction with communities at all levels POs are able to assess and prioritize schemes for sponsoring. However, to avoid any conflict, the communities are involved in decision-making. This also develops a sense of ownership for a scheme by the concerned community.

3.11 Training Regime

3.11.1 Development of functional capacity

At PPAF level, the requirement under ESMF for taking part of the function is clearly defined. Especially the involvement of ESM Unit in Credit Committee is also regulated. The initiative taken by PPAF for environment and social assessment of a scheme at design stage, modifying the intervention to avoid any negative impact, outlining mitigation measures during implementation and compliance of ESMF is

gradually bearing fruit. This is achieved through concerted efforts for consolidating the knowledge at PPAF level and towards development of awareness and acquaintance of ESMF amongst stakeholders involved in the field.

3.11.2 Consolidating knowledge at PPAF level

Training is imparted to staff of PPAF Operational Units from time to time in order to establish the knowledge base at the apex level. One person from every operational unit is designated and provided comprehensive knowledge of ESMF and the approaches to enforce this at ESR / IESR, design, implementation and post completion stages. This helps in consistency and clarity for environmental and social screening of schemes when their proposals are received from POs.

3.11.3 Sharing knowledge with stakeholders at field level

The affected and wider communities and NGOs should be informed and aided to understand sub-project proposals, its alternatives and likely impacts. Their views and values, and local knowledge about the sub-project area and area of influence should be considered as part of the ESR / IESR, and may be a source of useful information and values.

Consultation with these parties should include participation in the decision-making process, from the preparation, during the review and even into monitoring and auditing.

Specific training sessions are organized by ESMU for Focal Persons (FPs) of all POs to sensitize the environment and social requirements. Along with the focal persons, further down at the field level, workshops and roundtables for COs, VO and LSOs are held to disseminate the culture to the user community. Basic purpose of training is to increase the knowledge and skill of participants enabling them for ESMF compliance. These sessions are formally organized with agenda and decorum required for holding training.

3.11.4 Training participants at field level

FPs are expected to play key role in dissemination of ESMF knowledge. This also needs strong linkage of the FP with the field staff. These FPs appear to lose their linkage with the field staff as they are given numerous other tasks in the PO. Furthermore, a turnover in the staff creates a discontinuity due to weak knowledge management. Gradually compliance of ESMF is limited to completion of Form-A and Form-B.

Though it is mandatory for each PO and LSO to keep a copy of ESMF manual but it remained in the shelf and seldom referred. The training given at the field level generally lose its effectiveness with the course of time as excerpts from Environment and Social guidelines in the form of banners and posters are seldom seen in the field. There is a significant difference between the institutional capacity and FP capability among the POs. Some POs have competent staff while other POs have employees with lower experience and educational achievement. Similar is the case for commitment towards ESMF that varies from one PO to another.

PPAF organized ESMF training of LSO nominated persons designated as Community Resource Persons. For this purpose, PPAF prepared two volumes of training manuals in Urdu language. These volumes are entitled Rahnuma Kitabcha and Tarbiati Kitabcha.

Interviews with CRP indicated they have at least some general awareness about larger environmental issues related to their area. Comprehending the broad-based requirements of ESMF may be challenging for CRP. They need more training to adequately explain to audience or get their opinion on specific elements in Form-A of a scheme. These CRPs can be utilised by POs in ESR of schemes involving several communities. The CRPs should be furnished with IEC material developed at ESMU which can be circulated in the communities for their better understanding and compliance.

3.12 Grievance Handling

Difference of opinion is always there amongst groups and societies living and working together for a common goal. The difference of opinion at times turns into complaint and if not resolved timely becomes a grievance. The development works aiming to provide benefits to a community with their active participation should also seek adequate approach towards grievance resolution. If grievances are not resolved immediately, it affects the success of a community project and can conclude in disintegration of the society.

Since PPAF is mainly involved in improvement of living condition of poor communities through community participation, grievances can be developed. Therefore, PPAF program needs to have an effective grievance handling system. Similarly non-compliance of ESMF can affect an individual or group and for them provisions should be there to register their grievance with an adequate forum. The authority with whom a grievance is registered should be able for timely redressal.

Realizing the need for an effective grievance handling system emanating from non-compliance of ESMF, PPAF has made a committee comprising following:

- Chief Internal Audit
- Group Head, Compliance and Quality Assurance
- General Manager, ESMU

When in the field it was enquired about the number and nature of grievances lodged with the competent forum, it was apprised that the complaints or grievances are resolved at the field level and there was no evidence of any grievance referred to the above committee at PPAF.

3.13 Field Level Interventions for ascertaining ESMF Compliance

As a part of the enforcement strategy PPAF operational units, while carrying out periodic visits of POs, review the environmental and social reports. The importance of internal audit for ESMF compliance on the schemes / interventions is also realized by ESMU. For this purpose, officials from ESMU make periodic visits to selected POs and regions. These audits review and assess the level of ESMF compliance in POs as well as in the field.

During the internal audit, a modest form is used providing information about the name of the scheme, name of the related sector, Date of implementation, location, name of the TTO involved in implementation and type of assessment. With these initial particulars, the ESMF compliance section includes the following checklist confirming the status of availability of the following:

- Form A in PO Project file
- Form B in PO Project file (if the project is completed)
- Form A in CO/VO/LSO Project file
- Form B in CO/VO/LSO Project file (if the Project is completed)

In a separate section of the Form used for internal auditing compliance issues are discussed in brief like “incinerator was placed adjacent to the wall of BHU”.

However, after review of all the selected schemes sponsored by a PO, a relatively more detailed report is prepared providing the key observations and agreed action plan with target days.

As discussed earlier, internal audit is a function indoctrinated to provide information at the right time to address issues which may become critical if not attended. This internal audit function, however, needs to be more robust, regular and of expansive coverage.

3.14 PPAF Monitoring and Evaluation of the Performance of POs

PPAF operational units, set-up mission comprising up to five officials to review the performance of a PO. Based on their finding they prepare a back to office report (BTR) which provides their comments interalia following:

- Review of financial progress
- Review of technical progress
- Monitoring of the program activities in the field
- Integrated progress against IP
- Follow-up on the previously agreed actions
- Observations concerning ESMF
- Existence of grievance redressal mechanism

In this connection a BTR of a leading and well-established PO carried out by PPAF mission on March 17, 2017 was reviewed.

In the objectives of mission it is stated that based on the audit report of ESMU progress towards agreed action plan will be reviewed. The report needs to highlight the presence of the person in operational unit responsible for enforcement of ESMF. It needs a full section highlighting the status of ESMF compliance by PO and TTOs with respect to different schemes / interventions made by PPAF.

3.15 Consultation with POs on ESMF

As explained earlier that four approaches are adopted for screening a project with respect to environmental and social regime. The four approaches are ESR, IESR, IEE and EIA. A relatively later concept SESA is also in practice adopted for a conglomerate of projects, intertwined and interdependent. Since most of the projects sponsored by PPAF are of smaller nature, in general, the most simplistic screening approach ESR is applicable. Respondents had different opinion about ESR checklist. Some had opinion that these standards were well prepared. Therefore, existing pattern of checklist should be in practice. According to them, there was no need to change the pattern of checklist. On the other hand, there was a larger opinion to review them. The respondents suggested that weak areas should be revisited and updated. It was also the opinion of the PPAF management who had been involved in screening and preparation of Form-A and From-B, that all the main features and technical aspects of ESR including Form A, Form B should be revised to include any environmental and social factors which may be missing and relevant for a particular category of scheme. The proposed additional aspects for incorporating in Form-A are attached as Annexure - 2.

3.16 Validation Procedure for Environmental and Social Safeguard

TPV team verified and validated using data gathering tools prepared based on checklists provided in ESMF for environmental and social screening and assessments of PPAF interventions. Most of the interventions used ESR protocol for environmental and social screening and assessments.

PPAF's ESMF is predominantly comprised of World Bank's relevant policies. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997, Baluchistan Environmental Protection Act 2012, and Pakistan Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2000 were also mostly followed.

Table 4.1 shows list of the types of schemes and the relevant protocols used for environmental and social screening, as per chapter 4: Procedure for Environmental and Social Safeguard Assessment, Section-1: Environmental and Social Safeguard's Screening, page19, of ESMF 5th edition checklist. Most of the senior staff and unit heads also confirmed that they were involved during implementation of environmental and social screening assessment process and ensured its implementation as a mandatory document.

Table 3-1: Environmental and Social Screening by Type of PPAF Interventions

Sector of Intervention	Environmental and Social Screening Protocols			
	ESR	IESR	IEE	EIA
Basic Health Unit	√			
Government Girls Primary School	√			
Drinking Water Supply System	√			
Microenterprise, General Store	√			
Government Boys Primary School	√			
Govt. Girls High School	√			
Interest Free Loan				
Irrigation Channel	√			
Link Road	√			
Live Stock-Micro Enterprise	√			
Solar Drinking Water Supply Scheme	√			
Solar System for Households	√			
Street Sanitation	√	√		

With reference to Table-1, Chapter-4 of ESMF, 5th Edition, Environment and Social Screening Protocols (ESSP) for the sample schemes/interventions is categorized as follows:

From the above table it is verified that for ES of most of the schemes, ESR protocols were followed while for street sanitation ESR and IESR were followed.

3.17 Validation of ESMF through Observation Checklist

3.17.1 General Observation of Evaluators about PO's Understanding of ESR

The tools for validation of ESM compliance also included a provision to capture the general impression of the Evaluator about the POs office/site with respect to the sensitivity towards environment and social protocols, standards and safeguards. The impression was to be recorded by the Evaluator after complete discussion with PO, their staff, relevant documents and practices.

For this Volume of the Report Analyses have been carried out by visiting and data collection from 14 schemes under PPR selected to validate ESMF compliance. These 14 schemes were selected from the provinces of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) region now merged with KP.

3.17.2 Project Type and Sector

Half of the schemes selected for validation of ESMF were related to Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI), whereas four of the schemes were Microenterprises. The remaining (one each) schemes were selected from Drinking Water Supply System, Education and Irrigation.

Sector	No. of Projects	Percent
Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)	7	50.0
Micro Enterprise	4	28.6
DWSS	1	7.1
Education	1	7.1
Irrigation	1	7.1
Total	14	100.0

3.17.3 General understanding of ESMF

Of the total schemes representatives from nine schemes were paying a general attention towards E&S safeguards, while the remaining five were having a broader perspective and shown understanding of ESMF.

Understanding/Attention	No. of Projects	Percent
Attention to ESMF	5	35.7
General attention to E&S safeguards	9	64.3
Total	14	100.0

3.17.4 ESM training provided to staff from PO and Community Organizations

All the staff belonging to POs of the concerned schemes confirmed that they have been provided training. They substantiated their claims by showing reports of the training events including the attendance sheets, contents, pictures and evaluation sheets. It indicates that the outreach of training program was expansive reaching to the large majority of the POs and their staff. Community representatives from nine schemes expressed that they have been trained in ESMF compliance while the representatives from the remaining five did not remember any event related to training.

3.17.5 Availability of ESMF Manual and Form-A and Form-B with the PO

It was witnessed that ESMF Manual was available with all the POs sponsoring the selected 14 PPR schemes.

Section II: Environmental and Social Review (ESR) of ESMF manual (Ref.p.20) highlights that “ESR is a mandatory procedure which each and every intervention financed by PPAF needs to undergo at the design as well as implementation stage. This assessment is carried out using FORM A, which has been developed for different categories of interventions under PPAF financing. Therefore, availability of Form-A was verified during the TPV as a mandatory document and observed that 100% of the POs attached Form-A in their project files and complied with instructions in the manual on page 20 that “a copy of the completed Form-A is required to be maintained in both PO and CO project files.

Availability of Completion certificate, also known as Form-B in ESMF, filled and signed at the time of completion and physical verification of any scheme was also verified and validated during TPV. As per ESMF standards the completion of Form B confirms the incorporation of the required environmental and social criteria at the proposal and implementation stages of each scheme. When the field engineer along with the social mobilizer visits the scheme for final inspection and quality check, Form-B is filled in the presence of the Community Organization (CO), and hence, get it duly signed by the CO’s representative (preferably CO President or General Secretary).

Form-B confirms the incorporation of the required environmental and social criteria at the proposal and implementation stages of each scheme. Section v-completion certificate of ESMF 5th edition on page 27 emphasize that ‘Form-B is to be filled before issuing the final disbursement to the community.

In case of Form-B, POs from 13 out of 14 PPR schemes had realization that it was part of ESMF to include the document at the time of completion of scheme. However, the remaining one PO was not aware of the requirement of Form-B.

3.17.6 Attention towards Form-A and Form-B in CO/VO/LSO Project Files

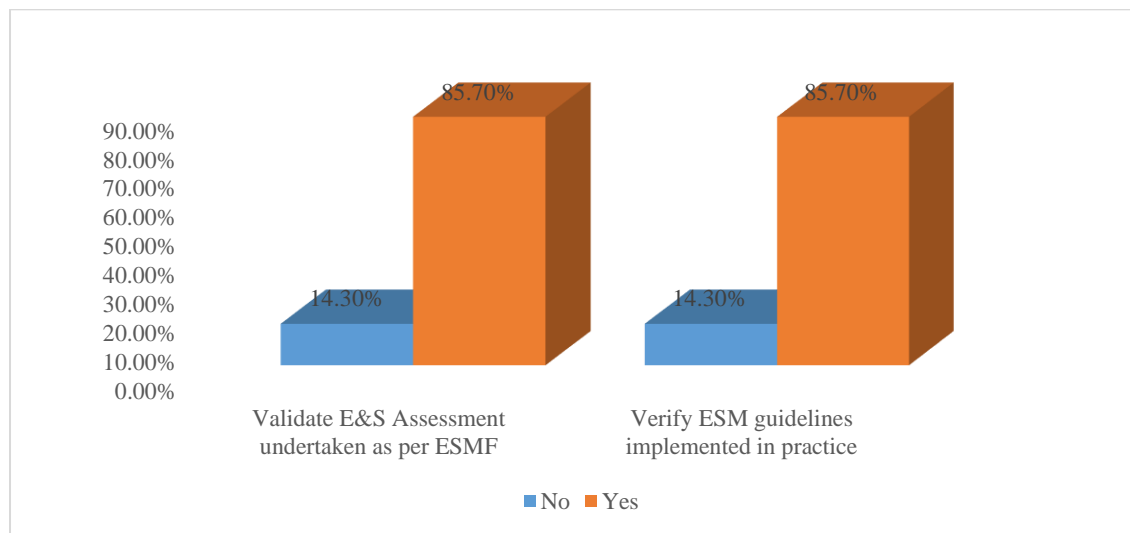
Overall community representatives from eight schemes confirmed their involvement giving attention to ESMF requirement at the time of preparing Form-A and keeping a copy in their files whereas three of them expressed that they give attention towards the E&S safeguards committed in Form-A. The

Attention towards Form-A and Form-B	No. of Projects	Percent
As per ESMF requirement	8	57.1
Attention to E&S safeguards in Form-A	3	21.4
Not attention to E&S safeguards	3	21.4
Total	14	100.0

remaining three were not responsive towards E&S safeguards. A similar pattern was observed for Form-B.

3.17.7 Environment and Social Safeguard Assessment

The ESMF developed by PPAF is in line with the Operational Policies (OP) of the World Bank which were designed to ensure that the projects are economically, financially, environmental and socially sound and sustainable. The ESMF also modified to suit the specific requirements of all PPAF's programs and projects. It was reported by our Evaluators that 12 out of 14 schemes have followed E&S assessments as per ESMF guidelines. Similar pattern was found for practicing ESM guidelines during implementation of schemes.

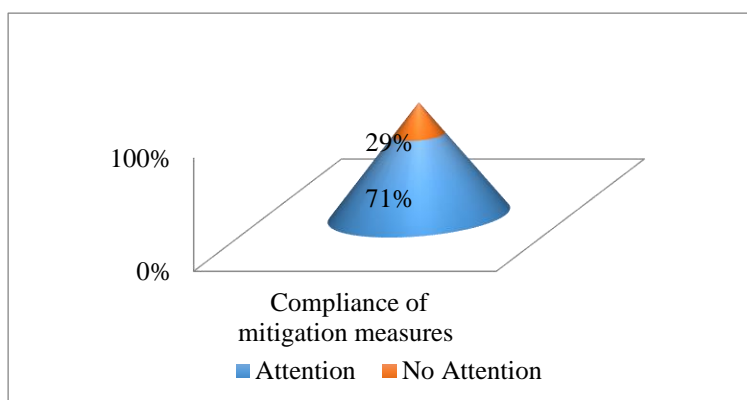


Graph 3-1: E&S assessment undertaken as per ESMF

3.17.8 Mitigation Measures

This information links directly with Section IV-Enforcement Action Plan (sub-section b. Regular internal monitoring by PPAF), where it is indicated that, 'ESM Unit will conduct Environmental and Social Audits to monitor ESMF compliance by POs and address mitigation measures through community organizations.' PPAF senior management confirmed regular audits for mitigation measures as per requirements.

Besides it, Section-iii: Potential Environmental and Social Impact and Mitigation Measures (page#22, Chapter-4, ESMF 5th Edition) provides instructions for PPAF respective units to describe potential and adverse environmental and social impacts the project may have. Where applicable, mitigation measures will also be recommended along with responsibilities and timelines. As per ESMF, these activities were supposed to be completed by the relevant PPAF units, including the ESM unit and the operational unit(s) involved in the review and approval of the overall project. In this context, the Evaluators have assessed that in 10 out of 14 sample schemes, these actions were taken and adopted mostly with the support of local communities. It was also informed that POs have not released any amount in this respect.



This information links directly with Section IV-Enforcement Action Plan (sub-section b. Regular internal monitoring by PPAF), where it is indicated that, 'ESM Unit will conduct Environmental and Social Audits

to monitor ESMF compliance by POs and implementation of the mitigation measures by the community organizations.’

3.17.9 Outsourcing Annual ESMF External Monitoring

It was verified that 6th TPV was outsourced to MM Pakistan for external monitoring and validation.

3.17.10 Validation of Complaint Redressed Mechanism (GRM)

There are a number of Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) used in Pakistan, many of which have similar components. However, the Pakistan literature is primarily focused on GRMs for World Bank projects and there is limited literature that looks at GRM models in general, or their comparative effectiveness.⁴

Section III. Grievance Redressed Mechanism of ESMF 5th edition focus to address complaints against noncompliance of ESMF, any of the affected individual or organization can register its grievance with the Grievance Committee of the PPAF or the grievance redressed mechanism setup by each PO individually. This section also emphasize that reported complaints would be treated confidentially, assessed impartially and handled efficiently, and aggrieved parties would be informed after resolution of complaints with necessary details (actions taken, by whom and when).

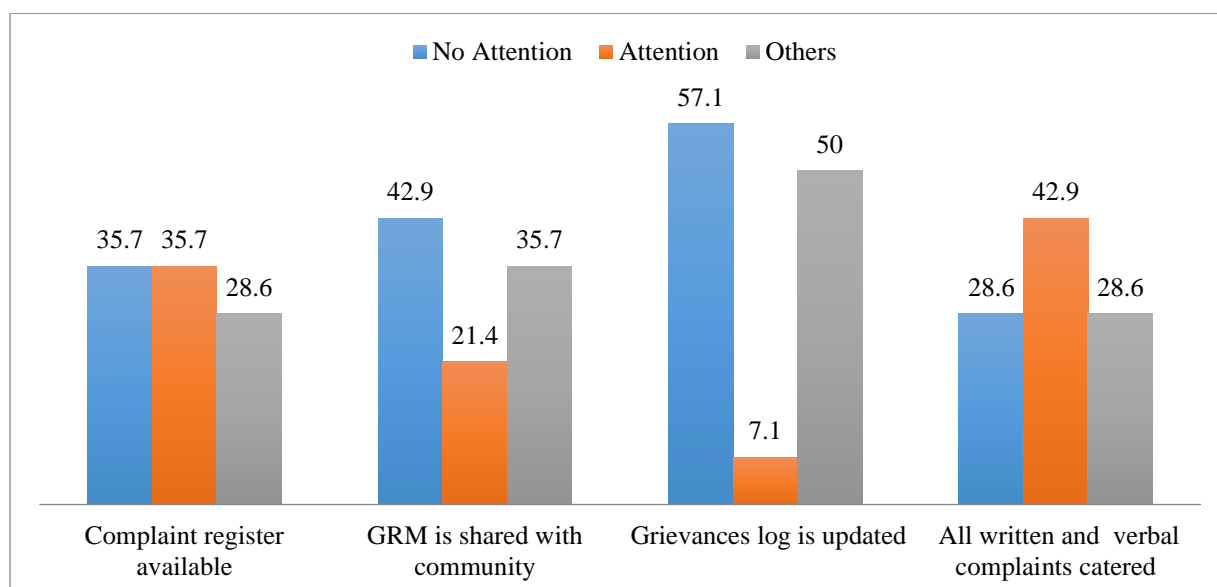
The World Bank document⁵ note that well-designed and well-implemented GRMs can improve project outcomes by: generating public awareness about the project and its objectives; deterring fraud and corruption; mitigating risk; and providing project staff with practical suggestions and feedback. This allows them to be more accountable, transparent, and responsive to beneficiaries. GRMs can help assess the effectiveness of internal organizational processes; and increase stakeholder involvement in the project. For project teams, an effective GRM can help catch problems before they become more serious or widespread⁶.

As far as grievance redressal is concerned, at scheme level, 35.7% of the respondents reported that no attention was given to maintain complaint register. Additionally 42.9% said that no attention was given to share GRM system with community; 42.9% said that no attention was given to update grievance log; and 28.6% said that no attention was given to cater verbal and written complaints. Most of the senior officials of the PPAF confirmed that GRM is in place and PPAF internal audit unit is responsible to implement it.

⁴ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a089a340f0b652dd000324/hdq1117.pdf>

⁵ *ibid*

⁶ *ibid*



Graph 3-2: Grievance Redressed Mechanism

3.17.11 Implementation of Union Council Development Plans (UCDP)

UCDPs of Khoshab, district Pishin and Sakran, district Lasbela and Shabazai, District Zhob of Baluchistan and Ayun, District Chitral of KPK was completely reviewed and found comprehensive to cover wide range of economic, political, social and environmental aspects.

The UCDP is prepared by LSO with the assistance of PO on a prescribed format. This include following information:

- Basic Information of the Union Council
- Infrastructure and its condition
- Important social issues and reasons
- Prioritization and ranking
- Possible solutions of issues
- Economic assessment, issues, reasons and solutions
- Stakeholders and their assistance
- Development Plan

All identified issues were properly highlighted and prioritized. However, there was no follow-up or monitoring documents specific with this UCDP to verify how many identified environmental and social issues were resolved or complied?; which were left?; and If not addressed, what were the main reasons? For example, here is list of identified issues in this UCDP:

Population: (a) improper care of children; (b) non-implementation of family planning; (c) difficulties in birth registration; (d) illiteracy; (e) lack of basic facilities catering to growing population; (f) non-availability of vocational skills and employment.

Basic Facilities: (a) load shedding; (b) non-availability of gas; (c) lack of repair and maintenance facilities; (d) scarcity of BHU; (e) non-working water filtration plant; (f) inadequate school building; (h) absence of electricity in village; (i) non-availability of girls' middle school

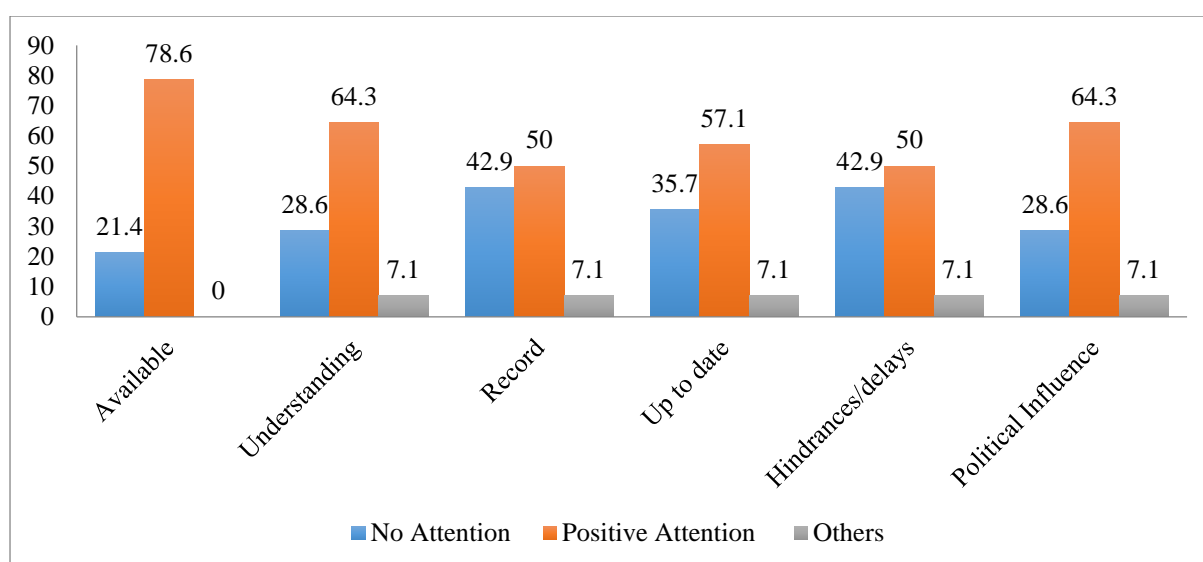
Education: (a) low standard of education and lack of training of teachers; (b) Class base education system; (c) lack of coordination between teachers and parents; (d) lack of teachers; (e) lack of books;

Health and Nutrition: (a) poor nutrition; (b) Child Labor; (c) Mothers and children are not properly cared; (d) lack of clean drinking water; (e) lack of basic facilities

Water and Sewerage System: (a) 'Kachhi' streets; (b) lack of water tank; (c) lack of awareness about health related issues etc.

The UCDP in their implementation plans among other things addressed gender issues and marginalized population segments including minorities, poorest of poor and disable persons.

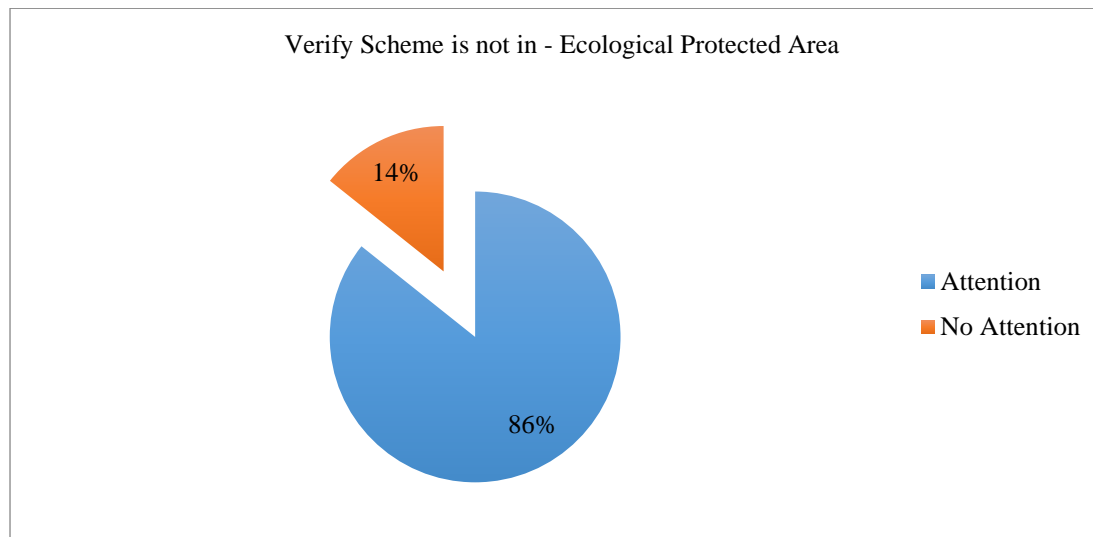
Based on findings of our Evaluator, it is evident that 78.6% representative of schemes gave attention to ensure availability of UCDP: 64.3% helped the community to understand it; whereas 50% gave attention to ensure availability of record at UC level; 57.1% updated the information about UCDP; 64.3% took measures to address hindrances and delays during implementation; while 64.3% made efforts to reduce political influence. In addition, PPAF unit heads also confirmed that 'schemes / projects were well in-line with the needs identified by the communities because all the projects/schemes were extracted from the UC development plan.'



Graph 3-3: Status of UCDP

3.17.12 Ecologically protected area

A protected area is a cornerstone of local, regional, and global strategies for the conservation of biodiversity. However, the ecological performance of these areas, both in terms of the representation and maintenance of key biodiversity features, remained poorly understood. It was also verified during TPV that to what extent ecological area was given attention. It was reported that 86% of the respondents gave attention to protected ecological area while 14% did not respond to this question however, no site was observed where this protocol was not addressed. PPAF senior officials such as Senior Manager-PPAF projects, Program Directors, Manager Renewable Energy, Senior General Manager also confirmed that ecological areas are protected and given due attention. It was also confirmed by ESM Unit that none of the schemes / intervention was in protected areas a list already provided in ESMF 5th Edition.



Graph 3-4: Ecological Protected Area

3.17.13 Negative Checklists

Negative checklists were also verified during TPV. No scheme or intervention was observed violated any negative checklist mentioned in ESR in ESMF 5th edition.

