

Third Party Validation of Annual Environmental and Social Monitoring/Assessment (Third & Fourth Phase)



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List of Abbreviations

BTOR	Back to Office Report
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CO	Community Organisation
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DAC	Development Administration Committee
EQPR	Electronic Quarterly Progress Report
ESA	Environmental and Social Audit
ESM	Environmental and Social Management
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESM Unit	Environmental and Social Management Unit
ESR	Environmental and Social Review
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area
IPPF	Indigenous People Planning Framework
KP	Khyber PAKhtunkhwa
LEP	Livelihood Enhancement and Protection
LSO	Local Support Organisation
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OECD	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PO	Partner Organisation
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
TPV	Third Party Validation
VO	Village Organisation
WECC	Water, Energy and Climate Change

1 Introduction

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is assisting Government of Pakistan in poverty reduction through community participation approach in all provinces and administrative regions of the country. In addition to the World Bank funded PPAF-III project several other donor funded poverty reduction programmes and Prime Minister's Interest free loan are implemented by PPAF. Under PPAF-III two major categories include public good and private good interventions. In public good community level interventions are classified into four categories: (i) Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI), (ii) Water, Energy and Climate Change (WECC), (iii) Education, and (iv) Health. In private good programmes two interventions are Livelihood Enhancement Programme (LEP) and Microfinance. The LEP component includes two major interventions of asset transfer and training for employment to very poor households.

Subprojects are implemented by community organisations (CO) established by Partner Organisations (PO) of the PPAF. PPAF is not directly involved in implementation of subprojects. PPAF selected PO with community development experience for implementation of subprojects. These POs are selected according to well defined and transparent selection criteria. PPAF provides funds to POs for subproject implementation. Subprojects are selected by beneficiary community organisation according to their needs. Technical and social feasibility and subproject design is prepared by POs and sent for approval to PPAF Operational Unit. NRSP is the only exception which approves the project on behalf of PPAF.

All PPAF funded subprojects are very small in size and implemented at community level by local community organisations (CO). Compliance to environmental and social safeguards is required by the World Bank for all subproject implemented under PPAF-III. For all these small subproject PPAF prepared Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) based on the guidelines from the World Bank Operational Policies (OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment) and Pakistan Environmental Protection Act of 1997.

PPAF prepared ESMF comprising guidelines on environmental and social assessment of subprojects. The ESMF is a live document which is revised periodically on the basis of lessons learnt to facilitate compliance to environmental and social safeguards by community organisations and POs.

The latest ESMF is the fifth edition of the document issued in April 2014. Considerable efforts have been made for its mainstreaming within PPAF and dissemination to POs and through POs at the community level. The ESMF comprises detailed guidelines on environmental and social safeguards assessment and provides checklists to ensure compliance.

Since PPAF is not directly involved in subproject implementation but it only reviews subproject application and makes decision about its approval. Engineers and Social Mobilisers of POs are the persons on the ground who prepare subproject design and educate community on the environmental and social safeguards and complete Form A for the subproject. PPAF subprojects are implemented throughout the country and in its administrative regions where monitoring compliance to environmental and social safeguards is not possible by PPAF staff. Therefore, third party validation on compliance of environmental and social safeguards is necessitated.

2 Objectives and Methodology

2.1 Objectives of the Third Party Validation

Objectives of the study are very comprehensive requiring thorough review of revised ESMF and its effectiveness in improving compliance, mainstreaming of ESMF with PPAF operational units, review of training regime and monitoring mechanism, ESMF's contribution to poverty reduction under environment-poverty nexus. Review of subproject documentation and implementation status of ESMF compliance and mitigation measures. Major objectives of the study are summarised below and detailed Scope of Work is given in Appendix-I.

- i) Validation for compliance to ESM guidelines in subproject implementation by beneficiary organisation and by concerned POs and PPAF.
- ii) Review of the training regime to assess its usefulness and effectiveness of training in obtaining compliance to ESM guidelines and provide recommendations for making it more effective.
- iii) Review of monitoring mechanism, quarterly and annual monitoring reports including Back to Office Report (BTOR), ESM audit report and monitoring tools of operational units and POs to provide recommendations for improvement of the monitoring mechanisms.
- iv) Review previous Third Party Validation (TPV) Reports of PPAF-III to assess progress on their conclusions and recommendations.
- v) Review documentation of sample subprojects to assess their accuracy and completeness and to assess implementation status of mitigation measures where required.
- vi) Identify 'best-in-class' cases for PPAF to document and prepare case studies demonstrating effective ESM compliance for replication.

2.2 Scope of Work

Scope of work included study of 5% sample of PPAF public good subprojects in CPI, WECC, Health and Education and a random sample of private good interventions in LEP and microfinance. A proportionate sample was required from all the four provinces and administrative regions of Gilgit-Baltistan and FATA.

2.3 Approach for TPV

The objectives of the study and the scope of work required three tiers of the study at:

- PPAF level,
- PO level,
- Intervention level as described below.

2.3.1 PPAF Level

At PPAF level a thorough review of documents was carried out which included review of ESMF fourth and fifth editions, training documentation, monitoring documentation, operational manuals. Interviews were conducted with PPAF staff of operational units.

2.3.2 Partner Organisation (PO) Level

At PO level interviews were conducted with ESM Focal Persons (where available) and members of the management staff on dissemination of ESMF within their field staff and mechanism for community awareness on ESM. Level of community understanding of ESM

and its importance. Documentation review with POs included subproject files, ESM monitoring reports, and availability of ESMF latest edition and its Urdu versions. Their experience in ensuring compliance to ESM by communities and community understanding of ESM screening process and documentation.

2.3.3 Intervention Level – Community Organisations (CO)

At the subproject level group interviews were conducted with 6 to 8 persons from CO Representatives and community members. At the subproject beneficiary Community Organisation (CO) level data were collected on community awareness about subproject identification, participation of community women in project design, total cost of the subproject, community contribution in subproject cost, where required, equal access to subproject benefits, operation and maintenance arrangements, any adverse impact and mitigation measures, were required, and utilisation of mitigation costs. Interviews also focused on community understanding of ESM and screening of subproject as well as compliance to ESM measures.

In Punjab and Sindh group interviews were conducted with women of subproject community to assess integration of women in the development process and their participation in identification and design of the subproject. It also included women's awareness about ESM and their understanding of the ESM screening for the subproject.

All subproject documentation held by CO was reviewed for its correctness and completeness. Subproject was inspected to assess compliance to ESM, implementation of mitigation measures, where required and the status of O&M measures taken by the community. It also included assessment of overall environmental sanitation around the subproject.

To identify best in class cases ordinal scale was used for rating of all the sample subproject.

2.4 Population and Sampling of Subproject

2.4.1 Population and its Distribution

A total of 2,772 subproject were completed from July 2013 to June 2015 in all the four provinces and administrative regions. These comprised 738 CPI, 1,339 WECC, 298 health and 397 education subprojects. Five percent sample of every intervention was required for the study.

Total number of LEP interventions comprising training and asset transfer were 199,504 from July 2013 to June 2015. The LEP training component comprises a wide variety of training in different sectors imparted to men and women and the number trainees was 164,255 in the period under review. In another component of LEP, PPAF provided assets to 35,249 beneficiaries in 39 districts.

2.4.2 Sampling Methodology

PPAF database of subprojects was analysed for drawing sample of public good interventions. The data indicated concentration of each type of subprojects in different districts. For example, out of 41 CPI projects in KP, 26 were in Dera Ismail Khan, 8 in Bannu and 7 in Lakki Marwat districts. Similarly, in Punjab, out of 152 CPI subprojects, 103 were in Layyah, 22 in Rawalpindi and less than 10 in three other districts. Similar kind of subproject distribution were found in other provinces and by categories subproject.

In order to have representative sampling framework, a lot of work was done on PPAF subproject database to find out distribution of subprojects by categories of interventions by districts and by POs. The statistical summary of the PPAF databases of subprojects is presented in Table 2.1 below. With this kind of scattered and concentrated sets of population data it is logical to draw purposive sample of districts to give representation to all subtypes of subprojects in every type of interventions. Therefore, districts with larger concentration of subprojects in different interventions were selected in the first stage of sampling.

Table 2.1 Number of Subprojects Completed from July 2013 to June 2015

Province	CPI	WECC	Education	Health
KP	57	12	31	129
Punjab	174	40	48	8
Balochistan	393	199	69	67
Sindh	83	1004	219	84
Gilgit-Baltistan	22	47	30	0
FATA	9	37	0	10
Total	738	1339	397	298

Source: PPAF Database of Subprojects

In the second stage of sampling for every public good intervention category every type of intervention was proportionately selected in the sample.

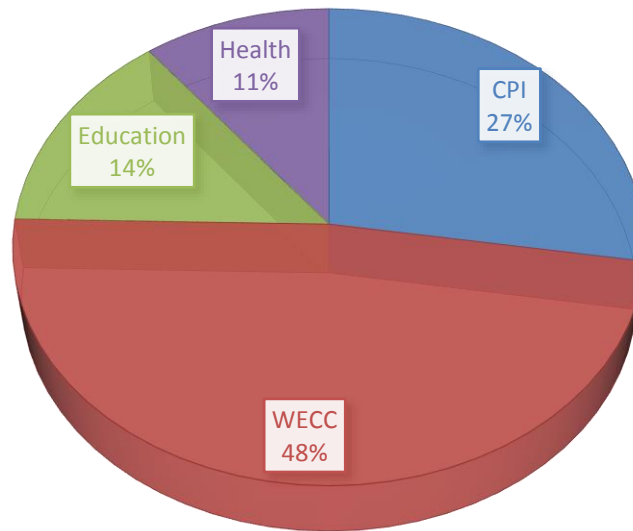
The sample drawn with this methodology is representative of all subtypes of intervention in every major category of public good subproject.

The details of sample by district and interventions types and by POs is given in Appendix-III while summary of sample is presented below in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Sample by Subproject Categories in Provinces and Regions

No.	Provinces and Regions	CPI	WECC	Health	Education
1	KP	3	1	0	3
2	Punjab	9	2	0	2
3	Balochistan	20	10	2	3
4	Sindh	6	50	13	11
5	FATA	0	2	0	0
6	Gilgit-Baltistan	1	2	0	1
7	Total	39	67	15	20

Fig 2.1: Percentage of Interventions by Type of Subproject "



2.5 Sampling of LEP and Microfinance

Number of interventions in microfinance and LEP are very huge. The number of LEP interventions is about two hundred thousand and the number of borrowers of microcredit is around one million.

Total number of LEP interventions comprising training and asset transfer were 199,504 from July 2013 to June 2015. The LEP training component comprises a wide variety of training in different sectors to men and women and the number trainees were around 164,255 in the period under review. In another component of LEP, PPAF provided assets to 35,249 beneficiaries in 39 districts.

Beneficiaries of both LEP and microcredit comprise individual members of the community organisations (CO). Except for specific technical training most other were imparted to groups of beneficiaries. Manageable sampling of individual beneficiaries of private good could be undertaken for this purpose but finding the sampled respondent and interviewing may require enormous amount of time and staff resources. It appears highly unfeasible as very short span of time is allocated for completion of this TPV.

Data on compliance to ESM for private good interventions was obtained from POs, review of their monitoring reports and ESM training for private good beneficiaries.

2.6 Partner Organisations (PO)

Since sample of subproject was drawn on district basis all POs implementing these subproject were included in the sample. There are a total of 20 POs which implemented sample subproject selected for the study.

Total Number of POs selected in the sample was 20 and their classification of their size by PPAF is shown in Table 2.3. Detail of types of subproject implemented by POs is shown in Appendix –III Sample of Subprojects.

Table No. 2.3: Distribution of Sample POs by Size

Sr No	Name of PO	Category	Name of PO	Category	Name of PO	Category
1	NRSP	Large	SABAWON	Medium	FESF	Small
2	SAP-PK	Large	SERVE	Medium	PFFB	Small
3	RCDS	Large	PIDS	Medium		
4	CUP	Large	HANDS	Medium		
5	TRDP	Large	MIED	Medium		
6	SAFWCO	Large	MGPO	Medium		
7	AKRSP	Large	BRDS	Medium		
8	TF	Large	BB	Medium		
9			IRC	Medium		
10			SDF	Medium		
	Large PO	8	Medium PO	10	Small PO	2

2.7 Limitations of the Study

Contract for the study was formally signed on 13 July 2015. Inception Report was submitted on 30 July 2015. PPAF comments on Inception Report were received on 13 August 2015. Revised Inception Report was approved on 17 August 2015. Field staff hiring and training was completed on 19 August and field work commenced on 22 August and completed on 5 September 2015. Draft Report is submitted on 28 September 2015. The two coincidences of public holidays – end of Ramzan (Muslim month of fasting) and Eid festival from 15 to 22 July 2015 and the festival of Eid-ul-Azha festival from 24 to 27 September – have also reduced the time available for the study.

The field work for subproject visit could not be undertaken in FATA and Panjgur district of Balochistan because of security situation. In Gilgit-Baltistan subproject could not be visited because of very limited time available for the study. The Focal Persons of POs of subproject in Gilgit-Baltistan, FATA and Panjgur were interviewed in Islamabad, Dera Ismail Khan and Karachi, respectively.

Despite long holiday breaks and skipping field visits to a few PO's subprojects in difficult and remote areas, the study was conducted with professional acumen and all aspects in the Terms of Reference and scope of work are addressed in proficient manner.

3 Review of the ESMF

3.1 Review of ESMF

ESMF fifth edition (April 2014) is a major step forward in streamlining awareness about subproject specific environmental and social assessment by POs and Community Organisations. The fourth edition of ESMF focused heavily on environmental issues and social aspects were rather neglected. The fifth edition of ESMF incorporates most of the social aspects in screening of subproject. Form - A in the latest edition of ESMF incorporates parameters for screening of both environmental and social aspects.

It provides a succinct review of the World Bank OP 4.01 as well as the legal framework for environmental and social assessment in the country. It provides guidelines on application of these operational policies and laws for small scale community projects. The earlier edition of ESMF devoted full volume to Reference Material and User Guidelines. POs and their field staff could hardly find time to read this kind of detailed documentation. Fifth edition of ESMF is one volume and provides annexes required for assessing environmental and social screening of subproject.

The ESMF provides detailed guidelines on social and environmental screening of different types of subproject. Form-A includes elements of E&S assessment mandatory at the design stage. The major change in Form-A is addition of ownership as it includes name of person conducting environmental and social screening of the subproject.

Compliance to ESMF has been made easier by Form-A required to be completed at proposal stage. This requirement has created awareness about environmental and social screening of subproject among POs, community organisations and community in general. The field data collection in all areas indicated a relatively wider community awareness about environmental and social issues in small scale community projects.

ESMF created awareness and provided guidelines for subproject screening which created enabling environment for ESM compliance. Documents provide specific guidelines and parameters for assessment. Compliance to ESMF means translation of subproject specific environmental and social screening into practice which is mainly responsibility of the POs. Compliance in completing Form-A has certainly increased as indicated by the latest EQPRs.

3.2 Recommendations for Further Improvement of ESMF

Development interventions may also produce unintended results because these consequences could not be perceived at the planning stage. In the following section justification for review of irrigation interventions, particularly, tube-wells are proposed. These changes may be considered in environmental and social screening guidelines and in Form-A for different kinds of irrigation subprojects, drinking water hand pumps and schools in social sector development.

3.2.1 Irrigation Subprojects

PPAF provides tube-well, sprinkler, drip irrigation, and other types of irrigation subprojects under CPI and WECC interventions. ESMF 5th edition ESR and screening forms (Form A) have missed the most important social considerations of irrigation subprojects in poverty reduction and operation and maintenance of the subproject.

Development of irrigation resources contribute to poverty reduction in terms of increased productivity for all farmers and increased number of work days for landless labourers¹. Available evidence suggest that tube well is the most efficient form of lift irrigation which can enhance productivity up to three times compared to canal irrigation systems².

Main question is how the benefits of irrigation development are distributed in community which comprises owners of various size of landholdings and landless households. In minor irrigation development, major beneficiaries are landowners whereas landless section of rural population is left out. Land distribution is highly skewed in Pakistan with small proportion of landlords with large landholdings and very large proportion of small landowners. In Pakistan about 64% of the landholdings are less than 5 acre which account for only 19% of the farm area while 36% of the landholdings are larger than 5 acres and account for 81% of the farm area³. This land distribution indicates that every irrigation and agriculture development project will create more benefits for the farmers who own 81% of the farm area. For example, in Panjgur district of Balochistan, half of the land was owned by three large landlords and another half was owned by 100 households⁴.