3.17.14 Environmental Issues

3.17.14.1 Air Contamination

As PPAF's schemes / intervention are of smaller size, the incident of air pollution is minimal. However, if in certain schemes where open burning is involved which may include Health Units or schemes using wood for heating, etc., air pollution can be a matter of concern for which mitigation measures are essential. As such three key areas (dust, smoke and burning of woods/timber) were verified as an important source /element of Air contamination. As discussed before 14 schemes of PPR have been reviewed for their compliance with ESMF. There was limited or no air contamination due to operations as these schemes were related to water supply, micro-enterprise, education, street sanitation, link road and solar energy.

Dust control becomes important and relevant for road and construction industry. The schemes evaluated included a link road where this environmental issue becomes relevant. To mitigate this environmental issue it was essential to include water sprinkling during the construction. Evidences were there especially in education projects where water sprinkling is carried out by the school management to keep the environment clean

Smoke is created from burning operation which may be relevant for cottage industry. The schemes evaluated did not include any such intervention, therefore the possibility of air contamination is limited. However, timber or wood burning may be limited to cooking in a household for which the sponsors had limited influence.

Emphasis on plantation and green environment was given by POs especially for projects related to education and health. However, with exceptions, this appeared to be difficult due to scarcity of water and extremely hot and dry conditions.

3.17.14.2 Ground Water Contamination

It is pre-requisite for all PPAF schemes to test water quality for drinking water supply schemes. Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for the human health have identified twenty-three substances, such as cadmium, titanium, fluorine and total cyanogen, which can affect human health. Thus, ground water contamination was one of the important items in the check-list. As PPAF's schemes were mostly

smaller and possibility of discharge of hazardous liquid affluent was very limited, therefore ground water contamination had little relevance. As such the respondents were not sensitized with any remote possibility of ground water contamination. One of the schemes where street sanitation was sponsored there was no evidence of stagnant ponds which is generally the reason for ground water contamination for such smaller schemes. In Muslim Bagh for a sanitation scheme, the community planted trees along with the discharge channel, which helped in use of effluent for growing trees and improving the environment of area.

3.17.14.3 Solid Waste Disposal

Various research studies show that, improper disposal of solid waste has serious and dangerous impacts on the environment, humans, plants and animals. Other findings revealed that, ineffective solid waste management is characterized by improper disposal, inefficient collection methods, laziness, ignorance and insufficient coverage of the collection bins, transfer stations, carriages and improper treatment at the final disposal. To mitigate the adverse effect reduction of solid waste, segregation, reuse and recycling are some of the strategies that could be employed for an effective waste management.

Waste disposal was verified as important environmental and social safeguards during the study. One half of the respondents informed that the disposal is carried out in bins whereas the remaining said that the waste was thrown in open field.

3.17.14.4 Medical and Surgical Waste

Research shows that waste generated from medical activities can be hazardous, toxic and even lethal because of their high potential for diseases transmission. The hazardous and toxic parts of waste from healthcare centers comprising infectious, medical and radioactive material as well as sharps constitute a grave risk to mankind and the environment, if these are not properly treated / disposed or are allowed to be mixed with other municipal waste, they can pose serious threat to human kind.

Observations recorded at Health Facilities at BHU, Union Council Zara, Districtt Qilla Abdullah and Basic Health Unit, Union Council Pado Karez, Purana Chaman indicated that the staff working in BHU are conscious about appropriate disposal of medical waste. For these health units incinerators are provided to burn certain medical waste and deep pits, away from habitation, have been identified to throw or burry medical waste like sharps.

3.17.15 Social Issues

3.17.15.1 Child Labor and Forced Labor

Child labor is a multifaceted problem, and that a number of factors contribute to the decision to send a child to work. An estimated 246 million children are engaged in child labor. Nearly 70% (171 million) of these children work in hazardous conditions – including working in mines, working with chemicals and pesticides, in agriculture or with dangerous machinery. They are everywhere, but mostly invisible, toiling as domestic servants in homes, laboring behind the walls of workshops, hidden from view in plantations. The vast majority of working children – about 70 per cent – work in the agriculture sector⁷. Therefore, this issue was also verified during study as an important social safeguard.

No evidences of child labor or forced labor were found by our Evaluators, in the schemes selected for ESMF compliance.

3.17.15.2 Women mobility

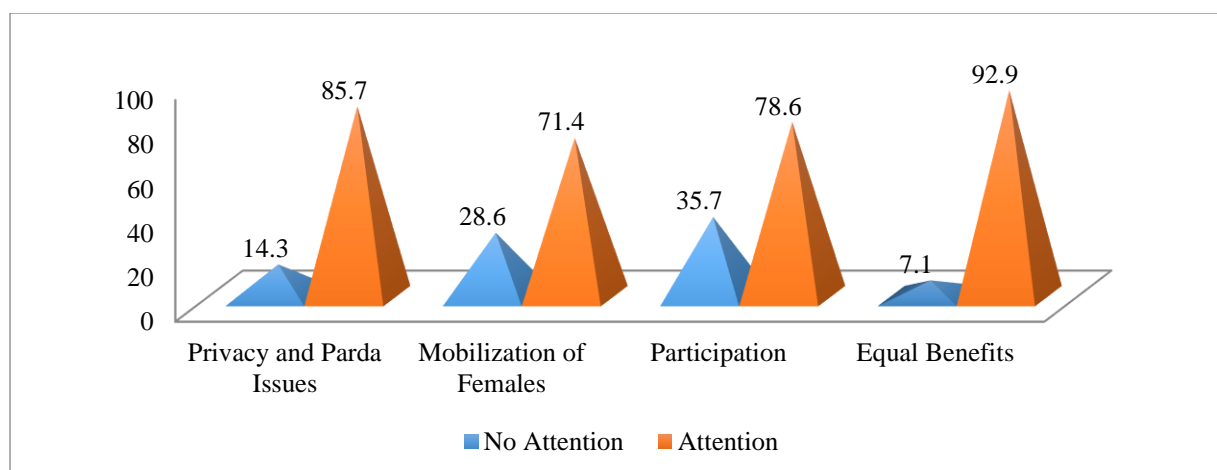
Poverty deprives women of the opportunities to have equal access to participate in development programs, mobility and decision-making. In the subsistence sector women spend the greatest amount of their time in collecting fuel, cooking, collecting fodder, fetching water, looking after livestock, kitchen gardening, etc. Poverty pushes women down to the lowest strata. When we consider women living in tribal areas, comparatively they have lesser opportunity to move around and their social and economic

⁷ https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/child_labour.pdf

empowerment issues are complicated. Social empowerment creates a favorable environment for women to take part in the development programs. Their mobility, confidence and opportunities increase with social mobility. Economic empowerment enables them to smoothen their cash flow throughout the year⁸.

Evidently, women mobility seems to be an important factor to ensure high quality of environmental and social safeguards in KPK, FATA and Baluchistan. The goal of analysis of this protocol is to observe priority of POs given to female privacy and '*parda*'. Overall statistics shows that women mobility remains top priority and this issue was given 'positive attention' during the implementation of the project.

The highest number of respondents (above 87.5%) indicated that 'private and '*parda*' issue', 'mobilization of females (71.4%)', 'women participation (78.6%)', and 'equal benefits(92.9%)'. However, the graph also shows attention is not given to 'mobilization of females'.



Graph 3-5: Women Mobility

3.17.15.3 Social Acceptance

Social acceptance occurs on a continuum that ranges from merely tolerating another person's presence to actively pursuing someone as a relationship partner. Social rejection means that others have little desire to include you in their groups and relationships. Social rejection also is a complex construct, consisting of behaviors that can range from ignoring another person's presence to actively expelling him or her from a group or existing relationship. People can experience acceptance and rejection chronically or acutely⁹.

From the results, it was evident that that 85% of the respondents confirmed that projects were socially accepted at all level.

3.18 Compliance of ESMF through interviews of Focal Persons of POs

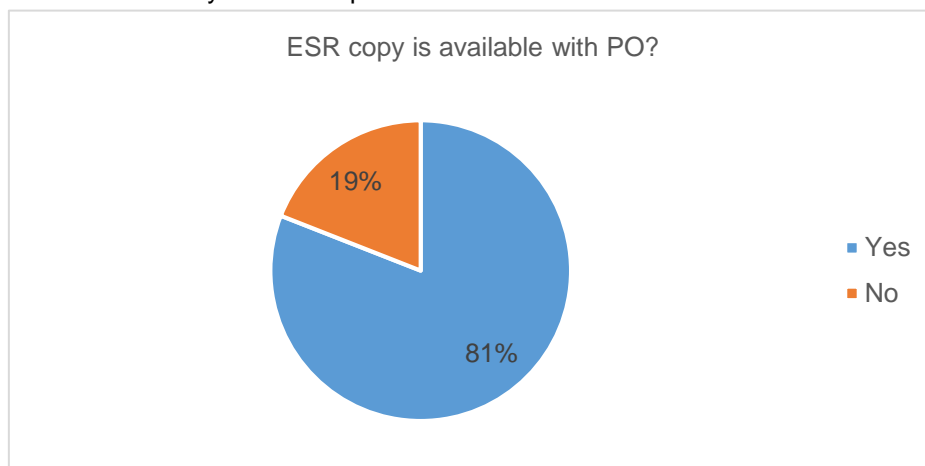
3.18.1 ESR copy with POs

Successful projects need to be efficient, well-managed, community-focused, offer quality of services and provide value for money. Within this framework they also have to fulfill the expectations of their stakeholders, which includes demonstrating their commitment to the environment and social values. A PO can have the most ambitious environmental policy, but unless staff understands the philosophy behind it, the goals they are aiming for and how to achieve them, it will not be successful. Good intentions

⁸ http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/55946/11/11_chapter1.pdf

⁹ <http://www2.psych.ubc.ca/~schaller/308Readings/DeWall2011.pdf>

are undermined through poor training. This part of the study was verified as it links with chapter 3, section III and Section-C of ESMF. The availability of ESR copies with POs was verified and found that 81% of the respondents had this copy while significant %age (19%) didn't have it.



Graph 3-6: ESR copy is available with PO

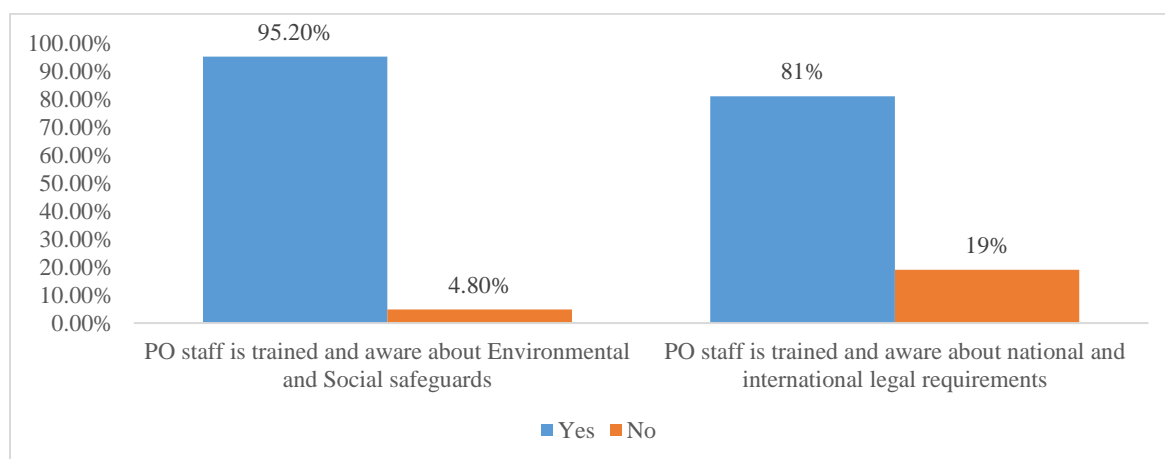
3.18.2 ESMF Manual

Education, raising of public awareness and training are linked to virtually all areas in ESM framework, and even more closely to the ones on meeting basic needs, capacity-building, data and information, and the role of key stakeholders.

Availability of leaflets and reference materials about environmental and social issues was observed in all the PO offices visited by our Evaluators. Different messages and leaflets were displayed on walls which show the efforts of POs in dissemination of information. However, information dissemination action plans, as required in PPAF ESMF¹⁰, were not found in the offices.

Graph 4-10 confirmed that 100% of the respondents had ESMF manual. From the data it is also clear that availability of ESMF manual was in line with above-mentioned section of reference material. Awareness of PO staff about ES safeguards.

The data revealed that 95.20% of PO staff is trained and aware about environmental and social safeguards and 81% of PO staff is trained and aware about national and international legal requirements of environmental and social issues. Graph 4-10 illustrate details.



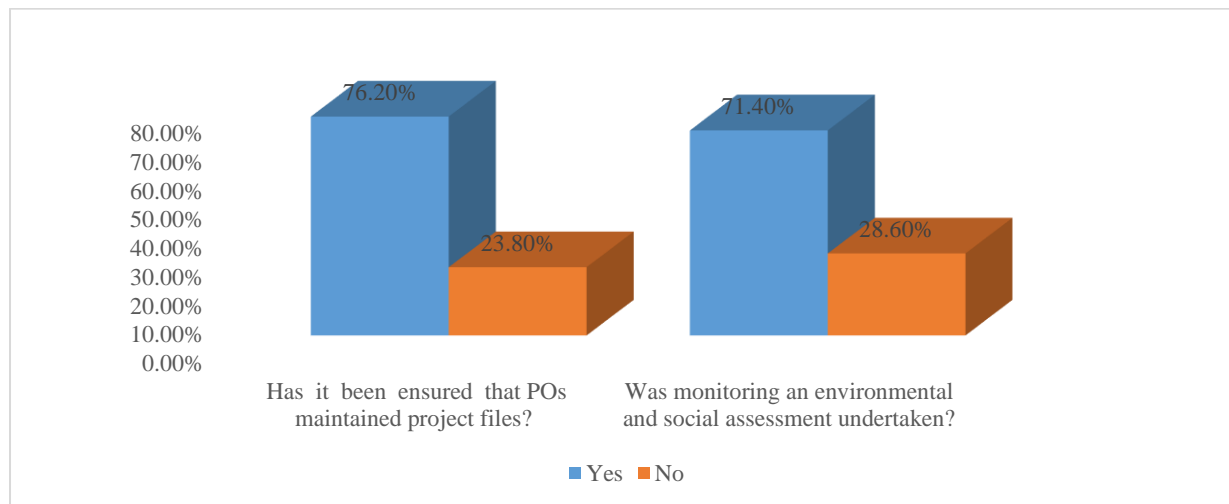
Graph 3-7: training and awareness of PO staff about environmental and social safeguards

¹⁰ The dissemination action plan has been developed in line with the ESMF dissemination strategies. These actions are on-going and new actions to further improve efficiency and efficacy may be introduced as and when required. ESMF 5th Edition, Chapter-3, p14.

3.18.3 Maintained Project Files

Graph 4-11 illustrate that 76.20% of the respondents confirmed that they maintained complete scheme record including project proposal, design digest, and O&M plan in their project , however, some of the POs documented poorly and need training about record keeping and file management etc. as moderate %age (23.80%) of the respondents were verified as 'non-responders'.

It was also verified and confirmed that 71.40% of the respondents were doing social and environmental monitoring. They were successful to show monitoring and assessment reports to the Evaluators during the study. However, significant number of 28.60 % were 'non-responders.'



Graph 3-8: Availability of complete scheme record in project files?

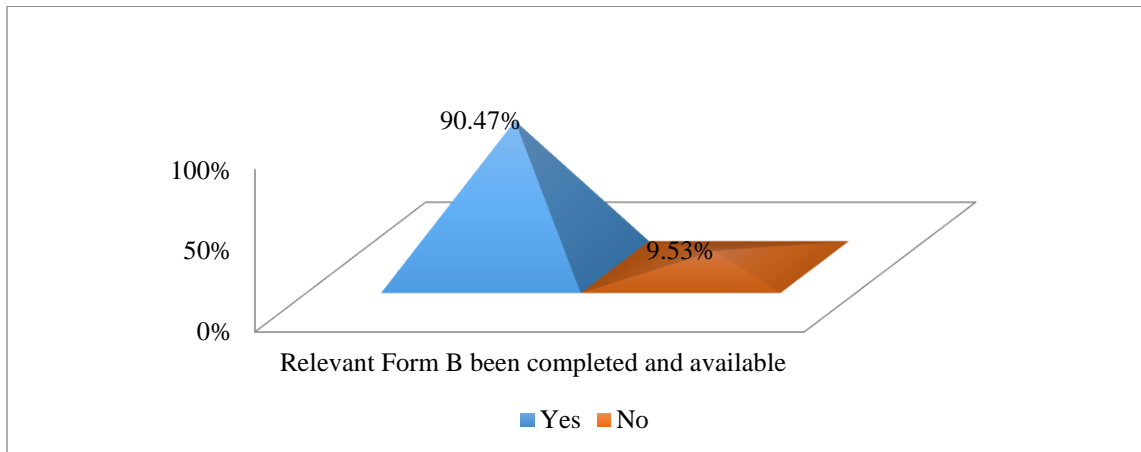
3.18.4 Form-A

The developed enforcement action plan in line with the enforcement strategies was verified and observed through interviews. From the responses obtained regarding keeping mandatory 'Form-A', it was evident by far the majority of respondents (100%) indicated that 'Form-A' was attached in project files. Due to mandatory requirement of Form-A for all interventions, it shows that significant %age of the POs comply with the mandatory protocol of the ESR. However, some of them kept it as a formality and documented poorly.

3.18.5 Form-B

Completion certificate, also known as Form-B in ESMF, filled and signed at the completion and physical verification of any scheme was also verified and validated during TPV. As per ESMF standards the completion of Form B confirms the incorporation of the required environmental and social criteria at the proposal and implementation stages of each scheme. Form B was to be filled before issuing the final disbursement to the community. When the field engineer along with the social mobilizer visits the scheme for final inspection and quality check that is when he/she needs to fill Form B in the presence of the Community Organization (CO), and hence, get it duly signed by the CO representative (preferably CO President or General Secretary). It was verified that reporting person reported in 'Yes' or 'No' against the two indicators. In case of reporting 'No' the reporting person was responsible to instruct to report the reason of non-compliance.

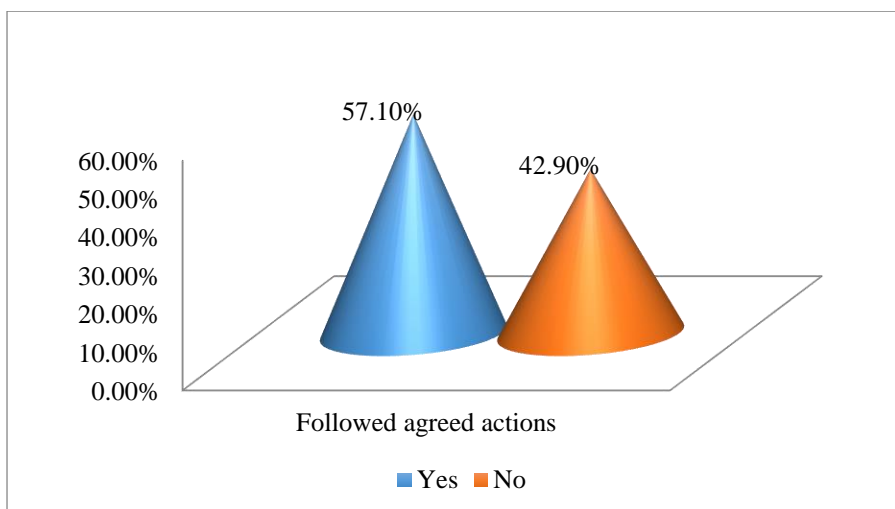
From Graph 4-12, it is evident that 90% of respondents understand Form- B should be filled and contained in the PO files. Whereas attention of 10% of POs should be drawn towards importance of Form-B.



Graph 3-9: Form-B

3.18.6 Previously carried out audits

Graph 4-13 indicate that 57.10% of the respondents agreed with the statement that E&S audit was carried out previously and validated that the agreed actions were being followed. However, significant number of responses were reported as 'non-responders.' (there are chances that 'non-responders' were newly appointed PO staff and didn't know about previous audits).

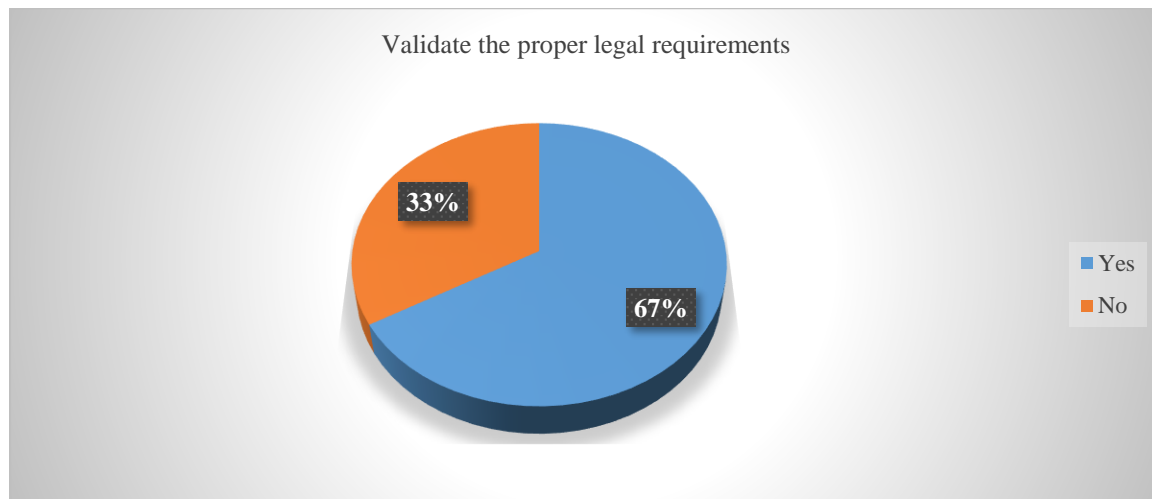


Graph 3-10: Followed agreed actions

3.18.7 Proper legal requirements

Legal requirements such as agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper mandatory for voluntarily donated lands were also observed.

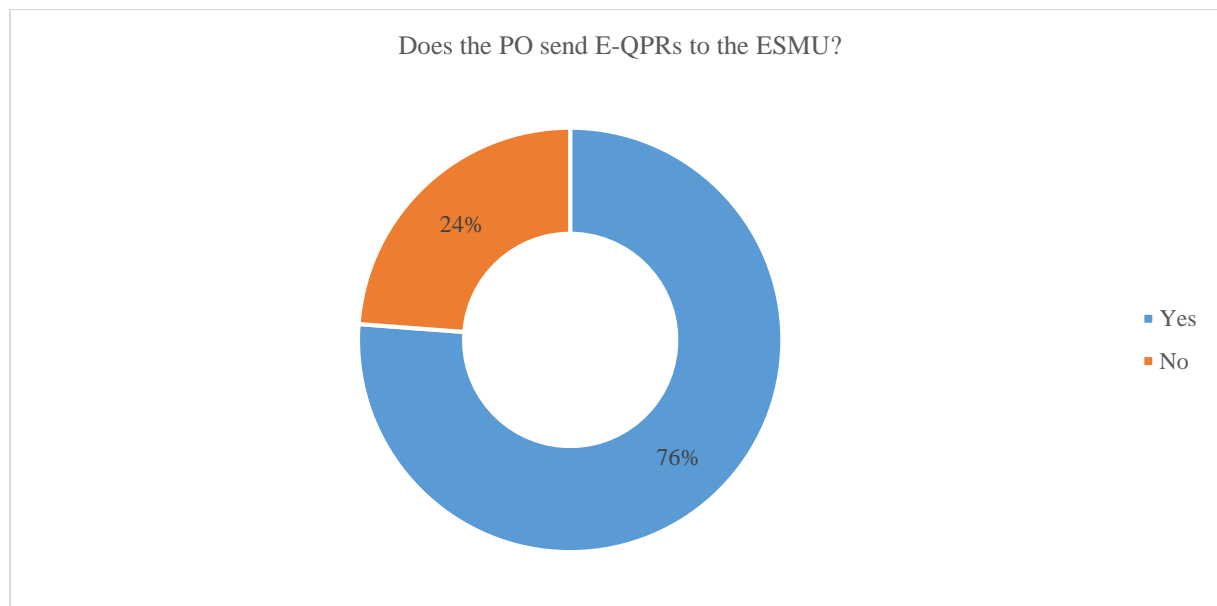
Graph 4-14 indicates that 67% of the respondents confirmed validation of the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntary donated land/access (whether public/private) and significant number (33%) were reported as 'non-responders'. PPAF should review it to probe reasons behind no-responses.



Graph 3-11: Proper legal requirements

3.18.8 E - QPR

Graph 4-15 illustrates that 76% of the respondents confirmed that they used to send E-QPR to the ESMU regularly while significant number (24%) were reported as 'non-responders.' This information directly links with enforcement strategy-3, where it is indicated that 'networking with the national and provincial environmental and social institutions) were done through shared monitoring reports, BTRs and other Quarterly Compliance Reports (QPRs), environmental and social audits, and mitigation plans.'



Graph 3-12: Does the PO send E-QPR to the ESMU?

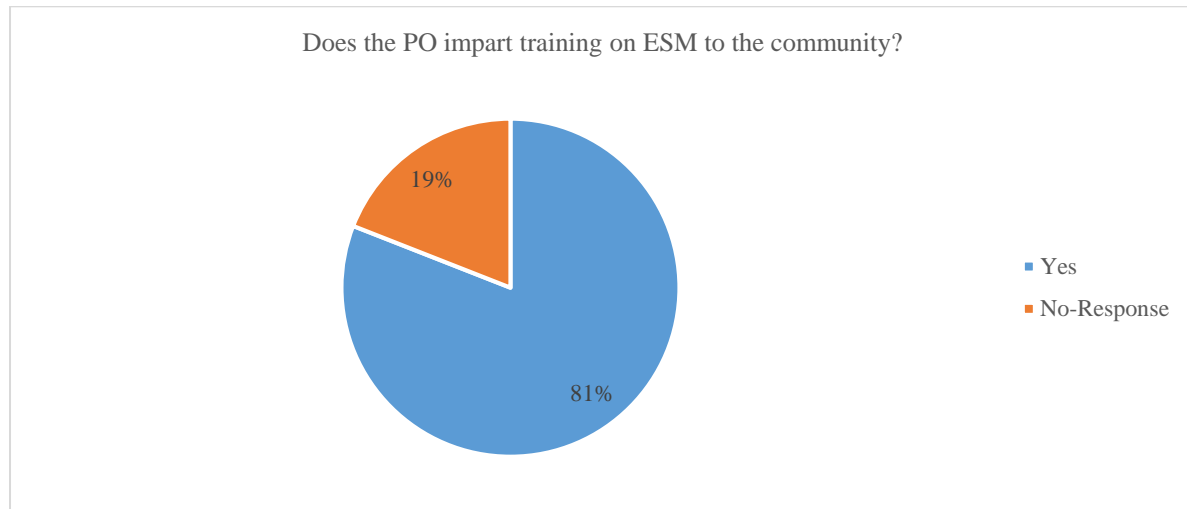
3.18.9 Imparted Training to Community

Graph 4-16 indicates that highest %age (81%) of the respondents confirmed imparted training on ESMF to the community but still 19% of the respondents didn't provide information. It addition, it validated enforcement strategy-1 (Capacity building of PPAF staff and PO's in ESMF dissemination, monitoring and evaluation) of ESMF Manual. All respondents agree with the statement that training and capacity building is always conducive to learning and sustainability of projects.

Women can play an important role in awareness and dissemination of E&S guidelines. They should be involved especially during training that can help sustenance of good ESM practice. This aspect needs to be emphasized by the operational units, POs and TTOs in future to ensure women participation. PPAF

should review the record of women participation in training and take actions for inclusion of female members in training sessions.

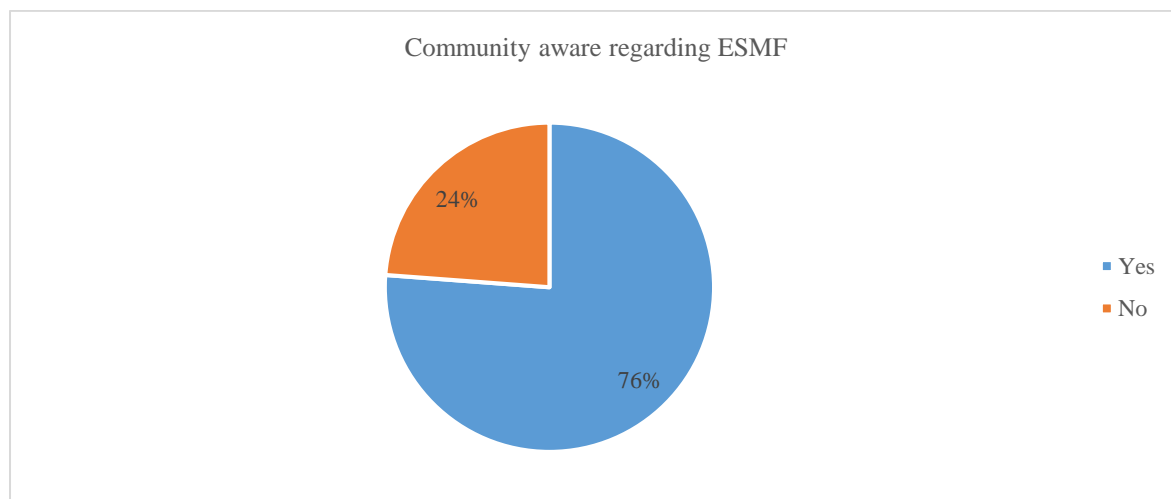
PPAF operation units and field staff regularly visiting POs for field facilitation and monitoring. TPV Evaluators observed environmental and social audits undertaken by environmental and social management units periodically. The consultant also validates Enforcement Strategy 3 for outsourcing the 6th TPV to MMP Pakistan.



Graph 3-13: Does the PO impart training on ESMF to the community

3.18.10 Community Awareness

Graph 4-17 indicates that 76% of the respondents confirmed that respective community was made aware and sensitize about ESMF while 24% were 'non-responders.'



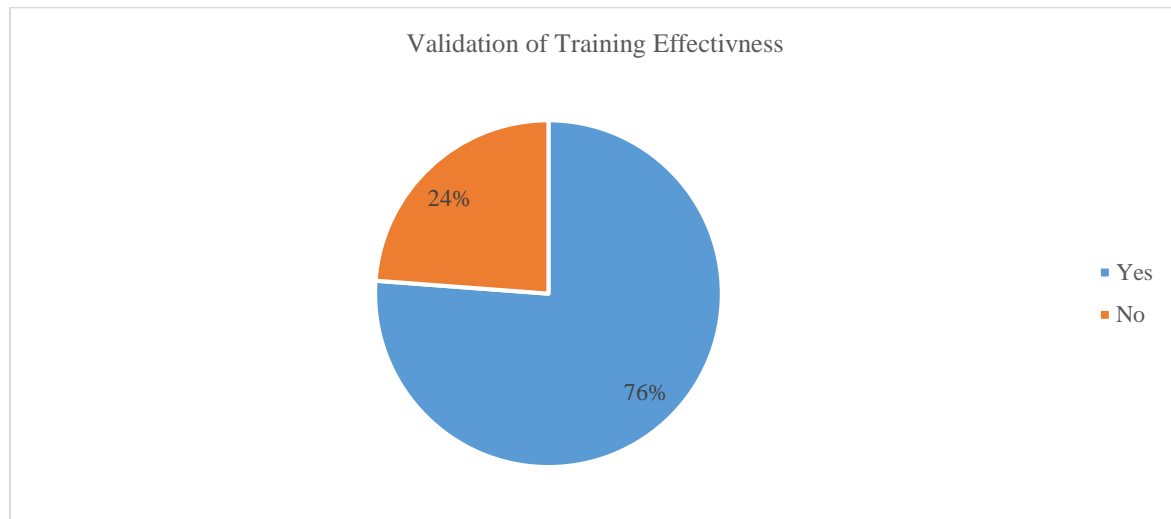
Graph 3-14: Is the community aware or sensitize about ESMF?

3.18.11 Training effectiveness

Graph 4-18 indicates that 76% of the respondents confirmed effectiveness of training, co-curricula activities, campaigns organized on environmental safeguards to ensure environmental sustainability while 24% of the responses were reported as 'non-responders.'

In all cases, there was more than 76 % agreement that training, co-curricula and campaigns were effective to enhance their understanding.

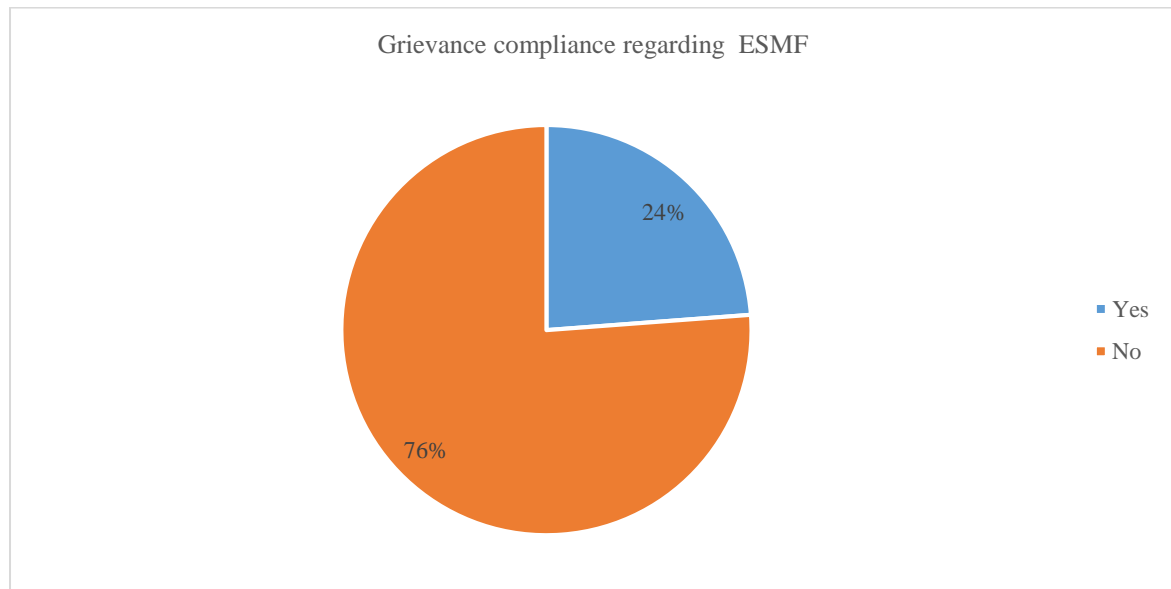
The last point of environmental and social event 'extend invitation to Climate Change Division, Pakistan and Provincial EPAs, ERRA, Provincial Planning & Development Departments, major environmental NGOs to participate in the PPAF national and provincial events could not be verified during the study.



Graph 3-15: Effectiveness of training, co-curricula activities

3.18.12 Grievances Redressal

Graph 4-19 indicates that overall situation of grievance system need to review as significant %age (76%) of the respondents didn't reply against it while only 24% confirmed it. PPAF should take serious review to take appropriate measures to overcome this gap in future.



Graph 3-16: Grievance compliance regarding ESMF

3.19 FGDs

A total of 8 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to learn community understanding about environmental and social issues. Groups ranged in size from eight to ten participants each and lasted from 60 to 90 minutes. A total of 74 community members participated in focus groups. Each focus group was homogeneous in that it represented male or female type. Participants represented in focus groups included teachers, farmers, and housewives etc.

Using an open-ended interview protocol (Ref. Annex-28 to 30) for discussions, the Evaluators facilitated the focus groups to express their views. Interview questions were developed with direction and input from PPAF and were designed to cover a range of environmental and social issues as well as address specific questions and issues raised in initial results. Informed-consent procedures were explained at the beginning of each focus group. All focus group discussion was noted with the permission of the participants.

A preliminary analysis was conducted in order to get a general sense of the data and reflect on its meaning. Next, a more detailed analysis was performed and data was divided into segments or units that reflected specific thoughts, attitudes, and experiences of the participants. At the conclusion of this process of analysis a list of topics was generated, and compiled into categories that were labeled as key findings.

Data from focus group interviews revealed a number of benefits, some requiring access to basic facility and some that could be implemented without a significant impact on their lives. The types of benefits discussed and the manner in which these benefits would be helpful were relatively consistent across focus groups. Below is a list of the most commonly cited benefits, in order of importance, that community groups identified as ones that would be most helpful to them in managing environment and social issues effectively.

3.19.1 Community Understanding

In response to the question, what do you think about scheme, the community responses were summarized as follows:

- Overall perception that project/schemes are beneficial to the community
- Scheme is influenced by community demands
- Access through link road reduced their miseries and problems
- Accessible BHU increased their chances of first medical aids
- Available drinking water fulfilled important need of local community
- Overall understanding that projects have helped them for economic uplift
- Women were given more importance and opportunities to participate
- Health and hygiene has improved
- No extra trees are cut. Only agriculture related trees are harvested
- Dustbin is available in school and used for waste disposal
- Monitoring is important to ensure transparency in the projects
- Link road is very beneficial. It has increased community access
- Members of organization made arrangements for cleanliness
- Community is not aware about complaint redressed mechanism
- Economic benefit for community
- Beneficial for target groups to get grocery from the market
- Time saving
- Girls have been permitted to go to school
- Easy access to school because it is near
- Agriculture is flourishing
- Agriculture is done on scientific methods. It helps to save water
- Easy access

- The problem of mud has been solved
- It provided facility of drinking water. Clean drinking water saved from disease
- Women do 'parda' in our community and it helped them to get water inside their homes
- Clean water is available at home. Women can clean their clothes at home now.
- Speed of flowing water has increased. Irrigation channel is really helpful for agriculture
- Improved water management system.

3.19.2 Validation of Awareness about Village Development Plans

- Help to identify our problems
- Mutual agreement to solve community level problems
- It helps us to solve community level problems
- Political interference
- Facility of water
- Plan is good but resources are not available to implement
- We cannot add various prioritized needs such as land leveling, cold storage, etc. in UCDP
- 'Kacchi' karez. Electricity problem etc. can't be part of UCDP

3.19.3 Grievance Mechanism

- Around 87% of the FGD respondents confirmed redressed mechanism at VO/CO/LSO level (Islahi Jirga)
- Around 12.5% of the FGD respondents were aware about complaint mechanism but they had no complaint about it
- Around 75% of the FGD respondents confirmed awareness about complaint register available at office level while 25% were reported 'non-responders.'
- Around 50% of the respondents confirmed that their complaints were addressed in time while same %age of the respondents said no.
- Around 75% of the respondents confirmed satisfaction with redressed mechanism while 25% said no because mobiles were disseminated on public places (PPAF need to review it)

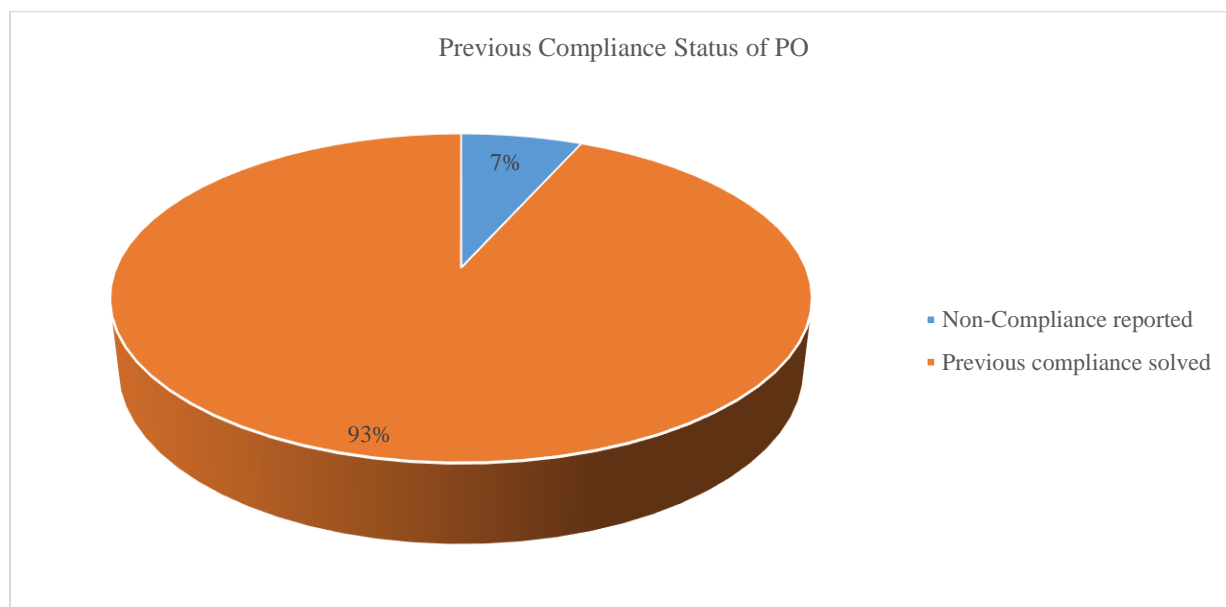
3.20 Environmental and Social Audits

Environmental & Social audit involves evaluation to identify compliance of environmental & social aspects of projects (to applicable compliance requirements) & also identify implementation gaps, along with related corrective actions. In this context, POs are required to meet PPAF's ESMF 5th edition protocols and safeguards to address environmental and social impacts and risks. Therefore, major issues identified during re-audits at community level are mainly related with environmental management. These include absence of formalized ESMF, environmental policy, environment management plan including waste management, including medical waste, pollution prevention, material management etc. Through re-audits, it was verified that to what extent environmental and social compliances are addressed.

3.20.1 Previous Compliance Status

PPAF operational units were observed reviewing ESMF compliance reports and mitigation plans periodically. Social Audits were conducted to monitor compliance and implementation of mitigation plans at field level

Graph 4-20 indicates that previous compliance status of PO was 93% and non-compliance was 7 %. Agree actions were available at PO offices and need to compliance.



Graph 3-17: Previous Compliance Status of PO

Table 4-2 shows list of interventions where non-compliances were reported.

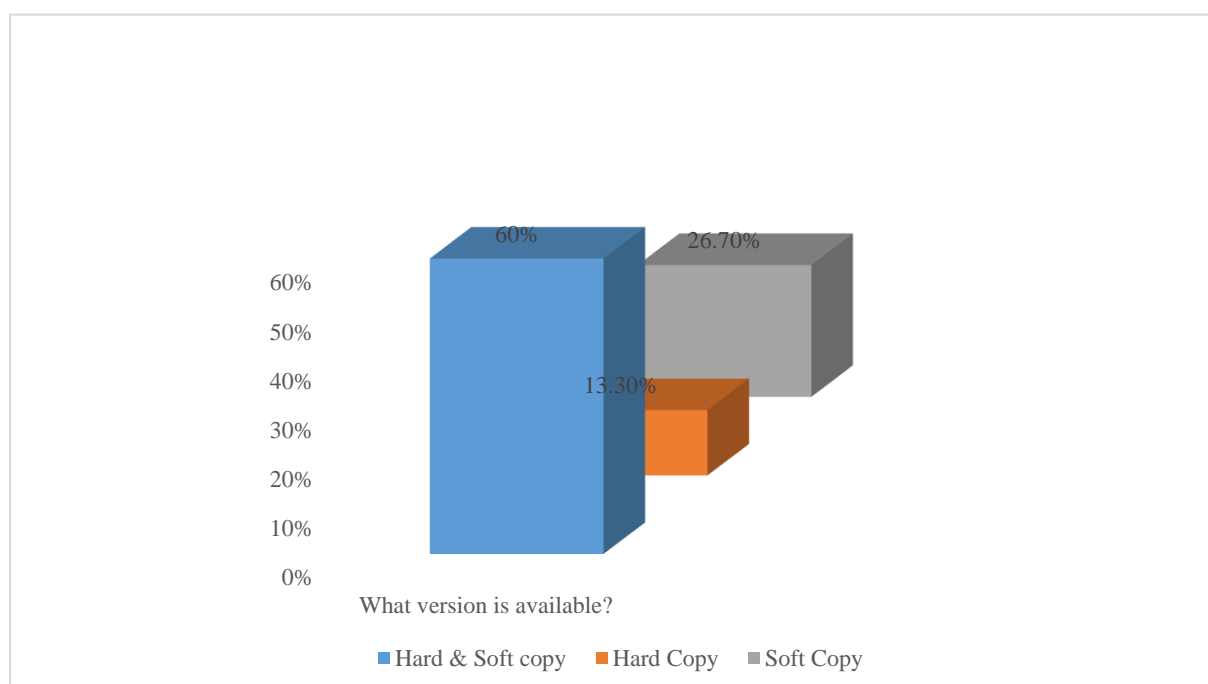
Table 3-2: List of Non Compliance Status

Location	District	Intervention	PO	Types of Non-Compliance
Balambat	Lower Dir	Equipment and Supplies to BHU	SRSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not available relevant staff Poor health & hygiene Syringe was lying open place Medicine was observed at the entrance No understanding about medicine disposal Expire medicine found on table
Khazana	Lower Dir	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	SRSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community was not aware about environmental and social issues Community was not active Only male members were given orientation
Khazana	Lower Dir	Microenterprise to Assets for Poultry	SRSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un hygienic condition at shops Lack of orientation about environmental and social issues
Bar Aba Khel	SWAT	Assets Transfer for Govt. Boys Primary School	LASOONA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar Batteries open in class room Drinking water without testing Water cooler was not functional
Bar Aba Khel	SWAT	Community Health Care Centre (CHC)	LASOONA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Batteries in health center without any safety

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both sides of sign board was in English
Bar Aba Khel	SWAT	PCC Link Road	LASOONA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff was not properly trained in environment and social issues Both sides of sign board was in English No plantation against both sides of road
Bar Aba Khel	SWAT	Assets Transfer (Detergent Shop)	LASOONA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No understanding of ESMF
Bostan	Killa Saifullah	Health	SEHER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Specific achievement in ESMF Poor repairing No latrine Need to address previous compliance
Bostan	Pishin	Micro Enterprise	SEHER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was not any special environmental or social achievement

3.20.2 Re-Audit of ESMF Document

During re-audit, availability of ESMF document was verified and confirmed 100 %. Around 60% of the POs showed soft and hard copy: 13.30% showed only hard copy; and 26.70% showed only soft copy of it. Graph 4-21 illustrates it.

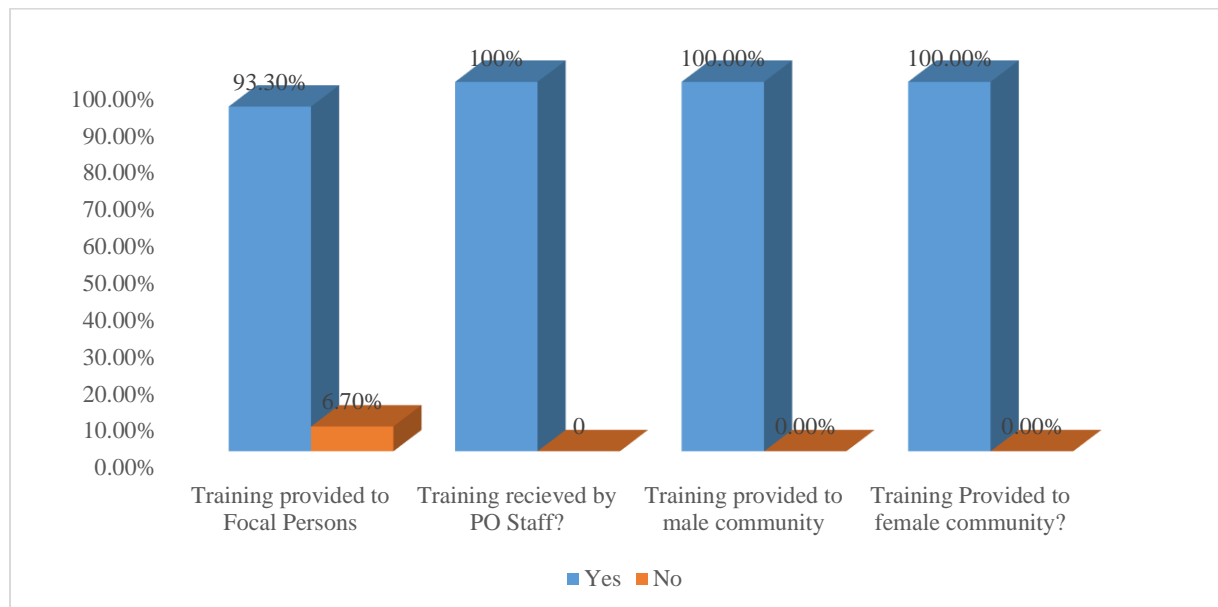


Graph 3-18: Version of ESMF Manual

3.20.3 Re-Audit of Trainings

Through re-audit it was confirmed that 100% of the PO staff received training about ESMF: 93.3% of the focal persons received training; 100% of male community members received training about social and

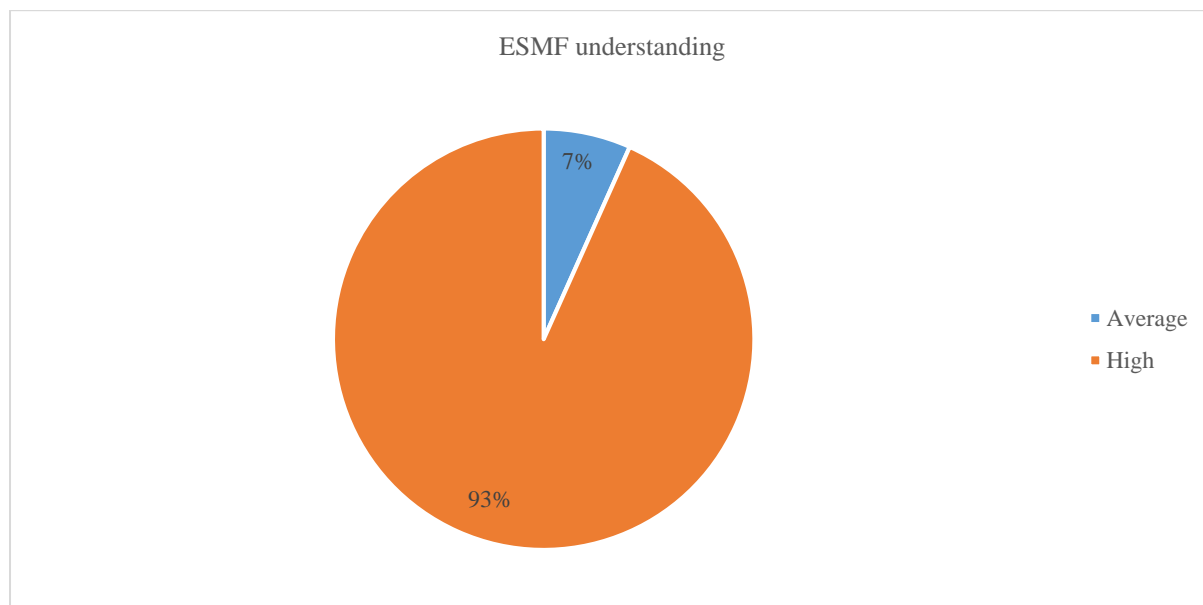
environmental issues and same number (100%) of the female community members received training or orientation about environmental and social issues and PPAF should review it. Graph 4-22 describes it.



Graph 3-19: Re-audit of Training

3.20.4 Re-Audit of Understanding about ESMF

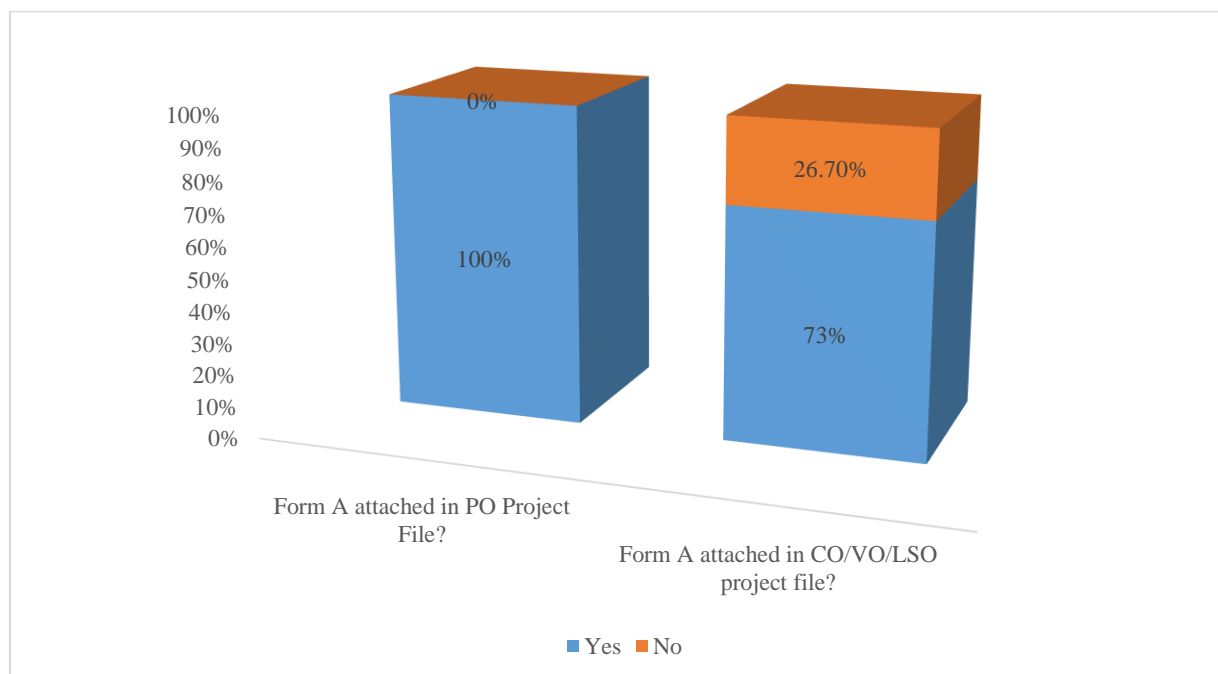
From Graph 4-23, it is evident that 93% of the respondents had high level understanding about ESMF while 7% average.



Graph 3-20: ESMF understanding

3.20.5 Re-Audit of Form-A

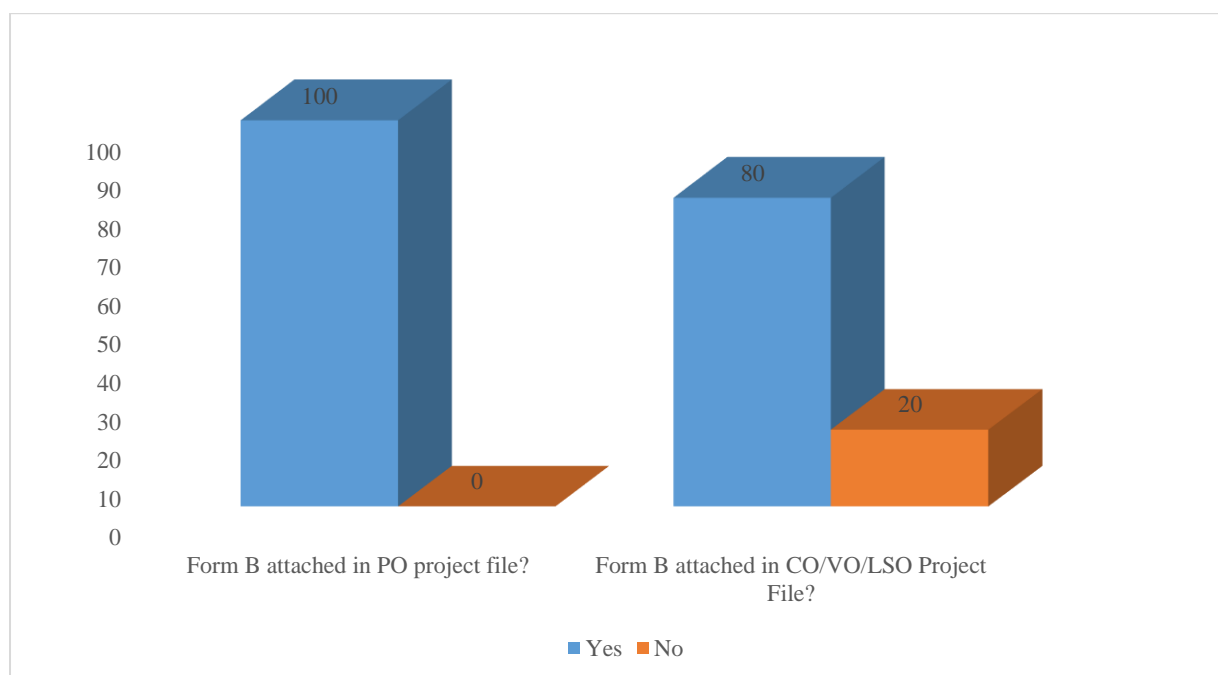
Graph 4.24 indicates availability of Form-A in PO project files as well as in CO/VO/LSO project files. Form-A was confirmed in 100% of PO's project files while Form-A was found missing in 26/70% of the CO/VO/LSO project files. Some of the community members kept 'Form-A' in their personality custody not in project files. It is suggested that CO/VO/LSO members should be trained in record keeping and file management along PO staff to maintain mandatory documents during project implementation. File management can be part of UCDP plan too.



Graph 3-21: Form A attached in PO/CO/VO/LSO project files

3.20.6 Re-Audits of Form-B

Graph 4-25 illustrates that 100% of the respondents confirmed attached Form-B in their project files. However, some of the files need proper tagging etc. It was observed that PO staff should be trained in file management and documentations for proper record keeping not just for formality. Around 80% of the CO/VO/LSO confirmed that they had Form-B but (20%) missed to attach in project file



Graph 3-22: Form B Attached in PO/CO/VO/LSO Project files

3.20.7 Key observation

Here is a list of key observations recorded by Evaluators during the re-audits, PPAF should review it.

- Poor health & hygiene¹¹
- Syringe was lying open place¹²
- Not available relevant staff¹³
- Medicine at entrance¹⁴
- Community not active¹⁵
- Un hygienic condition at shops¹⁶
- Solar Batteries open in class room¹⁷
- Drinking water without testing¹⁸
- Batteries in health center without any safety¹⁹
- Both sides of sign board were in English²⁰
- PO didn't show any thing about ESMF²¹
- Table 4-3 indicates list of non-compliances reported by Evaluators during re-audits and PPAF should review it to address them in future.