Landlessness is one of the major cause of rural poverty in Pakistan. The extent of landlessness in rural areas is very high, in Punjab 45% in Sindh 59%, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 66% and in Balochistan 70% of the rural population is landless while the national average is 55%⁵. Irrigation development projects do not create any direct benefits to landless population. Mechanised farming has reduced the labour input in agricultural production. The only benefit of irrigation development is provision of some more work days to the landless population.

Minor irrigation development in areas with highly skewed distribution of land and a rather vast majority of landless population may result in increasing the power of landed class because of increased economic benefits. It may lead to disempowerment of the poor and augment income and social inequalities in small rural communities. Therefore, certain social safeguards are required to prevent this kind of unintended consequences of development interventions.

3.2.2 Recommendation for ESR and Screening of Irrigation Subprojects

In view of the above facts it is important that various kinds of irrigation development and land levelling subproject of PPAF shall include an equity criteria. The social screening of the irrigation interventions shall ensure that upper quartile of landowners shall not own more than 50% of land and water rights in the command area of subproject. This means 50% of the land and water rights shall be owned by 75% of the small landholders in the command area of the subproject. This can be computed easily by compiling list of title holders with their size of holding.

¹ Michael Lipton & others, The Effects of Irrigation on Poverty: A Framework for Analysis, Journal of Water Policy, Volume 5 (2003).

² Robert Chambers and others (ed.) To the Hands of the Poor: Water and Trees. London: Intermediate technology publications, 1989.

³ <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/agricultural-census-2010-pakistan-report>

⁴ Government of Balochistan - DFID, Between Hope and Despair: Balochistan Participatory Poverty Assessment, Planning and Development Department, 2003. Page 67.

⁵ Talat Anwar and others, Landlessness and Rural Poverty in Pakistan, The Pakistan Development Review, Vol43, 2004

This type of equity criterion shall be applied to all irrigation subprojects including irrigation tube-well in all type of areas, kareze rehabilitation, watercourse construction, irrigation channel in mountain areas, land levelling and delay action dams to augment kareze recharge.

3.3 Size of Command area and Authentic List of Title Holders for Tube well subprojects

On two tube-well irrigation subprojects in the sample land distribution was given without any evidence of its authenticity. In both subprojects all shareholders have ownership of one acre or half acre. Total number of landowners were 15 and total land in the command area of the project was 10 acre in one project and 12 acres in other. No authentic document of title holders was available in the file, neither ownership was verified by the land revenue department.

List of title holders verification from revenue department could be included in the ESR and Form-A for tube-well irrigation.

The total size of command area of less than 15 acres in each of the subproject indicated larger investment for small command area. Both these tube-wells have 25 horse power engine and 5 inch discharge pipe which yields about 0.35 cusec of water. This discharge is sufficient for 50 acres of cereal crops or 30 acres of vegetable crops.

It may be appropriate to include the minimum limit of command area in the ESR for tube well subprojects.

3.4 Operation and Maintenance of tube-wells

The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost of tube-well with electric or diesel engine is very high which poor population cannot afford. This means that major beneficiaries of the subproject are non-poor. Therefore, equity criteria of landownership mentioned above must be applied to all irrigation subproject.

3.5 Recommendation for ES Screening of all Types of Tube-wells

The ESR and Form-A for all kind of tube-wells shall include opening of an O&M bank account by beneficiary Community Organisation with deposit equivalent to one month O&M costs of tube-well prior to the approval of subproject by PPAF. This is very important because a huge number of government installed tube wells for water supply in rural areas of the country, transferred to local community for O&M are dead and were not operated even for a few months.

3.5.1 Reconsider Drip Irrigation Subproject

Drip irrigation is very expensive technology requiring high capital cost per acre. It is mainly used for perennial crops and orchards. Poor people are landless and orchard owners are not poor. Therefore, inclusion of drip/trickle irrigation subproject in the PPAF portfolio may be reconsidered.

3.6 Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Cost

Mitigation measures and mitigation costs are the two aspects which still need clarity for most of the POs and PPAF staff members. The community organisations implementing subproject are not aware of any mitigation measures and costs. The main reason for this confusion is frequent reference to these topics in ESMF fourth and fifth edition but without

any clear guidance on how to identify these and implement the corrective action. The PPAF Paper on Strategy of Mitigation Costs endorsed that 'Mitigation has not been clearly defined either in the PAD or in any of the Aide Memoires, therefore there was a lack of clarity (within PPAF & the POs)⁶ on the subject. This is serious issue as POs are also not clear on the mitigation measures and mitigation cost.

The ESMF fourth edition (2009) frequently mentions mitigation plan or measures and suggested mitigation cost at 4% of the infrastructure subproject cost. There is frequent reference to environmental mitigation, mitigation plan and mitigation measures and compliance to these. The ESR for almost every subproject mentions these but does not cite any example of what could be the mitigation measures. The ESMF where it cited example of mitigation measures, appear inappropriate. For example, in water supply subproject water quality testing is defined as mitigation measure. The acceptable quality of water according to specified standards is condition for approval of the subproject and in no way it could be considered as mitigation measure. ESMF is not helpful in defining mitigation measures.

In all subproject visited community is not aware of the mitigation cost and its utilisation. There is considerable confusion among POs about mitigation cost and its utilisation. Several POs are not sure that mitigation cost is included in their allocation for subprojects. Because of ESMU instructions to POs on utilisation of mitigation costs various approaches are in practice. Some POs have used mitigation cost for construction of cemented platform with the hand pump. Some have used it for placement of barbed wire fence around solar panels. Some are of the view that this cost shall be used for ESM training of communities.

Majority of the subproject are small scale community development interventions which may not have any adverse environmental and social impacts. But there could be some adverse environmental or social impacts of even small scale projects or cumulative impact of many small scale project in specific area. For example drinking water supply subprojects will have significant positive impact on public health. But drinking water supply may have adverse impact on labourers who supply water on donkey carts in different localities. Water supply subproject will deprive them from earning small income which they earn by transportation of water from long distances. Mitigation measures may include steps to ensure that alternative source of income is provided to these persons, for example, through LEP asset transfer. Water supply subproject may provide these persons training in repair and maintenance of hand pumps and they can charge for their services.

The procedure for environmental and social review shall include community consultation for deliberations on the positive as well as negative environmental and social impact of these interventions. The pertinent questions to be included in these deliberations are whether the proposed intervention will cause any adverse impact for any group of people, or will it have any adverse impact on environment. These deliberations shall be used for documentation of positive as well as adverse environmental and social impacts of subprojects.

At present subproject request is presented in the form of community resolution which indicates benefits of the project alone. This resolution may include a section of community consultation about environmental and social impact of the subproject. It shall include

⁶ ESMU-PPAF, Strategy on EMF Mitigation Cost 120315 (Analysis of Mitigation Cost for ESMF Compliance), unpublished paper, no date

adverse impacts of the project and define mitigation measures to be implemented for minimising the adverse impacts.

There are some subproject which may cause adverse environmental and social impact beyond the beneficiary community. Some of the subproject like, flood protection works, small dams, oxidation ponds and a few other interventions may also effect the neighbouring communities. These subprojects may have any impact on the upstream and downstream communities and they must be included in consultations for environmental and social impact of the subprojects. Flood protection works like gabions may cause diversion of the water to opposite side and may harm agricultural land or community on the opposite side. Therefore, mitigation measures to protect the damage shall be discussed, agreed and implemented.

The next review of the ESMF may include procedures for community consultation on considering the environmental and social impacts of the subproject and defining mitigation measures and strategy for their implementation, where required.

3.7 ESR for Underground Sewerage System

Chapter 9 on Waste Water Management provides details of ESR elements for latrines, septic tank, drains, oxidation ponds and pipe lining. There is no specific ESR for sewerage system subprojects for household waste water removal through secondary and tertiary pipelines to main disposal pipeline. Oxidation pond for treatment of wastewater are mentioned. This section does not provide guidelines on disposal of treated or untreated waste water.

In Sui Cheemian village sewerage subproject comprising main sewerage pipeline connected with secondary pipelines to households was constructed. Waste water from this sewerage subproject is disposed into the fresh water stream without any treatment. There is no guidelines in ESMF about disposal of sewerage in fresh water stream. This section of ESMF needs revision. It may provide a separate ESR for pipeline based Sewerage system and for disposal of waste water through covered drains.

ESR in this regard must prevent disposal of sewerage pipeline or covered drain into fresh water streams.

4 Review of ESMF Training Regime

4.1 ESMF Mainstreaming

PPAF has made considerable efforts for successful mainstreaming of ESMF within PPAF operations according to the strategies outlined in Fifth edition of ESMF. At PPAF level ESMF clause has been incorporated in all financial agreements. Seat of ESM Unit in Credit Committee is also established. Staff of PPAF operational units were imparted five day training of ESMF in 2014. One person from every operational unit is designated as Champion and has been provided in-depth training of ESMF for various kinds of subprojects reviewed and approved by their respective units. These champions have very good knowledge about environmental and social screening of subprojects of their units. Their knowledge of subproject screening is very helpful in reviewing applications received from POs.

ESM Unit prepared comprehensive presentations for ESMF training on environmental and social aspects of subprojects. Indigenous People (IP) framework has been prepared with great care and revised for improvements. All operational units were made aware of the IP Planning Framework (IPPF) and preparation of Indigenous People Plan (IPP). In these efforts AKRSP working in Chitral (IP Area) was also included in deliberations. EMS Unit made efforts to ensure in-depth environmental and social screening of subprojects in IP areas. The latest workshop on IPPF and IPP was held in Chitral in May 2015.

ESM Unit prepared Environmental and Social Management (ESM) Checklists for major types of interventions covering broad range of sub-types of subprojects. These checklists are intended for use of operational units to determine compliance of ESM by POs in review of subprojects and in field visit to subproject sites. These checklist comprise a section to be completed in PO office for collection of office based information and a section on field based observations and discussions with subproject beneficiary community. In addition these checklists include ESM guidance comprising main elements of environmental and social screening. These are very useful checklists which may help in improving compliance to ESMF in subproject.

4.2 Dissemination of ESMF

ESM Unit has made concerted efforts in mainstreaming and dissemination of ESMF through various training workshops, roundtables and orientation sessions. The ESMF training record indicates that training of Focal Persons is carried out periodically for different regions. About 21 training events including orientation sessions, training workshops and roundtables were conducted for dissemination and mainstreaming of ESMF from March 2012 to January 2015.

Of these nine were held in 2012, five in 2013, four in 2014 and three in the first half of 2015. Of the two community roundtable workshops, one was held in Thatta (Sindh) and the other in Haripur (KP) where POs and COs were invited. Three orientation sessions were conducted for POs in different regions and 15 training workshops.

Nine of these training events were held in Islamabad, four each in Quetta and Karachi, and one each at Lahore, Thatta, Haripur and Chitral. About 20 to 60 Focal Persons of POs from different regions were invited in these training workshops.

NRSP, the largest PO has fully benefitted from ESMF training conducted by PPAF. All Regional Managers and focal persons of regional offices of NRSP have attended ESMF training. Each of the regional offices have provided ESMF training to their social

mobilisation and field engineers. NRSP regional offices have nominated focal persons at district level for ensuring compliance to ESMF. NRSP is the only exception while other large POs with several or a few district offices have not shown similar efforts in dissemination of ESMF within their field staff and district offices.

4.3 Dissemination of ESMF to Subproject Communities

ESM training, ESM audit and monitoring visits by ESMU and operational units have major impact in improving compliance to ESMF as indicated by completion of Form-A for all projects. A vast majority of the POs have arranged training of their field staff on ESMF and in completion of Form-A and Form-B. Majority of the subproject community organisations have at least some knowledge about ESM and knowhow about Form-A. This is very great achievement of PPAF that community organisations have at least heard about importance of environmental and social considerations in development subprojects.

Community organisation have understood the principle of consensus for common good, collective action and community contribution for overcoming their problems. Completion of Form-A reinforces these principles and reminds them about equal access to subproject benefits. ESM framework leads to community empowerment because all aspects of collective action are part of the social impact assessment included in the Form-A.

In rural areas land acquisition was never considered important and land was grabbed for projects in the name of public good. In PPAF subprojects land acquisition has been highlighted with full vigour and proper legal documentation is required for land acquisition. Although land utilised for the subproject is very small and mostly common land is utilised but the awareness about importance of proper land acquisition has created wider awareness in community about social issues.

Knowledge about environmental sanitation and hygiene, tree plantation and disposal of waste water and safe distances between drinking water source and contaminating environment have increased community knowledge about public health issues. Garbage disposal in streets is still common practice in rural areas. The awareness about environmental sanitation will gradually create its impact on the practices of rural community. With ESMF and making Form-A mandatory for all subprojects, PPAF created wider community awareness about environmental and social issues beyond the implementation of subproject.

This ESMF has facilitated compliance to ESM in subprojects through Form-A. There could be some gaps in completion of Form-A on the paper and its translation into practice. But this does not mean that POs or community organisations have not understood the importance of ESM in subproject implementation.

Fifth edition of the ESMF was issued in April 2014. Almost all POs are aware of the fifth edition and have participated in ESM training. All have soft copies of the ESMF and about 50% have printed versions of the ESMF. Several POs informed that printing option is not allowed for the PDF version of ESMF and they could not print it. Some of the POs informed that ESMF is in English language and their field staff cannot understand it. Majority of the POs have no information about Urdu version of ESMF guidelines.

There are 131 POs and it does not require much resources to provide one printed copy of ESMF in English, Rehnuma Kitabcha and Tarbiati Kitabcha in Urdu to all POs. Environmental consideration of reducing paper use should be weighed against benefits of dissemination and compliance to ESMF by POs and community organisations.

4.4 Effectiveness of Training

ESMU prepared comprehensive presentations for training sessions of public good and private good subproject. These are used for ESMF training sessions with POs and community roundtable workshops. Specific training sessions were conducted on ESM safeguards for LEP and ESMF protocols for LEP and negative list for microcredit.

Interviews with POs, group interviews and focus group discussions with community organisation officers and male community members and female community members in Punjab and Sindh indicated awareness about environmental and social issues in general and about their subprojects. This indicates dissemination of ESMF and effectiveness of training imparted by ESMU.

Most of the POs are implementing projects for other donors in addition to PPAF. Environmental and social screening is required only for PPAF-III subprojects while other donors have not made ESM mandatory for their subprojects. Majority of the POs informed that they carry out environmental and social screening of all subproject funded by other donors as well. They find ESM very useful for community development subprojects.

4.5 Focal Persons

All POs have nominated one of their staff member as ESM focal persons. PPAF provided training to all focal persons nominated by POs. In three POs (SAP-PK, RCDS, SABAWON) focal persons were nominated at their head offices. These three POs have district offices responsible for implementation of subproject. Although these district offices have nominated ESM focal person but they were not sent by their organisations to ESMF training. SAP-PK and RCDS have sent their Lahore office focal person to ESM training while infrastructure projects were not implemented by their Lahore office. Similarly, SABAWON sent its Peshawar office focal person for ESMF training. One PO, SDF has not sent its focal person for ESM training because of engagement in other project activities.

Some of the POs have large staff turnover because of changes in project portfolio and sources of funding. Because of this focal persons in 7 of the 24 POs have already left their employment with POs. These POs have nominated new focal persons but they have not participated in ESMF training organised by PPAF.

5 Review of ESMF Monitoring Mechanism

5.1 Overview of ESM Monitoring

ESM monitoring is a complex issue for PPAF because it is not involved in implementation of the subproject. Subproject is demand based, identified by community organisation established by PO, its technical and social feasibility as well as cost estimate is prepared by PO. Project proposal by community organisation is forwarded to concerned Operational Unit of PPAF for approval⁷. After approval, funds are released in instalments to community organisation for implementation of subproject. PO is responsible for supervision of implementation according to design, ensuring compliance to ESM and verification of subproject completion.

Environmental and social screening of subproject is conducted by PO with community organisation during feasibility studies. PO is required to complete Form-A, and include it with the subproject proposal. At completion of the subproject Form-B is completed and signed by stakeholders including Focal Person or PO staff member.

Because of this complexity ESMF Enforcement Action Plan⁸ clearly defined monitoring responsibilities of different operational units and POs.