Table 3-3: Status of Non Compliance

Scheme	Status of Compliance	Issues	Agreed Action	Un-Addressed Agreed Actions	Compliance Date
Asset Transfer to BHU	Non-Compliance reported	Not available relevant staff	Hire Relevant Staff	BHU staff not aware about Form A & B	May-16
		Poor health & hygiene	Improve health & hygiene		-
		Medicine at entrance	Training in Form A & B		-
Repair and Renovation in Govt. Girls Primary School	Non-Compliance reported	Dust and mud exist in ground	Orientation PO staff	No	Apr-18
Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Non-Compliance reported	Community not aware about ESMF	Community orientation		Apr-17
Microenterprise to Assets for Poultry	Non-Compliance reported	Lack of orientation about ESMF	Orientation to shop keeper	Orientation of shop keeper	-
		Un hygienic condition at shops	-	-	-
			-	-	-
Assets Transfer for Govt. Boys Primary School	Non-Compliance reported	Solar Batteries open in class room	Proper adjustment of batteries	-	Oct-16
		Drinking water without testing	Test water	-	-
		Water cooler not functional	-	-	-
Community Health Care Centre(CHC)	Non-Compliance reported	Batteries in health center without any safety	Keep as per ESMF guidelines	-	-
		Both sides of sign board was in English	Replace new signboard in Urdu	-	-
PCC Link Road	Non-Compliance reported	Need of Training for staff, community	Share training plan	-	30-Oct-16
		Both sides of sign board was in English	Replace new signboard in Urdu	-	Nov-18

¹¹ Asset Transfer to BHU, Balamabat

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ DWSS, Khazana

¹⁶ Microenterprise to Assets for Poultry, Khazana

¹⁷ Assets Transfer for Govt.Boys Primary School, Bar Aba Khel

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Community Health Care Centre(CHC), Bar Aba Khel

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Micro Enterprise, Pishin (SEHER)

Scheme	Status of Compliance	Issues	Agreed Action	Un-Addressed Agreed Actions	Compliance Date
Assets Transfer (Detergent Shop)	Non-Compliance reported	Low level understanding of ESMF	Provide training	-	-
				-	-
Health	Non-Compliance reported	No Specific achievement in ESMF	-	-	-
		No latrine	-	-	-
		Need to address previous compliance	-	-	-
Micro Enterprise	Non-Compliance reported	No beneficiary of the scheme	-	-	-
		Scheme of Micro Enterprise (LEP) not observed in spite of reminders	-	-	-
			-	-	-

4 Key Findings

4.1 Review of the environmental and social monitoring regime

4.1.1 Environment-Poverty Nexus

It has been realized by social sciences experts that the poor and ultra-poor are caught in the web of environment and poverty nexus. They can only come out of this complex situation when a two-pronged approach is adopted: by provision of direct intervention to improve their living condition; simultaneously improving their attitude and approach towards avoiding or mitigating environmental issues. PPAF's is making efforts in reinforcing ESMF compliance along with their direct intervention through different programs implemented by their operational units. It is mandatory for these operational units to consider ESMF compliance at different levels of scheme interventions to achieve its enforcement along with plan / scheme implementation.

4.1.2 ESMF of PPAF and OP of the World Bank

The ESMF developed by PPAF is in line with the Operational Policies (OP) of the World Bank which ensures that the projects are economically, financially, environmental and socially sound and sustainable. The ESMF was also modified to suit the specific requirements of all PPAF's programs and projects. It was reported by our Evaluators that most of the schemes have followed Environmental and social assessments as per ESMF guidelines.

4.1.3 Environmental and Social Monitoring Regime

A well thought plan was conceived and implemented by PPAF with respect to institutional arrangements for enforcement and dissemination of ESMF at different levels of program implementation. At PPAF level a dedicated Unit, headed by a General Manager assisted by two experts, is responsible for liaison with PPAF operational units, participate in appraisal of schemes, coordination with Focal Persons at POs, development of training programs and imparting training at different levels, review of compliance of ESMF at field level, review of reports and scheme / sub-project from the field and auditing. For enforcement of ESMF compliance functions of ESMU at different stages of program implementation and scheme development are elaborated in the ESMF manual. A long list of ESMU responsibilities is given in Chapter-3 of this Report. Undertaking and fulfilling this exhaustive nature of responsibility appear to be challenging for the present small team of ESMU.

The purpose of the Environmental and Social Management Framework was to:

- Support the integration of environmental and social aspects into the decision making process of all program and sub-project stages, by identifying, avoiding and/or minimizing adverse environmental and social impacts early-on in the sub-project life cycle;
- Ensure approved development is compliant with Pakistan's environmental and social regulatory framework;
- Enhance the sustainable environmental and social outcomes through sensitive planning, design and implementation of sub projects;
- Minimise environmental degradation as a result of either individual sub-projects or through their indirect, induced and cumulative effects, as much as possible; and

- Protect human health.

The objective of an ESMF is to prevent or minimise potentially adverse impacts and enhance the overall quality and benefits of a sub-project. This is achieved by using ESR or IESR to identify, document and carry out a systematic assessment of likely positive and negative impacts resulting from the development and operation of the sub-project. The process of development of implementation plan is robust and involvement of ESMU therein is specified.

4.2 Assessment of the measures in place for mainstreaming ESMF within PPAF's operations

4.2.1 General

Following measures were in place for mainstreaming ESMF

- Formulation of ESMF at the outset
- Development and implementation of institutional arrangement
- Development of Procedures for ESM
- Development of different Checklists for Screening Schemes / Sub-Projects in the shape of Form-A
- Training and awareness of ESM at PPAF, PO and TTO level
- Comprehensive ESM guidelines in local language with pictorial explanations
- Using POs and FPs for taking into consideration ESMF at various stages of schemes/sub-project implementation
- Linking CRPs between POs and TTO, VO and CO.

4.2.2 Role of Focal POs and Focal Person for Compliance of ESMF at field level

PPAF implement different programs through its POs (currently 130 in numbers) spread all over Pakistan in the four provinces and three regions. For compliance and dissemination of ESMF, each PO has designated a Focal Person in its organizational set-up. The effectiveness of environment and social management is largely dependent on the performance of FPs as they need to be involved in selection of scheme, carrying out ESR / IESR and incorporating the findings in Form-A, development and implementation of mitigation measures, sensitizing and training communities towards ESMF compliance, regularly reporting to PPAF and coordinating during review visits, audits and TPV. The varying qualification and commitment of FPs compounded with human resource turnover affect the consistency of ESM at field level.

4.2.3 Holistic Implementation of ESMF

There are certain schemes / interventions, which supplement or complement existing projects e.g. a BHU or a school. As PPAF interventions address only small parts of these existing projects, therefore, ESMF compliance becomes challenging. Once the PPAF's interventions are completed, attention towards ESMF compliance becomes weaker or is totally forgotten.

4.2.4 Financing Mitigation Measures

When mitigation measures are suggested for a scheme for certain social and environmental issues that are unavoidable, cost of such measures are generally afforded by the communities. It is desired by the communities that PO should be proactive in providing technical and financial support in this respect.

4.2.5 Sensitivity of PO towards ESMF especially Form-A and Form-B

It was observed that all the POs interviewed showed copies of ESMF manual (hard or soft copy or both) to the Evaluators. This validation is also in line with section 4-2-1, and section 4-2-2 of ESMF manual which is about understanding and training of environmental and social safeguards.

Availability of Form-A of for a scheme with PO was verified during TPV as it was a mandatory document. It was observed that all the POs have attached this form in their project files and complied with instructions given in the ESMF 5th Edition that “a copy of the completed Form-A is required to be maintained in both PO and CO project files.” While Form-A was found to be available with all the POs, however it was available with 64.3% of CO/LSO in their records.

Similarly it was evidenced that 90% of the POs were having Form- B in their project files whereas it was available with only 50% of the LSO/COs/VOs.

4.3 Review of the training regime as specified in ESMF

4.3.1 Training at Apex

Training was imparted to staff of PPAF Operational Units from time to time in order to establish the knowledge base at the apex level. One person from every operational unit was designated and provided comprehensive knowledge of ESMF and the approaches to enforce this at ESR / IESR, design, implementation and post completion stages. This helped in consistency and clarity for environmental and social screening of schemes when their proposals were received from POs.

4.3.2 Efficacy of Training

ESMU has a very robust training program for staff at all levels of program implementation. However, it was observed that human resource turnover in POs, migration of individuals from the community who received training and weak capacity of absorption and retention by individuals involved in the training events. Furthermore, evidence of IEC material including banners or posters on some durable material like panaflex, brochures and pamphlets to the communities is infrequent.

4.3.3 Training at Field Level and its effectiveness

PPAF has developed a four day training manual for CRPs which is comprehensive in nature and can provide a good basis for improving the capabilities of TTOs.

Specific training sessions were organized by ESMU for Focal Persons (FPs) of all POs to sensitize the environment and social requirements. Along with the focal persons, further down at the field level, workshops and roundtables for COs, VO and LSOs were held to disseminate the culture to the user community. Basic purpose of training was to improve the knowledge and skills of participants enabling them for ESMF compliance. These sessions were formally organized with agenda and decorum required for holding training. In these training sessions low participation of women was reported from the field.

The training given at the field level generally lost its effectiveness with the course of time. Excerpts from Environment and Social guidelines in the form of banners and posters were seldom seen in the field. There was a significant difference between the institutional capacity and FP capability among the POs. Some POs had competent staff while other POs had employees with lower experience and educational achievement. Similar is the case for commitment towards ESMF that varies from one PO to another.

4.4 Review of the manuals of PPAF

4.4.1 Coverage of ESR

Screening of a scheme is carried out mostly by using protocols given in Environment and Social Review (ESR) or Integrated Environment and Social Review (IESR) provided in ESMF manual. To make the

process more robust, some additional features are proposed and given in Annexure -1. As PPAF do not sponsor projects that require IEE or EIA, the manual does not cover procedure for carrying out these assessment.

4.4.2 Contents of the ESMF document

The document containing ESMF is amalgamation of policy, procedure, screening checklists for different nature of schemes, roles and responsibilities of ESMU, protected areas of Pakistan, etc. Nevertheless ESMF is a crisp document only providing policy not the procedural manual. The document has not been updated since April, 2014.

An instructional manual in Urdu has been witnessed with some of the LSOs which is a comprehensive document with pictorial explanations. This document is a strong basis for dissemination of ESM at grass root level.

4.5 Field visits to assess ESMF compliance

4.5.1 General

Screening of a scheme is carried out mostly by using protocols given in Environment and Social Review (ESR) or Integrated Environment and Social Review (IESR) provided in ESMF manual.

Mitigation measures are suggested for a scheme for certain social and environmental issues that are unavoidable. For these mitigation measures four percent of the scheme cost is allocated which is infrequently invested by PO. For the Sanitation scheme sponsored by PPAF in Qila Abdullah local communities were motivated to take mitigation measures by growing trees using their own resources.

It was observed that all the POs interviewed showed copies of ESMF manual (hard or soft copy or both) to the Evaluators. This validation is also in line with section 4-2-1, and section 4-2-2 of ESMF manual which is about understanding and training of environmental and social safeguards.

Availability of Form-A of for a scheme with PO was verified during TPV as it was a mandatory document. It was observed that all the POs have attached this form in their project files and complied with instructions given in the ESMF 5th Edition that “a copy of the completed Form-A is required to be maintained in both PO and CO project files.” While Form-A was found to be available with all the POs, however it was available with 64.3% of CO/LSO in their records.

Similarly it was evidenced that 90% of the POs were having Form- B in their project files whereas it was available with only 50% of the LSO/COs/VOs.

4.5.2 Sensitivity towards Air and Ground Water Contamination and Dust Control

It was observed that the majority of the respondents (57.1 %) were observed giving attention while 42.8% didn't give attention to reduce dust: 42.9 % give proper attention to reduce smoke while 57.1% didn't give any attention; 35.7% give proper attention to reduce timber or wood burning while 64.3 % didn't give any attention; 21.40 % give full attention for water sprinkling and 78.60 % didn't give attention due to shortage of water specifically in Baluchistan: 21.40 % gave attention for maintaining grassy fields while 78.60 % couldn't give attention due to shortage of water and barren land in sampled districts of Baluchistan.

As it was not mandate of TPV to verify and test the quality of drinking water, therefore, the Evaluators rely on the information received from the respondents. For the schemes which were primarily related to drinking water, the respondents were found alert and conscious about the water quality. For schemes (other than drinking water), unsubstantiated responses were received.

4.5.3 Solid Waste Management

Findings revealed that, ineffective solid waste management on roads and streets is characterized by improper disposal, inefficient collection methods, laziness, ignorance and insufficient coverage of the collection system while reduction, reuse and recycling are some of the strategies that could be employed for an effective waste management. Waste disposal was verified as an important environmental and social safeguards during the study. As solid waste management system is not formalized in most of the villages, response to this aspect was weak.

4.5.4 Grievance Redressal

The development works aiming to provide benefits to a community with their active participation should also seek adequate approach towards grievance resolution. If grievances are not resolved immediately, it affects the success of a community project and can conclude in disintegration of the society. Section III. Grievance Redressed Mechanism of ESMF 5th edition is focused on addressing complaints against non-compliance of ESMF. Any of the affected individual or organization can register its grievance with the Grievance Committee of the PPAF or the grievance redressed mechanism setup by each PO individually. This section also emphasize that reported complaints would be treated confidentially, assessed impartially and handled efficiently, and aggrieved parties would be informed after resolution of complaints with necessary details (actions taken, by whom and when). Though the ESMF manual describes institutional arrangement however, it was informed at field level and confirmed by ESMU that no grievances have been recorded in this regard.

4.5.5 Ecological Sites and Negative Checklist

It was verified during TPV that 86% of the respondents were observed giving attention to protect ecological area demonstrated by avoiding development of schemes that could affect these sites. No site was observed where this protocol was not properly addressed. PPAF unit heads also confirmed that ecological areas are protected while considering a scheme for approval.

Negative checklists were also verified during TPV. No scheme or intervention was observed violating the negative checklist mentioned in ESMF 5th edition.

4.5.6 Child Labor

The understanding and awareness about child labor as social evil was verified and it was found that POs field staff and focal persons gave full attention to eradicate child labor on their sites therefore, no child was observed as an employee in the sampled.

4.6 Assessment of capacity of the third tier organizations

4.6.1 Implementation arrangement at grass root level

POs are responsible for facilitating scheme selection, preparing feasibility, coordinating with PPAF, managing and channelizing finances, implementation supervision, assistance in enforcement and dissemination of ESMF. They need to frequently involve the communities organized as Local Support Organizations (LSOs), Village Organizations (VOs) and Community Organizations (COs) at various stages of scheme development. On one hand, it ensures involvement of community to meet their aspiration while on the other, it creates a challenge for dissemination of ESMF. To get community support in ESMF compliance, PPAF has developed the concept of designating Community Resource Persons for developing strong linkage between POs and the communities as well as facilitating in enforcement and dissemination of ESMF at various stages of scheme development. This set-up needs to be strengthened to reap benefits from the PPAF's interventions, sensitize the communities towards environment and social issues and ESMF compliance. This will also help in maintaining the proposed E&S safeguards after completion of the scheme.

Capacity of TTOs to understand and implement varied from region to region depending upon:

- Understanding the importance of ESMF by PO
- Level of efforts of PO towards ESMF dissemination
- Training of TTO by PPAF and PO
- Commitment of CRP and its capability to disseminate
- Extent of mobilization of community towards improving their living conditions

It was observed from the field that the majority of the TTO needs improvement in their capacity and capability to understand, disseminate, practice and sustain the ESM in their localities.

4.7 Assessment of IPs, development process

4.7.1 Implementation Plans Reviewed

Following Implementation Plans were reviewed for assessment of its suitability and relevance for ESM.

- BRAC – Pakistan for Union Councils Sakran and Winder in Lasbela, Balochistan
- AKRSP for Union Councils Ayun in Chitral, KPK
- Human Development Foundation for Meenabazar, Shahabzai in KPK
- Khwndo Kor (KK) for Union Council Barawal Bandi, Upper Dir in KPK (one quarter) – Re-planning of available funds

The IPs are union council specific and prepared by POs on the basis of priorities set in the UCDP. These schemes are prepared keeping in view the interventions needed and prioritised by the inhabitants of a union council in a structured way. The number and nature of schemes included in IP are budgeted around the funds sanctioned for the PO for the union council under a program. The IPs are developed for the following nature of interventions:

- Health and Nutrition
- Community Physical Infrastructure
- Education
- LEP
- Social Mobilization

The IPs include the name of specific interventions related to above areas, the number of such interventions in a quarter, the concerned administrative cost including salaries and operational cost. A ball-park estimate is given of the cost of an intervention or scheme used as unit rate multiplied by the number of schemes planned to be implemented in a particular quarter or over a year.

The IPs are not supported by any supporting paper or write-up. Apparently it does not support the estimates made for salaries and operational cost. It does not indicate how many household or individuals will be benefitted from the scheme or the percentage of population covered.

The POs did not relate their IPs with UCDP as they claim that they best understood the area and its requirement as they were involved in developing UCDP or Village Development Plans.

4.7.2 Timely Scheme Financing

Scheme financing imposes another challenge for the POs involved in implementation of PPR. The program is developed for each upcoming quarter of a year and submitted to PPAF. The release of funds for PPR sub-projects are generally delayed and financial resources reach at the closing of a quarter. To meet the target set for the progress, the attention is converged towards procurement and physical implementation of the scheme. This diverts attention of PO staff and communities from other activities including appropriate documentation and ESMF compliance.

4.8 Assessment of UCDPs

4.8.1 Union Council Development Plan

During the visits of the schemes, UCDP plans prepared by concerned LSOs were reviewed supplemented by in-depth discussions in this regard. Based on this, it was concluded that 78.6% of the concerned LSOs were giving their attention towards preparing a consolidated plan whereas 64.3 % were helping the community to contribute and understand the development process. About half of them were conscious for making availability of UCDP record at UC level. In seven of the schemes, the concerned LSOs were giving full attention to update the information about UCDP. In addition, PPAF unit heads also confirmed that 'schemes / projects are selected from the UC development plan.

4.9 Re-audits of (around 5%) of ESM audits of 2016/17.

4.9.1 Audit of Schemes

Section IV: Enforcement Action Plan (sub-section b. Regular internal monitoring by PPAF, indicates that ESMU will conduct Environmental and Social Audits to monitor ESMF compliance by POs and address mitigation measures through community organizations. Important and useful suggestions are given by ESMU after review of POs working and scheme. Target dates are set for each action to be carried out by PO or the community organization. It was evidenced in the field that the mitigation plans were mostly followed.

ESMU has a good practice of auditing of schemes / sub-project during or post implementation. An in-depth review is made at the time of auditing based on the ESR or IESR. The audit report is prepared using a simplistic format with some basic information and agreed action plan mentioning gaps and the time frame for corrective measures.

The importance of internal audit for ESMF compliance on the schemes / interventions is also realized by ESMU. For this purpose, officials from ESMU make periodic visits to selected POs and regions. These audits review and assess the level of ESMF compliance in POs as well as in the field.

During the internal audit, a modest form is used providing information about the name of the scheme, name of the related sector, Date of implementation, location, name of the TTO involved in implementation and type of assessment. With these initial particulars, the ESMF compliance section includes the following checklist confirming the status of availability of the following:

- Form A in PO Project file
- Form B in PO Project file (if the project is completed)
- Form A in CO/VO/LSO Project file
- Form B in CO/VO/LSO Project file (if the Project is completed)

4.10 Consultative Session with PO's to get feedback on ESMF Quality

4.10.1 Feedback from POs

The discussion with PO regarding ESMF revealed that the document is comprehensive and provide guidance to take into consideration environment and social aspects of different nature of schemes at design and implementation stages, the documentation to be prepared and kept in record for every scheme, implementation arrangement, minimum environmental and social criteria. Guidelines for screening a scheme, mandatory requirement to consider at proposal stage and design and implementation stages. Regarding efficacy the enforcement and dissemination strategy adopted by PPAF had a positive effect in compliance of the ESMF. It can be improved by assessing the capacity and capability of POs and TTOs and make recommendation for training and awareness building. The proposed Form-A, for different

nature of schemes covers most of the expected environment and social aspects to be seen at screening stage however, the coverage of environment and social screening can be improved by incorporating those aspects, considered at the time of screening, that can take the function to its next level.

The discussion with PO regarding ESMF revealed following with respect to:

Quality: The document is comprehensive and provide guidance to take into consideration environment and social aspects of different nature of schemes at design and implementation stages, the documentation to be prepared and kept in record, implementation arrangement, minimum environmental and social criteria. Guidelines for screening a scheme, mandatory requirement to consider at proposal stage and design and implementation stages. However, the ESMF does not explicitly provides the roles and responsibilities of TTOs and expectation from them.

Efficacy: The current strategy for enforcement and dissemination adopted by PPAF had a positive effect in compliance of the ESMF however it can further be improved through assessment of training needs and awareness requirements.

Relevance: The proposed Form-A, for different nature of schemes covers most of the expected environment and social aspects to be seen at screening stage.

Based on the findings of TPV, the consultants have provided a set of recommendations compiled in Chapter-5 of this report.

5 Recommendations

5.1 Environmental and social monitoring regime

R-1 Breaking the Nexus of Poverty and Environment

Conclusively to help poor in breaking the poverty-environment nexus, it is essential for PPAF to strongly enforce and disseminate ESMF. A missionary zeal is required by the operational units to give the same importance to ESMF compliance as they give to scheme development. This can practically be achieved through development of ESMF compliance related indicators and a comparison should be drawn, at least bi-annually, reflecting the efforts made by different operational units in this respect. In this connection role of Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) unit becomes more critical as they can assess whether the ESMF compliance is effective in practice at different levels.

R-2 Strengthening ESMU

A stronger ESMU team will ensure enforcement and dissemination of compliance of ESMF. This should be based on a detailed assessment of functional requirement based on different nature of programs, the number of POs, geographical spread, ethnic diversity and none the least development of a sustainable culture sensitive towards fulfilling environment and social responsibilities. At the outset PPAF may consider the following propositions.

Capability:

At least one qualified Environment Specialist should be added to take care of matters related to its discipline.

Capacity:

Depending upon resource assessment include professionals from different socio-cultural environment.

R-3 Continuous improvement in the function

To improve compliance of ESMF, documentation of ESMU comments made for each intervention, the changes made in implementation plan and mitigation measures proposed will help as reference and future assessments.

5.2 Mainstreaming ESMF within PPAF's operations

R-4 There are certain sub- projects which do not directly impact the environment adversely and are unlikely to induce adverse social impacts. They do not require an environmental and social assessment as such no action is required. Nonetheless, to design such interventions properly, it may be necessary to carry out gender analyses, institutional analyses, or other studies on specific, critical social issues in order to anticipate and manage unintended impacts on the affected communities.

R-5 For dissemination of ESMF at TTO level it is essential that:

- The ESMF is understood at the grass root level
- The TTO should aware that their performance towards ESMF compliance will be reviewed from time to time
- The E&S issues are well conceived at design level

- Use of funds to mitigate the E&S issues
- Sustenance of environmental and social conditions beyond scheme life.

To achieve the above essentialities PPAF needs to take measures at all levels of scheme development and implementation.

- R-6 The affected and wider communities and TTOs should be informed and aided to understand sub-project proposals, its alternatives and likely impacts. Their views and values, and local knowledge about the sub-project area and area of influence should be considered as part of the ESR / IESR and may be a source of useful information and values. Consultation with these parties should include participation in the decision-making process, from the preparation, during the review and even into monitoring and auditing.

5.3 Training regime as specified in ESMF

- R-7 Training

The successful implementation of the ESMF depends on the commitment of operational units and related staff, the capacity within the units and the appropriate and functional arrangements. Requirements for training and capacity building shall ensure appropriate environmental/social management upon implementation of the program, policy or plan. The institutional strengthening plan should be based on the gaps in environmental and social management skills identified at PPAF, PO and TTO levels and based on assessment of future needs for improved environmental and social management.

Training at the field level should be more frequent and expansive to maintain the knowledge base and awareness of stakeholders at community level especially keeping in view their capacities and capabilities. Encouragement should be made for participation of women and poor segments of society to participate in the training as they may be more useful in sustenance of harmony in the society and avoiding any adversity affecting the environment.

Awareness training should include potential consequences of departure from specified operating procedures as well as significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, of their work activities; training should be appropriate to the activity of community members specially female community members; b) monthly environmental topics should be generated to raise awareness on environmental issues at community level; c) Local level training, orientation sessions and awareness sessions about environment and social safeguards should be organized to enhance understanding of local people; d) community should be trained to own environment related issues such as health & hygiene, wastage, and disposal etc.

For women participation in training efforts and encouragement is required by POs and TTOs.

5.4 Manuals of PPAF's

- R-8 ESMF Manual

The ESMF manual describes the involvement of ESMU at different stages of scheme approval and development. This process needs to be elaborated to specifically define the level of involvement and the responsibilities of ESMU to ensure enforcement and dissemination of ESMF. The manual has provided in details various stages of PO selection, project appraisal, preparation of schemes IPs and implementation. However, for mainstreaming ESMF within PPAF's operation, the involvement of ESMU in the form their written suggestions and recommendations should be documented on quarterly and yearly basis and reviewed by the top management.

In the manual the role of the person responsible for ensuring ESMF compliance, needs to be further defined in line with the description made in **Chapter-3**. For this purpose Environmental and Social Assessment Procedure Manual can bring clarity in enforcement and dissemination.

The arrangements for reporting on the progress of the ESMF implementation shall be clearly

outlined in ESMF including the responsibility, methods of communication, reasons for reporting and frequency of reporting results.

The additional areas which should be seen to ensure environment and social safeguards are undertaken at the time of screening a scheme are proposed at Annexure-2 of this report. However, as part of the framework, indicative management measures to effectively address or deal with the key issues needs to be outlined.

5.5 ESMF compliance in Field

R-9 Women and marginal members of society

A focus towards involvement of women for sensitizing them towards their responsibilities to maintain clean environment and good society should be made. Efforts should be made to improve the participation of women and marginalized segments of population in selection and prioritization of schemes.

R-10 Solid Waste Management

ESMU has given a priority in inculcating the concept of solid waste management especially in BHU to avoid any medical waste affecting the health and environment of the area. However, attention needs to be given to improve the concept and culture of handling other solid waste. Though the incinerators have been provided to BHU for burning medical waste but this facility is sometimes used for burning other solid waste. As the population is growing, the sites selected for disposing medical waste are coming closer to the dwellings. For convenience new sites are not selected which creates a danger to affect nearby population.

Schemes related to solar energy though improve the environment, however, disposal of batteries needs extra care to be taken.

The UCDP will be more effective if it is mandated to have a robust schemes related to solid waste management plan and PPAF approves at least one scheme in a UC related to this environment protective measure.

R-11 Grievance Handling

As stated earlier, though a system is available, no grievance has been registered at PPAF level. There is a need to understand the nature of complaints stemming from development of a scheme. PPAF should make it compulsory for POs to maintain a register of grievances and if any complaint is resolved at lower level, it should be recorded and reported to PPAF. By doing this PPAF would be able to understand the nature of expected complaints due to a scheme and ensure its redressal at scheme design stage.

R-12 Enforcement of ESMF compliance in schemes mainly sponsored by agencies other than PPAF

PPAF generally sponsors smaller nature of schemes which are either self-contained or part of a project sponsored and run by agencies other than PPAF. Compliance of ESMF becomes tricky and challenging in such cases. Examples can be cited from rehabilitation, provision of equipment and supplies to schools and health units. PPAF needs to be selective for those schemes where ESMF compliance cannot be enforced as it may be considered as participating in the projects where pollution and adverse social practices cannot be controlled.

R-13 Water Resources, Quality and Liquid Effluent

PO should identify undertaking hydro census before initiating any water schemes; (a) determine the baseline ground water quality through identifying samples of borehole; (b) Propose mitigation measure to avoid or manage impacts on groundwater; (c) community should be educated to learn water saving measures and technologies to minimize use of water; (d) people should be trained to learn how to discharge water to the environment during project phases including sewage treatment works as well as water from washing to comply with relevant water quality standards; (e) clean and dirty water should be separated at point source.

5.6 Capacity of the third tier organizations

- R-14 At TTO level, to improve the capacity and capability to understand, disseminate and monitor, PPAF should make it mandatory for a PO to enhance the capability of concerned LSOs at certain defined level. LSO being the Umbrella organization of its area should have some basic characteristic to ensure fulfilling its responsibilities and ensure the desired compliance of ESMF. Efforts should be made to enhance capacity of LSO, CO and VOs in project management, record keeping, file management, etc. the ESMF should explicitly provide the roles and responsibilities of TTOs and expectation from them.

5.7 Implementation plan

- R-15 Environment and Social Management Plan, BTR and IPs

An environmental and social monitoring plan with following indicators should be prepared for each scheme and implemented

- Monitoring for air, water quality, noise and biodiversity
- Responsible person for monitoring
- Avoid recurrence of non-conformances
- Ensure timely corrective actions
- Follow up to ensure that non-conformances are addressed within time frame
- Ensuring methodical record keeping

The BTR should have a separate section prepared by the ESMF champion of the concerned operational unit highlighting the status of the compliance and recommendations for enforcement and dissemination of E&S guidelines. This BTR should be shared with ESMU who can plan their review and audit where they foresee an in-depth investigation is required.