- PPAF Operational Units will make it mandatory to review ESMF compliance and monitor implementation of the mitigation measures during periodic field visits of the POs and projects.
- POs are required to submit quarterly and annual ESMF compliance reports and ESM Unit to compile these and share these with PPAF and the World Bank.
- ESM Unit to carry out Environmental and Social Audit to monitor compliance by PO and implementation of mitigation measures by the community organisations.
- POs will carry out Environmental and Social Audits of their projects and submit results to PPAF.
- Outsource annual Third Party Environmental and Social Monitoring/Assessment.

Accordingly, ESMF monitoring is required at following six tiers: (i) by PPAF Operational Units, (ii) submission of quarterly report by PO, (iii) compilation of monitoring report by ESM Unit, (iv) ESM Unit to carry out Environmental and Social Audit, (v) POs to carry out Environmental and Social Audits and (vi) outsource annual third party monitoring.

5.2 Monitoring by Operational Units:

At the PPAF Operational Unit level ESMF compliance is monitored by submission of Form-A with the subproject proposal and submission of Form-B at completion. All Operational Units are trained in ESMF and every unit has one person known as ESMF Champion with specialised expertise in reviewing compliance to ESMF in subproject. Form-A, part of the subproject proposal is reviewed for ESMF compliance at the Operation Unit level before approval of the subproject.

⁷ The only exception is NRSP which is allowed to approve subproject proposal.

⁸ PPAF, Environmental and Social Management Framework, Volume 5, 2014, Page 15

5.3 Monitoring by POs

POs are required to submit quarterly progress report for public good subprojects on compliance to ESMF on simple format provided by ESM Unit comprising 15 columns in EXCEL sheet. The format only requires putting number of subprojects against each query. Only three columns require narrative for non-compliance, if any, and the last column requires general comments. The monitoring format for LEP-asset transfer, LEP-Training and microfinance are much simpler with only several columns each on the Excel sheet.

PPAF provided user friendly format for preparation of EQPR which includes following 15 indicators for ESMF monitoring of public good subprojects.

- i) Sector of intervention,
- ii) Specific type of intervention,
- iii) District,
- iv) Number of scheme proposed during the quarter,
- v) Number of Form-A prepared at proposal stage,
- vi) Number of non-compliant schemes,
- vii) Key reasons for non-compliance,
- viii) Number of schemes implemented in this quarter,
- ix) No. of Form A prepared at the start of implementation stage,
- x) No. of Non-compliant schemes at the start of implementation stage,
- xi) Key reasons of Non-compliance,
- xii) No. of Schemes Completed in this quarter,
- xiii) No. of Form-B prepared,
- xiv) No. of Non-compliant schemes at completion stage,
- xv) Key reasons of Non-compliance.

During interviews and data triangulation with POs it appeared that only a few QPRs were provided by 15 POs while 7 POs mentioned that they will send QPR by email but have not done so. All the available QPR indicated 100% compliance to ESMF which is questionable.

5.4 Quarterly Progress Reports by ESMU

ESMU compiles all quarterly progress reports sent by POs and prepares consolidated Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR), regularly at the end of every quarter. The QPR has narrative section which informs about overall progress in ESMF compliance and provides details by regions and administrative units. The QPR only provides comparison of ESMF compliance only with the past one quarter. QPR is almost a separate document relating comparison of only two consecutive quarters.

The indicators used for QPR include non-compliance and reason for non-compliance of ESMF in different subprojects. The consolidated QPRs before the January-March quarter of 2015 indicate the number of non-compliance subprojects but did not provide any explanation for non-compliance. Perhaps POs did not report the reasons of non-compliance

for these subprojects. This means that three indicators, number vii, xi, and xv are un-reported in the PO reports.

5.5 Annual Progress Reports

ESM Unit did not prepare annual progress reports with consolidation of QPRs. From the first quarter of 2015, compliance to ESMF is shown 100% while the earlier quarters have shown non-compliance in different sectors and regions. This indicates concerted efforts of ESM Unit in obtaining 100% compliance to ESMF in all subprojects. Annual Progress Reports may have provided longitudinal trends in increasing compliance to ESMF by POs and community organisations.

5.6 In-direct Monitoring

Data on monitoring compliance to ESMF is provided by POs in QPR. ESM Unit requires submission of scanned copies of Form-A and Form-B as evidence of the statistical data entered in the QPR by PO. Monitoring visits are carried out by different operational units to their subprojects but ESMF monitoring by operational units is not reported in the consolidated QPR. Because of the large number of subprojects spread across the country verification of authenticity of Form-A and Form-B could not be ascertained.

It is recommended that QPR shall include a section on ESMF monitoring by operational units.

5.7 Environmental and Social Audit (ESA) by POs

The ESMF Enforcement Action Plan requires POs to conduct environment and social audit of their subproject and submit report to PPAF. None of the POs included in the sample have ever prepared ESMF ESA of their subprojects.

5.8 Environmental and Social Audit (ESA) by ESMU

ESA is most important element of monitoring ESMF compliance by POs and community organisations established by them. ESM Unit conducted ESA of 14 POs and their selected community organisations from July 2014 to February 2015. This is remarkable achievement of ESM Unit in eight months despite its small strength and proficiently coping with office work and field work. The ESA reports provide an insight into the POs understanding of ESMF and their practice in obtaining its compliance. There are many indicators in the ESA and some of the key indicators in these 14 ESA reports are summarised in Table 5.1.

The results of these ESA indicate that QPRs submitted by POs are less reliable and data presented in these may not necessarily be true. In QPR, POs have only to fill the Forms-A, Form-B and give the number of subprojects proposed and completed during the quarter. The data presented by POs in QPR needs verification which is done through ESA. ESA reveals several lapses of POs and community organisations in compliance to ESMF.

The ESA indicates that 50% of the PO's staff lack understanding of environmental and social issues. The Focal Persons of 12 out of 14 POs have attended ESMF training provided by PPAF on the Fifth edition of ESMF while 50% of the POs staff lack understanding of environmental and social issues. This indicates that PO's focal person failed to provide training to the field staff of their organisation. Fourteen of the 10 POs have not provided ESMF training to community organisation. ESMF training to community organisation means detailed discussion on environmental and social issues relevant to the specific subproject demanded by the community organisation. This is negligence of POs towards the great efforts of ESM Unit and PPAF. If POs failed to provide training to their field staff,

training to community organisations on environmental and social issues of specific subproject is out of question. For these POs completion of Form-A and Form-B is just mechanical activity.

In two POs Focal Persons received ESMF training but left the organisation while in other 12 POs Focal Persons were available in the head office. Large and medium size POs have regional or district offices directly involved with community organisation in preparation of project proposal and completion of Form-A and Form-B. No Focal person was nominated in regional or district offices by 11 of the 14 POs which indicates that ESMF training was not provided to regional staff by these POs.

The most interesting data of ESA is about availability of ESMF documents with the POs. Four POs have no ESMF document at all, one has the third edition and seven POs have fourth edition of the ESMF and only one was in possession of the fifth edition of ESMF and one ESA only mentions availability of ESMF document without mentioning the edition. These statistics clearly indicates lack of POs interest in compliance to ESMF. Only 2 of 14 have not submitted QPR which means that majority of the QPR submitted by these POs are open to question.

Table 5.1: Summary of Key Indicators IN ESA of 14 Partner Organisations

No.	Indicators	HANDS	SAFWCO	EPS	SWSS	IET	AKRSP	BRDS
1	Date of E&S Audit	July 2014	July 2014	Aug 2014	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Feb-15
2	Previous Compliance status of PO	Unknown	Unknown	Blank	Blank	Yes	Nil	Nil
3	ESMF documents available with PO	No	4th Edition	4th Edition	4th Edition	4th Edition	4th Edition	4th Edition
4	E&S Focal Person Present in head office	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Date of Focal Person's ESMF Training	July 2012	Yes No date	Mar 2013	Mar-13	Dec-12	Nil	Sep-14
6	E&S Focal Person Present in regional offices	No	No	Yes	Blank	No	No	No
7	E&S Training provided to PO staff by Focal Person	No	No	No	No	Jun-14	Oct-14	No
8	E&S Training provided to Community Organisations	No	1.5 Years ago	No	May-14	Sep-13	None	No
9	PO staff understanding of E&S issues	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
10	EQPR submitted	No	No	July 2014	Jul-14	Jul-14	Jul-14	Dec-14
11	Form A prepared	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

No.	Indicators	HANDS	SAFWCO	EPS	SWSS	IET	AKRSP	BRDS
12	Form B prepared	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
No.	Indicators	AKPBSP	AGAHE	BRDRS	BRSP	SRSP	NRSP	SAP- PK
1	Date of E&S Audit	Feb-15	Oct-14	Dec-14	Dec-14	Nov-14	Jan-15	Jan-15
2	Previous Compliance status of PO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	ESMF documents available with PO	Yes	No	No	3rd Edition	No	5th Edition	4th Edition
4	E&S Focal Person Present in head office	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Date of Focal Person's ESMF Training	No	Sep-14	Sep-14	Sep-14	Sep-14	Sep-14	Sep-14
6	E&S Focal Person Present in regional offices	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
7	E&S Training provided to PO staff by Focal Person	Sep-14	No	No	No	No	Oct-14	No
8	E&S Training provided to Community Organisations	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
9	PO staff understanding of E&S issues	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
10	EQPR submitted	Sep-14	Oct-14	Sep-14	Sep-14	Blank	Sep-14	Sep-14
11	Form A prepared	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Form B prepared	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

5.9 Review of ESA Documentation

Review of ESA reports indicate need for consistency and linkages with previous ESA of the POs, if any. The ESA forms is not completed in the same manner by different staff members. There is need to achieve uniformity in filling ESA report. The status of previous ESA is reported nil for nine POs, left blank in for two POs, unknown for two POs and Yes for one PO. This information is incomprehensible and does not reflect the previous status of ESMF compliance by the PO. In one PO presence of Focal Person in regional office is left blank instead of Yes or No. In availability of ESMF documents the ESA mentions the edition number of ESMF for most but in one it only says yes without mentioning the edition number. Consistency in filling the ESA form will considerably improve its value.

5.10 Recommendations for ESMF Monitoring Mechanism

The review of QPR and ESA together indicate that indirect monitoring of ESMF compliance through QPR lacks reliability. ESA is most appropriate instrument of monitoring ESMF compliance and ESM Unit may focus more on ESA.

Monitoring is defined as 'A continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds⁹. This means that PPAF shall have its regular system of systematic data collection about ESMF compliance instead of delegating it to the POs, majority of whom may lack capability to carry out proper monitoring.

The ESA is the best form of monitoring to ESMF compliance. The ESM Unit needs to strengthen its ESA capabilities by hiring a few more staff members to carry out ESA of every active PO at least once a year. There are about 63 active POs in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

The strengthening of the ESMF monitoring will require preparation of Annual Work Plan with details of activities to be carried out by the ESM Unit in each quarter. This kind of work plan with quarterly targets of ESA and other activities did not exist in ESM Unit. The annual work plan with quarterly targets will greatly improve ESMF monitoring and compliance by POs.

⁹ DAC-OECD, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Result Based Management, OECD Paris 2002.

6 Validation of ESMF Compliance

6.1 Validation of ESMF Compliance

Validation of ESMF compliance in field was carried out through interviews with POs and review of PO records. Interviews were conducted with PO Manager and/or Focal Persons of sample POs. POs were interviewed by two core staff of consultant team - Environmental Expert and Social Development Specialist. Review of PO documents included QPR and subproject files in the record.

POs subproject records and monitoring reports, focus group discussions with subproject beneficiary community organisation and review of subproject records held by the concerned community organisation.

At the intervention level Focus Group Discussions were conducted with community organisation officers and community members. Subproject records held by community organisation were reviewed. Subproject site was inspected and group interviews was conducted during site visit. Discussion was also held about community awareness on environmental and social issues in their specific subproject. Their opinion about importance of Form-A was also assessed.

Group interviews were conducted during inspection of the subproject. Compliance to environmental and social issues in their specific subproject were reviewed. Information was collected about operation and maintenance plan and its execution by the community organisation. Current status of maintenance was also recorded.

In order to identify best-in-class cases a five point scale was developed and field staff was required to assess the subproject in terms of; (i) community awareness about environmental and social screening guidelines on their subproject, (ii) environmental sanitation around subproject, (iii) community attitude towards ESMF compliance, (iv) current physical condition of the subproject, and (v) Operation and maintenance arrangements for the subproject. Every project visited by field team was assessed on ordinal scale. All subproject rating was obtained and subproject with highest score are best-in-class according to assessment of field teams.

6.2 POs Facilitated Field Visits

For field visit ESM Unit circulated field visit plan among the sample POs and requested them to provide one of their staff member to accompany field teams for visit to subproject. All sample POs were provided list of their sample subprojects with request to inform community organisation of sample subprojects about interview and subproject visit. All sample POs provided their staff member to accompany the field team to visit community organisation and subproject.

The only exception was PIDS whose focal person informed about exaggerated security threats for field visit to Jilga union council in Killa Abdullah district. Killa Abdullah district is located on the border with Afghanistan. The LSO chairman was also present in PIDS office and he reiterated the same. In view of their contention sample for Jilga union council was replaced with Pir Alizai and Mezai union councils. Focal Person of PIDS accompanied field team to subproject visits.

6.3 Interviews with Community Women

Women groups and where available women community organisations were interviewed about their participation in subproject design. Women were asked about their

understanding of environmental and social issues about the specific subprojects completed in the village. Women were asked questions about their participation in the subproject planning and design and what kind of facilitation subproject brings for them. Women were interviewed in Punjab and Sindh subprojects. In KP and Balochistan women were not interviewed because of restrictions on women's participation in development activities (see below in section 6.4).

6.4 Women Organisations in FATA and Balochistan

In Punjab women organisation were established by NRSP on its subprojects. In Sindh women organisation were established by POs on about 50% of the subproject. In KP none of the sample POs have established women community organisations. In Balochistan and FATA POs reported establishment of women community organisations without any social mobilisation. PIDS in Balochistan, Sabawon and SERVE in FATA established women community organisations in a unique manner. The three POs informed that female staff cannot visit the area because community men have strong objections to it. Men in these communities raise objection about female staff on many grounds, for example, they are working in offices with men, they are not observing pardah (wearing of veil), and they travel to field unaccompanied by their immediate family members. In addition to these objections men in these communities do not want women staff of PO to visit their village and talk to their women.

These POs have found very novel method of social mobilisation for establishment of women community organisations with the PPAF institutional development component. In Balochistan PIDS is working in Killa Abdullah district where it informed that they cannot perform field visit without security and guidance of LSO chairman. For every field visit they request LSO chairman to accompany them. They are allowed to visit only those villages where LSO chairman guides them. The total dependence on LSO chairman clearly indicates lack of professional approach and communication skills. What kind of community organisation they develop is open to question.

PIDS established women community organisations in the area. PIDS have no female social mobilisers and informed that they have female staff which is called to office when needed. What is the need of female field staff which is not allowed to visit field and talk to women. Women community organisations were established by LSO chairman and he gave him list of names of members. These kind of community organisations were also given subproject by PIDS.

SERVE also organised women community organisation in South Waziristan where its male social mobiliser asked male community organisation to organise one. They also have only names of women community organisation members. SERVE has female field staff but this staff is not allowed to visit South Waziristan because of strong objections of male community members in the area.

6.5 Brief Description of Visited Subprojects

6.5.1 Community Physical Infrastructure Subprojects

Table 6.1: Number of CPI Sub-type Projects in Sample

No.	CPI Projects Included in the Sample	Number of Projects
1	Link Roads	2
2	Karez Rehabilitation	2
3	Water Course Lining	4
4	Solar tube well	1
5	Sanitation Unit	2
6	UG Sewerage	1
8	Flood Protection Works, Gabion Wall	4
9	WSR + Pipeline	7
10	WCL + Biogas Plant	1
11	solar energy/ solar lights	2
12	windmill for water supply	1
13	Brick Pavement and Drain	5
14	Surface Water Tank	1
15	Hand pumps	1
16	Tube well and Watercourse Lining	1
17	Dug Well	1
18	Drinking Water Supply	3
	Total	39

Brick Pavement and Drains

Three subprojects in Dera Ismail Khan (SAP-PK) comprising brick soling and drain were implemented by subcontractor CBOs. Both these subproject were completed in 2015 in villages with vast majority of houses made with mud and adobe. Pavement is being buried under mud due to lack of sweeping. Drains are uncovered and concrete slabs are randomly used to cover a small portion. In one subproject pavement raised the level of street from the houses and people complained about lack of drainage after rainfall.