In the Implementation Plans (IPs) commitment of POs in the shape of schemes related to improvement of environment and social conditions needs to be identified and implemented ensuring the commitment of PPAF towards incorporating ESMF at all levels especially sustenance of function at grass root level. In IPs the provision of 4% finances for mitigation measures needs to separately allocated and progress against well-defined indicators should be reviewed as an integral part of scheme progress monitoring. The mitigation measures shall propose feasible and cost effective approach to address the impacts defined, in order to accrue project benefits through enhancement measures or to reduce potentially adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels (mitigation measures). Each measure shall be described in detail, providing all technical information required for its implementation

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan should be included in IPs to initiate awareness raising amongst stakeholders for the sub-projects proposed. The plan should set out the requirement for stakeholder engagement during the development of sub-project to ensure that stakeholders' views are taken into consideration during the preparation and planning phase; and put in place guidelines for stakeholder engagement that will be carried out prior to development of sub projects. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is one of two documents that when combined form a Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Programme specific to the anticipated needs of the sub projects.

IPs should be supported by a paper explaining the reasons for selecting an intervention or scheme, how far it caters the requirement of the population, reason for prioritization and justification for the support cost on the form of salaries and operational expenses.

R-16 Scheme Financing

PPAF should provide finances timely according to the requirement of scheme for its smooth and successful completion. It will facilitate in having a balanced focus on different aspects of schemes including ESM.

5.8 UCDP

R-17 Improvement in UCDP format and database

A consistent format of UCDP including its contents should be introduced as importance of this document cannot be denied. The information related to demography, culture, economy, accessibility towards clean water supply and sanitation should be more realistic and updated frequently. The time frame for including additional schemes based on aspiration of local communities needs to be defined.

R-17 Updating UCDP

UCDPs needs to be updated on annual basis that will facilitate incorporating schemes in IPs related to changing needs of the community. As it is claimed that PPAF's interventions are based on the aspirations of the community, a separate section in IPs should highlight the prioritization mechanism, rationale and how far the selected schemes are addressing the needs of the community. It should be made mandatory for UCDP to include their proposition for enhancement of environment and social conditions.

5.9 Re-audits of (around 5%) of ESM audits of 2016/17.

R-18 ES Audit of Schemes for ESMF Compliance

ESMU has a good practice of auditing of schemes / sub-project during or post implementation. An in-depth review is made at the time of auditing based on the ESR or IESR. The audit report is prepared using a simplistic format with some basic information and agreed action plan mentioning gaps and the time frame for corrective measures. It is proposed that the Audit report should be supported by the findings of in-depth review made by the ESMU containing information related to all parameters audited for their compliance. Following areas, if included in the Report, may improve the ESA:

- An evaluation of the validity of the impact predictions and assessment conclusions;
- Whether the proposed measures to mitigate adverse effects and optimize benefits were actually carried out;
- An evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation/optimization measures;
- To what extent the scheme purpose has been achieved and to what extent the achievement is as a result of the program, policy or plan;
- Whether the achievement is sustainable;
- Whether the achievements extend to the poorest and most marginalized levels of society;
- Identification of any further changes needed to improve environmental/social benefits of the program, policy or plan;
- Identification of any additional sub-project ESR / IESR that may be needed as a result of the program, policy or plan;

5.10 Consultative Session with PO's to get feedback on ESMF Quality

R-19 For improving quality, efficacy and relevance it is desired that:

Quality: The ESMF should explicitly provide the roles and responsibilities of TTOs and expectation from them.

Efficacy: The efficacy can further be improved by assessing the capacity and capability of POs and TTOs and make recommendation for training and awareness building.

Relevance: The coverage of environment and social screening can be improved by incorporating those aspects that can take the function to its next level of relevance.

With respect to coverage of environmental and social issues some additional aspects have been compiled and given at Annexure - 2 to improve the comprehensiveness of the ESR.

An example of the types of issues to be considered during the development and implementation phases include:

Development Phase

- Impacts on air, noise, soil and water quality and health and safety
- Wastes from construction and overburden, soils and other materials
- Any potential conflicts
- Temporary and permanent infrastructure developments
- Noise, dust and vibration from construction

Operations Phase

- Social impacts, focused on community well-being, public health and safety, living environment, satisfaction of basic needs (housing, water supply and sanitation), access to public services (schools, health centres, training and recreation) and landscape aesthetics.
- Occupation health and safety of workers and contractors, giving attention to accidents and use and storage of hazardous materials.
- Environmental impacts, use of fossil fuels and raw materials, emissions, noise and vibration, solid wastes, liquid effluents and storm water, and traffic.

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Annexures

Annexure 1: WB safeguard policies and their relevance to PPAF – III

World Bank projects and activities are governed by Operational Policies, which are designed to ensure that the projects are economically, financially, socially and environmentally sound. A summary of the safeguard policies and their triggering status for PPAF-III is given below.

World Bank Operational Policies	Relevance to PPAF-III
<p>OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment</p> <p>This OP requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable. This OP also categorizes the projects on the basis of the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.</p>	<p>The PPAF-III project has been classified as Category B and this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed in response to this OP.</p>
<p>OP 4.04 Natural Habitats</p> <p>The conservation of natural habitats, like other measures that protect and enhance the environment, is essential for long-term sustainable development. Through this OP, the WB therefore supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions and does not support projects that require significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.</p>	<p>The sub-project and schemes under PPAF-III are small in size and simple in nature hence they are highly unlikely to cause significance conversion or degradation of natural habitats. However, some interventions may be located within Protected Areas (such as National Parks, Game Reserves, or Wildlife Sanctuaries) or their buffer zones hence this OP is triggered. For any sub-project/scheme located in such an area, PPAF will conduct a dedicated study, before implementing the intervention, to assess possible impacts on the environment and to identify appropriate mitigation measures to address these potential impacts. This will include an assessment of existing and proposed schemes and communities in the relevant Protected Area and will result in an Environmental Management Plan that will have to be put in place during sub-project implementation.</p>
<p>OP 4.09 Pest Management</p> <p>Through this OP, the WB supports a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.</p>	<p>This OP will not be triggered as synthetic chemical pesticides are on the negative list for PPAF-III sub-projects.</p>
<p>OP 4.09 Pest Management</p> <p>Through this OP, the WB supports a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.</p>	<p>This OP will not be triggered as synthetic chemical pesticides are on the negative list for PPAF-III sub-projects.</p>

World Bank Operational Policies	Relevance to PPAF-III
<p>OP 4.10 Indigenous People</p> <p>The OP defines the process to be followed if the project affects indigenous people. If any indigenous groups are identified by the Social Assessment, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) will be prepared, cleared by the Bank and implemented.</p>	<p>This OP will be triggered as some PPAF-III sub- projects will be located in Kalash Valley, Chitral (home to the recognized indigenous Kalash community).</p> <p>In response to OP 4.10, an IPPF has been prepared for Kalash Valley and will be implemented for all sub-projects in the area. (See Annexure 13)</p>
<p>OP 4.11 Physical and Cultural Resources This policy regarding cultural properties is to assist in their preservation, and to seek to avoid their elimination.</p>	<p>This OP will not be triggered as interventions in 'Notified Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Pakistan' are in the negative list of PPAF-III.</p>
<p>OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement</p> <p>This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate the impoverishment risks (dislocation, asset loss, income loss, and others) associated with the involuntary resettlement.</p>	<p>This OP will not be triggered. PPAF-III project will not involve any involuntary resettlement as any land required for project interventions is voluntarily provided by the community. The form (as provided in the ESMF) for donated land will be duly completed and documentation maintained.</p>
<p>OP 4.20 Gender and Development</p> <p>This policy aims at addressing the gender disparities and inequalities that are barriers to development. In sectors and thematic areas where the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) has identified the need for gender-responsive interventions, the Bank's assistance to the country incorporates measures designed to address this need. Projects in these sectors and thematic areas are designed to adequately take into account the gender implications of the project.</p>	<p>The Project will ensure gender participation in the design, implementation and O&M of various facilities, by specifying minimum percentage of women in community organizations and project management committees. The track record of PPAF indicates that more than 50 percent of its micro- credit and infrastructure beneficiaries are women. In case of health and education related interventions, the proportion of female beneficiaries exceeds 60 percent.</p>
<p>OP 4.36 Forests</p> <p>The objective of this Policy is to assist the WB's borrowers to harness the potential of forests to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, integrate forests effectively into sustainable economic development, and protect the vital local and global environmental services and values of forests. Bank does not finance projects/ plantations that would involve the significant conversion of degradation of critical forest areas or related critical natural habitats.</p>	<p>This OP will not be triggered as:</p> <p>PPAF-III schemes are community based and therefore located on lands already converted. PPAF-III schemes are small scale community based interventions that are highly unlikely to result in the significant conversion or degradation critical forest areas.</p>
<p>OP 4.37 Safety of Dams</p> <p>The Policy seeks to ensure that appropriate measures are taken and sufficient resources provided for the safety of dams the WB finances.</p>	<p>This OP will not be triggered as PPAF-III will only support the construction of 'mini dams', (with a height of less than 10m and reservoir area of less than 2.5 ha). These dams are designed with regard to safe discharge of highest floods ever experienced and are built at locations, which ensure that in case of unlikely failure, no loss of life or property takes place.</p>

World Bank Operational Policies	Relevance to PPAF-III
<p>OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways This OP defines the procedure to be followed for projects the WB finances that are located on any water body that forms a boundary between, or flows through two or more states.</p>	<p>This OP is not applicable since the project does not involve any works on international waters.</p>
<p>OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas</p> <p>Projects in disputed areas may raise a number of delicate problems affecting relations not only between the Bank and its member countries, but also between the borrower and one or more neighboring countries. In order not to prejudice the position of either the Bank or the countries concerned, any dispute over an area in which a proposed project is located is dealt with at the earliest possible stage.</p>	<p>Project interventions will take place in all federating units of the Country, including Azad Jammu Kashmir, which is a disputed area. Hence this OP is triggered.</p>
<p>The World Bank Policy on Access to Information</p> <p>While the Bank allows access to any information in its possession that is not on a list of exceptions and over time the Bank declassifies and makes publicly available certain information that falls under the exceptions, through this policy the Bank has reserved its right, under exceptional circumstances, to disclose certain information covered by the list of exceptions, or to restrict access to information that it normally discloses.</p>	<p>Though primarily applicable to the Bank, the Policy encourages PPAF to be open and transparent as far as its knowledge, best practices and approaches are concerned. Like the Bank, PPAF believes that openness and transparency are fundamental development processes to end poverty and promote shared prosperity.</p>

Annexure 2: Additional checklist for ESMF Monitoring

Irrigation

- Has the waste material been disposed of properly? What is solid waste Management Procedure?
- Trainings for community on irrigation efficiencies, watercourse maintenance, and proper drainage been conducted? Dates of trainings?
- Monitoring being conducted for over irrigation leading to water logging and salinization of the soils? Record available?
- Ground water quality monitoring conducted to assess groundwater quality degradation?
- Monitoring conducted for water shortages are not found at the tail of watercourses or distributaries?

BHU

- PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards, training certificate available?
- PO staff is trained and aware of national and international legal requirements, training certificate available?
- Monitoring record of an environmental and social assessment is available?
- Was an E&S Audit carried out previously? If so, what is the compliance status of agreed actions?
- Does the PO send E-QPRs to the ESMU, report available?
- BHU staff been ensured as per the standards outlined in "Hospital Waste Management Rules, 2005
- What is the location of safe disposal pit (locally made incinerator) for hazardous waste within the premises
- Are basic facilities like drinking water and separate latrines available

DWSS

- PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards, certificate available?
- PO staff is trained and aware of national and international legal requirements, certificate available?

Link Road

- Was monitoring an environmental and social assessment undertaken? Record available?
- Tree plantation and aftercare record is available?
- Condition of link road is being monitored and reported?

Sanitation

- Was monitoring an environmental and social assessment undertaken?
- What was the outcomes of E&S audit and agreed actions?

Schools

- Students are being educated on environmental and social responsibility?
- What measures are taken to encourage people to get their children admitted in school, especially for girls?
- Monitoring record is available?
- Is corporal punishment is totally avoided?
- Are the parents involved in major decision-making?

- Are children from certain tribes or groups retrained from admission?
- Is the school premises used for any private activities?

Solar Power

- Solar Batteries/cell etc. transported, installed repair in eco-friendly manner
- PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards, certificate available?
- What measures are taken for safe disposal of plants, if broken during transportation and installation?
- What measures are designed for safe disposal of P plants after use, it is to be confirmed that no Solar cell being disposed of via landfill?
- Locals are being trained for use, maintenance and precautions of the instrument, batteries, cells, etc.

Water Pump

- PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards, certificate available?
- Pump materials and expansion, mechanical seal components, and other materials are being checked and disposal of used parts is environmental friendly?
- Does the PO send E-QPRs to the ESMU? Record available?

Micro-Enterprises

- Any training is provided to borrower about ESMF
- Measure were taken to increase environmental awareness among borrowers
- It was confirmed that beneficiaries are not from a specific group/cast or tribe
- Borrower was counseled to decrease his carbon (negative) foot prints by;
- Minimize tree cutting (replantation of 2 trees against 1 cut tree)
- Minimize the use and human exposure of pesticides (if applicable)
- Dispose of the waste in environment friendly manner (no burning and thrown openly)
- Avoid contamination of waste water in fresh water bodies
- Avoiding wastage of water
- Avoid burning of timber
- Borrower is advised to send his/her children to school

Annexure 3: Sample Details: Focus Group Discussion

Province	District	Union Council	FGD	Scheme
KP	Swat	Bar Abakhel Kabal	1 /F	Link road
KP	Swat	Bar Abakhel Kabal	1 /M	Irrigation
FATA	Bajur Agency	Pachagan Section	1 /M	Micro enterprise
KP	Lower Dir	Balambat	1 /F	BHU
Bal	Lasbela	Sakran	1 /F	School
Bal	Lasbela	Winder	1/ M	Solar Power
Bal	Pishin	Khushab	1 /M	DWSS
Bal	Pishin	Khushab	1 /F	Enterprise
Total			8 FGD	

Annexure 4: List of Partner Organizations interviewed

Name of Partner Organization	Province / Region			Total
	KPK	FATA	Baluchistan	
BRAC	0	0	3	3
BRSP	0	0	2	2
CERD	1	0	0	1
EPS	1	0	0	1
GBTI	1	0	0	1
HANDS	0	0	1	1
LASOONA	4	0	0	4
NIDA	0	2	0	2
NRSP	2	0	0	2
PIDS	0	0	3	3
SEHER	0	0	1	1
SRSP	0	2	0	2
TARQEE FOUNDATION	0	0	1	1
YOUTH ORGANIZATION	0	0	1	1
Total	9	4	12	25

Annexure 5: List of Re-Audit Schemes

		Province		Total
		Baluchistan	KP	
Project Name	Asset Transfer to BHU	0	1	1
	Asset Transfer-Merchant Shop	1	0	1
	Assets Transfer (Detergent Shop)	0	1	1
	Assets Transfer for Govt.Boys Primary School	0	1	1
	Community Health Care Centre(CHC)	0	1	1
	Health	1	0	1
	Micro Enterprise	1	0	1
	Microenterprise to Assets for Poultry	0	1	1
	PPR	0	2	2
	Repair and Renovation in Govt. Girls Primary School	0	1	1
	Solar Drinking Water Supply Scheme	1	0	1
	Supply of Material to BHU	1	0	1
	Supply of Material-Govt. Girls High School	1	0	1
	Water Storage Tank	1	0	1
Total		7	8	15

Annexure 6: List of Meeting Locations of COs

		Total
		PPR
Meeting Location	Akhwat	0
	BRAC	1
	CERD Office	3
	EPS	1
	LASOONA	1
	NIDA office	1
	NRSP	0
	PIDS	2
	YO	1
	Youth Organization	1
Total		11

Annexure 7: List of observation sites

		Total
		PPR
Location	0.	1
	Akhoon Kalay Kuz Abakhel	1
	Bajur Villge Qalacha Pachagha	1
	Dhero/UC Aba Khel District Swat	1
	Govt High School Zara Band Qilla Abdullah	1
	Hazara village Naloch	1
	Kabal, Mohallah Allah-o-Akbar, Swat	1
	Kabal, Mohallah landi Colony	1
	Khar Bajour	1
	Lasbela	1
	Mubarak (Sakran)	1
	Pado Karez Purana chaman	1
	Shumlo Qila	1
	Sur Bat Puchgan	1
	Zara Band Distt Killa Abdullah	1
Total		15

Annexure 8: Clarification Requests and Clarification Actions

Clarification Requests (CR)	Draft report clarifications and corrective action requests by PPAF	Ref. of Clarification Actions	Clarification Actions (CA)	MMP Validation team Response	Conclusion
CR1	The interventions sampled should be aligned with forms A and B of ESMF-5 th edition while compliance forms for intervention not covered under 5th ESMF will be proposed by MM Pakistan as part of assignment.	Addressed.	CA1	TPV Team Response: The interventions have been aligned with forms A&B of <u>ESMF 5th edition</u> . For current assignment, MMP will validate whether a selected project is being run according to the ESM	Close

				framework based on 5 th edition. However, the checklist will be updated to incorporate those environmental and social safeguards which are not covered in forms A and B. These updated checklists can be used by PPAF for their future audits.	
CR2	Justification and sampling technique for selecting type of intervention should be added	See added last paragraphs in section 3.10: sample justification, p.16	CA2	MMP added last paragraphs of section 3.10: sample justifications	Close
CR3	The framework is focusing on projects only it needs to be extended at components level	Addressed in Table 3.1: Sample details	CA3	The check lists have been revised based on above suggestion	Close
CR4	Sample for LACIP is limited to CPI only. Other components also needs to be added	Addressed in Table 3.1: Sample details	CA4	PPAF intervention under LACIP is only in KP as such all the projects have been selected from the province. Since majority of the projects are related to Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP), two projects were selected from this category and remaining two projects are selected from Community Physical Infrastructure	Close

				(CPI) as it includes all components: road network, water supply and irrigation channel.	
CR5	FGD column needs to rechecked as it is showing 22 FGDs while report is covering 9 FGDs(Table should be revised)	Addressed	CA5	TPV Team Response: The table has been revised	Close
CR6	ESM re-audits should be selected from the list of audit list rather than selected from intervention type. Current re-audits are focusing on CPI only	Table 3.1: Sample details	CA6	Though it was initially informed that only 30 schemes have been audited. However, when the current list provided by PPAF comprises 145 schemes. The audits have been undertaken in KP and Balochistan only. Balochistan monitors have carried out these audits in the districts Awaran, Ketch and Panchgor. MMP has selected two audits each from KP and Balochistan from all the four major categories of the projects. The list is attached for your consideration.	Accepted
CR7	Mechanism of assessment of the UCDP plan process should be added	Addressed (See Annexure 0-9: Stakeholder Interviews (LSOs)	CA7	TPV Team Response: Added questionnaire to address this issue	Close

CR8	Review of training regime is not addressed in the inception report, please incorporate	Addressed	CA8	It will be incorporated	
CR9	Meetings with operational units are still missing without that how MMP will assess Implementation Plan Development process and ESMF understanding at PPAF level.	Meeting was fixed on 22 Jan, 18 in PPAF office	CA9	As agreed by you please coordinate to arrange meetings with the Program Heads on Monday, 22 January 2018.	Closed
CR10	FDGs Questionnaire is not according to Community level, these questions are relevant to PO or PPAF staff.	Addressed	CA10	Validation Team Response: FGD guide revised	Close
CR11	By random sampling, MMP will pick 4 interventions (2 from KPK and 2 from Balochistan) for re-audit and ESM unit will provide Audit Reports of those interventions to MMP.	Addressed in Table 3.1: Sample Justification	CA11	The four interventions will be provided in the Inception Report and conveyed to you through email. PPAF is requested to provide the reports as soon as possible.	Close
CR12	MMP will describe the rationale for selection of interventions in inception report.	See revised section 3.10: Sample justification (ref.p.16)	CA12	MMP added paragraphs in this sections to justify small number of sample selections as small sample is recommended in qualitative research for in-depth probing	Accepted
CR13	MMP team will develop a revised checklist for assessment of ESM compliance at different projects. In addition, MM Pakistan will also update the negative list in TPV with sector	Addressed	CA13	MMP will develop two checklists for each type of projects: one will be used for current TPV and the other for future	Close

	wise guidance notes which are in line with the international and national standards for similar interventions.			compliance monitoring. MMP will update negative list in ESMF and guidance notes in line with the international and national standards for similar interventions	
CR14	Social side need to be further strengthened like land ownership, access of all, conflict, equitable distribution, encroachment issues, conformity to local traditions and culture etc.	Addressed in last section of section 3.11: environmental and social screening protocols	CA14	Validation Team Conclusion: Accepted	Close
CR15	MMP will submit the finalized Tools and revised Inception Report by Friday, 19 January, 2018.	Addressed	CA15	MMP will submit the Inception Report by Monday, 22 January 2018 before COB	Close
CR16	Delete case studies portion, focus on lesson learnt and best practices	Addressed	CA16	Validation Team Conclusion: Accepted	Close
CR17	MMP will identify gaps and recommendation for the improvement in ESMF-5th addition	Will be addressed in final report	CA17	It will be part of Final Report based on the review and assessment of ESMF	Close
CR18	Guiding principles for conducting TPV mentioned in the report are generic.	Addressed	CA18	Validation Team Response: Guiding principles are always generic	Close
CR19	There is no field survey / sampling plan in the report (Province, districts and POs wise sampling required).	Addressed	CA19	Field survey has been including in sampling plan province, districts and PO wise	Close
CR20	Project specific team with their roles not	Addressed	CA20	Roles of key project leaders such as Project	Close

	mentioned in the report.			Coordinator, Team Leader, Environmental Specialist, Social Mobilization Specialist and Data Analyst were included in project structure	
CR21	There is no discussion in the report about how MMP will assess the effectiveness of the ESMF?	Addressed	CA21	Added	Close
CR22	The report also requires a careful review as some portions of the report mention the assignment as MTE while it is TPV	Section 1.2 (p.23)	CA22	MTE has been replaced with TPV	Close
CR23	The report mentions that MMP key experts would work in close collaboration with MER Unit of PPAF while undertaking training and orientation of field teams. ESMU should also be part of these trainings	Section 2.2.2 (p.14)	CA23	ESMU added in inception report for part of training	Close
CR24	A section on limitations may be included	Section 3.3.3 (p.23)	CA24	Section on Limitation added	Close
CR25	A section on lessons learnt and best practices should be included	Table 3.2 (p.27)	CA25	Section on Lessons Learnt added in final report outline	Close
CR26	Clear beneficiary selection mechanism for interview	Addressed (p.14)	CA26		
CR27	Separate FGDs for male and female	Table 3.1: Sample details	CA27	Validation Team Conclusion: Accepted (added Male & Female FGD)	Close

CR28	These are also very generic and cover aspects, which are mostly not relevant to the PPAF's ESMF.	revised checklist attached in annexes	CA28	Tool checklists was completely revised to make PPAF's ESMF relevance	Open
CR29	These should cover all the relevant environmental and social aspects / requirements mentioned in the PPAF's EMSF. The social aspects are not included	revised checklist attached in annexes	CA29	Validation Team Conclusion: Accepted (revised)	Open
CR30	Checklist does not based on the ESMF requirements, it should be developed in accordance with the guidelines and checklist already provided in Form A	revised checklist attached in annexes	CA30	Repetition of CAR 29	Close
CR31	PPAF interventions are for small or medium scale interventions while check list reflects large scale interventions of construction project	revised checklist attached in annexes	CA31	Validation Team Conclusion: Accepted (checklist revised)	Open
CR32	Grievance redressal mechanisms (Clause 61 to 62) are relevant and should be added in checklist.	revised checklist attached in annexes	CA32		
CR33	Parameters/activities described in checklist are not according to the schemes/interventions which PPAF are implementing. This checklist cannot be validated from community at field level because these parameters are not part of ESMF and applicable to PPAF's interventions. This will cause high %age of	revised checklist attached in annexes	CA33	Validation Team Conclusion: Accepted (checklist revised)	Open

	non-compliance of ESM at filed level.				
CR34	Mostly questions are scheme specific, in this exercise focus should be on process, involvement of community, benefits distribution, operation and maintenance, legal documentations etc Questions should be in broader aspect and outcome(benefits) specific showing change in mind set and poverty/income status of community.	See revised checklist	CA34	Questions added in checklist to cover concerns of PPAF	Open
CR35	Questions are not clear	See revised checklist	CA35	Questions revised	
CR36	Separate questionnaire should be developed for PO and community, as their roles are different. For PO's feedback how MMP will assess the quality, efficacy and relevance of ESMF.	See revised checklist	CA36	Validation Team Conclusion: Accepted (checklist revised)	Open
CR37	All questions are copied from Form A, some are scheme specific, and at community level compliance level of ESMF is different and according to their interventions implemented.	See revised checklist	CA37	Revised	
CR38	Gender aspect is missing	Revised Tool-01-02- 18	CA38	FGD revised to add gender perspective	Open
CR39	No question regarding trainings imparted by ESMU to PO and PO to communities were developed, how training	Revised Tool-01-02- 18	CA39	Added	Open

	aspect/outcome will be measured?				
CR40	Questionnaire to assess for Capacity of third tier organizations (LSO) is missing	Revised Tool-01-02-18	CA40	Added	Open
CR41	Format for Case studies and best in class interventions	Removed	CA41	Removed	Close
CR42	It would be appreciated, if MMP will share the Training Plan of its field staff for 6th TPV with PPAF before 7 th January 2018.	Revised inception report	CA42	Report would be shared on 23rd January, 18	Close
CR43	Bajaur Agency can be selected for ESM Audit by MMP but can't be selected for re audit as it is not audited by ESM unit. Please choose interventions from the list PPAF has already shared with PPM for re audit Swabi can be selected for ESM Audit by MMP but can't be selected for re audit as it is not audited by ESM unit.	See Revised section 3.8.1.1. List for desk review, p.13	CA43	Revised and deleted suggested irrelevant list of documents for desk review	Close
CR44	Please add only those documents which were provided by ESMU	Revised section 3.8.1.1. List for desk review, p.13	CA44	TPV Team Conclusion: Deleted suggested irrelevant list of documents for desk review	Close
CR45	Total 27 interviews but Table 3.1 shows 19 interviews	Addressed	CA45	TPV Team Conclusion: MMP revised and addressed it	Close
CR46	4 re-audits; 2 from KP and 2 from Balochistan (communicated in previous meeting)		CA46		

CR47	Please justify reason for picking small number of sample. This will facilitate MMP to avoid further questions from donors or other stake holders	Addressed (Repetition of CR 42)	CR47	MMP already addressed it	Close
CR48	Suggestion to MMP: Sample/Re Audit district may include Kila Saif ullah (BRDRS, TF), Chitral (AKRSP, SRSP), Upper/Lower Dir (KK. CERD).		CA48		
CR49	Only 1 scheme selected for re-audit while Full schemes which were audited by ESMU during 1 audit should be included in Re audit		CA49		
CR50	Selected scheme is CPI but re-audit education? Not clear		CA50		
CR51	FATA not audited by ESMU. How LEP will re-audit?		CA51		
CR52	There is no health intervention in the list shared with MMP for Re-Audits.		CA52		
CR53	Columns are empty .Area, Program component missing in table		CA53		
CR54	The numbers are not consistent, 27 interviews mention in 3.8.32	Addressed (Repetition of CR 42)	CA54	Repetition of CR 42	Close
CR55	Social safeguards not properly addressed	Addressed (Repetition of CR 14)	CA55	TPV Team Conclusion: added social screening protocols	Close
CR56	Not clear as per social safeguards	Addressed (Repetition of CR 14)	CA56		

CR57	Addressed by MMP. Revised Checklists are attached. See Annex 5-7 to17)		CA57		
CR58	Please justify reason for picking small number of sample. This will facilitate MMP to avoid further questions from donors or other stake holders	Addressed (Repetition CR 12)	CA58	MMP addressed above in CR 12	Close
CR59	No addressed on page 18 in "Environmental and screening protocols"	Addressed (CA59		
CR60	District & Union council name missing in all annexures	Added in all questionnaires	CA60	MMP added missing information in all questionnaires as suggested	Close
CR61	IPPF is not applicable in MMP sample districts. This will be N/A in all annexures. To ensure IPPF, MMP should include district Chitral in sample district Status of CO Savings and its utilization, maintenance of meetings record, documentation, any initiatives regarding social and environmental aspects, any conflict etc should be part of check list		CA61		
CR62	?///?????		CA62		
CR63	Not a relevant question for community		CA63	CO members are not aware about the terminology of ESMF, so Evaluator will need to ask these terminology in	

		simple words in local language
CR64	? No addressed on page 18 in “Environmental and screening protocols”	CA64
CR65	Social aspects e.g. conflict, gender, women empowerment etc. are not included.	CA65
CR66	District and Union council name missing in all annexures	CA66
CR67	IPPF is not applicable in MMP sample districts. This will be N/A in all annexures. To ensure IPPF, MMP should include district Chitral in sample district	CA67
CR68	Status of CO Savings and its utilization, maintenance of meetings record, documentation, any initiatives regarding social and environmental aspects, any conflict etc should be part of check list	CA68
CR69	CO members are not aware about the terminology of ESMF, so Evaluator will need to ask these terminology in simple words in local language	CA69
CR70	PO are using only Form A, they may not understand ESR separately.	CA70
CR71	Prof reading and spell check required,	CA71

CR72	These are small interventions, Evaluator will need to ask specific questions like, how they dispose off the waste etc? when and where they dispose-off the material etc?		CA72		
CR73	These two rows are blank? Questions were deleted or any other reason.		CA73		
CR74	Question is not provide the appropriate guidance to the Evaluator		CA74		
CR75	These questions have no connection with the BHU/School usually.		CA75		
CR76	Not relevant for community	Deleted question no. 9 from Annexure 6-17: Focus Group DiscussionGuideline	CA76	TPV Team Conclusion: Deleted this question	Close
CR77	Community not aware of goals.		CA77		
CR78	Irrelevant for community	Deleted question no 20 of Annexure 6-18: 4 Focus Group Discussion Guideline	CA78	TPV Team Conclusion: Deleted question	Close
CR79	May be include the designation and department as well, if stakeholders are except PO	Addressed	CA79	TPV Team Response: added the information	Close
CR80	Specify the stakeholders e.g. PO, line agency etc.		CA80		
CR 81	PPAF?	Addressed	CA81	TPV Team Response: Replace PPAF with "projects in your area"	Close
CR82	Add designation in informant list	Addressed	CA82	TPV Team Conclusion: added	Close

Annexure 10: Environmental and Social Audit – Re-Audit

A. General

Name of Project:	Date
	Project Stage:
Location:	
Project Type & Sector	
Project Details:	
Type of Assessment:	

• Specific Information

Focal Person (Name & Designation)
ESM Auditor
Last E&S audit conducted?
Partner Organization
Previous Compliance Status of PO
ESMF document available with PO? What version is available?
Training received by Focal Person? Date of last training?
ESM Training provided to PO Staff? Dates training were provided?
Training provided to Community? Dates training were provided?
General understanding of ESM-related issues

Annexure 11: ESMF Compliance Checklist

C. ESMF COMPLIANCE	Response (Y/N)	Remarks
ESMF Checklist		
Form A attached in PO Project File?		
Form B attached in PO Project File? (if applicable)		
Form A attached in CO/VO/LSO Project File?		
Form B attached in CO/VO/LSO Project File? (if applicable)		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

D. Non-Compliance Status.;

Sr.	Activity/ Parameters	Observation	Agreed Action	Compliance Date	Remarks

E. Special Environmental and Social Achievements (if any)
F. Compliance Issues (if any)
G. Additional Requirements (if any)
H. Comments and Suggestions (if any)

Annexure 12: ESMF Observation Record Protocols

Name of Project:	Date	___/day___/month___/year
	Observer:	
Location:	Group Situation::	
	Observation type::	
Project Type & Sector:	Name of Focal Person:	
General understanding of ESMF:	ESM Training provided to PO Staff	
Environmental Compliance with ESMF:	ESM Training provided to Community	
Project Details:		

Reasons for observation: To cross check collected information collected during field visit from other sources

PO/LSC/Individual Reaction Code	Observation recording method:	Grouping Situation (G)=	Observation type=
AA=Attention to ESMF Framework	(D))= Documentation	(Circle one)	R= Regular
A+= Positive attention to E&S safeguards	(AB=) attitude & behaviour	L= large group	S= Spontaneous
A-= Negative attention to E&S safeguards	(P_=physical	S= small group	
A0= not attention to E&S safeguards		O= one to one	
An= neutral attention to E&S safeguards			

Please note answer in 1 for Y and 2 for No, N/A if not applicable.

Sr.	Activity/Parameters		PO/LSC/ Individual Reaction Code	Observation Recording	Grouping Situation	Observation Type	Remarks
A	ESMF Manual is available with the PO?						
B	Form A attached in PO Project File?						
C	Form B attached in PO Project File? (if applicable)						
D	Form A attached in CO/VO/LSO Project File?						
E	Form B attached in CO/VO/LSO Project File? (if applicable)						
F	Validate Environmental and social assessment undertaken as per ESMF						
G	Verify ESM guidelines implemented in practice						
H	All the mitigation measures implemented, monitored and verified (if applicable) for;						
□	Air Contamination	No Dust					
		No Smoke					
		No Timber/Wood Burning					

		Water Sprinkling					
		Grassy Grounds					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ground Water Contamination	Covered Tanks					
		Leaking Water Tanks					
		Unpaved Surface					
		Sealed					
		No Staging ponds					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Impacts on Existing Rights	Water Rights					
		Right of way					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Waste Disposal	Waste Bins					
		Waste Bins are covered					
		No open disposal of Waste					
		Burning of waste					
		Medical Waste Disposal					
		Wastewater Tanks					
		Sludge Disposal					
		Surgical Waste Incineration					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Child/Forced Labour	Forced Labour					
		Child Labour					
		Minimum Age of workers					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Women Mobility and Privacy	Privacy and Parda Issues					
		Mobilization of Females					
		Participation					
		Equal Benefits					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social Issues	<i>Socioeconomic uplift</i>					
		<i>Gender Issues</i>					
		<i>Social Acceptance</i>					
		<i>Participation</i>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilization	Functional			Non Functional		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Effectiveness						
I.	E & S Monitoring carried out previously						
J.	Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF?	<i>Complaint Register Available</i>					
		<i>GRM is shared with community</i>					
		<i>Grievances log is updated</i>					

		<i>All written & verbal complaints catered</i>					
		<i>No complain regarding environmental degradation is un addressed</i>					
K.	Validate all the social and gender specific grievances are catered in accordance with ESMF?	<i>Complaint Register Available</i>					
		<i>GRM is shared with community</i>					
		<i>Grievances log is updated</i>					
		<i>All written & verbal complaints catered</i>					
		<i>No complain from females is un addressed</i>					
L.	Verify scheme caters following in accordance with ESMF						
	Involvement of Community						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Accessibility						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal Documents						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Benefits distribution						
<input type="checkbox"/>	O & M						
M.	Village/UC Development Plan	<i>Village/UCDP available</i>					
		Understanding of Plan					
		Implementation Record available					
		Implementation Status is up to date					
		Hindrances/delays					
		Political Influence					
N.	Verify Scheme is not in	Ecological Protected Area					
		Religious Site					
		Archaeological site					
O.	Verify Scheme would not Impact	Religious Group					
		Indigenous People					
		Protected Fauna					
		Protected Flora					
		Women/Minorities					
P.	Verify any survey and costing of the scheme conducted by PO in						

	consultation with the community?						
Q.	Environmental/ Capacity Building Training						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the PO staff trained and as per ESMF						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the CO staff trained as per ESMF						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Community trained as per ESMF						
	Training evidence (attendance sheet etc.)						
	Training Schedule						
	Training Conducted						
	Effectiveness						
R Special Environmental and Social Achievements (if any)							
S. Environmental Compliances							
T. Environmental Non Compliances							
U. Corrective Actions/Mitigation Measures Suggested							
V. Comments and Suggestions (if any)							
Prepared by							
Name							
Designation							
Date							

Annexure 13: Validation of Environmental and Social Screening protocols (PO)

Project	
Village	
UC	District
Date	
Project Type & Sector	
Project Status	
Meeting Location	
Name of Stakeholder	
Stake	
Name of Interviewer	
Recorded by	
Language	
Preamble	

Verify and validate which environmental & social protocol was used during project implementation. Please tick if Y in respective column.

S. No	Sector of Intervention / Specific Intervention	Environmental & Social Screening Protocols			
		ESR	IESR	IEE	EAI
1	PCC Link Road				
2	Irrigation				
3	DWSS (Hand Pump)				
4	Street Sanitation				
5	Irrigation Channel				
6	Livestock				
7	Street Pavement and Sanitation				
8	Link Road & Bridges, Disaster mitigation				
9	Micro Enterprise				
10	Solar Power				
11	Livestock				
12	Livestock, Micro Enterprise				
13	Micro Enterprise				
14	Micro Enterprise				
15	Micro Enterprise				
16	Girls High School Winder				
17	Boys Primary School Bandeeka				
18	Micro Enterprise				
19	Solar System for households				
20	BHU PADDO KAREZ				
21	Health Facility: BHU Zharaband				
22	Government Boys High School				
23	DWSS By TIP				
24	Livestock				
25	Irrigation-water Channel				

Annexure 14: Partner Organization Interview

Projects: منصوبہ
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: شعبہ منصوبے کا
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

Have you been involved since the pre design stages of the project? کیا آپ سے منصوبے کی تعمیر سے پہلے مشاورت کی گئی تھی؟	1	2	3	4	5
Are you satisfied with engagement in accordance with ESMF? کیا آپ اس مشاورت سے مطمئن ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the ESMF implementations were in line with the needs identified by the communities signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ ماحولیاتی انتظامی ڈھانچہ مقامی ضروریات سے مطابقت رکھتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been verified that the proposed scheme is not located within a historical/ archaeological site or ecologically sensitive area کیا اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ میں تعمیر نہیں کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
Have you maintained meetings record? Can you show it? کیا آپ مشاورتی ملاقاتوں کا ریکارڈ مرتب کرتے ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ ماحول سے متعلق شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate all the grievances regarding degrading social issues are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ سماجی شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has the waste construction material been disposed of properly? کیا منصوبے کے تعمیراتی فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that scheme does not involve any form of forced or mandatory labor, has it been ensured that no child labor is employed? کیا سکیم میں بچوں سے (یا /اور) جبری مشقت سے اجتناب برتا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area, and if they are living their protection was ensured? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ علاقے میں کسی مخصوص مقام کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں تو ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the effectiveness of training components in accordance with ESMF for locals communities (in addition to the community institution) and all contributing households (on the costs, benefits/ accessibility /utility O&M plan, and other relevant ESMF requirements)? تصدیق کیجیے کہ آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5

Validate TDS of water was checked and reports were shared with stakeholders? (if required) تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ پانی میں نمکیات کی تعداد کا جائزہ لیا گیا تھا؟ (اگر منصوبے پر اطلاق ہوتا ہے تو)	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ پانی، فضا اور زمینی آلودگی کے لئے اختیار کیے جانے والے حفاظتی اقدامات، ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامکاری کے منصوبے کے مطابق ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that any group of people will not become vulnerable/ marginalized due to scheme? تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ منصوبے سے کوئی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلہ اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
In case of girl's school, location and boundary walls been taken into consideration? کیا لڑکیوں کے سکول کی تعمیر میں میں چار دیواری کو ملحوظ خاطر رکھا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Any specific environmental and social achievements مزید ماحولیاتی اور سماجی کامیابیاں یا کارہائے نمایاں	1	2	3	4	5

Annexure 15: Stakeholder Interviews (COs)

Project: منصوبہ
Village: گاؤں
UC یونین کونسل
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: منصوبے کا شعبہ
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

Have you been involved since the pre design stages of the project? کیا آپ سے منصوبے کی تعمیر سے پہلے مشاورت کی گئی تھی؟	1	2	3	4	5
Are you satisfied with engagement in accordance with ESMF? کیا آپ اس مشاورت سے مطمئن ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the ESMF implementations were in line with the needs identified by the communities signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ ماحولیاتی انتظامی ڈھانچہ مقامی ضروریات سے مطابقت رکھتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been verified that the proposed scheme is not located within a historical/ archaeological site or ecologically sensitive area کیا اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ میں تعمیر نہیں کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
Have you maintained meetings record? Can you show it? کیا آپ مشاورتی ملاقاتوں کا ریکارڈ مرتب کرتے ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ ماحول سے متعلق شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate all the grievances regarding degrading social issues are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ سماجی شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has the waste construction material been disposed of properly? کیا منصوبے کے تعمیراتی فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that scheme does not involve any form of forced or mandatory labor, has it been ensured that no child labor is employed? کیا سکیم میں بچوں سے (یا /اور) جبری مشقت سے اجتناب برتا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area, and if they are living their protection was ensured? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ علاقے میں کسی مخصوص مقام کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں تو ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

Validate the effectiveness of training components in accordance with ESMF for locals communities (in addition to the community institution) and all contributing households (on the costs, benefits/ accessibility /utility O&M plan, and other relevant ESMF requirements)? تصدیق کیجیئے کہ آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate TDS of water was checked and reports were shared with stakeholders? (if required) تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ پانی میں نمکیات کی تعداد کا جائزہ لیا گیا تھا؟ (اگر منصوبے پر اطلاق ہوتا ہے تو)	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ پانی، فضائ اور زمینی آلودگی کے لیے اختیار کیے جانے والے حفاظتی اقدامات، ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامکاری کے منصوبے کے مطابق ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that any group of people will not become vulnerable/ marginalized due to scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ منصوبے سے کوئی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلہ اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
In case of girl's school, location and boundary walls been taken into consideration? کیا لڑکیوں کے سکول کی تعمیر میں میں چار دیواری کو ملحوظ خاطر رکھا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Any specific environmental and social achievements مزید ماحولیاتی اور سماجی کامیابیاں یا کارہائے نمایاں	1	2	3	4	5

Annexure 16: Stakeholder Interviews (LSOs)

مقامی سہولت کاروں کے انٹرویو

Project: منصوبہ
Village: گاؤں
UC یونین کونسل
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: منصوبے کا شعبہ
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

1	Have you been contacting and consulting since the design stages of the project? کیا آپ سے منصوبے کی تعمیر سے پہلے مشاورت کی گئی تھی؟	1	2	3	4	5
2	Are you satisfied with consultations conducted in accordance with ESMF? کیا آپ اس مشاورت سے مطمئن ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
3	Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
4	Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
5	Verify the ESMF implementations were in line with the needs identified by the communities? کیا ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ مقامی ضروریات سے مطابقت رکھتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
6	Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیئے کیا منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
7	Has it been verified that the proposed scheme is not located within a historical/ archaeological site or ecologically sensitive area کیا اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ میں تعمیر نہیں کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
8	Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ آپ ماحولیاتی آگاہی کے حوالے سے ہونے والی ٹرینی نگز سے مطمئن ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
9	Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ ماحول سے متعلق شکایات کا حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
10	Has it been ensured that scheme does not involve any form of forced or mandatory labour, has it been ensured that no child labour is employed? کیا سکیم میں بچوں سے (یا /اور) جبری مشقت سے اجتناب برتا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
11	Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area, and if they are living their protection was ensured? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ اگر علاقے میں کسی مخصوص مقام کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں تو ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

12	Validate the effectiveness of training components in accordance with ESMF for local communities (in addition to the community institution) and all contributing households (on the costs, benefits/ accessibility /utility O&M plan, and other relevant ESMF requirements)? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
13	Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? کیا منصوبے کے لیے اختیار کیے جانے والے حفاظتی اقدامات، ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامکاری کے منصوبے کے مطابق ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
14	Verify that any group of people will not become vulnerable/ marginalized due to scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ منصوبے سے کوئی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلہ اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
15	Do you have copy of village development/UC development Plan? کیا آپ کے پاس دیہی یا یونین کونسل ڈیولپمنٹ پلان موجود ہے؟ کیا آپ اس سے واقف ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
16	The implementation status is as per timelines provided in village/UCDP منصوبے پر عمل درآمد یو سی ڈیولپمنٹ پلان کے عین مطابق ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
17	UCDP reflects all of the community needs دیہی یونین کونسل ڈیولپمنٹ پلان مقامی لوگوں کے تمام ضروریات کی عکاسی کرتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
18	Is there any hindrances/shortcomings in implementing UCDP یو سی ڈیولپمنٹ پلان پر عمل درآمد میں رکاوٹ حائل ہیں	1	2	3	4	5

Annexure 17: Stakeholder Interviews (PO-Link Road)

شرکتی ادارے کے نمائندے سے انٹرویو

Project: منصوبہ
Village: گاؤں
UC: یونین کونسل
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: شعبہ/منصوبے
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

General Considerations	1	2	3	4	5
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شرکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards کیا شرکتی ادارے کا سٹاف ماحولیاتی اور سماجی اصولوں کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of national and international legal requirements یا شرکتی ادارے کا سٹاف مقامی اور بین الاقوامی قانونی ضروریات کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that complete scheme record such as project proposal, design digest, and O&M plan being maintained in project files of the implementing community institutions? کیا منصوبے کا تمام ریکارڈ مکمل اور بروقت ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was monitoring an environmental and social assessment undertaken? (Please refer to the copy of the ESMF for guidelines) کیا ماحولیاتی اور انتظامی جائزے کی مانٹرننگ جاری ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was an E&S Audit carried out previously? If so, validate the agreed actions are being followed? کیا اس منصوبے کا ماحولیاتی آڈٹ ہو چکا ہے، اگر ایسا ہے تو طے شدہ انسدادی اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کی صورتحال سے آگاہ کریں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO send E-QPRs to the ESMU? کیا شرکتی ادارہ یونٹ برائے حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کو مقداری رپورٹ بھیجتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO impart training on ESM to the community? کیا شرکتی ادارہ، مقامی باشندوں کو ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے سے متعلق تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی اہمیت سے آگاہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized on Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Environmental Considerations	1	2	3	4	5
17 Verify construction of road did not affect existing right of way تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ نئی سڑک کسی موجودہ گزرگاہ پر اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہی	1	2	3	4	5
18 Verify tree cutting was not involved?/if involved, two tree were planted and maintained against each tree cut? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ درختوں کی کٹائی سے اجتناب برتا گیا؟ اور اگر ضروری تھا تو ایک درخت کی کٹائی پر کم از کم 2 درخت لگائے گئے	1	2	3	4	5
18 Affected assets (if any) been compensated for a replacement cost/market price متاثرین کے نقصان کا ازالہ مارکیٹ ریٹ پر کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
19 Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ ماحولیاتی شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
20 Has the waste material been disposed of properly? کیا فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
21 Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ تمام انسدادی اقدامات کا تعین ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے	1	2	3	4	5
Social Considerations					
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے متعلق حساس ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Rate Social Acceptance of the scheme اپنے منصوبے کی سماجی مقبولیت کے کس حد تک قائل ہیں	-	2	3	4	5
Rate Community interest and participation اپنے منصوبے میں سماجی لگاؤ اور شمولیت کے کس حد تک قائل ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that scheme does not involve any form of forced or mandatory labour, has it been ensured that no child labour is employed? کیا سکیم میں بچوں سے (یا /اور) جبری مشقت سے اجتناب برتا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ ماحولیاتی آگاہی مہم کا انتظام کیا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that any group of people will not become vulnerable/ marginalized due to scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ منصوبے سے کوئی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلہ اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that no person due to gender, caste, class, religion, or tribe is excluded from the costs and benefits of the scheme? واضح کیجیئے کہ سکیم کسی محض کسی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلے کے لیے تو سود مند نہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the scheme been decided with the consensus of all contributing households and the communities that may get affected by the scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ سکیم کا تعین لوگوں کی اجتماعی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the scheme is in line with the needs identified by the communities in the Village/UC Development Plan?	1	2	3	4	5

تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ سکیم کا تعین لوگوں کی دیہی یونین کونسل ترقیاتی پلان میں نشانہ اجتماعی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا					
. Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area, and if they are living their protection was ensured? اگر علاقے میں کسی مخصوص مقام کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں تو ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the proposed scheme is not located within a historical/ archaeological site تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ میں تعمیر نہیں کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that hat the scheme does not involve any alteration, damage, or removal of any structure of religious or cultural significance تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ یا مذہبی مقام کے نقصان کا باعث نہیں ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO impart training on ESM to the community? What are the outcomes? کیا شراکتی ادارہ ، مقامی باشندوں کو ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے سے متعلق تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validation of PPAF's Negative List of Activities					5
Verify PPAF Grant/loan is not used to construct metaled road.	Y	no		نہیں	ہاں

Annexure 18: Stakeholder Interviews (POs Irrigation)

شراکتی ادارے کے نمائندے سے انٹرویو

Project: منصوبہ
Village: گاؤں
UC یونین کونسل
District ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: شعبہ/منصوبے
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

General Considerations

ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards کیا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف ماحولی اور سماجی اصولوں کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of national and international legal requirements یا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف مقامی اور بین الاقوامی قانونی ضروریات کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that complete scheme record such as project proposal, design digest, and O&M plan being maintained in project files of the implementing community institutions? کیا منصوبے کا تمام ریکارڈ مکمل اور بروقت ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was monitoring an environmental and social assessment undertaken? (Please refer to the copy of the ESMF for guidelines) کیا ماحولیاتی اور انتظامی جائزے کی مانیٹرنگ جاری ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was an E&S Audit carried out previously? If so, validate the agreed actions are being followed? کیا اس منصوبے کا ماحولیاتی آڈٹ ہو چکا ہے، اگر ایسا ہے تو طے شدہ انسدادی اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کی صورتحال سے آگاہ کریں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO send E-QPRs to the ESMU? کیا شراکتی ادارہ یونٹ برائے حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کو مقداری رپورٹ بھیجتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO impart training on ESM to the community? کیا شراکتی ادارہ، مقامی باشندوں کو ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے سے متعلق تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF? کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی اہمیت سے آگاہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized on Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Environmental Considerations					
Verify that the proposed scheme is not located within an ecologically sensitive area تصدیق کیجیے کہ منصوبہ کے کسی محفوظ قدرتی مسکن میں در ا ندازی یا تباہی کا سبب تو نہیں بن رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ ماحول سے متعلق شکایات کا حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has the waste material been disposed of properly? کیا فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ تمام انسدادی اقدامات کا تعین ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the trainings for community on irrigation efficiencies, water course maintenance, and proper drainage been included in the proposal? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ مقامی سطح پر پانی کے نکاس اور فراہمی پر آگاہی پروگرام مرتب کیا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Are there any negative hygienic issues are not involved in constructing? حفظان صحت پر کسی منفی اثرات کی نشاندہی کریں	1	2	3	4	5
Verify Over irrigation is not leading to water logging and salinization of the soils تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ بے جا آبپاشی علاقے میں سیم و تھور کا باعث تو نہیں بن رہی؟	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of the ground water is not degraded with the intrusion of saline water due to over pumping. منصوبہ زیر زمین پانی پر منفی اثرات کا باعث تو نہیں بن رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate water shortages are not found at the tail of watercourses or distributaries تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ پانی کے نالوں کے آخری حصے پانی کی کمی کا شکار تو نہیں ہو رہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that TDS are not more than 1,500 ppm? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ حل شدہ نمکیات کی مقدار 1500 زرات فی دس لاکھ پانی کے ذرات سے کم ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
The site(s) that was disturbed due to the digging of bore/ pit and concrete mixing been restored? تعمیرات کے بعد کھدائی کی گئی جگہوں کو برابر کر دیا گیا تھا؟	1	2	3	4	5
There is no stagnant water pond within 15m close vicinity منصوبے کے 15 میٹر کے دائرے میں کوئی ساکن پانی کا جوڑ تو موجود نہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
the tube well and its pedestal are sealed ٹیوب ویل مکمل طور پر سیل ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Social Considerations					
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے متعلق حساس ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Rate Social Acceptance of the scheme اپ منصوبے کی سماجی مقبولیت کے کس حد تک قائل ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Rate Community interest and participation اپ منصوبے میں سماجی لگاؤ اور شمولیت کے کس حد تک قائل ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate scheme did not cause any conflict/dispute تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ سکیم علاقے میں کسی ناخوشگوار کا باعث تو نہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the proposed scheme is not located within a historical/ archaeological site تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ میں تعمیر نہیں کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the ESMF implementations were in line with the needs identified by the communities as per PPAF interventions and village Development Plan? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ ماحولیاتی و سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کے اقدامات پی پی ایف اور دیہی ترقیاتی منصوبہ کے مطابق ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5

Has it been ensured that scheme does not involve any form of forced or mandatory labor, has it been ensured that no child labor is employed? کیا سکیم میں بچوں سے (یا /اور) جبری مشقت سے اجتناب برتا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area, and if they are living their protection was ensured? اگر علاقے میں کسی مخصوص مقام کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں تو ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that any group of people will not become vulnerable/ marginalized due to scheme? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ منصوبے سے کوئی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلہ اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that demand for additional irrigation water in the area been determined through irrigation water availability and requirement gap? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ آب پاشی کی ضروریات و مقدار کا تعین مقامی لوگوں کی مشاورت اور ضرورت کے مطابق کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the scheme is not providing benefits to a specific group /tribe only? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ واضح کیجیے کی سکیم کسی محض کسی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلے کے لیے تو سود مند نہیں	1	2	3	4	5
43. Validate Scheme conforms local traditions and culture تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ منصوبہ علاقائی روایات و ثقافت سے ہم آہنگ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

Annexure 19: Stakeholder Interviews (POs)- Micro-Enterprises

شرکتی ادارے کے نمائندے سے انٹرویو

Project: منصوبہ:
Village: گاؤں
UC: یونین کونسل
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: منصوبے کا شعبہ:
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت:
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام:
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام:
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام:
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام:
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

General Considerations						
1	ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شرکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
2	PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards کیا شرکتی ادارے کا سٹاف ماحولیاتی اور سماجی اصولوں کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
3	PO staff is trained and aware of PMIFL operational manuals کیا شرکتی ادارے کا سٹاف آپریشنل مینول کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
4	Understanding level of PO staff on PMIFL manuals کیا شرکتی ادارے کا سٹاف آپریشنل مینول کی مناسب سمجھ بوجھ رکھتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
5	Is there any consultations conducted in accordance with ESMF? کیا مقامی باشندوں سے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ پر مشاورت کی گئی ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
6	Understanding level of consultations conducted in accordance with ESMF? مقامی باشندے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کی کس حد تک سوچ بوجھ رکھتے ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
7	Utilization of funds was ensured in accordance with eligibility criteria of PMIFL? کیا قرضوں کی فراہمی پی ایم ایف ایل کے اہلیت کے معیار کے مطابق کی جاتی ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
8	Trainings on eligibility criteria and terms & Conditions of PMIFL were conducted? کیا پی ایم ایف ایل کے اہلیت کے معیار اور شرائط و ضوابط پر باقاعدہ آگاہی فراہم کی جاتی ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
9	PO included ESMF objectives in Term of Partnership? شرکتی ادارے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کے مندرجات کو پارٹنر شپ کے ٹرم کا حصہ بناتے ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
10	PO provided ESMF Compliance Status in QPRs کیا شرکتی ادارہ یونٹ برائے حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کو مقداری رپورٹ بھیجتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
11	Any Audit of ESMF Compliance was conducted کیا اس منصوبے کا ماحولیاتی آڈٹ ہو چکا ہے، اگر ایسا ہے تو طے شدہ انسدادی اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کی صورتحال سے آگاہ کریں	1	2	3	4	5
12	Audit report is available آڈٹ رپورٹ فراہم کریں	1	2	3	4	5
13	Status of Action taken as per agreed actions انسدادی اقدامات کی تفصیل واضح کریں	1	2	3	4	5
14	PO determined Plan of beneficial socioeconomic activities in area شرکتی ادارہ، علاقے میں منفعت بخش سماجی و اقتصادی سرگرمیوں کا جائزہ لیتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

15	PMFIL activities are aligned with UCDP or VDP پی ایم ایف ایل کی سرگرمیاں گاوں/یونین کونسل کے ترقیاتی منصوبے سے ہم آہنگ ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
Environmental And Social Considerations (Added questions)						
16	Any training is provided to borrower about ESMF کیا قرض لینے والوں کو ماحول دوستی کی تربیت دی جاتی ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
17	Measure were taken to increase environmental awareness among borrowers کیا قرض لینے والوں کو ماحول کے متعلق آگاہی دی جاتی ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
18	Borrower was counseled to decrease his carbon (negative) foot prints by; کیا قرضداروں کو ترغیب دی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اپنے منفی ماحولیاتے اور سماجی اقدامات پر نظر ثانی کریں	1	2	3	4	5
18.1	Minimize tree cutting (replantation of 2 trees against 1 cut tree) درخت مت کاٹیں، اگر بحالت مجبوری کاٹ میں تو ایک کی جگہ دو درخت لگا دیں	1	2	3	4	5
18.2	Tree plantation (Voluntarily; at least one tree) اگر درخت نہیں کاٹ رہے پھر بھی کم از کم ایک لگائیں	1	2	3	4	5
18.3	Minimize the use and human exposure of pesticides (if applicable) مضر صحت ادویات کا چھڑکاؤ نہ کریں	1	2	3	4	5
18.4	Dispose of the waste in environment friendly manner (no burning and thrown openly) کوڑا کرکٹ کھلی جگہوں پر مت پھینکیں	1	2	3	4	5
18.5	Avoid contamination of waste water in fresh water bodies گندے پانی کو صاف پانی کے نالوں اور چشموں میں جانے سے روکیں	1	2	3	4	5
18.6	Avoiding wastage of water پانی ضائع مت کریں	1	2	3	4	5
18.7	Avoid burning of timber لکڑی مت جلائیں	1	2	3	4	5
19	Borrower is advised to send his kids to school? اپنے بچوں کو سکول بھیجیں	1	2	3	4	5
20	It was confirmed that beneficiaries are not from a specific group/cast or tribe? اس بات کی یقین دہانی کی جاتی ہے کہ تمام/زیادہ تر قرض خواہوں کا تعلق کسی ایک ہی گروپ یا قبیلے سے نہ ہو	1	2	3	4	5
Verify Loans were not provided to following (Circle Relevant)						
	1. Property/ Real estate development	√				X
	2. Hazardous toxic waste, plastic bags, radioactive material	√				X
	3. Tanneries	√				X
	4. Timber, logging, deforestation	√				X
	5. Financial services	√				X
	6. Explosives, armaments, ammunition, mining	√				X
	7. Cultivation/ processing of poppy and/ or other prohibited varieties	√				X
	8. Breweries	√				X
	9. Poaching/ Hunting	√				X
	10. Informal cross border trade	√				X
	11. Persistently Polluting Pesticides	√				X
	12. Any other pesticides/insecticides banned by the Government or WHO	√				X
	Community Physical Infrastructure	√				X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Metaled roads	√				X
	Water Management Infrastructure	√				X
	1. Metaled roads	√				X