There is violation of ESMF recommendation as covered drains are allowed by PPAF. Form-A and Form-B are complete but with false information.

Solar Tube Well in Layyah District

Solar tube-well in Layyah was planned and approved by PPAF and its implementation was awaited. This project was subcontracted by PO to local community based organisation, namely, Kissan Committee. SAP-PK focal person based in Multan office was project

engineer. Subproject file held by the PO indicated that total number of CO members were 15. The names of landowners and their father indicated that the CO was formed by a father, five siblings and their children. Their land ownership was almost fake because siblings owned one acre and their children owned half acre of land which is not possible according land distribution system.

The estimates of water from tube well were not calculated properly. The Focal person and project engineer informed that the proposed tube well with 5 inch discharge will yield 1.31 cusecs of water and will irrigate 15 acres. With this kind of engineering knowledge SAP-PK engineer plan subproject.

Tube-well and Watercourse Lining

One tube well and water course lining subproject was implemented in Layyah district (RCDS). No record of the subproject was available with community organisation. The PO office informed that record was in another field office of the organisation.

Underground Sewerage System

One underground sewerage system project was established in Sui Cheemian village, Rawalpindi district (NRSP). The male and female community organisation both have demanded the subproject. Both men and women community organisation members were aware of the environmental and social issues in the subproject. The project was completed in 2015 and its main pipeline towards the tail end was broken after rains and not repaired. The most amazing thing was that it is a NRSP subproject and sewerage is being disposed in the fresh water stream.

There is gross violation of ESMF as sewerage is disposed in fresh water stream. Form-A and Form-B available in the community organisation record are filled with false information.

Sanitation Unit

Sanitation unit comprising underground water tank, drain and lavatories was constructed in Karachi district (HANDS). No community organisation was available and information about subproject was provided by PO staff.

Sanitation Project

Sanitation subproject comprising soling and drains in Killa Abdullah (PIDS) could not be visited because of lack of information on its location by the PO. It was soling and drain instead of sanitation subproject as given in the PPAF database.

Windmill for Water Supply

This subproject in Sanghar district is not in operation since long. The windmill structure was broken and worn out. Community organisation of subproject has ceased to exist.

Dug well

Dug well in Tharparkar district (BB) was main source of water in the village. Some minor repair was required on well boundary. Community organisation has subproject records which included Form-A and Form-B but no attention is paid to the required work.

Watercourse lining

Watercourse lining subprojects are completed in Layyah (SAP-PK) and Killa Abdullah district (PIDS). Subproject file with Form-A and Form-B is available in community

organisation records. Both are in good condition and conveying water. Both projects have saved water losses in unlined channels but none of the subproject reported extension in command area. No consultation with women was done on both subproject design. Village women use to watercourses for washing clothes and utensils. Consultation with women is necessary to provide washing structures on appropriate locations to facilitate women.

Two other watercourse lining subproject in Sanghar district are included in WECC. On one subproject only Form-A is available in community organisation record.

Surface Water Tank

Surface water tank for storage was provided for village community in Karachi district (HANDS). Water tank was not cleaned since its completion. Community organisation had no records of the subproject.

Biogas Plant and Watercourse Lining

The project was approved for RCDS in Layyah district. There was no biogas plant on the ground. PO informed that instead of biogas plant it has increased the length of channel lining. No records is available with the CO and in RCDS office. Subproject file was held in another field office of the RCDS.

The PO got approval for biogas plant but has not informed PPAF about its decision to cancel biogas plant.

6.6 Water Energy and Climate Change Subprojects

Table No. 6.2: Sub-types of WECC Subprojects in the Sample

No.	WECC Subprojects Included in Sample	Number of Subprojects
1	Flood Protection Works	5
2	Boat Making	1
3	Link Roads	5
4	Brick pavement	1
5	Bridge and culvert	3
6	Cattle Shade	2
7	Check Dam	1
8	Hand Pumps	8
9	DWS Reservoir	4
10	Drinking Water Supply	2
11	Watercourse Lining	3
12	Pipeline for Irrigation	2
13	Protection of Sanctuaries	1
14	Rainwater Harvesting Pond	1

No.	WECC Subprojects Included in Sample	Number of Subprojects
15	Stilted Community Shelter	1
16	Rehabilitation of Link Roads	2
17	Rehabilitation of DWSS	2
18	Rehabilitation of Hand Pumps	12
19	Rehabilitation of WSR	1
20	Solar Lift Irrigation	1
21	Solar Lights	3
22	Surface Water Tank	1
23	UG Water Tank	1
24	Sprinkler System	1
25	Water Storage Reservoir and Pipeline	3
	Total	67

Rehabilitation of Hand Pumps

About 12 rehabilitation of hand pumps subproject were implementation in Badin districts (NRSP). Rehabilitation works involved several activities comprising repairs, fitting of new pipes, construction of raised platforms and stairs for flood protection and construction of small drains. Most of these subproject were damaged in floods. Form-A and Form-B were available in the CO records. Two of the subproject have standing water and unhygienic conditions nearby. Water test reports were available in the CO record. All the hand pumps were functioning.

Hand Pumps

Hand pumps were the most numerous subproject in Sindh districts and 9 were included in the sample. Each subproject comprised four to eight hand pumps in different locations of the village. One subproject were in Badin (NRSP) seven in Sanghar (SAFWCO) and one in Tharparkar (BB). In all subprojects with the exception of one each in Badin and Sanghar, water quality test reports, Form-A and Form-B were available in the community organisation records. Provision of water was great facilitation for women who had to fetch water from long distances.

Two subproject comprising four hand pumps in Sanghar district are in ruin as all the hand pumps are broken down and not repaired. The community organisation has ceased to exist and no one attempted to repair. The entire community is fetching water from long distance.

Sprinkle Irrigation Subproject in Dera Ismail Khan

Sprinkle irrigation subproject (CUP) was completed in April 2015. Subproject beneficiary informed that this is his personal project and not for the community. The diesel tube-well installed on the subproject has worked only for a few days and was out of order until early September 2015 (date of field visit). PO informed that engine was faulty and will be

replaced by vendor. PO has done nothing for replacement of engine from April to September 2015.

Land records for the subproject showed about 15 landowners with total land of about 8 acres will benefit from the subproject. On field visit head of the community organisation informed it is his personal tube well and he will construct boundary wall to make it his own property. The PO records comprised list of community organisation members and their landownership for the subproject. The PO records and situation on ground do not match.

It appeared that community organisation is not genuine and project is awarded to one individual. All formalities, community organisation resolution, Form-A and Form-B are completed to fulfil PPAF requirements.

Drinking Water Reservoir in Badin

Drinking water reservoir with protection from trespassing is under construction in Badin (NRSP). Hand pumps will be provided for getting water from the reservoir. Community women actively participated in demand for the project and feel their success in approval of subproject by PPAF. No subproject record was available with the community organisation. Environmental and social screening was conducted and community is aware of the environmental and social considerations for the subproject.

Link Roads

Two link road subproject were included in the CPI sample in Rawalpindi district (NRSP) and Sanghar district (SAFWCO). Five other link road projects are completed under WECC portfolio, two in Sanghar (SAFWCO), two in Badin (NRSP) and one in Tharparkar (TRDP). All the link road subprojects created considerable ease for transport to the villages and increased physical mobility. Community organisation records on two subprojects (one in Rawalpindi and one in Sanghar) are complete with Form-A and Form-B. No records are available with other six subprojects.

Kareze Rehabilitation subprojects

Two Kareze rehabilitation subproject were implemented in Panjgur district (NRSP). PO informed that ESR was conducted, community is aware of the environmental and social issues in the subproject. ESMF requirements of Form-A and Form-B were completed and available in the CO records. Subproject in Panjgur district were not visited because of security situation.

Solar Energy

Solar energy subproject was provided in Tharparkar (BB) and Layyah districts (RCDS) for small village communities. Solar energy provides light and one fan for the household. Community organisations on both projects have records including Form-A and Form-B for the subproject.

Stilted Community Shelter

Stilted community shelter was built as refuge in case of floods in Tharparkar district (TRDP). The shelter comprised large hall with lavatories and solar power for light. This hall is also used as community hall and for meeting of women. Community organisation was available and subproject records included FORM-A and Form-B.

Flood Protection Works

Out of 10 flood protection works and gabion walls, five are in WECC and 5 in CPI. Five flood protection works were undertaken in Badin (BRDS) Panjgur (NRSP), Killa Abdullah (PIDS) and South Waziristan (SERVE). The two works visited in Badin and Killa Abdullah are gabion walls and in both some wires of net were broken and boulders have fallen. Repair of wire net is required to prevent scattering of boulders and taking away the protection.

Check Dam

Check dam for underground water recharge in Tharparkar district (TRDP) was completed in 2015. The subproject was awarded to women community organisation. Subproject file with women community organisation included Form-A and Form-B.

Solar Lift Irrigation

Solar lift irrigation subproject in Badin district (BRDS) is under construction. Community organisation records comprised Form-A.

Boat Building

Boat building subproject comprised shed for boat builders on the construction site. Land for the subproject was provided voluntarily by the landowner for five years use. Community organisation records included Form-A and Form-B.

Water Reservoir and PVC Pipeline

Five water reservoirs were constructed in Killa Abdullah district (PIDS) on private tube wells, four were included in WECC and one in CPI. Tube well water is not used directly for irrigation but it is collected in reservoir and then used for irrigation. Tube wells are owned by individual landlords and not by community. Subprojects included construction of water storage and PVC pipeline or watercourse lining for these subproject.

The ESMF did not have any guidelines or ESR for construction of water reservoir for irrigation from tube wells. On field visit none of the community member was available on three subprojects and on two subprojects community members were interviewed. Form-A and Form-B was available in record of only one community organisation.

Two of these subproject comprising water reservoir and PVC pipeline are located in a very large compound locally known as killa, which indicates individual ownership of these subprojects. The field team was given permission to enter compound and see the reservoir and pipeline. None of the community organisation member or records were available.

Environmental and social guidelines for the above projects were not followed because these are not community subprojects. These are owned by individuals and his family and community organisation is formed only to fulfil the requirement.

These projects violate the ESMF guidelines on Drip/sprinkler/syphon/ pipe/ lift irrigation subprojects. The Form-A of these subprojects need affirmative answer to the question: 'Is there any group of people who will become vulnerable/ marginalized due to this scheme'¹⁰ Answer to this question is loud and clear YES in all of the above subprojects. Because these subprojects increase the economic power of already wealthy family and do not provide any

¹⁰ PPAF, ESMF - Fifth Edition, 2014, Page 63.

benefit to the community at large. These subproject exacerbate income inequality in rural areas and lead to disempowerment of the community.

Surface water tank

Surface water tank was constructed in Ziarat district (TF) in a very small community comprises about several houses. No community organisation member was available in the locality. No further information was available.

Cattle Farm

Two cattle farms were provided in villages of Karachi to facilitate livestock owners who kept cattle in houses. Land for both subproject was provided by community members for usufruct only for limited period. Community organisation records on both subprojects include resolution, Form-A, Form-B for the subproject. Villagers are facilitated as they got shelter for livestock. Sanitation condition in the farm is not good.

Protection of Sanctuaries

The subproject comprised protection for the village located at the hilltop bound by ditch on one side in Chakwal district (NRSP). Community informed that in past years some livestock and one child had slipped from the hill and went straight into the ditch and died. Protection built around the ditch has saved village from such accidents. Protection comprising wired boundary was broken at places and was not repaired by the community organisation. Form-A and Form-B are available in the community organisation record.

The ditch is small in length and width but very deep and the only purpose of subproject was to protect village people and livestock from accidental fall in the ditch. The ditch is not sanctuary of anything which subproject was protecting.

The subproject title is wrong and misleading as it was village protection and not protection of sanctuary.

Solar Power Lift Pump

Solar power lift pump in Chakwal district (NRSP) from water reservoir was provided to village communities located at the hill. The solar power lift pump was providing water for drinking purpose and a portion was also used for irrigation. Form-A and Form-B are available in community organisation records. Women were not consulted in project design.

6.7 Health Subproject

Out of total 15 health subproject included in the sample community health facility at Sanghar district (SAFWCO) is providing services to many outreach villages in the area. This health facility was established in rented building. Because of services extended to large outreach area owner of the building has stopped charging rent for the building. PPAF provided, renovation of building, medical supplies and equipment. Medical waste is safely disposed and arrangements for sterilisation of equipment are available.

In Tharparkar (TRDP), renovation and provision of equipment for dental clinic in Taluka Hospital is provided by PPAF subproject. The subproject is very much appreciated by the people because it is only dental health facility in the taluka benefitting many people. Community health committee is active and its records included Form-A and Form-B. Taluka hospital has arrangements for sterilisation of equipment and safe disposal of hospital waste.

Two BHUs in Tharparkar district (TRDP) were renovated and equipment was supplied. One was completed in 2010 and the second in 2013. Community organisation was available in one BHU and it has records including Form-A and Form-B. Lavatories were not provided in both BHUs. Arrangements for sterilisation of equipment and waste disposal were adequate.

One BHU in Karachi district (HANDS) was included in the sample. According to BHU staff PO has not provided any assistance towards this health facility.

Government Health Dispensaries were renovated and provided equipment in Badin (BRDS), Ziarat (TF) and two in Tharparkar (TRDP). These are functional and providing services. In Ziarat community organisation has subproject records including Form-A and Form-B. One civil dispensary in Tharparkar is women village organisation subproject and records include Form-A and Form-B.

Five health facilities including BHU in Karachi (HANDS) and Tharparkar (TRDP) were non-functional and no community organisation was available. Two government health dispensaries, one in Tharparkar and the other in Ziarat were non-functional. Another non-functional health dispensary was established in community hall constructed under some other project in Tharparkar district (TRDP). There is no community organisation and no records in these five subprojects. PPAF provided expenditure on these facilities has been wasted.

6.8 Education Subprojects

Computer Lab in School for Blind Peshawar

Computer lab with specialised audio-visual materials was provided for the government blind school in Peshawar (PFFB). The government school for blind has no boundary wall. One monitor was stolen by breaking window of the lab. A few computers have minor faults but school has no funds to get repair of the equipment. Above all, the lab was provided by PFFB at the request of PPAF but no computer teacher for blind was appointed by the government. The lab is not in use and may go waste.

Primary Schools in Kohistan

Two education subprojects in Kohistan district (SDF) were completed in 2011. Government girls' primary school was provided plastic tank for drinking water which was broken and discarded. Second subproject in the district was government high school where renovation, and furniture was provided. No community organisation or school management committee was found and no records were available.

Community Schools in Bahawalpur

Two community schools in Bahawalpur (NRSP) were provided missing facilities under PPAF subprojects. Both schools are operated by community and no tuition fee is charged. Male and female teachers are local and provided stipend from some other project. Both schools have very good enrolment and attendance. Community organisations of both schools have records including Form-A and Form-B.

Karachi District

Three government schools in Karachi district (IRC) were provided renovation, furniture and supports goods. One school was in Lyari was closed down during the gang war in the area and has not reopened yet. Two government school one primary and one middle were provided renovation and furniture under the PPAF subprojects. Both these schools have

School Management Committee (SMC). No subproject record was available with these SMCs.

Tharparkar District

Six schools were supported with repairs and provision of furniture (5 by TRDP 1 by BB) in the district. In two girls schools SMC and women organisation were active and have subproject records. In other three schools there was no SMC or community organisation and no records. In one school solar energy was provided for fans and light. One girls community school (BB) was non-functional since January 2015.

Ziarat District

Three schools in Ziarat district (TF) were provided renovation and furniture. In one primary school for girls' teacher and watchman was provided. All schools are functional. There is no SMC or community organisation and no subproject records in the school.

Sanghar District

Community girls' school in Sanghar (SAFWCO) building repairs and renovation was provided. School is functional. There is no community organisation or SMC for the school.

Badin District

One primary school renovation as provided (BRDS). School is functional with sizeable enrolment of girls. There is no SMC or community organisation and no records in the school.

Gilgit District

The PO MIED is very active and has track record of working for education. MIED has provided training to school staff, community organisation about ESMF. It has also conducted sessions on environmental and social issues for students. MIED prepared training modules on environment and social issues for community which are impressive.