	2. Dams with height more than 10m except where an EIA has been carried out	√		X
	Social Sector Development	√		X
	1. Vehicles/Ambulances	√		X
	2. Purchase of land	√		X
	Capacity Building	√		X
	1. Reconditioned and used vehicles and capital items	√		X
	2. Buildings, construction costs	√		X
	3. Air conditioners and refrigerators	√		X
	4. Any other item considered luxurious by PPAF management	√		X

Annexure 20: Stakeholder Interviews (POs)-Activity Completion

Form B

Project: منصوبہ
Village: گاؤں
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: شعبہ منصوبے کا
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

1	Verify that Form B: Completion Certificate School (Construction/Renovation) was completed?	1	2	3	4	5
2	Verify that signature of all required authorities exist on completion certificate?	1	2	3	4	5
3	Verify that Form B: Completion Certificate School (Adoption Stage) was completed?	1	2	3	4	5
4	Verify that signature of all required authorities exist on completion certificate?	1	2	3	4	5
5	Verify that Form B: Completion Certificate School (Handover Stage) was completed?	1	2	3	4	5
6	Verify that Form B: Completion Certificate BHU/Dispensary was completed?	1	2	3	4	5
7	Verify that signature of all required authorities exist on completion certificate?	1	2	3	4	5
8	Verify that Form B: Completion Certificate BHU/Dispensary (Adoption Stage) was completed?	1	2	3	4	5
9	Verify that signature of all required authorities exist on completion certificate?	1	2	3	4	5
10	Verify that Form B: Completion Certificate (BHU/Dispensary –Handover Stage) was completed?	1	2	3	4	5
11	Verify that signature of all required authorities exist on completion certificate?	1	2	3	4	5

Annexure 21: Stakeholder Interviews (POs-BHU)

شراکتی ادارے کے نمائندے سے انٹرویو

Project: منصوبہ:
Village: گاؤں
UC: یونین کونسل
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: منصوبے کا شعبہ:
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت:
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام:
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام:
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام:
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام:
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

General Considerations					
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards کیا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف ماحولی اور سماجی اصولوں کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of national and international legal requirements یا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف مقامی اور بین الاقوامی قانونی ضروریات کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that complete scheme record such as project proposal, design digest, and O&M plan being maintained in project files of the implementing community institutions? کیا منصوبے کا تمام ریکارڈ مکمل اور بروقت ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was monitoring an environmental and social assessment undertaken? (Please refer to the copy of the ESMF for guidelines) کیا ماحولیاتی اور انتظامی جائزے کی مانیٹرنگ جاری ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was an E&S Audit carried out previously? If so, validate the agreed actions are being followed? کیا اس منصوبے کا ماحولیاتی آڈٹ ہو چکا ہے، اگر ایسا ہے تو طے شدہ انسدادی اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کی صورتحال سے آگاہ کریں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO send E-QPRs to the ESMU? کیا شراکتی ادارہ یونٹ برائے حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کو مقداری رپورٹ بھیجتا ہے؟		2	3	4	5
Does the PO impart training on ESM to the community? کیا شراکتی ادارہ، مقامی باشندوں کو ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے سے متعلق تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF? کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی اہمیت سے آگاہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized on Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability.	1	2	3	4	5

تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں					
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Environmental Considerations	1	2	3	4	5
17. Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? اور ماحولیاتی حل سے متعلق شکایات کا حل سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
18. Verify building codes as per seismic zones been followed for structural design of the building? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ تعمیر سے پہلے تعمیراتی کوڈ کو مد نظر رکھا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
19. Verify the waste/debris been disposed of by carrying it to designated sites pre-identified in construction with the concerned agencies? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
20. Verify that in case of construction of new latrines, has relevant Form A and B been completed? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ نئی لیٹرینوں کی تعمیر سے پہلے متعلقہ فارم اے اور بی مکمل کیئے جاتے ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
21. Verify latrines been provided that are linked with p-traps and septic tanks? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ لیٹرین کے ساتھ پی ٹریپ اور سیپ ٹک ٹینک کی تعمیر کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
22. Verify proper light and ventilation been ensured in each room? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ ہر کمرے میں مناسب ہوا اور روشنی کا انتظام موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
23. Verify that separate latrines had been provided for both male and females? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ خواتین اور مرد حضرات کے لیے الگ لیٹرین موجود ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
24. Verify that complete sterilization equipment, incinerators and crushing machine (needle cutter) for needles and sharps been provided? ک تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ تمام ضروری آلات، جراحی اور ان کی صفائی کا انتظام موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
25. Verify that the adoption and training of BHU staff been ensured as per the standards outlined in "Hospital Waste Management Rules, 2005"? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ ہسپتال ویسٹ مینجمنٹ کے اصولوں کو مد نظر رکھا جاتا ہے	1	2	3	4	5
26. Verify that separate areas been designated for sterilization and crushing in BHUs/Health canters? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ آلات جراحی کی صفائی اور کرشنگ کے لیے مخصوص جگہ موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
27. Verify that safe disposal pit (locally made incinerator) for hazardous waste been constructed within the premises? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ مخصوص میڈیکل اور خطرناک فضلات کو جلانے کا خاطر خواہ انتظام موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
28. Verify separate and covered bins for domestic and medical waste collection been provided? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ الگ کوڑے دان ڈھکنوں کے ساتھ موجود ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
29. Verify that all contributing households have equal access to the benefits (for which the communities identified the scheme) provided from the scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ تمام گھرانے مساوی طور پر مستفید ہو رہے ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
Social Considerations					
Both males and females are getting equal benefits? خواتین و حضرات مساوی طور پر فوائد حاصل کر رہے ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
31. Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے متعلق حساس ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
32. Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ علاقے میں کسی مخصوص قبیلے کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
33. If any indigenous people are living their protection was ensured? کیا ان باشندوں کے تحفظات دور کیئے گئے ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
34. Did training is provided to community (in addition to the community institution) مقامی باشندوں کو آگاہی دی جاتی ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

35. Validate the effectiveness of training components in accordance with ESMF for locals communities اس آگاہی مہم کے نتائج کا جائزہ لیں	1	2	3	4	5
36. Verify that location of the scheme been decided with the consensus of all contributing households and the communities that may get affected by the scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ منصوبہ کی جگہ کا تعین، مقامی باشندوں کی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
37. Verify no person due to gender, caste, class, religion, or tribe is excluded from the costs and benefits of the scheme? واضح کیجیئے کی سکیم کے فوائد سے مخصوص شخص گروپ یا قبیلے محروم تو نہیں	1	2	3	4	5
38. Verify that there any group of people who will become vulnerable/ marginalized due to this scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ منصوبے سے کوئی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلہ اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validation of PPAF's Negative List of Activities					
Verify PPAF Grant/loan is not used to purchase;					
<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles/Ambulances					
<input type="checkbox"/> Purchase of land					
<input type="checkbox"/> Reconditioned and used vehicles and capital items					
<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, construction costs					
<input type="checkbox"/> Air conditioners and refrigerators					
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other item considered luxurious by PPAF management					

Annexure 22: Stakeholder interviews (POs-DWSS)

شراکتی ادارے کے نمائندے سے انٹرویو

Project: منصوبہ
Village: گاؤں
UC: یونین کونسل
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: شعبہ/منصوبے
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4 & 5= Y, 3= partial

General Considerations					
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards کیا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف ماحولی اور سماجی اصولوں کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of national and international legal requirements کیا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف مقامی اور بین الاقوامی قانونی ضروریات کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that complete scheme record such as project proposal, design digest, and O&M plan being maintained in project files of the implementing community institutions? کیا منصوبے کا تمام ریکارڈ مکمل اور بروقت ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was monitoring an environmental and social assessment undertaken? (Please refer to the copy of the ESMF for guidelines) کیا ماحولیاتی اور انتظامی جائزے کی مانٹرننگ جاری ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was an E&S Audit carried out previously? If so, validate the agreed actions are being followed? کیا اس منصوبے کا ماحولیاتی آڈٹ ہو چکا ہے، اگر ایسا ہے تو طے شدہ انسدادی اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کی صورتحال سے آگاہ کریں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO send E-QPRs to the ESMU? کیا شراکتی ادارہ یونٹ برائے حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کو مقداری رپورٹ بھیجتا ہے؟		2	3	4	5
Does the PO impart training on ESM to the community? کیا شراکتی ادارہ، مقامی باشندوں کو ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے سے متعلق تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF? کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی اہمیت سے آگاہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized on Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Environmental Considerations	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? کیا پانی، فضا اور زمینی آلودگی کے لئے اختیار کیے جانے والے حفاظتی اقدامات، ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامکاری کے منصوبے کے مطابق ہیں؟					
Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ ماحولیاتی شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟					
Verify that the water been tested for coliforms, nitrates, arsenic etc. as per NEQS guidelines? تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ پانی کا ٹیسٹ پاکستان کے نیشنل ماحولیاتی کوالٹی سٹینڈرڈ کے مطابق کیا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that If the source is tube well, do the test reports of the nearest tube well for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) confirm that TDS are not more than 1,500 ppm? ک تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ حل شدہ نمکیات کی مقدار 1500 زرات فی دس لاکھ پانی کے ذرات سے کم ہے؟					
Has a minimum distance of 100 m between tube wells been maintained کنوؤں کے درمیان 100 میٹر کے کم از کم فاصلے کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Social Considerations					
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے متعلق حساس ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that scheme does not involve any form of forced or mandatory labour, has it been ensured that no child labour is employed? کیا سکیم میں بچوں سے (یا / اور) جبری مشقت سے اجتناب برتا گیا ہے؟					
Verify that the proposed scheme is not located within a historical/ archaeological site or ecologically sensitive area تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ میں تعمیر نہیں کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
26. Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area, and if they are living their protection were ensured? تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ علاقے میں کسی مخصوص مقام کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں تو ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that any group of people will not become vulnerable/ marginalized due to scheme? تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ منصوبے سے کوئی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلہ اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہا؟					
Verify that no person due to gender, caste, class, religion, or ribe is excluded from the costs and benefits of the scheme? واضح کیجئے کی سکیم کے فوائد سے مخصوص شخص گروپ یا قبیلے محروم تو نہیں ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
30. Validate the scheme been decided with the consensus of all contributing households and the communities that may get affected by the scheme? تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ منصوبہ کا تعین، مقامی باشندوں کی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا					
31. Has the community been informed about the frequency of cleaning the tank? کیا مقامی باشندے ٹینک کی باقاعدہ صفائی کے متعلق آگاہ ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
32.Validate all the grievances regarding degrading social issues are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجئے آیا کہ سماجی شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟					

Annexure 23: Stakeholder Interviews (POs-Sanitation)

شراکتی ادارے کے نمائندے سے انٹرویو

Project: منصوبہ
Village: گاؤں
UC: یونین کونسل
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: شعبہ/منصوبے
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

General Considerations					
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards کیا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف ماحولی اور سماجی اصولوں کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of national and international legal requirements یا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف مقامی اور بین الاقوامی قانونی ضروریات کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that complete scheme record such as project proposal, design digest, and O&M plan being maintained in project files of the implementing community institutions? کیا منصوبے کا تمام ریکارڈ مکمل اور بروقت ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was monitoring an environmental and social assessment undertaken? (Please refer to the copy of the ESMF for guidelines) کیا ماحولیاتی اور انتظامی جائزے کی مانٹرننگ جاری ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was an E&S Audit carried out previously? If so, validate the agreed actions are being followed? کیا اس منصوبے کا ماحولیاتی آڈٹ ہو چکا ہے، اگر ایسا ہے تو طے شدہ انسدادی اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کی صورتحال سے آگاہ کریں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO send E-QPRs to the ESMU? کیا شراکتی ادارہ یونٹ برائے حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کو مقداری رپورٹ بھیجتا ہے؟		2	3	4	5
Does the PO impart training on ESM to the community? کیا شراکتی ادارہ، مقامی باشندوں کو ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے سے متعلق تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF? کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی اہمیت سے آگاہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized on Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

	Environmental Considerations					
17	Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. تصدیق کیجیئے آیاکہ آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
18	Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? ک تصدیق کیجیئے آیاکہ پانی، فضائ اور زمینی آلودگی کے لئے اختیار کیے جانے والے حفاظتی اقدامات، ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامکاری کے منصوبے کے مطابق ہیں؟	1	2	3	4	5
19	Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیئے آیاکہ ماحولیاتی شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
	Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیئے آیاکہ منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
21	Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? کیا تمام انسدادی اقدامات کا تعین ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے	1	2	3	4	5
22	Verify that one of the complete alternative stated in the guidelines for safe disposal been planned? تصدیق کیجیئے آیاکہ فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
23	Verify that the proposed oxidation pond is located 100 m away from the residential areas? تصدیق کیجیئے آیاکہ کنوؤں کے درمیان 100 میٹر کے کم از کم فاصلے کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
	Social Considerations					
	Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے متعلق حساس ہے؟					
25	Verify that the proposed scheme is not located within a historical/ archaeological site or ecologically sensitive area تصدیق کیجیئے آیاکہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ میں تعمیر نہیں کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
26	Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area, and if they are living their protection was ensured? تصدیق کیجیئے آیاکہ اگر علاقے میں کسی مخصوص مقام کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں تو ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
27	Has it been ensured that scheme does not involve any form of forced or mandatory labor, has it been ensured that no child labor is employed? کیا سکیم میں بچوں سے (یا /اور) جبری مشقت سے اجتناب برتا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
28	Verify that any group of people will not become vulnerable/ marginalized due to scheme? منصوبے سے کوئی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلہ اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
29	Verify that no person due to gender, caste, class, religion, or ribe is excluded from the costs and benefits of the scheme? واضح کیجیئے کی سکیم کے فوائد سے مخصوص شخص گروپ یا قبیلے محروم تو نہیں ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
	Validate all the grievances regarding degrading social issues are catered in accordance with ESMF?	1	2	3	4	5

	کیا سماجی شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟					
33	Verify that an location of the scheme been decided with the consensus of all contributing households and the communities that may get affected by the scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ منصوبہ کا تعین، مقامی باشندوں کی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
34	Verify that hat the scheme does not involve any alteration, damage, or removal of any structure of religious or cultural significance تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ سکیم کسی مذہبی یا مقدس مقامات پر اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہی؟	1	2	3	4	5

Annexure 24: Stakeholder Interviews (POs-Schools)

شراکتی ادارے کے نمائندے سے انٹرویو

Project: منصوبہ
Village: گاؤں
UC: یونین کونسل
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: شعبہ/منصوبے
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

General Considerations					
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards کیا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف ماحولی اور سماجی اصولوں کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of national and international legal requirements یا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف مقامی اور بین الاقوامی قانونی ضروریات کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that complete scheme record such as project proposal, design digest, and O&M plan being maintained in project files of the implementing community institutions? کیا منصوبے کا تمام ریکارڈ مکمل اور بروقت ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was monitoring an environmental and social assessment undertaken? (Please refer to the copy of the ESMF for guidelines) کیا ماحولیاتی اور انتظامی جائزے کی مانیٹرنگ جاری ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was an E&S Audit carried out previously? If so, validate the agreed actions are being followed? کیا اس منصوبے کا ماحولیاتی آڈٹ ہو چکا ہے، اگر ایسا ہے تو طے شدہ انسدادی اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کی صورتحال سے آگاہ کریں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO send E-QPRs to the ESMU? کیا شراکتی ادارہ یونٹ برائے حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کو مقداری رپورٹ بھیجتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO impart training on ESM to the community? کیا شراکتی ادارہ، مقامی باشندوں کو ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے سے متعلق تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF? کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی اہمیت سے آگاہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized on Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Environmental Considerations	1	2	3	4	5
17 Verify that the proposed scheme is not located within an ecologically sensitive area تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ سکول کی تعمیر کسی محفوظ نباتاتی یا حیواناتی مسکن پر تو نہیں کی گئی؟	1	2	3	4	5
18 Verify proper light and ventilation been ensured in each room? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ تمام کمروں میں مناسب ہوا اور روشنی کے انتظامات ہیں؟					
19 Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ ماحولیاتی شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
20 Has the waste material been disposed of properly? کیا فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
21 Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ تمام انسدادی اقدامات کا تعین ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
22 Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
23 Verify building codes as per seismic zones been followed for structural design of the building? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ تعمیر سے پہلے تعمیراتی کوڈ کو مد نظر رکھا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
24 Verify that n case of construction of new latrines, has relevant Form A and B been completed? ک تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ نئی لیٹرینوں کی تعمیر سے پہلے متعلقہ فارم اے اور بی مکمل کیئے جاتے ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
25 Verify latrines been provided that are linked with p-traps and septic tanks? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ لیٹرین کے ساتھ پی ٹریپ اور سیپٹک ٹینک کی تعمیر کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
26 Verify separate and covered bins for domestic and medical waste collection been provided? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ علحیدہ کورے دان ڈھکنوں کے ساتھ موجود ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Social Considerations					
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے متعلق حساس ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Rate Social Acceptance of the scheme آپ منصوبے کی سماجی مقبولیت کے کس حد تک قائل ہیں	-	2	3	4	5
Rate Community interest and participation آپ منصوبے میں سماجی لگاؤ اور شمولیت کے کس حد تک قائل ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that scheme does not involve any form of forced or mandatory labour, has it been ensured that no child labour is employed? کیا سکیم میں بچوں سے (یا/اور) جبری مشقت سے اجتناب برتا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ ماحولیاتی آگاہی مہم کا انتظام کیا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that any group of people will not become vulnerable/ marginalized due to scheme? منصوبے سے کوئی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلہ اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that no person due to gender, caste, class, religion, or tribe is excluded from the costs and benefits of the scheme?	1	2	3	4	5

	واضح کیجیئے کہ سکیم کسی محض کسی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلے کے لیے تو سود مند نہیں					
	Validate the scheme been decided with the consensus of all contributing households and the communities that may get affected by the scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ سکیم کا تعین لوگوں کی اجتماعی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
	Verify that the scheme is in line with the needs identified by the communities in the Village/UC Development Plan? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ سکیم کا تعین لوگوں کی ویلج/یو سی ڈیولپمنٹ پلان میں نشانہ، اجتماعی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
	. Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area, and if they are living their protection was ensured? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ اگر علاقے میں کسی مخصوص مقام کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں تو ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
	Verify that the proposed scheme is not located within a historical/ archaeological site تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ میں تعمیر نہیں کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
	Verify that hat the scheme does not involve any alteration, damage, or removal of any structure of religious or cultural significance تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ نقصان کا باعث نہیں ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
	Construction of Boundary wall in case of girls school لڑکیوں کے سکول میں چار دیواری کی فراہمی	1	2	3	4	5
	Location of School in case of Girls School لڑکیوں کے سکول کی مناسب جگہ پر تعمیر	1	2	3	4	5
	Separate bathrooms for girls and boys in case of common school for girls and boys مخلوط سکول کی صورت میں لڑکوں اور لڑکیوں کے لیے علیحدہ غسل خانے	1	2	3	4	5

Annexure 25: Stakeholder Interviews (POs-Solar Power)

شراکتی ادارے کے نمائندے سے انٹرویو

Project: منصوبہ
Village: گاؤں
UC یونین کونسل
District: ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: منصوبے کا شعبہ
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

General Considerations					
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards کیا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف ماحولی اور سماجی اصولوں کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of national and international legal requirements یا شراکتی ادارے کا سٹاف مقامی اور بین الاقوامی قانونی ضروریات کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that complete scheme record such as project proposal, design digest, and O&M plan being maintained in project files of the implementing community institutions? کیا منصوبے کا تمام ریکارڈ مکمل اور بروقت ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was monitoring an environmental and social assessment undertaken? (Please refer to the copy of the ESMF for guidelines) کیا ماحولیاتی اور انتظامی جائزے کی مانیٹرنگ جاری ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was an E&S Audit carried out previously? If so, validate the agreed actions are being followed? کیا اس منصوبے کا ماحولیاتی آڈٹ ہو چکا ہے، اگر ایسا ہے تو طے شدہ انسدادی اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کی صورتحال سے آگاہ کریں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO send E-QPRs to the ESMU? کیا شراکتی ادارہ یونٹ براہِ حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کو مقداری رپورٹ بھیجتا ہے؟		2	3	4	5
Does the PO impart training on ESM to the community? کیا شراکتی ادارہ، مقامی باشندوں کو ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے سے متعلق تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF? کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی اہمیت سے آگاہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized on Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability.	1	2	3	4	5

تصدیق کیجیے کہ آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں					
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1 1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟		2	3	4	5

Environmental Considerations	1	2	3	4	5
Solar Batteries/cell etc transported, installed repair in eco-friendly manner شمسی پینل اور بیٹری وں ترسیل اور ان کی مرمت دوست انداز میں کی گئی؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify no Solar cell being disposed off via landfill اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ شمسی سیل ٹوٹنے کی صورت میں کسی صورت زمین میں دبایا نہیں جائے گا	1	2	3	4	5
Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ ماحولیاتی شکایات کا حل ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has the waste material been disposed of properly? کیا فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ تمام انسدادی اقدامات کا تعین ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے	1	2	3	4	5
Social Considerations					
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے متعلق حساس ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Rate Social Acceptance of the scheme اپنے منصوبے کی سماجی مقبولیت کے کس حد تک قائل ہیں	-	2	3	4	5
Rate Community interest and participation اپنے منصوبے میں سماجی لگاؤ اور شمولیت کے کس حد تک قائل ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the proposed scheme is not located within a historical/ archaeological site کیا اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ میں تعمیر نہیں کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the ESMF implementations were in line with the needs identified by the communities as per PPAF interventions and village development Plan? کیا سکیم کا تعین لوگوں کی و بلج/ یو سی ڈیولپ منٹ پلان میں نشاندہ، اجتماعی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
22. Verify that hat the scheme does not involve any alteration, damage, or removal of any structure of religious or cultural significance کیا اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ کے نقصان کا باعث نہیں ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that scheme does not involve any form of forced or mandatory labor, has it been ensured that no child labor is employed? کیا سکیم میں بچوں سے (یا/ اور) جبری مشقت سے اجتناب برتا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area, and if they are living their protection was ensured? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ علاقے میں کسی مخصوص مقام کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں تو ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5 5
Verify that no person due to gender, caste, class, religion, or tribe is excluded from the costs and benefits of the scheme? واضح کیجیے کہ سکیم کسی محض کسی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلے کے لیے تو سود مند نہیں	1	2	3	4	5

Validate the scheme been decided with the consensus of all contributing households and the communities that may get affected by the scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ سکیم کا تعین لوگوں کی اجتماعی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the location of the solar street lights/solar pump been decided with the consent of the community? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ شمسی موٹروں، لائٹس وغیرہ کی ن ص بگی مقامی لوگوں کی رضا مندی سے عمل میں لائی گئی؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that hat the scheme does not involve any alteration, damage, or removal of any structure of religious or cultural significance کیا اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ یا مذہبی مقامات کو ہٹانے کا باعث نہیں ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

Annexure 26: Stakeholder Interviews (POs-Water Pump)

شرکتی ادارے کے نمائندے سے انٹرویو

Project: منصوبہ
Village: گاؤں
UC یونین کونسل
District ڈسٹرکٹ
Date: تاریخ
Project Type & Sector: منصوبے کا شعبہ
Project Status: منصوبے کی موجودہ حالت
Meeting Location: انٹرویو کا مقام
Name of Stakeholder: سٹیک ہولڈر کا نام
Name of Interviewer: انٹرویو کرنے والے کا نام
Recorded by: انٹرویو ریکارڈ کرنے والے کا نام
Language: زبان

Rating Scale

Rating Scale: The scales are considered as following: 1 & 2= No, 4& 5= Y, 3= partial

General Considerations					
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شرکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of Environmental and Social safeguards کیا شرکتی ادارے کا سٹاف ماحولی اور سماجی اصولوں کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
PO staff is trained and aware of national and international legal requirements یا شرکتی ادارے کا سٹاف مقامی اور بین الاقوامی قانونی ضروریات کے مطابق تربیت یافتہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that complete scheme record such as project proposal, design digest, and O&M plan being maintained in project files of the implementing community institutions? کیا منصوبے کا تمام ریکارڈ مکمل اور بروقت ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was monitoring an environmental and social assessment undertaken? (Please refer to the copy of the ESMF for guidelines) کیا ماحولیاتی اور انتظامی جائزے کی مانیٹرنگ جاری ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form A been completed and available? کیا فارم اے مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Has relevant Form B been completed and available (if applicable)? کیا فارم بی مکمل کیا گیا، اور آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Was an E&S Audit carried out previously? If so, validate the agreed actions are being followed? کیا اس منصوبے کا ماحولیاتی آڈٹ ہو چکا ہے، اگر ایسا ہے تو طے شدہ انسدادی اقدامات پر عمل درآمد کی صورتحال سے آگاہ کریں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) signed for voluntarily donated land/ access (whether public or private)? تصدیق کیجیے آیا کہ منصوبے کے لیے سرکاری یا نجی زمین کا حصول قانونی طریقے سے کیا گیا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO send E-QPRs to the ESMU? کیا شرکتی ادارہ یونٹ برائے حل ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کو مقداری رپورٹ بھیجتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Does the PO impart training on ESM to the community? کیا شرکتی ادارہ، مقامی باشندوں کو ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے سے متعلق تربیت فراہم کرتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF? کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی اہمیت سے آگاہ ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

Validate the effectiveness of trainings/ co-curricular activities/ campaigns been organized on Environmental safeguards and ensure environmental sustainability. تصدیق کیجیے کہ آپ مقامی سطح پر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تربیت کے اثرات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
ESR conducted for project, a copy is available with PO? کیا منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی جائزے کی رپورٹ دستیاب ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
ESMF Manual is available with the PO? کیا شراکتی ادارے کے پاس ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ کی نقل موجود ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5

Environmental Considerations	1	2	3	4	5
Validate all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیے کہ ماحول سے متعلق شکایات ESMF کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the mitigation protocols of the proposed scheme for contamination in water air in soil was in accordance with ESMF? تصدیق کیجیے کہ تمام انسدادی اقدامات کا تعین ماحولی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے مطابق کیا جاتا ہے	1	2	3	4	5
Has the waste material been disposed of properly? کیا فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کیا جاتا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the proposed scheme is not located within ecologically sensitive site تصدیق کیجیے کہ سکول کی تعمیر کسی محفوظ نباتاتی یا حیواناتی مسکن پر تو نہیں کی گئی؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that no major safe drinking water source that can meet the population demands for safe drinking water supply is functioning within 100 m diameter in the irrigated areas کیا اس امر کی یقین دہانی کی گئی ہے کہ آب رسانی کے منصوبے کی تعمیر سے پہلے موجود جگہ پر آب رسانی کا خاطر خواہ انتظام موجود نہیں تھا (100 میٹر)	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that no major safe drinking water source that can meet the population demands for safe drinking water supply is functioning within 250 m diameter in desert and dry areas of the proposed location of the new hand pump? کیا اس امر کی یقین دہانی کی گئی ہے کہ آب رسانی کے منصوبے کی تعمیر سے پہلے موجود جگہ پر آب رسانی کا خاطر خواہ انتظام موجود نہیں تھا (250 میٹر صحرا میں)	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the proposed hand pump located 50 m away from the latrines and solid waste dumps? کیا اس امر کی یقین دہانی کی گئی ہے کہ دستی پمپ لیٹرینوں اور فضلاتی جگہوں سے کم از کم 50 میٹر کے فاصلے پر ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the test reports of the nearest hand pump for coliform, fecal coliform, fluoride, arsenic and nitrate confirm that water quality in the area is not contaminated by any of the contaminants as per NEQS guidelines? تصدیق کیجیے کہ پانی کا ٹیسٹ پاکستان کے نیشنل ماحولیاتی کوالٹی سٹینڈرڈ کے مطابق کیا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Social Considerations	1	2	3	4	5
Is the community aware and / or sensitive regarding ESMF کیا کمیونٹی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچے کے متعلق حساس ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the proposed scheme is not located within a historical/ archaeological site تصدیق کیجیے کہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ میں تعمیر نہیں کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
Verify the ESMF implementations were in line with the needs identified by the communities as per PPAF interventions and village/UC development Plan? تصدیق کیجیے کہ سکیم کا تعین لوگوں کی دیہی یا یو سی ترقیاتی منصوبے میں نشاندہ، اجتماعی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5

Validate the proper legal requirements (agreement or affidavit on legal stamp paper) تصدیق کیجیئے کہ تمام قانونی دستاویزات موجود ہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Has it been ensured that scheme does not involve any form of forced or mandatory labor, has it been ensured that no child labor is employed? تصدیق کیجیئے کہ سکیم میں بچوں سے (یا /اور) جبری مشقت سے اجتناب برتا گیا ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Validate any indigenous people are not living in the area, and if they are living their protection was ensured? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ اگر علاقے میں کسی مخصوص مقام کے اقلیتی باشندے رہتے ہیں تو ان کی حفاظت کو یقینی بنایا گیا ہے؟		2	3	4	5
Verify that any group of people will not become vulnerable/ marginalized due to scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے کہ منصوبے سے کوئی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلہ اثر انداز تو نہیں ہو رہا؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that no person due to gender, caste, class, religion, or tribe is excluded from the costs and benefits of the scheme? واضح کیجیئے کہ سکیم کسی محض کسی مخصوص گروپ یا قبیلے کے لیے تو سود مند نہیں	1	2	3	4	5
Validate the scheme been decided with the consensus of all contributing households and the communities that may get affected by the scheme? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ سکیم کا تعین لوگوں کی اجتماعی ضروریات کے مطابق کیا گیا	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that the scheme does not involve any alteration, damage, or removal of any structure of religious or cultural significance? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا گیا کہ منصوبہ کسی تاریخی ورثہ یا مذہبی مقام کے نقصان کا باعث نہیں ہے؟	1	2	3	4	5
Verify that no conflict over the source of water/land? تصدیق کیجیئے آیا کہ پانی یا جگہ کی فراہمی کسی مقامی جھگڑے یا تلخی کا باعث تو نہیں بن رہی	1	2	3	4	5

Annexure 27: Stakeholder Meeting PPAF

Project
Village
Project Type & Sector
Project Status
Date
Meeting Coordinates
No of Participants
Conducted by
Recorded by
Language
Preamble

Sr. No	Name	Designation	CNIC	Contact No.
1				
2				
3				
4				
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10				

TPV Consultant Queries	PPAF Response

PPAF Concerns	TPV Consultant Response

Annexure 28: Focus Group Discussions (Guideline)

(Tick relevant): ☐ Girls/Boys High School; ☐ BHU)

متعلقہ منصوبے پر نشان لگائیں

Project	
Village	
Consultation	Date
Meeting Coordinates	No of Participants
Conducted by	Recorded by
Language	Preamble

S	Name	Father Name	CNIC	Profession	Age	Contact No.
1						
2						
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What did you think about Scheme?