Karachi School for Deaf

School for children with impaired hearing was provided books (FESF). School is located in Lyari where according to FESF parents do not send children to schools because of fear of terrorist activities. This is strange because Lyari is peaceful since almost past one year.

6.9 LEP Training and Asset Transfer

LEP asset transfer and training are provided through proxy means test established with the World Bank assistance for Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). NRSP along with some other organisations was given task for conducting poverty scorecard survey. The survey for BISP was conducted in methodical manner under the guidance of professional staff.

For implementation of LEP most of the POs have conducted poverty scorecard surveys of specific villages to identify beneficiaries for implementation of LEP. These surveys were conducted only in villages with organised by the PO and left out many contiguous villages of the union council without any reason. Beneficiaries of LEP are identified through poverty scorecard rating.

LEP beneficiaries were identified on the basis of poverty score card surveys. POs implement LEP assets transfer and training programme in consultation with community organisation, village organisation, and/or LSO, where available. For procurement and

transfer of livestock assets veterinary doctor is also involved for examination of animals and to ensure vaccination. For other assets, procurement committee is formed which makes prudential shopping on behalf of the nominees for asset transfer.

Women were also beneficiaries of asset transfer in areas (FATA, KP and Balochistan) where women organisation were not formed. Women beneficiaries were identified through survey and it is very positive step that eligible women are provided assistance in areas where there are many restrictions on their movement. All these transfers are indirect through male community organisations. There is need for mechanism to ensure that assets are in fact transferred to the identified women. In these areas where male community members are so dominant that they do not allow female staff to talk to community women, there is need for reconfirmation that assets were actually transferred to women.

6.9.1 Group Formation for LEP

SAP-PK informed that instead of asset transfer to individuals it has started providing assets to common interest groups. For example, in villages of Dera Ismail Khan the subcontractors of SAP-PK – Karwan and Sanga and Kissan Committee in Layyah– were planning establishment of boutique for common interest group of 6 to 8 women. They have no idea that villages are quite small with limited purchasing power and village women cannot afford to wear designer dresses. Similarly, for men it was forming common interest groups of four persons for delivery of motorcycle rickshaw. They could not justify the proposal except that PPAF wanted asset transfer to groups instead of individuals. If this is correct then PPAF has given wrong instruction. Assets must be transferred to individuals to give benefit to the poor households. Five or more poor household sharing assets which no one owns is unlikely to benefit them. Transfer of assets to group also means depriving poor from ownership and sending them to the common property regime.

6.9.2 ESMF Compliance

All POs informed that ESMF training was provided to all beneficiaries of asset LEP training and asset transfers. Environmental and social guidelines for various LEP interventions are simple and easy to understand and follow. Because of much ease it is expected that LEP beneficiaries will follow these. About 15 of the 20 sample POs were providing LEP asset transfer and training. Only two regional offices of NRSP – Bahawalpur and Makran – are providing LEP asset transfer and training programme.

6.9.3 LEP Monitoring

ESMF compliance is monitored up to the time of asset transfer or training and not beyond that. LEP monitoring is very weak because most of the POs despite being defined as large and medium by PPAF have small number of staff and cannot carry out monitoring after implementation of LEP activities. NRSP, has proper system for LEP monitoring and it also carries out evaluation of asset transfers and training after a year. None of the other POs have either intention or capability to do this.

6.10 Microfinance

Microfinance services were provided by two POs, namely, RCDS and SAFWCO. In Bahawalpur region NRSP microfinance bank is providing services and NRSP Regional Programme Office is not engaged in these activities.

RCDS and SAFWCO provide loans to both agricultural and non-agricultural borrowers in almost same proportion. RCDS, working in Chowk Azam area of Layyah district large

proportion of commercial borrowers and very small proportion of agricultural borrowers. RCDS provides large proportion of microfinance to small businesses in local market and mostly for short term of up to three months. These are commercial loans and not microcredit for poverty reduction. RCDS informed that it avoids providing microcredit for agriculture because of its maturity period of six months. Microcredit to for enterprise development is not the aim rather it is credit to commercial borrowers for augmenting their businesses. This kind of microcredit has nothing to do with poverty reduction.

6.10.1 ESMF Compliance in Microfinance

All microcredit borrower groups are informed about negative list through training and compliance to this is obtained. Most of the negative list activities are not carried out by borrowers.

In agriculture sector borrowers are informed of the negative list and prohibition on use of chemical pesticides. Because of complete neglect of environmental safeguards by farming community at large the natural system of integrated pest management has collapsed. Widespread and indiscreet use of pesticides by farming community has disrupted the agro-ecosystem. Now, growing crops and achieving reasonable harvest has become virtually impossible without chemical pest management.

Statistical data on interviews with community, inspection of subproject records and interviews with community women are presented in Appendices V and VII. Photographs of subprojects are provided in Appendix-IX.

7 Findings, Conclusion, Recommendations

7.1 Findings

7.1.1 PPAF's Contribution to Sustainable Development

PPAF is the prime institution implementing poverty reduction programme with participatory approach, reaching the poor and vulnerable communities. It is aiming at development of human capital through institutional development and providing opportunities to break the vicious circle of poverty with demand based sustainable development initiatives. PPAF's Environmental Policy aims 'to comply with best international practice in delivering high quality environmentally sensitive projects'¹¹. In order to translate this policy objectives in practice PPAF developed ESMF that is a live document periodically reviewed for improvements. In 2014 the fifth edition of ESMF was issued that is a very comprehensive document taking into consideration all important aspects of environmental and social issues in implementation of small scale community development interventions.

The ESMF is comprehensive digest of environmental and social issues that need to be considered in different types of development initiatives in different types of topographic and climatic zones in the country. ESMF is a user friendly document that provides details of essential elements of environmental and social issues to be considered in specific subprojects. Because of its detailed descriptions and easy to understand guidelines ESMF provides great facilitation for compliance. Compliance to ESMF in implementation of subproject is mandatory for all POs.

In addition to ESMF PPAF developed Indigenous Peoples Framework to protect the lifestyle, culture, social organisation, values and belief system of indigenous people while assisting them with development interventions to enhance their social status and economic wellbeing.

These are commendable efforts and unique in the small scale community development initiatives spread across different regions and administrative units of the country at wider scale. ESMF brings together essential elements of sustainable development in line with the international efforts for implementation of 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda adopted by the United Nations.

7.1.2 ISO 14001:2004 Certification for PPAF

PPAF is prime institution for poverty reduction through community development with participatory approach. PPAF interventions through a large number of POs spread all over the country have great impact on poverty reduction in rural communities. PPAF's outreach is unparalleled because government development efforts could hardly reach remote areas that lack political leverage. The most unprecedented impact of PPAF is on social development through awareness on environmental and social concerns in development initiatives. PPAF's determination to obtain compliance to ESM from community organisations through a very detailed ESMF with very specific criteria for a wide range of subproject is unique in small community development projects.

The repeatedly revised and improved ESMF has created wider awareness of environmental and social issues in beneficiary communities about small scale community development

¹¹ PPAF Environment Policy

projects. ESR for various subprojects includes all relevant elements that increases awareness about importance of environment, environmental sanitation and may lead to improvement public health and economic well-being.

PPAF has loud and clear Environmental Policy which guides all of its operations and is incorporated in all financing agreements with Partner Organisations. PPAF obtained ISO 14001:2004 certification because of its environmental management system which conform to legal requirements of national environmental legislation and the World Bank Operating Procedures that it can influence through POs to a wider scale at the community level.

Issuance of ISO 14001:2004 to PPAF indicates the great efforts it made to establish, implement, maintain and improve an environmental management system and to assure itself of conformity with its stated environmental policy. Achievement of the ISO 14001-2004 certification demonstrates PPAF's conformity by making self-determination and declaration of environmental management and seeking confirmation of its compliance by its stakeholders, partner organisations and a broad range of community institutions throughout the country. ISO 14001:2004 certification of PPAF could be attributed to the great efforts of ESM Unit in mainstreaming, dissemination and enforcement of environmental and social screening of subprojects by POs and community organisations.

7.1.3 ESMF Live Document

PPAF developed an impressive digest for environmental and social screening of a wide range of small scale community development subprojects based on the World Bank OP 4.01 and the national environmental legislation. ESMF is alive document repeatedly reviewed and revised to enhance understanding of environmental and social issues and to facilitate compliance to ESMF by partner organisations. The fifth edition was issued in April 2014 which is major improvement on the fourth edition as it incorporates social issues with more vigour. The next revision may focus on incorporation of equity and gender issues.

7.1.4 Mainstreaming of ESMF

ESMU made successful efforts in mainstreaming ESMF within PPAF operational units through training. Every Operational Unit of PPAF has one person with specialised knowledge about environmental and social issues of relevant subprojects. ESMF clause is incorporated in all financial agreements and seat of ESM Unit is established at the Credit Committee.

7.1.5 Dissemination of ESMF

ESMF periodically organises training for dissemination of ESMF to Focal Persons of POs. These training, workshops and orientation sessions were conducted in different regions and cities for Focal Persons of POs. Roundtables for ESMF dissemination with community organisation and POs were conducted in different districts. NRSP is the largest recipient of PPAF-III funds and all of its Regional Managers and Focal Persons have participated in ESMF training. NRSP regional offices arranged ESMF training for their field staff. In every district NRSP regional offices have nominated ESMF trained person as Focal Person for the district.

ESMF fifth edition and two Urdu language training guidelines were also published electronically on PPAF Website.

7.1.6 ESMF Printed Copy with PO

About 70% of the sample POs do not have printed copy of the fifth edition of ESMF. The most common reason for this is restriction on printing rights of PDF version of ESMF on PPAF website. The POs informed that they have requested for withdrawal of this restriction to PPAF but without any success. PPAF provided printed copy of ESMF to three POs and two POs have managed to print it anyway. About six POs have printed copy of the fourth edition of ESMF and they use Form-A of this edition.

7.1.7 ESMF Urdu Version Information and availability with POs

About 80% of the POs including NRSP have no information about ESMF guidelines in Urdu, namely Tarbiati Kitabcha and Rahnuma Kitancha. ESM Unit has either not sent these booklets by email to POs or not informed about preparation of Urdu version. This entire exercise of creating Urdu version has not benefitted POs and community.

7.1.8 PO's Attitude towards ESMF Compliance

A vast majority of the sample POs have some understanding of ESMF and they consider screening of subproject important for sustainable development. Their practice in compliance to ESMF varies from their stated position. About three POs of the 20 POs (IRC, HANDS, FESF) have some reservations. They stated that other donors do not have environmental and social screening requirements and some of the subprojects have multiple donors for which PPAF is also funding. IRC and FESF both work only on education sector projects while HANDS is working on physical infrastructure subprojects. The PPAF environmental and social guidelines do not adequately cover the running schools funding.

Majority of the POs though consider ESMF compliance important and provided training to their field staff on ESMF. They have also arranged training of community organisations on environmental and social screening of particular subprojects. But in subproject implementation they ignore ESMF compliance for expediency. For example, NRSP implemented Underground Sewerage subproject and disposed it in fresh water stream without treatment. Subcontractor CBOs of SAP-PK implemented 26 subproject of brick pavement and drains in Dera Ismail Khan district and the two sample subproject have almost open surface drains contrary to the ESMF recommendations.

7.1.9 Community Awareness of Environmental and Social Considerations

Some of the POs, particularly, NRSP, BRDS, MIED, PFFB, SAFWCO have arranged ESMF training for the subproject communities. Others have discussed environmental and social screening of subproject in community meetings. PPAF's emphasis on environmental and social screening of subprojects created awareness about these issues in beneficiary communities. In about 50% of subprojects community members have heard about environmental and social issues in development. Literate section of population in these communities have realised the importance of these considerations. This is positive step forward because awareness will lead to some change in thinking pattern and action in the time to come.

7.1.10 Community Women Awareness of ESMF

Community women in about 30% of subproject in districts of Sindh, and 100% in Rawalpindi and Bahawalpur were aware of the PPAF's requirement for environmental and social screening of subprojects. A section of women had awareness about environmental sanitation and hygiene also because of other health and social sector projects and because of meeting with female staff of POs. Awareness of environmental and social consideration

among small sections of women population will eventually lead to enhancement of awareness among other women because of their mutual discussions.

7.1.11 Subproject Classification

A large number of the same or very similar subproject are classified differently and distributed into CPI and WECC. This distribution is incomprehensible and confusing. Water supply, reservoirs, watercourses, flood protection works, tube wells, and many other same or similar subproject are distributed between CPI and WECC.

7.1.12 Extensive Use of Abbreviations without Explanation

All PPAF documents are electronic and every document is full of abbreviations and none of the documents with the exception of ESMF fifth edition provides any definition of these abbreviations. The subproject database is again full of abbreviations and for the same project every PO has invented new abbreviation which appears in subproject database without explanation. PPAF staff help is required in deciphering these abbreviations.

7.1.13 Maintenance of Subproject

The field inspection of subproject indicated almost neglect of maintenance on some subproject. For example, some hand pumps subprojects have become non-functional because of lack of maintenance. Tube-well was non-functional because of lack of maintenance. In these subproject POs have not trained community organisations in maintenance of subprojects. Although ESMF requires maintenance plan for subprojects but these are not prepared and persons are not trained.

7.1.14 ESA and Quarterly Progress Reports

The review of ESA and the QPR indicates that a vast majority of the POs prepare QPR as mechanical exercise. The ESA reveals that 12 out of 14 POs do not have the fifth edition of ESMF and they have not provided ESMF training to their field staff. It can be said that their attitude towards ESMF compliance is indifferent at best. Therefore, ESA is more valuable and gives realistic situation about ESMF compliance than the QPRs.

7.1.15 Capacity Issues of Partner Organisations

A vast majority of the sample POs excluding NRSP, MIED, AKPRSP and PFFB work as subcontractors instead of POs. They have little focus on institutional development rather they organise community only for implementation of subprojects. They enter community with PPAF subproject and exit after its completion. These are not voluntary organisations focused towards any social sector or community development agenda. Their entire focus is on subproject implementation rather than on institutional development and promotion of collective action for poverty reduction. Number of POs are proposing expensive subprojects, like, solar tube wells in September 2015 as they need to utilise allocated funds within short span of time towards the completion of PPAF-III.

Some POs know well that the proposed subproject will benefit only one family, they make community organisations only to implement these subproject. Number of subprojects by PIDS, RCDS, SAP-PK and CUP comprising tube wells, solar tube-wells, sprinkle irrigation, water reservoir and irrigation pipeline are purely for the benefit of individual landlords. These POs have made sham community organisation for project implementation. These POs have neither trained staff nor basic understanding of institutional development. They utterly lack capacity to genuinely organise community and provide it training in

organisation development. This applies not only to the above mentioned POs but to several others visited during field work.

SAP-PK has no outreach to its project districts Layyah and Dera Ismail Khan. It has subcontracted PPAF subprojects to local Community Based Organisations (CBO) which SAP-PK calls their partner organisations. These village based CBOs hire untrained skeleton staff for subproject implementation period only. They have no understanding about community development and social organisation. SAP-PK Lahore and Peshawar offices jointly transfer funds through cheque for subprojects development because bank accounts of the community organisations of Dera Ismail Khan are opened in Lahore banks. The cumbersome process of fund transfer to subproject community organisations takes a month. Despite these difficulties the two CBOs in Dera Ismail Khan implemented 26 street pavement and drains subprojects only. It is perplexing that these villages with a vast majority of mud and adobe houses only needed brick pavement subproject or the CBOs are only capable of implementing this kind of subprojects.

Number of CPI, WECC, Health and education subprojects by HANDS, TRDP, SAFWCO, TF and IRC are non-functional and community organisation has ceased to exist.

Instead of giving recommendation for capacity building and institutional development of POs it will be appropriate to revisit the selection of POs and recommendation is given for it.

7.1.16 Accountability of POs

Majority of the POs lack accountability as they lack understanding that PPAF is aiming at poverty reduction and sustainable development. PPAF has ambitious results framework which it plans to achieve with cooperation of POs. The third party validation of ESMF finds that POs lack accountability to deliver results for which they are contracted.

Accountability means 'Obligation to demonstrate that work has been conducted in compliance with agreed rules and standards or to report fairly and accurately on performance results vis a vis mandated roles and/or plans. This may require a careful, even legally defensible, demonstration that the work is consistent with the contract terms¹².

To what extent POs work with agreed rules and standards or report fairly and accurately on performance results is open to question.

7.1.17 Review of Previous TPV Recommendations

TPV 2012

Recommendations of TPV 2012 on dissemination of ESMF to focal persons of POs, training on medical waste disposal, water testing and re-plantation of trees were all addressed through ESMF training and also incorporated in the fifth edition of ESMF.

One recommendation is very brief and needs explanation, 'In all projects local government departments were not involved. For long-term impacts and sustainability of the projects, relationship must be established with local government departments'. It is incomprehensible that how relationship with local government department will increase long-term impact and sustainability of the project. PPAF must have enquired in detail about justification for this kind of recommendation.

¹² DAC-OECD, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Result Based Management, OECD Paris 2002

TPV 2014

It recommended selection of new small scale POs in areas with low coverage. Establishment of regional offices of PPAF with appointment of environmental experts to train POs. In addition several vague and incomprehensible statement, not worth mentioning.

7.1.18 Review of Output Indicators Designed by ESMU

No output indicators designed by ESM Unit for the Result Framework 2012-15 were provided for review. Nil report is submitted.

7.1.19 Outstanding Issues

The sewerage subproject constructed in village Sui Cheemian (Rawalpindi District) is disposing sewerage pipeline into fresh water stream. This is hazardous for public health and for downstream communities. This subproject may be advised to undertake better solution for safe disposal of sewerage.

7.1.20 Best-in-class Subproject for Case Studies

All subprojects visited were assessed and quantified on ordinal scale to identify best in class cases as mentioned in Section 6.1. The total score for assessment was 20 and subproject securing 19-20 score are considered best-in-class. The four best-in-class subprojects are mentioned below. PPAF may carry out case studies of these subprojects. Appendix – VIII, provides scores for sample subprojects.

- 1 Sui Kinder Community Health Facility in Sanghar district
- 2 Hand Pumps in Ghulam Hussain Wariah in Sanghar district
- 3 Bhubhar village link road in Sanghar district
- 4 Sakri Village Solar Lights in Tharparkar district

7.2 Conclusion

PPAF has made unique contribution to create awareness about environmental and social issues in small scale community development initiatives throughout the country. It had made commendable efforts in developing procedures for environmental and social screening of subprojects through preparation of ESMF. Furthermore on the basis of lessons learnt and achievement to coincide with good practice it has made ESMF a live document. Every version of ESMF brought some major improvements to facilitate compliance to environmental and social issues in subproject. ESMF is prepared for the POs for obtaining compliance.

The ESM Units have sent reminders to PO for ensuring compliance to ESMF. Compliance to ESMF has improved considerably as indicated by the latest QPRs of 2015 where 100% compliance is reported by the POs. The ESA reports indicate that some of these ESMF compliance reports are prepared in mechanical manner and do not reflect the situation on ground.

Some of the POs lack capacity for institutional development, in terms of staffing, staff capacity and training, outreach and ability to prepare subprojects. There is need for PO audit to determine their capacity for implementation of PPAF interventions. An assessment

of accountability of POs is required to replace some with fresh entrants with proven track record of following good practice.

There is considerable improvement in ESMF compliance over the years as indicated with review of previous Third Party Validation Reports of 2012 and 2014. But there are still lapses also by large POs which need to be addressed through rectification of subproject at their cost.

7.3 Recommendations

7.3.1 Revision of ESMF fifth edition

Fifth edition of ESMF needs revision to incorporate gender mainstreaming and consultation of community women in some subproject which directly affect them, for example, water sector and irrigation, and channel lining subprojects.

ESMF needs to incorporate equity criteria in subproject selection, particularly, in agriculture and all types of irrigation subprojects to ensure that subproject benefits are not concentrated in large landholders. The equity criteria may ensure that subproject benefits flow to the more numerous small landholders.

The ESMF shall provide detailed information and methodology for environmental and social review instead of just requiring filling of Form-A and Form-B. This methodology may require PO to conduct deliberations of various element of environmental and social review in specific subproject. This review may find out and define adverse impacts of subproject, if any. The same review may determine appropriate mitigation measures and determine the mitigation cost.

At present 4% mitigation cost for all subproject is incomprehensible, in a vast majority of small subprojects there may be no adverse impact.

ESM Unit may organise special training of all PPAF operational Units and POs on methodology for environmental and social review, for assessment of adverse impacts of subprojects, for defining mitigation measures and costs and strategy for implementation of mitigation measures.

7.3.2 Evaluation of POs

PPAF may carry out evaluation of POs through survey of community organisations and subproject implemented by them with review of subproject records. This exercise will determine that how many POs need capacity development and how many deserve to be excluded from the POs list. POs indifferent or altogether averse to ESMF compliance must be identified and struck off from partnership.

7.3.3 Exclude Absentee POs

Partnership with POs without their own community development projects and social mobilisation staff needs to be reconsidered. POs without field offices and staff in districts implement subproject through subcontracting to incapable and incompetent CBOs. These Absentee POs are like rent seeking absentee landlords. PPAF may carry out review of POs and exclude absentee POs from subproject implementation. PPAF may review existing POs in view of its stated eligibility criteria and take necessary action.

Eligibility Criteria for PPAF Partner Organisations clearly states in item '(b) –In order to be eligible to work in any of the areas of PPAF assistance it must have a proven track record of

at least two years in the sector(s) and geographical area(s) for which it has submitted proposed¹³.

7.3.4 Focus on ESA Instead of QPR

The strength of ESM Unit may be increased to enforce compliance to ESMF by POs through environmental and social Audit. The review of ESA and QPR confirm that ESA is more important activity in ensuring compliance to ESMF than QPR which merely appears mechanical exercise. The ESM Unit may prepare proper annual work plan for ESA and ensure that audit of all active POs is done on annual basis.

7.3.5 Action on ESA

ESM Unit may recommend appropriate action against POs for gross negligence to ESMF compliance in their subprojects. These recommendations of ESM Unit may be conveyed to the concerned operational units and PPAF management for appropriate action.

7.3.6 Capacity Development of PPAF Operational Units

Capacity of PPAF operational units in review of subprojects submitted by POs needs to be enhanced for review of subprojects and status of community organisations. They may have the capacity to assess the records submitted with subproject proposals, for example, authenticity of land ownership in agriculture and irrigation subproject. They may have capability to assess genuineness of the community organisation and differentiate between the individual and community subprojects. CPI and WECC units may be able to assess equity in benefits of agriculture and irrigation subprojects.

7.3.7 Provide Definition of Abbreviations

All PPAF documents are full of abbreviations for which no definitions is given in any document except ESMF. PPAF may issue standardised abbreviations for different subprojects, database entries and documents which may be used by all sections. This will make PPAF documents more valuable for reviewer.

7.3.8 Operation and Maintenance Plan

POs have almost no emphasis on operation and maintenance of subprojects. They do not provide training for maintenance of hand pumps. Minor maintenance works could be done by everyone provided they have proper tools. All POs may be advised to ensure training of community persons in maintenance of subprojects.

¹³ PPAF, Eligibility Criteria for PPAF Partner Organisations, <http://www.ppaf.org.pk/Eligibility.aspx>



APPENDICES



Appendix I

Detailed Scope of Work

Appendix – I Detailed Scope of Work

The detailed scope of work for Third Party Validation of ESMF Compliance

1. A thorough review of the revised ESMF to assess the effectiveness of changes to ESMF in terms of improving the compliance.
2. Review the implementation status of mitigation measures in the ESMF and the related documentation including but not limited to the review of screening and completion forms prepared/filled by POs, as envisaged in the ESMF. The consultant will need to assess how many interventions have complete documentation and how much of the documentation is accurate and reflective of facts on ground.
3. Review the environmental and social monitoring regime as specified in the ESMF, review reports of monitoring carried out by PPAF and its POs, identify non-compliances/gaps, and recommend changes, to improve monitoring mechanisms, if any. This will include providing feedback to improve integration of ESMF in PPAF operations such as Back to Office Reports and monitoring tools of various PPAF units.
4. The consultant will need to assess the measures in place for mainstreaming ESMF within PPAF's operations, processes and policies, including the mainstreaming of ESM criteria in implementation plans and the allocation of ESM-based mitigation costs
5. The consultant will review the mechanism for the preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports and recommend changes, if any, for improving the quality and presentation of these reports.
6. Review the training regime as specified in ESMF, review the trainings carried out thus far by PPAF for POs, identify non-compliances/gaps, and recommend changes, if any. Assess usefulness and effectiveness of these trainings and recommend ways and means in consultation with POs to make training program more effective.
7. Review the manuals of PPAF's operational units to identify the existing gaps that may hamper the effective implementation of ESMF.
8. Review the output indicators as designed by the ESM Unit for the Results Framework 2011-15, as well as for quarterly progress reporting (including their efficacy and timeliness)
9. Identify any outstanding environmental and/or social issues/impacts associated with the subprojects already implemented, and recommend mitigation measures/ corrective actions where required.
10. Review the reports of all previous TPVs carried out for PPAF-III, particularly progress against their conclusions and recommendations.
11. The compliance of ESMF should also be validated in few interventions implemented in IPs areas.
12. Based on the above, formulate recommendations for effective implementation of ESMF, overall management of the environmental and social aspects associated with the interventions under PPAF-III Project as well as an effective approach to poverty alleviation under the theme of environment-poverty nexus.
13. Identify 'best-in-class' cases for PPAF to document and prepare case studies, demonstrating effective ESM compliance, and/or a replicable environmental management initiatives.
14. Any additional task as assigned by the Group Head, Compliance and Quality Assurance that is relevant to the scope of proposed study.



Appendix II

Compliance to Terms of Reference

Appendix – II Compliance to Terms of Reference

No.	Detailed Scope of Work for TPV	Report Section
1	A thorough review of the revised ESMF to assess the effectiveness of changes to ESMF in terms of improving the compliance.	Chapter -3
2	Review the implementation status of mitigation measures in the ESMF and the related documentation including but not limited to the review of screening and completion forms prepared/filled by POs, as envisaged in the ESMF. The consultant will need to assess how many interventions have complete documentation and how much of the documentation is accurate and reflective of facts on ground.	Section -3 and Chapter 6
3	Review the environmental and social monitoring regime as specified in the ESMF, review reports of monitoring carried out by PPAF and its POs, identify non-compliances/gaps, and recommend changes, to improve monitoring mechanisms, if any. This will include providing feedback to improve integration of ESMF in PPAF operations such as Back to Office Reports and monitoring tools of various PPAF units.	Chapter - 5
4	The consultant will need to assess the measures in place for mainstreaming ESMF within PPAF's operations, processes and policies, including the mainstreaming of ESM criteria in implementation plans and the allocation of ESM-based mitigation costs	Chapter -4
5	The consultant will review the mechanism for the preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports and recommend changes, if any, for improving the quality and presentation of these reports.	Chapter - 5
6	Review the training regime as specified in ESMF, review the trainings carried out thus far by PPAF for POs, identify non-compliances/gaps, and recommend changes, if any. Assess usefulness and effectiveness of these trainings and recommend ways and means in consultation with POs to make training program more effective.	Chapter - 4
7	Review the manuals of PPAF's operational units to identify the existing gaps that may hamper the effective implementation of ESMF.	Manuals not provided for Review
8	Review the output indicators as designed by the ESM Unit for the Results Framework 2011-15, as well as for quarterly progress reporting (including their efficacy and timeliness)	Output Indicators Not Provided
9	Identify any outstanding environmental and/or social issues/impacts associated with the subprojects already implemented, and recommend mitigation measures/ corrective actions where required.	Section 7.1.19
10	Review the reports of all previous TPVs carried out for PPAF-III, particularly progress against their conclusions and recommendations.	Section 7.1.17
11	The compliance of ESMF should also be validated in few interventions implemented in IPs areas.	No subproject implemented in IP Area

12	Based on the above, formulate recommendations for effective implementation of ESMF, overall management of the environmental and social aspects associated with the interventions under PPAF-III Project as well as an effective approach to poverty alleviation under the theme of environment-poverty nexus.	Chapter -7
13	Identify 'best-in-class' cases for PPAF to document and prepare case studies, demonstrating effective ESM compliance, and/or a replicable environmental management initiatives.	Section -7.1.20
14	Any additional task as assigned by the Group Head, Compliance and Quality Assurance that is relevant to the scope of proposed study.	No additional task assigned



Appendix III

TPV Sample of Subprojects

Appendix - III TPV Sample of Subprojects

TPV (PPAF) SP Sample for Commuinity Physical Infrastrutre (CPI)

Sr. No	I.D NO	Province	District	Tehsil	Union Council	Village	Co Name	Cat Of Work	Project Type	Project Sub Type	PO Name
1	143	Punjab	Rawalpindi	Gujar Khan	Bhadana	Bhag Pur	Bhag Pur (D_1)	Conventional	Roads & Bridges	Link Road	NRSP
2	163	Punjab	Rawalpindi	Gujar Khan	Sui Cheemian	Tall Khalsa	Tall Khalsa	Conventional	Drainage & Sanitation	U/G Sewerage System	NRSP
3	10	Punjab	Layyah	Layyah	Jaman Shah	Chah Dir Khan Wala	Sumra KC	Conventional	Irrigation	Water Course	SAP-PK
4	169	Punjab	Layyah	Chaubara	Khairawala	Khairay Wala (Meva Khan Wala)	Al-Shahbaz Welfare Society	Conventional	Irrigation	WCL & Bio Gas Plant	RCDS
5	208	Punjab	Layyah	Chaubara	Aulakh Thal Kalan	Chak # 320 TDA	Jinnah CCB	TIP	TIP	Solar Pump	RCDS
6	202	Punjab	Layyah	Chaubara	Khairawala	Basti Murad Cheena	Gull W-Society	Conventional	Drainage & Sanitation	Sewerage & Brick Soling	RCDS
7	198	Punjab	Layyah	Chaubara	Aulakh Thal Kalan	Chak# 299 TDA	Barhty Qadam T-Tanzeem	Conventional	Irrigation	T/W & WCL	RCDS
8	574	Punjab	Layyah	Chaubara	Khairy Wala	Kanian Wala	Al-Ramzan Welfare Society	TIP	TIP	Solar Energy H/Hold	RCDS
9	179	Punjab	Layyah	Chaubara	Aulakh Thal Kalan	Chak No 315/T.D.A	Dhool Tarqati Tanzeem	Conventional	Irrigation	Water Course Lining	RCDS
10	1	Sindh	Karachi	Keamari Town	Gabopat	Noor Mohd Jalkani	Band Welfare Association	Conventional	Drainage & Sanitation	Sanitation Unit	HANDS
11	76	Sindh	Tharparkar	Nagarparkar	Virawah	Patia	Jai Shiv	Conventional	DWSS	Hand Pump	BB
12	702	Sindh	Tharparkar	Nagarparkar	Nangarparkar	Kharoro	Pukar	Conventional	DWSS	Dug well	BB
13	767	Sindh	Tharparkar	Nagarparkar	Virawah	Sakri	Prem Sagar	TIP	TIP	Solar Lights	BB

Sr. No	I.D NO	Province	District	Tehsil	Union Council	Village	Co Name	Cat Of Work	Project Type	Project Sub Type	PO Name
14	94	Sindh	Sanghar	Khipro	Kamil Hingoro	Ranaho	Sarwari CO	TIP	TIP	Wind Mill	SAFWC O
15	98	Sindh	Sanghar	Tando Adam	Manik Thahim	Bhobhar	Suraj Mukhi Female Co	Conventional	Roads & Bridges	Link Road	SAFWC O
16	392	Kpk	D. I. Khan	D. I. Khan	Mandhran Kalan	Kokar	Ittefaq	Conventional	Drainage & Sanitation	Soling + Drain	SAP-PK
17	445	Kpk	D. I. Khan	D. I. Khan	Mandhran Kalan	Basti Darbar	Hamdard	Conventional	Roads & Bridges	Soling /Drain	SAP-PK
18	408	Kpk	D. I. Khan	D.I.Khan	Kech	Ghulamy Wala	Parwaz	Conventional	Drainage & Sanitation	Soling /Drain	SAP-PK
19	126	Gb	Gilgit	Gilgit	Haramosh	Mushahba Haramosh	Mushahba Haramosh Vo	Conventional	Flood Protection Works	Protective Work	AKRSP
20	512	Balochistan	Ziarat	Ziarat	Ziarat	Killi Wrost Kach	Wrost Kach	Conventional	Irrigation	PVC Pipe line	TF
21	508	Balochistan	Ziarat	Ziarat	Kachh	Killi Chungi Bala	Chungi Bala	Conventional	Flood Protection Works	Gabion Structure	TF
22	573	Balochistan	Ziarat	Ziarat	Kowas	Killi Mamozan Mohammad Hassan	Mamozan Mohammad Hassan	Conventional	Flood Protection Works	Gabion Structure	TF
23	534	Balochistan	Ziarat	Ziarat	Kowas	Killi Lail Gatt	Lail Gatt	Conventional	DWSS	Surface Water Tank	TF