منصوبے کے متعلق آپ کا کیا خیال ہے؟

2 What are the advantages of the scheme? Explain; آپ کے خیال میں منصوبے کے کیا فوائد ہیں/Explain;

-
-
-
-

What are the advantages of scheme at community/village level? For example

منصوبہ سماجی/گاؤں کی سطح پر کس اہمیت کا حامل ہے؟

- Social سماجی
- Environmental ماحولیاتی
- Economic اقتصادی
- Political سیاسی

Do you think this scheme has any environmental impact on surroundings? For example

کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ منصوبہ علاقے کی فضا میں آلودگی کا باعث بن رہا ہے؟

- Dust گرد و غبار
- Noise شور شرابہ
- Odor بدبو
- Tree Cutting درختوں کی کٹائی
- Water Logging سیم و تھور
- Soil Erosion مٹی کٹنا/ زمین کی کٹناؤ

g. Staging water ponds پانی کے جوڑے

Do you think there is any Hygiene & sanitation problem? For example

کیا آپ کے منصوبہ پر حفظان صحت سے متعلق تحفظات موجود ہیں؟

- Sweepers Available صفائی کرنے والوں کی دستیابی
- Covered Litterbins bins provided مناسب کوڑے دانوں کی فراہمی
- Regular cleaning باقاعدگی سے صفائی
- Safe disposal of medical waste طبی فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کرنا
- No medical waste is being sold استعمال خالی بوتلیں، دواؤں کی خالی بوتلیں، استعمال شدہ روئی، وغیرہ کو بیچ دینا
- f. No medical waste is being thrown openly خون اور گلوکوز کی بوتلیں، دواؤں کی خالی بوتلیں، استعمال شدہ روئی، وغیرہ کو کھلی جگہوں پر پھینک دینا

What is situation of useable water? For example

پانی کے استعمال کی صورتحال

- Water Tanks are covered پانی کے ٹینک پر ڈھکن
- No Leakage and Seepage پانی تو نہیں بہ رہا

What is situation of Tree Plantation? For example درخت اگانے کی صورتحال

- a. No tree cutting درخت کاٹے نہیں گئے
- b. In case two trees planted against one cut tree بحالت مجبوری کاٹنے کی صورت میں ایک کی جگہ دو درخت لگانا
- c. Compensation on market rate if tree is privately owned نجی درختوں کے مالکان کو مناسب قیمت دینا
- d. No tree is cut for burning as fuel لکڑی جلانے کے لیے درخت کسی صورت نہیں کاٹنا

Do you know about Village/ Union Council Development Plans?

آپ اپنے گاؤں / یونین کونسل کے ترقیاتی پروگرام کے بارے میں جانتے ہیں؟

If Y, please explain their effectiveness or weakness

اگر جانتے ہیں تو اس کے فوائد سے آگاہ کریں

Please explain their weakness

اس کے کمزوریوں سے آگاہ کریں

Would you like to recommend/suggest any thing to improve monitoring and assessment system? Please explain?

آپ مانیٹرنگ سسٹم میں بہتری کے لیے رائے دینا چاہیں گے

What can each one of us do to make the program better with continually improvement in environmental and social performance?

ہم سب اپنے طور پر ماحول کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے کیا کر سکتے ہیں

Do you know about Grievances mechanism regarding project/scheme?

کیا آپ جانتے ہیں کہ آپ اس منصوبے سے متعلقہ شکایت کا اندراج کروا سکتے ہیں؟

Do you know a complain register is maintained for all complains regarding scheme?

کیا آپ شکایتی اندراج کے طریقہ کار سے واقف ہیں؟

Have you ever filled any complain about scheme?

کیا آپ نے کبھی کوئی شکایت درج کروائی؟

Did you complain redressed?

کیا آپکی شکایت کو حل کیا گیا؟

Are you satisfied with the redressed mechanism?

کیا آپ اپنی شکایت کے حل سے مطمئن ہیں

Give your feedback about training on following if Y verify effectiveness

اگر آپ نے درج ذیل میں سے کوئی آگاہی مہم/تربیت حاصل کی ہے تو اس کے اثرات سے آگاہ کریں

S	Component	Effectiveness
1	Livelihood ذریعہ معاش	
2	Health صحت	
3	Education تعلیم	
4	Child Labour بچوں کی جبری مشقت	
5	Hygiene and cleanliness حفظان صحت اور صفائی	
8	Waste disposal رفع فضلات	
9	Water Use پانی کا استعمال	
17	Environmental Practices ماحول دوستی	
18	ESMF ماحولیاتی و سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ	

Are you satisfied with the management & monitoring of environmental and social issues associated with the projects?

کیا آپ منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی و سماجی مسائل کے انسداد سے مطمئن ہیں

Validate the effect of communities benefitting associated with the projects under PPAF interventions

منصوبے کے سماجی فوائد پر اپنی رائے دیں

Additional question for FGDs (females) خواتین کے لئے اضافی سوال

- The project provides better health and educations facilities without disturbing the mobilization and privacy of females of area?
- کیا آپ سمجھتی ہیں کہ منصوبہ، آپکی ذاتیات اور پردے کو متاثر کیئے بغیر آپکو بہتر (صحت/تعلیم) مہیا کر رہا ہے؟
- Girls are encouraged to go school?

- کیا لڑکیوں کی سکول جانے پر حوصلہ افزائی کی جاتی ہے؟

Do you think BHU provides better health facilities with trained medical staff?

کیا آپ سمجھتی ہیں کہ بنیادی مرکز صحت، تربیت یافتہ سٹاف کی مدد سے بہتر طبی سہولیات مہیا کرتا ہے؟

Females prefer BHU to local mid wives?

کیا آپ بنیادی مرکز صحت کو مقامی دائی پر فوقیت دیتی ہیں؟

Consultation with females was continued in accordance with ESMF?

کیا خواتین سے احوالیاتی و سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ پر مشاورت کی جاتی ہے

Any complaint or gender specific issue, was not catered?

کیا آپ خواتین سے متعلقہ کسی مسئلے کی نشاندہی کرنا چاہیں گی

Annexure 29: Focus Group Discussions- Guideline

Activity Area-

(Activity Name,<tick relevant>: Link Road/Bridges/Irrigation/Street Sanitation/Transportation/Solar Power)

متعلق منصوبے پر نش ان لگائیں

Project	
Village	
Consultation	Date
Meeting Coordinates	No of Participants
Conducted by	Recorded by
Language	Preamble

S	Name	Father Name	CNIC	Profession	Age	Contact No.
1						
2						
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Guiding Questions

What did you think about Scheme?

منصوبے کے متعلق اپنی رائے کا اظہار کیجیے

What are the advantages of the scheme? Explain; آپ کے خیال میں منصوبے کے کیا فوائد ہیں/Explain;

-
-
-
-

What are the advantages of scheme at community/village level? For example

منصوبہ سماجی/گاؤں کی سطح پر کس اہمیت کا حامل ہے؟

- Social سماجی
- Environmental ماحولیاتی
- Economic اقتصادی
- Political سیاسی

Do you think this scheme ha any environmental impact on surroundings? For example

کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ منصوبہ علاقے کی فضا میں آلودگی کا باعث بن رہا ہے؟

- Dust گرد و غبار
- Noise شور شرابہ
- Odor بدبو
- Tree Cutting درختوں کی کٹائی
- Water Logging سیلاب و تھور

- f. Soil Erosion / مٹی کٹاؤ / زمین کی کٹاؤ
- g. Staging water ponds / پانی کے جوڑے
- h. Damage Right of way / گزر گاہوں پر نقصانات
- i. Damage Crops / فصلوں کا نقصان
- j. Affect downstream settlement / نیچے رہنے والی آبادیوں پر اثرات

What is situation of Hygiene & sanitation? For example

کیا آپ کے منصوبہ پر حفظان صحت سے متعلق تحفظات موجود ہیں؟

- a. Sweepers Available / صفائی کرنے والوں کی دستیابی
- b. Covered Litterbins bins provided / مناسب کوڑے دانوں کی فراہمی
- c. Regular cleaning / باقاعدگی سے صفائی
- d. Safe disposal of medical waste / طبی فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کرنا

What is situation of Tree Plantation? For example

- a. No tree cutting / درختوں کی کٹائی نہیں کی گئی
- b. In case two trees planted against one cut tree / بحالت مجبوری کاٹنے کی صورت میں ایک کی جگہ دو درخت لگانا
- c. Compensation on market rate if tree is privately owned / نجی درختوں کے مالکان کو مناسب قیمت دینا
- d. No tree is cut for burning as fuel / لکڑی جلانے کے لیے درخت کسی صورت نہیں کاٹتا

Do you know about Village/ Union Council Development Plans?

آپ اپنے گاؤں / یونین کونسل کے ترقیاتی پروگرام کے بارے میں جانتے ہیں؟

if Y, please explain their effectiveness or weakness

اگر جانتے ہیں تو اس کے فوائد سے آگاہ کریں

Please explain their weakness

اس کے کمیوں سے آگاہ کریں

Would you like to recommend/suggest any thing to improve monitoring and assessment system? Please explain?

آپ مانیٹرنگ سسٹم میں بہتری کے لیے رائے دینا چاہیں گے

What can each one of us do to make the program better with continually improvement in environmental and social performance?

ہم سب اپنے طور پر ماحول کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے کیا کر سکتے ہیں

Do you know about Grievances mechanism regarding project/scheme?

کیا آپ جانتے ہیں کہ اس منصوبے سے متعلقہ شکایت کا اندراج کروا سکتے ہیں؟

Do you know a complain register is maintained for all the complains regarding scheme?

کیا آپ شکایتی اندراج کے طریقہ کار سے واقف ہیں؟

Have you ever filled any complained about scheme?

کیا آپ نے کبھی کوئی شکایت درج کروائی؟

Did you complain redressed?

کیا آپکی شکایت کو حل کیا گیا؟

Are you satisfied with the redressed mechanism?

کیا آپ اپنی شکایت کے حل سے مطمئن ہیں

Give your feedback about of training on following if Y verify effectiveness;

اگر آپ نے درج ذیل میں سے کوئی آگاہی مہم/تربیت حاصل کی ہے تو اس کے اثرات سے آگاہ کریں

S	Component	Effectiveness
1	Livelihood ذریعہ معاش	
2	Health صحت	
3	Education تعلیم	
4	Child Labour بچوں کی جبری مشقت	
5	Hygiene and cleanliness حفظان صحت اور صفائ	
8	Waste disposal رفع فضلات	
17	Environmental Practices ماحول دوستی	
18	ESMF ماحولیاتی و سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ	

Are you satisfied with the management & monitoring of environmental and social issues associated with the projects?

کیا آپ منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی و سماجی مسائل کے انسداد سے مطمئن ہیں

Would you like to recommend/suggest any thing to improve ESM monitoring and assessment system? Please explain?

آپ اسکی بہتری کے لیے کیا رائے دینا چاہیں گے؟

What will be particularly well after the execution of the project? اس منصوبے سے کس چیز میں بہتری آئے؟

Tell about positive experiences you've had with the program? آپ کے مثبت تجربات؟

Tell about disappointments you've had with the program? منصوبے سے متعلق کوئی مایوس کن تجربہ؟

Verify project or associated infrastructure did not impact the ecologically sensitive and important areas such as reserve forests, bio-diversity areas etc. آپ کی نظر میں یہ منصوبہ کسی مخصوص مسکن کو تباہ تو نہیں کر رہا۔

How this program worked for the socioeconomic conditions of the area? یہ منصوبہ علاقہ کی سماجی و اقتصادی حالات کی بہتری میں کس طرح معاون ہے

Any area noticed by you of, which was remained un attended and not mitigated by up and down stream slope stabilization, thick vegetation, and by using lightweight rollers or other manual means of compaction? کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں منصوبے کی تعمیر کے دوران/بعد کسی مخصوص علاقے یا نشیبی علاقے کو نظر انداز کیا گیا

- Downstream slope destabilization-نشیبی ڈھلانوں پر اثرات
- Land erosion and landslides-زمینی کٹاؤ یا مٹی کے تودے گرنا

What can each one of us do to make the program better with continually improvement in environmental and social performance? ہم سب اس پروگرام کو بہتر کرنے کے لیے کیا کر سکتے ہیں؟

Verify Child labor is not hired by the enterprise.

کیا بچوں سے جبری مشقت کی حوصلہ شکنی کی جاتی ہے؟

How this program worked for the socioeconomic conditions of the locals of area?

منصوبے کے سماجی فوائد پر اپنی رائے دیں

Additional question for FGDs (females)

- Construction of the project provides better work opportunities and free mobilization for females of area? یا آپ سمجھتی ہیں کہ منصوبہ آپکو آزادانہ طور پر کام کے بہتر مواقع فراہم کرتا ہے؟
- Consultation with females was continued in accordance with ESMF? کیا خواتین، مشاورت کا جزو سمجھی جاتی ہیں
- Any complaint or gender specific issue, was not catered in accordance with GRM, provided as a part of ESMF? کیا خواتین شکایات کے اندراج اور حل کے طریقے کار سے مطمئن ہیں؟

Annexure 30: Focus Group Discussions-Guideline

Activity Area-

(Activity Name,<tick relevant>: Medical Laboratory / General Store / Livelihood/Micro Enterprises)

متعلقہ منصوبے پر نشان لگائیں

Project	
Village	
Consultation	Date
Meeting Coordinates	No of Participants
Conducted by	Recorded by
Language	Preamble

S	Name	Father Name	CNIC	Profession	Age	Contact No.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

What did you think about Scheme?

منصوبے کے متعلق اپنی رائے کا اظہار کیجیے

What are the advantages of the scheme? Explain; آپ کے خیال میں منصوبے کے کیا فوائد ہیں؟

-
-
-
-

What are the advantages of scheme at community/village level? For example

منصوبہ سماجی/گاؤں کی سطح پر کس اہمیت کا حامل ہے؟

- Social سماجی
- Environmental ماحولیاتی
- Economic اقتصادی
- Political سیاسی

Do you think this scheme has any environmental impact on surroundings? For example

کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ منصوبہ علاقے کی فضا میں آلودگی کا باعث بن رہا ہے؟

- Dust گردوغبار
- Noise شور شرابہ
- Odor بدبو
- Tree Cutting درختوں کی کٹائی

- e. Water Logging سیل و تھور
- f. Soil Erosion مٹی کٹاؤ / مٹی کٹاؤ
- g. Staging water ponds پانی کے جوڑے

What is situation of Hygiene & sanitation? For example

کیا آپ کے منصوبہ پر حفظان صحت سے متعلق تحفظات موجود ہیں؟

- a. Sweepers Available صفائی کرنے والوں کی دستیابی
- b. Covered Litterbins bins provided مناسب کوڑے دانوں کی فراہمی
- c. Regular cleaning باقاعدگی سے صفائی
- d. Safe disposal of medical waste طبی فضلات کو مربوط طریقہ کار سے رفع کرنا

What is situation of Tree Plantation? For example درخت اگانے کی صورتحال

- a. No tree cutting درخت نہ کاٹنا
- b. In case two trees planted against one cut tree بحالت مجبوری کاٹنے کی صورت میں ایک کی جگہ دو درخت لگانا
- c. Compensation on market rate if tree is privately owned نجی درختوں کے مالکان کو مناسب قیمت دینا
- d. No tree is cut for burning as fuel لکڑی جلانے کے لیے درخت کسی صورت نہیں کاٹنا

Do you know about Village/ Union Council Development Plans?

آپ اپنے گاؤں / یونین کونسل کے ترقیاتی پروگرام کے بارے میں جانتے ہیں؟

if Y, please explain their effectiveness or weakness

اگر جانتے ہیں تو اس کے فوائد سے آگاہ کریں

Please explain their weakness

اس کے کمیوں سے آگاہ کریں

Would you like to recommend/suggest any thing to improve monitoring and assessment system? Please explain?

آپ مانیٹرنگ سسٹم میں بہتری کے لیے رائے دینا چاہیں گے

What can each one of us do to make the program better with continually improvement in environmental and social performance?

ہم سب اپنے طور پر ماحول کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے کیا کر سکتے ہیں

Do you know about Grievances mechanism regarding project/scheme?

کیا آپ جانتے ہیں کہ آپ اس منصوبے سے متعلقہ شکایت کا اندراج کروا سکتے ہیں؟

Do you know a complain register is maintained for all the complains regarding scheme?

کیا آپ شکایتی اندراج کے طریقہ کار سے واقف ہیں؟

Have you ever filled any complained about scheme?

کیا آپ نے کبھی کوئی شکایت درج کروائی؟

Did you complain redressed?

کیا آپکی شکایت کو حل کیا گیا؟

Are you satisfied with the redressed mechanism?

کیا آپ اپنی شکایت کے حل سے مطمئن ہیں

Give your feedback about of training on following if Y verify effectiveness;

اگر آپ نے درج ذیل میں سے کوئی آگاہی مہم/تربیت حاصل کی ہے تو اس کے اثرات سے آگاہ کریں

S #	Component	Effectiveness
***1	Livelihood ذریعہ معاش	
2	Health صحت	
3	Education تعلیم	
4	Child Labour بچوں کی جبری مشقت	
5	Hygiene and cleanliness حفظان صحت اور صفائی	
8	Waste disposal رفع فضلات	
9	Water Use پانی کا استعمال	
17	Environmental Practices ماحول دوستی	
18	ESMF ماحولیاتی و سماجی انتظامی ڈھانچہ	

Are you satisfied with the management & monitoring of environmental and social issues associated with the projects?

کیا آپ منصوبے کے ماحولیاتی و سماجی مسائل کے انسداد سے مطمئن ہیں

Would you like to recommend/suggest any thing to improve ESM monitoring and assessment system?
Please explain?

آپ اسکی بہتری کے لیے کیا رائے دینا چاہیں گے؟

Verify Child labor is not hired by the enterprise.

کیا بچوں سے جبری مشقت کی حوصلہ شکنی کی جاتی ہے؟

How this program worked for the socioeconomic conditions of the locals of area?

منصوبے کے سماجی فوائد پر اپنی رائے دیں

What can each one of us do to make the program better with continually improvement in environmental and social performance?

ہم سب اس پروگرام کو بہتر بنانے کے لیئے کیا کر سکتے ہیں؟

Validate the outcomes of teaching the best environmental practices for waste disposal, and benefits of proper ventilation, etc for small enterprises and/or labs?

چھوٹی میڈیکل لیبارٹری اور انٹرپرائزز کا ماحول دوست ہونا معاشرے پر کس طرح اثر انداز ہو سکتا ہے؟

Additional question for FGDs (females)

The project provides better work opportunities and free mobilization for females of area?

کیا آپ سمجھتی ہیں کہ منصوبہ آپکو آزادانہ طور پر کام کے بہتر مواقع فراہم کرتا ہے

Consultation with females was continued in accordance with ESMF?

کیا خواتین، مشاورت کا جزو سمجھی جاتی ہے

Any complaint or gender specific issue, was not catered in accordance with GRM, provided as a part of ESMF

کیا خواتین شکایات کے اندراج اور حل کے طریقے کار سے مطمئن ہیں

Annexure 31: Evaluator Training Schedule

Evaluator Check List

Evaluators should get:

On training day:

1. Training Agenda
2. Checklist
3. Environmental and Social Framework (5th Edition)
4. Contact flyer
5. Daily Route Form
6. Sample Maps
7. Contracts
8. Authority Letter

Schedule

Day First (22 February 2018)

10:00 to 10:30 AM	Introduction and overview of MMP/Project (Syed Mujebulla Hussaini)
10:30 to 11:00 AM	Overview of TPV (Irshad Ahmad Mughal) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ESMF Manual ○ Self-completion of surveys ○ Question by question talk through and encourage questions ○ Break up into pairs and practicing ○ Feedback
11:00 to 11:30 AM	Tea Break
11:30 to 01:30	General Environmental Safeguards and Protocols (Mahwish)
01:30 to 02:30 pm	Lunch Break
02:30 to 03:30	General Social Safeguards and Protocols (Syed Zia-ul-Haq)
03:30 to 05:30	FGDs Intervention wise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 05:30 to 06:00 Review • 2nd Day (23 February 2018)
09:00 to 09:30 AM	Review of Last day (Irshad Ahmad)
09:30 to 11:00 AM	Intervention wise checklist (Interviews)
11:00 to 11:30 AM	Tea Break
11:30AM to 01:30PM	Re-Audits
	Intervention wise checklist (Observations)
01:30 to 02:30 pm	Lunch Break

02:30 to 03:30 Re-Audit

03:30 to 04:30 Negative Checklist

05:30 to 06:00 Review

Annexure 32: Interview results with PPAF officials

Sr.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Stakeholder	Irfan karim	Bilal ahmed	Nusrat Naheed	Areeba Memon	Iqbal Ahmad Memon	M. Tariq Rafiq bhatti
Designation	Sr. Management executive PPR - Focal Person for ESMF	Assistant Manager, PMIFL	Assistant Manager-PPAF Projects	Senior Management Executive Activity Monitoring Unit	Sr. Manager, Renewable Energy	Sr. Manager, LACIP
How long are you involved as ESMF expert?	Working as focal person since 2016, before that he had been worked in livelihood unit and he had been overlooked the ESMF there.	Has been working since 2014	Since 2005, almost 7 years focus on ESM	Since 2014 working in PPAF	Since 2007 in PPAF	Since 2002 in PPAF
What's your experience as ESMF expert about environmental and social impact?	I have shared about the social mobilization and environment importance in our projects including celebration of environment day, gender day. ODF sanitization, in health projects; H&H sessions etc. We focused on medical waste management.		As civil engineer in WASA 2005-06 In PPAF since 2014; WASH schemes, awareness clubs, CPI schemes, awareness on ESM guidelines		NRSP, ESM, environment management, working in WMC unit , Working for ESM compliance in CPI and Water project for 17 years	ESM compliance in water energy, CPI
Have you been contacting and consulting since the pre design stage of the project	We have consulting and contacting form the project / program design face through Form A and Form B.	We have only "negative list for the selection of project.	We have consulting and contacting form the project / program design face through Form A and Form B.	We have consulting and contacting form the project / program design face through Form A and Form B.	We have consulting and contacting form the project / program design face through Form A and Form B.	We have consulting and contacting form the project / program design face through Form A and Form B.
Are you satisfied with consultation conducted within the community, LSO and PO?	Yes, ESM Unit has been working well to conduct the orientation sessions and also conduct ESM assessment of the projects/schemes		Yes, PO has submit the ESMF report. ESM Manual share with the PO Back to office report	Yes, POs have been implemented the ESMF	Yes, POs have been implemented the ESMF	Yes, POs have been implemented the ESMF
Were you involved in environmental screening of the project	Yes involved in environmental screening, Form A and From B	Only negative list consider in the selection of project.	Yes involved in environmental screening, Form A and From B	Yes involved in environmental screening, Form A and From B	Yes involved in environmental screening, Form A and From B	Yes involved in environmental screening, Form A and From B
Do you think all schemes are in line with the needs identified by the communities?	Schemes / projects are well in-line with the needs identified by the communities because all the projects/schemes are extract from the UC		Schemes / projects are well in-line with the needs identified by the communities because all the projects/schemes are extract from the UC	Schemes / projects are well in-line with the needs identified by the communities because all the projects/schemes are extract from the UC	Schemes / projects are well in-line with the needs identified by the communities because all the projects/schemes are extract from the UC	Schemes / projects are well in-line with the needs identified by the communities because all the projects/schemes are extract from the UC

Sr.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	development plan.		development plan.	development plan.	development plan.	development plan.
Has it been ensured that proper legal requirements	All the legal documents are prepared if required, the CO/VO or O&M committees are responsible to prepare these documents. E.g. MOU with District Health Officer MoU with EDO		All the legal documents are prepared if required, the CO/VO or O&M committees are responsible to prepare these documents. E.g. NOC, water channel land, MOU with PHC	Yes, LSO/PO have developed legal documents, if required.	Yes, LSO/PO have developed legal documents, such as land handover to community for micro hydro project etc.	Yes, LSO/PO have developed legal documents, such as land handover to community for micro hydro project etc.
Has it been ensured that the proposed scheme is not located within a notified archaeological site or monument or within the environmentally protected area?	We ensure, and Form A and Form B also fulfil this requirement		We ensure, and Form A and Form B also fulfil this requirement	We ensure, and Form A and Form B also fulfil this requirement	We ensure, and Form A and Form B also fulfil this requirement	We ensure, and Form A and Form B also fulfil this requirement
Do you think POs are comfortable with implementation of agreed action plans	Earlier, POs took ESM as challenge but with the passage of time, now POs are comfortable to implement the ESM tasks			Yes	Yes	Yes
Are you satisfied with the ESM unit to catered environmental and social issues of the project	Yes, ESM unit take feedback and do follow-up in the field. In our projects we have initiated different interventions included environmental clubs, tree plantation, re-creation activity, recycle goods, drawing competition, H&H session, tree plantation in each school.			Yes, ESM unit take feedback and do follow-up in the field. ESM Unit has developed good manual, handbooks . ESM unit has been working comprehensively. PO orientation through handful material.	Yes, ESM unit take feedback and do follow-up in the field. ESM Unit has developed good manual, handbooks . ESM unit has been working comprehensively. ESM unit conduct training for focal person, streamline reporting of ESM. ESM Guideline developed	Yes, ESM unit take feedback and do follow-up in the field. ESM Unit has developed good manual, handbooks . ESM unit has been working comprehensively. ESM unit conduct training for focal person, streamline reporting of ESM. ESM Guideline developed
are you aware of GRM established for the project	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes, PO address the GRM. In PPAF; internal audit unit responsible for GRM	Yes, PO address the GRM. In PPAF; internal audit unit responsible for GRM
do you think all the grievances regarding degrading environment are catered properly.	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Sr.	1	2	3	4	5	6
How frequently you conduct social audits	Conduct regular basis, twice/thrice in a year	After sex months	Conduct regular basis, twice/thrice in a year	Conduct regular basis, twice/thrice in a year	Conduct regular basis, twice/thrice in a year	Conduct regular basis, twice/thrice in a year
Have the local communities and all contributing HHs been educational on the sots, benefits / accessibility / utility O&M plan and other relevant ESMF requirements related to the scheme	LSOs are well sanitized on ESM. Follow up and regular reviews conducting. Form A and Form are compulsory for every scheme especially for CPIs.		LSOs are well sanitized on ESM. Follow up and regular reviews conducting. Form A and Form are compulsory for every scheme especially for CPIs.	LSO/POs are well sanitized and they have been doing extra efforts e.g. plantation, environment day celebration, demos on fresh air et.	LSO/POs are well sanitized and they have been doing extra efforts e.g. plantation, environment day celebration, demos on fresh air etc.	LSOs are well sanitized on ESM. Follow up and regular reviews conducting. Form A and Form are compulsory for every scheme especially for CPIs.
Risk assessment plan was formulated before each activity	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
How do you ensure that protocols and standard mentioned in ESMF 5th edition	No comments received		No comments received	No comments	No comments received	No comments received
Any comment	Jointing monitoring visits of ESM Unit team and PPR unit team will enhance the capacity and understanding about ESMF.	ICT material on ESM will be developed in local language and Pictorial based. ESMF Orientation session make more comprehensive and more pictorial session	Joint visit of ESM unit and OR team. Follow-up on agreed action. ESM unit team take OR unit in loop in their reports. ESM forms will be updated especially CPI related work ESM will share the feedback			Refresher feedback, regular sanitization session are necessary by ESM unit.