Sr. No	I.D NO	Province	District	Tehsil	Union Council	Village	Co Name	Cat Of Work	Project Type	Project Sub Type	PO Name
24	584	Balochistan	Ziarat	Ziarat	Kowas	Killi Shaheed Baba Gharbi	Shaheed Baba Gharbi	Conventional	DWSS	Pipeline for DWSS	TF
25	466	Balochistan	Ziarat	Ziarat	Zandra	Killi Masoori Mana	Masoori Mana	Conventional	Irrigation	DWSS	TF
26	486	Balochistan	Ziarat	Ziarat	Ziarat	Killi Zezri	Zizri Rehmatullah	Conventional	Irrigation	PVC Pipe line	TF
27	498	Balochistan	Ziarat	Ziarat	Ziarat	Killi Khalifat	Khalifat VO	Conventional	Irrigation	Water Storage Reservior	TF
28	528	Balochistan	Ziarat	Ziarat	Zandra	Killi Khuwazai Mana	Khuwazai Mana	Conventional	Irrigation	PVC Pipeline	TF
29	558	Balochistan	Ziarat	Ziarat	Kachh	Killi Kan Taran	Kan Taran	Conventional	Irrigation	PVC Pipeline	TF
30	246	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Chaman	Pir Alizai	Killi Taj Mohammad	Khudai Khidmat Gar Welfare Society	Conventional	Irrigation	Water Channel	PIDS
31	276	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Chaman	Pir Alizai	Malezai Sayedan	Malayzai Sayedan Development Society	Conventional	Irrigation	PVC Pipeline	PIDS
32	305	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	Maizai	Killi Adam Khan	Adam Khan Maizai Development Society	Conventional	Irrigation	WSR+Pipe line	PIDS
33	328	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Chaman	Pir Alizai	Killi Taj Muhammad	Khudi Kidmatgar Walfare Society	Conventional	Irrigation	Water Channel	PIDS
34	239	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Chaman	Pir Alizai	Ghulam Nabi Sayedan	Bacha Khan Welfare Society	Conventional	Flood Protection Works	FPW	PIDS

Sr. No	I.D NO	Province	District	Tehsil	Union Council	Village	Co Name	Cat Of Work	Project Type	Project Sub Type	PO Name
35	258	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Chaman	Pir Alizai	Marwar Syedan	Marwar Sayedan Welfare Society	Conventional	Drainage & Sanitation	Drainage	PIDS
36	272	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Chaman	Pir Alizai	Toor Khail Janubi	Toor Khail Welfare Society	Conventional	Drainage & Sanitation	Sanitation	PIDS
37	621	Balochistan	Panjgur	Panjgur	Gramkan	Gramkan	Dad Mohammad	Conventional	DWSS	D.Water Supply Scheme	NRSP
38	639	Balochistan	Panjgur	Panjgur	Sordo	Sordo	Murad Jan	Conventional	Irrigation	Extension of Karez	NRSP
39	631	Balochistan	Panjgur	Panjgur	Sordo	Sarikoran	Kohsar	Conventional	Irrigation	Extension / Rehabilitation of Karez	NRSP

TPV (PPAF) SP Sample for Water Energy and Climate Change (WECC)

Sr. No	I.D NO	Province	District	Union Council	Revenu Village	Village	Co Name	Program ID	Project Type	Project Sub-Type	Po Name
1	667	Sindh	Karachi	Ibrahim Hyderi		Baloch Para Juma Goth	Sindh Socail Welfare Association	SCAD	DWSS	Under Water Tank	Hands
2	690	Sindh	Karachi	Rehri		Hamza Jat, Kesrani Para	Hamza Jat Tarquiate Tanzeem	SCAD	DWSS	Surface Water Tank	Hands
3	714	Sindh	Sanghar	Berani	Berani	Ibrahim Makorani	Ibrahim CO	SCAD	DWSS	Hand Pumps	Safwco
4	716	Sindh	Sanghar	Berani	Berani	Misri Makrani	Sarsabz CO	SCAD	DWSS	Hand Pumps	Safwco
5	721	Sindh	Sanghar	Hot Wassan	42 Jamrao (Almansora)	Ali Muhammad Khaskheli	Hur CO.	SCAD	Irrigation	Lining Of Watercourse	Safwco
6	737	Sindh	Sanghar	Asgharabad	Gangu	Gul Muhammad Sehto	Lakha CO.	SCAD	Communi cation	Link Road	Safwco
7	800	Sindh	Tharparkar	Boolhari	Kun Rahmatullah	Digh	Vo Sindh Gulshan-F	SCAD	Shelter	Raised Plateform/Stilted Community Shelter	Trdp
8	783	Sindh	Tharparkar	Bhitro	Bhitro	Haji Badal Dal	Komal - F	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of DWSS	Trdp
9	861	Sindh	Tharparkar	Garho	Khado	Ab.Majeed Perozani	Ab.Majeed Perozani	SCAD	Roads & Bridges	Brick Paved Link Road	Safwco
10	859	Sindh	Tharparkar	Nangarparkar	Mondaro	Sukhpur	Sukhpur-F	DMPP	Dams	Check Dam	Trdp
11	858	Sindh	Tharparkar	Nangarparkar	Sadooras	Sadooras	Vo Sada Bahar-F	DMPP	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of WSR	Trdp
12	271	Kpk	D.I.Khan	Korai	Gomal	Bazeed Khel No.1	MCO Bazeed Khel 1	IWEIP	IWEIP	Water Source, Reservior, And Sprinkler System	Cup
13	459	Sindh	Badin	Seerani	Seerani	Hameer Bheel	Hameer Bheel	SCAD	Protective Works	Flood Protection Bond	Brds
14	482	Sindh	Badin	Ahmed Rajo	Ahmed Rajo-4	Yaar Muhammad Mallah	Yaar Muhammad Mallah	SCAD	Dams	Rehabilitation Of Solar Light	Nrsp
15	345	Sindh	Badin	Bhugra Memon	Wagodhaho	Hashim Bajeer	Hashim Bajeer	SCAD	Roads & Bridges	Culverts	Brds

Sr. No	I.D NO	Province	District	Union Council	Revenue Village	Village	Co Name	Program ID	Project Type	Project Sub-Type	Po Name
16	334	Sindh	Badin	Abdullah Shah	Panolundki	Muhammad Soomar Jamli	Muhammad Soomar Jamali	SCAD	Roads & Bridges	Reh. Of Link Road	Nrsp
17	350	Sindh	Badin	Bhugra Memon	Khalifa	Siddique Mandharo	Siddique Mandharo	SCAD	Roads & Bridges	Bridge	Brds
18	381	Sindh	Badin	Kadhan	Jhanjhali	Sher Muhammad Chandio	Sher Muhammad Chandio (M)	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Nrsp
19	465	Sindh	Badin	Seerani	Boharki	Soomar Rahimoo	Soomar Rahimoo	SCAD	Roads & Bridges	Brick Pavement	Brds
20	481	Sindh	Badin	Ahmed Rajo	Akri-2	Noor Muhammad Chohra	Khushal	SCAD	Roads & Bridges	Rehabilitation Of Culverts	Nrsp
21	574	Sindh	Badin	Khairpur Ghambo	Tharlo	Muhammad Uris Patafi	Muhammad Uriis Patafi	SCAD	Roads & Bridges	Rehabilitation Of Link Road	Nrsp
22	312	Sindh	Badin	Abdullah Shah	Gaberlo	Allah Bachayo Jamali	Allah Bachayo Jamali	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Nrsp
23	378	Sindh	Badin	Kadhan	Sutyari	Muhammad Umer Thebo	Muhammad Umer Thebo	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Nrsp
24	402	Sindh	Badin	Lowari Sharif	Guro	Muhammad Suleman	Muhammad Suleman (M)	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Nrsp
25	422	Sindh	Badin	Nindo Shahar	Nindo	Abdul Rahim Parheri	Abdul Rahim Parheri (M)	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Nrsp
26	444	Sindh	Badin	Nindo Shahar	Dasti	Lakho Rebari	Lakho Rebari (Mix)	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Nrsp
27	496	Sindh	Badin	Dadah	Ali Abad	Fazal Jarwar	Fazal Jarwar	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Nrsp
28	516	Sindh	Badin	Dadah	Dig	Sher Khan Chandio	Sher Khan Chandio	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Nrsp
29	537	Sindh	Badin	Dai Jurkas	Tayab Sahito	Muhammad Ishaque Bhorio	Muhammad Ishaque Bhorio	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Nrsp

Sr. No	I.D NO	Province	District	Union Council	Revenu Village	Village	Co Name	Program ID	Project Type	Project Sub-Type	Po Name
30	605	Sindh	Badin	Khalifo Qasim	Katal	Ramzan Dars	Ramzan Dars (F)	SCAD	Roads and Bridges	Link Road	Nrsp
31	636	Sindh	Badin	Khoski	Hingorjani	Vikiyo Junejo	Vikiyo Junejo (M)	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Nrsp
32	651	Sindh	Badin	Pangrio	Ahmdani	Karo Bheel	Karo Bheel (M)	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Nrsp
33	234	Gb	Ghanche	Frano		Thogmos	D.T Braqzing 2	SRD	Irrigation	Pipe Irrigation	Mgpo
34	242	Gb	Ghanche	Siksa	Chowar	Chowar	D.T Dong Khore	SRD	Irrigation	Pipe Irrigation	Mgpo
35	186	Fata	South Waziristan Agency	-		Arni Tangi	Al-Khidmat	SRD	Protective Works	Flood Protection Bund	Serve
36	193	Fata	South Waziristan Agency	-		Kalo Raghazai	Itifaq Khidmat Committee	SRD	DWSS	Dwss	Sabawon
37	281	Punjab	Chakwal	Talagang	Lawa	Lawa	Goohal	Goohal(Mix)	SRD	Solar Water Pump	Nrsp
38	282	Punjab	Chakwal	Lawa	Lawa	Goohal	Goohal-6 Mix	SRD	Biodiversity Conservation	Protection Of Sanctuaries	Nrsp
39	54	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Jilga	Aghburgi	Aghburgai	Jalalo CO	DMPP	Irrigation	Wsr + Pipeline	Pids
40	61	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Jilga	Dobandi	Killi Aghbargai Warr	Lahoreabad	DMPP	Irrigation	Wsr + Pvc	Pids
41	64	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Jilga	Aghbargai	Killi Bismillah Khan	Aghbargai CO	DMPP	Dams	Check Dam 2	Pids
42	96	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Jilga		Killi Shaheen	Shaheen CO	DMPP	DWSS	Fibre Tank + 5000 Rft Pipe 1.5"	Pids
43	107	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Jilga		Lorah Viallah	Viallah Co	DMPP	Protective Works	Flood Protection Wall	Pids

Sr. No	I.D NO	Province	District	Union Council	Revenu Village	Village	Co Name	Program ID	Project Type	Project Sub-Type	Po Name
44	110	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	Jilga		Rabat Tashir Abad	Tashir Abad Co	DMPP	Protective Works	Flood Protection Wall	Pids
45	136	Balochistan	Panjgur	Dasht E Shahbaz	Shahbaz	Berront	Vo.Rahim	DMPP	Protective Works	Agriculture Protection Bund	Nrsp
46	185	Balochistan	Panjgur	Koheban	Patandar	Koheban-2	Co Mohammad Azim F	DMPP	Irrigation	Rain Water Harvesting Pond	Nrsp
47	147	Balochistan	Panjgur	Dasht E Shahbaz	Katageri	Katagari	Mola Bux(Mix)	DMPP	Protective Works	Agriculture Protection Bund	Nrsp
48	302	Punjab	Layyah	Sher Garh	Chak # 489tda	Chak # 489 Tda	Nazeer Kissan Committee	RE	Renewable Energy	Solar Lighting	Sap-Pk
49	337	Sindh	Badin	Abdullah Shah	Gaberlo	Natho Khan Chandio	Natho Khan Chandio (M)	SCAD	DWSS	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Nrsp
50	716	Sindh	Sanghar	Berani	Berani	Misri Makrani	Sarsabz CO	SCAD	DWSS	Hand Pumps	Safwco
51	691	Sindh	Karachi	Rehri	Rehri Goth	Jabal Mallah Para-02, Rehri	Jabal Mallah Tarquiatti Tanzeem (Men Co)	SCAD	Communal Structure	Cattle Shade	Hands
52	389	Sindh	Badin	Lowari Sharif	Vehriyaro	Arttorley Chak	Hamza Awan	SCAD	Roads and Bridges	Link Road	Nrsp
Sample From (April To June 2015)											
53	39	Sindh	Badin	Bhugra Memon	Bhorki	Allah Bachayo Rehimoon	Allah Bachayo Rehimoon	SCAD	Renewable Energy	Solar Lift Irrigation	Brds
54	62	Sindh	Badin	Mithi-III	Pakho Thar	Hero Kolhi	Hero Kolhi-F	SCAD	Water Supply	D.W Hand Pump	Nrsp
55	83	Sindh	Badin	Seerani	Pahori	Bachal Jakhro	Bachal Jakhro	SCAD	Protective Works	Flood Protection Bond	Brds
56	131	Sindh	Badin	Pangrio	Harrh	Muhammad Hayat Sheedi	Muhammad Hayat Sheedi-F	SCAD	Water Supply	Dws Reservoir	Nrsp

Sr. No	I.D NO	Province	District	Union Council	Revenu Village	Village	Co Name	Program ID	Project Type	Project Sub-Type	Po Name
57	133	Sindh	Malir	Ibrahim Hyderi	Ibrahim Hyderi	Baloch Para 02 Main Ibrahim Hyderi	Baloch Mujhaid Development Organization (Men Co)		Stilled Structure	Cattle Shade	Hands
58	136	Sindh	Malir	Rehri	Rehri Goth	Pan Para	Mahigheer Fallah-O-Behbood (Men CO)		Stilled Structure	Boat Making	Hands
59	145	Sindh	Sanghar	Hot Wassan	Bhiro	Badal Malookani	Al-Mehran Co	SCAD	DWSS	Lead Hand Pumps	Safwco
60	152	Sindh	Sanghar	Asgharabad	Gango	Gul Muhammad Sehto	Mazdoor Community Org	SCAD	DWSS	Rehab: Of Govt. Filter Plant	Safwco
61	153	Sindh	Sanghar	Asgharabad	Sarhori	Haji Abdul Rehman Sanjrani	Asgharabad VDO	SCAD	Communi cation	Link Road	Safwco
62	168	Sindh	Sanghar	Peru Faqir Shoro	Sutyari	Ghulam Hussain Waryah	Female Community Org	SCAD	DWSS	Lead Hand Pumps	Safwco
63	171	Sindh	Sanghar	Peru Faqir Shoro	Lohano	Pero Faqir Shoro	Al-Fuqra Village Development Org.	SCAD	Irrigation	Lining Of Watercourse	Safwco
64	172	Sindh	Sanghar	Peru Faqir Shoro	Lohano	Qurban Thahim	Female Community Org	SCAD	DWSS	Lead Hand Pumps	Safwco
65	173	Sindh	Tharparkar	Bhitaro	Jhang	Chandano Mora	Vo Sasui-F	SCAD	DWSS	Dwss	Trdp
66	191	Sindh	Tharparkar	Dabhiro	Mitho Dabhro	Darh Dars	Vo Benazir-F	SCAD	Renewabl e Energy	Solar Light	Trdp
67	7	Baluchistan	Killa Abdullah	Jilga	Aghbargai	Killi Aghbargai Malezai	Manza Malezai	DMPP	DWSS	DWSS By Solar System	Pids

TPV (PPAF) SP Sample for Education

Sr.No	I.D NO	Province	District	Tehsils	Union Council	Village	PO	Category	Status (Continue/Discontinue)
1	269	KPK	Kohistan	Dassu	Jalkot	Village Jandar Kot	SDF	Adopted	Handed over
2	275	KPK	Kohistan	Dassu	Dassu	Dassu Village	SDF	Adopted	Handed over
3	196	KPK	Peshawar	Peshawar	Uc-3	Pffb	Adopted	Govt. Institute for Blind, Nishtarabad, Main GT Road, Peshawar	Continued
4	170	PUNJAB	Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur	Jamrani Kohna	Khair Pur Noranga	NRSP	Community	Continued
5	34	SINDH	Karachi	Jamshed Town	Jamshed Quarters	-	FESF	Community	Continued
6	61	SINDH	Karachi	Bin Qasim Town	Ibrahim Hyderi	Baloch Para	IRC	Adopted	Continued
7	89	SINDH	Karachi	Keamari Town	Baba Bhit	Younusabad	IRC	Adopted	Continued
8	5	SINDH	Tharparkar	Nagarparkar	Pithapur	Kasbo	BAANHN BELI	Community	Continued
9	355	SINDH	Tharparkar	Diplo	Bhitro	Aziz Abad	TRDP	Adopted	Continued
10	387	SINDH	Tharparkar	Mithi	Joruo	Khari Wah	TRDP	Adopted	Continued
11	378	SINDH	Tharparkar	Diplo	Kheltari	Kandaro	TRDP	Adopted	Continued
12	384	SINDH	Tharparkar	Mithi	Bhakuo	Alimsar	TRDP	Adopted	Continued
13	120	GB	Ghizer	Gupis	Rawshan	Ali Basti	MIED	Community	Continued
14	316	BALUCHISTAN	Ziarat	Ziarat	Ziarat	Sandeman Tangi	TF	Adopted	Handed over
15	204	SINDH	Sanghar	Shahdadpur	Barhoon	Karamullah Dahri	SAFWCO	Community	Continued

Sr.No	I.D NO	Province	District	Tehsils	Union Council	Village	PO	Category	Status (Continue/Discontinue)
16	13	SINDH	Badin	Badin	Kadhan	Sono Mall Meghwar	BRDS	Adopted	Handed over
17	358	SINDH	Tharparkar	Diplo	Boohari	Hathrai	TRDP	Adopted	Continued
18	317	BALUCHISTAN	Ziarat	Ziarat	Ziarat	Ziarat	TF	Adopted	Handed over
19	321	BALUCHISTAN	Ziarat	Ziarat	Ziarat	Wazay Sar Sandeman Tangi	TF	Adopted	Handed over
20	178	PUNJAB	Bahawalpur	Yazman	Derawer	131/D.B	NRSP	Community	Continued

TPV (PPAF) SP Sample for Health

Sr.No	I.D NO	District	Tehsil	Village	PO	Category (Community/Adopted)	CHCs Name	Continue/ Discontinue
1	18	Karachi	Rehri	Lath Basti	HANDS	Adopted	Lath Basti	Handed Over
2	10	Badin	Lowari Sharif	Luari Sharif	BRDS	Adopted	Government health dispensary luari sharif	Handed Over
3	301	Tharparkar	Chachro	Chachro	TRDP	Adopted	Taluka Hospital Chachro	Handed Over
4	296	Tharparkar	Parno	Verari	TRDP	Adopted	GD Verari	Handed Over
5	246	Sanghar	Kumb Darhoon	Sui Kander	SAFWCO	Community	Sui Kander-1	Handed Over
6	254	Balochistan	Ziarat	Tf	Adopted	CD Sassana Mana	CD	Handed Over
7	253	Ziarat	Zindra	Susnak Manna	TF	Adopted	CD Sasanak mana	Handed Over
8	19	Karachi	Keamari Town	Noor Muhammad Goth	HANDS	Adopted	Noor Muhammad Goth	Handed Over
9	20	Karachi	Bin Qasim Town	Jam Kanda	HANDS	Adopted	RHC Jam Kanda	Handed Over
10	256	Tharparkar	Mithi	Bhakuo	TRDP	Adopted	BHU Bhakuo	Handed Over
11	260	Tharparkar	Nagarparkar	Heerar Deeda	TRDP	Adopted	BHU H.Deda	Handed Over
12	263	Tharparkar	Diplo	Jhirmirio Thakar	TRDP	Adopted	BHU Jhirmirio Thakar	Handed Over
13	278	Tharparkar	Chachro	Badhsandha	TRDP	Adopted	GD Badhsandha	Handed Over
14	280	Tharparkar	Nagarparkar	Chachi Gaju	TRDP	Adopted	GD Chachi Gaju	Handed Over
15	282	Tharparkar	Diplo	Doondio	TRDP	Adopted	GD Doondio	Handed Over



Appendix IV

Interview Schedules

Appendix - IV Interview Schedules

Interview Schedules for POs

This instrument will be used for interview with PO officers, ESM focal person, persons who attended SEMF training conducted by PPAF during past one year and field staff entrusted with dissemination of ESM to COs and ensuring ESM compliance in subproject implementation.

PO will provide following documents to Interviewer:

Quarterly and annual monitoring reports of PPAF subprojects and ESM compliance

EQPR sent to PPAF

Any ESM guidelines prepared for COs in Urdu or Sindhi

- 1 Name of Interviewer_____
- 2 Date _____
- 3 Name of PO_____
- 4 Address of PO_____
- 5 Name and designation of the Respondents:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
- 6 Name of ESMF Focal Person
- 7 Project Area of PO.
 - a. Number and name of districts_____
 - b. Number of union councils_____
 - c. Number of villages_____
- 8 Major Sectors of PO's Work:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

- c. _____
d. _____
- 9 Number of subprojects implemented by PO for other Donors:
a. Sector _____ subproject _____
b. Sector _____ subproject _____
c. Sector _____ subproject _____
d. Sector _____ subproject _____
- 10 Names of PO's donors with estimated percentage of their contribution?
PPAF _____% USAID: _____% EU _____% _____%
- 11 Types of interventions implemented for PPAF with total number of subprojects in each category during the past two year?

CPI _____ WECC _____ Health _____ Education _____

Asset Transfer _____ LEP Training _____ microcredit _____

ESMF – Dissemination within PO staff – to COs/LSOs

- 12 Do other donors of PO ask for implementation of environmental and social safeguards (ESS) in subproject?
- 13 Do other donors of PO have provided ESS guidelines for their subprojects?
- 14 If other donors have provided ESS guidelines, to what extent and in which respect these are different from ESMF 5th edition of PPAF?
- 15 How many of your male and female staff have attended ESMF training organised by PPAF?

Number of male staff _____ Number of female staff _____
Dates of Training _____
Place (town) of training _____
- 16 What are the titles of documents provided during and at the end of the above mentioned ESMF training?
- 17 To what extent these documents are helpful in your understanding of the ESMF?

To great extent

- To some extent
Not at all
- 18 To what extent this training was helpful in understanding of the ESMF?
- To great extent
To some extent
Not at all
- 19 What were the most important positive points of the ESMF training that helped a lot in your understanding of the ESMF?
- 20 What were the most important aspects of training which you think needed improvement in future ESMF training?
- 21 What is your rating for following aspects of the ESMF training?
- Understanding of the ESMF (Please tick one): very good/ good/ mediocre/ very little
- Venue of the training (Please tick one): very good good not bad
- Knowledge and skills of trainers (Please tick one): excellent good not good
- The time schedule, breaks and refreshments during training were
- (Please tick one): excellent good not bad
- Training event date & place _____ Participant of Training _____
- Training event date & place _____ Participant of Training _____
- Training event date & place _____ Participant of Training _____

Network of on Environmental and Social Issue

- 22 Do you or any other CSOs in the area have established network for creating awareness of environmental and social issues in subproject implementation?
- 23 If yes, has this network built capacity of its staff members in understanding importance of environmental and social issues in implementation of small projects?

- 24 How often organisations in this network exchange information about their efforts in creating community awareness of environmental and social issues?
- 25 In the past one year how many meetings were organised by the network and what was the agenda of these meetings?
- 26 Do you think that this network created awareness on environmental and social issues among its community organisations?

Recommendations on Training regime

- 27 What will you recommend for future ESMF training so that ESM guidelines are clearly understood by participants?
- 28 What will be your recommendations for future ESMF training so that participants attain capability of obtaining compliance to ESM guidelines
- 29 Based on your past experience what are your recommendations to increase the usefulness and effectiveness of future ESMF training?
- 30 Have you read the 5th edition of ESMF?
- No / Very little/ some of it/ All of it
- 31 Have you imparted ESMF training to your male and female community organisers and field engineers?
- Men Community Organisers _____ Women Community Organisers _____
- Men field Engineers _____ Women field Engineers _____
- 32 Do you keep printed copies of following documents in your office/ library for ready reference?
- ESMF 5th edition
- ESMF *Rahnuma Kitabcha* in Urdu
- ESMF *Tarbiati kitabcha* in Urdu
- 33 In your opinion how many of your male and female Social Organisers and Field Engineers have read these books?
- ESMF 5th edition Male _____ Female _____

- ESMF *Rahnuma Kitabcha* in Urdu Male _____ Female _____
ESMF *Tarbiati kitabcha* in Urdu Male _____ Female _____
- 34 Have you prepared any ESM guidelines in Urdu for specific subproject for your field staff and Community Organisations?
Yes _____ NO _____
- 35 During past one year how many male and female COs were imparted ESM training by your staff?
Male COs _____ Female COs _____
No ESM training was imparted for COs _____

Compliance

- 36 How the PPAF funded subproject is identified?
Identified by community members
Identified by Community Organisation
Proposed by field staff of PO
- 37 How need assessment for the subproject by community is verified by the PO?
Discussion with community organisation office bearers
Resolution of the community organisation
Meeting with community members
- 38 How many of the male and female COs were provided printed copies of the following documents?
ESMF 5th edition ESMF _____ Male COs _____ Female COs
Rahnuma Kitabcha _____ Male COs _____ Female COs
ESMF *Tarbiati Kitabcha* _____ Male COs _____ Female COs
- 39 Have you prepared ES screening forms in Urdu (or Sindhi) for specific subprojects implemented by your organisation?

Yes No
- 40 DO you arrange training session for dissemination of ESM guidelines to community men and women when they apply for specific project?
- 41 Have you implemented any PPAF project in the past two years in the vicinity of cultural or religious site?

Yes No

- 42 The CO implementing these subproject have complied with ESM recommended distances to avoid disruption to the cultural or religious site?
Yes No
- 43 Have you implemented any PPAF subproject in the past two years in or in the vicinity of protected areas?
Yes No
- 44 The CO implementing these subproject have complied with ESM recommendations to minimise disturbance to local community and habitat?
Yes No
- 45 Who completes ES screening form/ Co or PO staff
- 46 How your staff ensure that ESM screening form is completed after careful consideration of all items in it?
- 47 Who prepares ES screening of subproject and completes Form A?
CO/VO officers
ESM Focal person of PO
Concerned Community Organiser
Any other (please specify)
- 48 What is the mechanism for monitoring compliance of ESM during subproject implementation?

Field visit to subproject by PO staff for monitoring
Written communication by CO/VO about project progress and ESM compliance
Email by CO/VO about project progress and ESM compliance
CO/VO provide Information on phone about project progress and ESM compliance
No monitoring of ESM compliance is done by PO staff
- 49 Do you think that community members and COs have understood the importance of environmental and social issues?
- 50 What is attitude of COs towards compliance of ESMF guidelines on their project?

They understand importance of ESM and carefully comply with
They consider it an unnecessary formality
They are indifferent to it

Mitigation Measures

- 51 By whom the adverse impacts of subproject are identified?
COs
Community members
PO's focal person
None
- 52 How mitigation measures are defined to overcome the adverse impact?
- 53 If mitigation measures cost more than the built in 4% of the subproject cost how this is arranged?
- 54 Have you implemented any subproject which has outstanding environmental and social issues that have emerge sometime after completion of the subproject ?
- 55 What are these issues and on which subprojects?
- 56 What kind of corrective measures were taken to address these outstanding issues?

None
Detail of actions taken by CO / by PO/ by PPAF
- 57 How many of the subproject implemented to date require mitigation measures or corrective action now?

Interview with LEP? Asset Transfer and Micro finance

- 58 Have you imparted ESM training of private good beneficiaries (Asset Transfer, Training and microcredit)?
- 59 Do you monitor compliance of ESM by private good intervention beneficiaries?
- 60 How you conduct monitoring of ESM compliance for private good intervention beneficiaries?
- 61 Have you monitored that small business subprojects have posted sign in shops for not selling cigarette and other addictive substances to person under 18 years of age?

- 62 Have you monitored that auto workshops have made appropriate arrangements for collection and disposal of refuse and hazardous materials?
- 63 Do your staff inform agricultural borrowers to refrain from use of synthetic chemical pesticides?

This group interview will be conducted with women of the subproject community. This interview shall be conducted with a group of at least 6 to 8 local subproject beneficiary community women.

1 Name of Interviewers: _____ Date _____

2 Name of Respondents _____

3 Name of Community Organisations _____

4 CO is registered under which law? _____

5 COs Date of Registration

6 COs Bank Account in _____ Bank _____ Town

7 Village: _____ Union council _____

8 Tehsil _____ District _____

9 Name of PO _____

10 Name and type of Subproject: _____

11 What this subproject comprises of:_____

12 Category of subproject (please tick one): CPI / WECC / Education / Health

13 Date of commencement _____ and completion _____

14 How this subproject fulfil community needs? Please give details about what problems were overcome with this subproject?

15 How this project responds to women's concerns and what kind of facilitation it provides to women?

16 How participation of community women was achieved in planning and design of Subproject?

Women have not participated

--	--

- 17 Has CO obtained consensus of the community men and women on subproject proposal and design?
- 18 Do you know what the total cost of subproject was?
Rs. _____
- 19 How much the community contribution was?

Rs. _____ Do not know
No contribution required _____
- 20 What were the reasons of male community members who disagreed with the subproject design?
- 21 What were the reasons of women community members who disagreed with the subproject design?
- 22 Whether all community members male and female have equal access to the subproject benefits?
Yes No
- 23 Children work is common in rural areas in various agricultural activities. Community contribution is commonly provided in the form of labour. How many children of 13-15 years age have worked on implementation of this subproject?

Less than 10 Less than 5
Only 1-3 None
- 24 If children under 15 years provided physical labour for this subproject, did they get equal wages equal to other labourers on the subproject?
- 25 Have women contributed any physical labour in construction of this subproject?
Yes No
- 26 If yes have women received the same daily wage rate as men?
- 27 Whether O&M plan for subproject was prepared with the subproject proposal?
YES No
- 28 Have women received training in personal hygiene, sanitation and environmental sanitation?

Rating of Subproject

IMPORTANT This section of the interview schedule will be completed by mutual consensus of Interviewers based on discussions with community members and inspection of the subproject. This should be completed after completion of field visit to subproject

Awareness of PPAF's Environmental and Social Management Guidelines

Please encircle your assessment

- a. About 50% community women know about Environmental and social management guidelines of PPAF
- b. About 25% community women know about Environmental and social management guidelines of PPAF
- c. About 10% community women know about Environmental and social management guidelines of PPAF
- d. Community women do not know about Environmental and social management guidelines of PPAF

Interview Schedules for Community

This group interview will be conducted with members and officers of the CO and men and women of the beneficiary community. It is recommended that at least 6 to 8 persons shall be present during interview and inspection of the subproject.

The CO will also provide access to documents in the subproject file.

Identification of Subproject

- 1 Name of Interviewers: _____ Date _____
- 2 Name of Respondents _____

- 3 Name of Community Organisations _____
- 4 CO is registered under which law? _____
- 5 COs Date of Registration _____
- 6 COs Bank Account in _____ Bank _____ Town _____
- 7 Village: _____ Union council _____
- 8 Tehsil _____ District _____
- 9 Name of PO _____
- 10 Name and type of Subproject _____
- 11 Category of subproject (please tick one): CPI / WECC / Education / Health
- 12 Date of commencement _____ and completion _____
- 13 How this subproject fulfil community needs? Please give details about what problems were overcome with this subproject?
- 14 How this project responds to women's concerns and what kind of facilitation it provides to women?
- 15 How participation of community women was achieved in planning and design of Subproject?
- 16 Women have not participated ☐
Do you know what the total cost of subproject was?
Rs. _____

- 17 How much the community contribution was?
Rs. _____ Do not know
No Contribution was required
- 18 How the community share of cost contribution for the subproject was made?
Paid cash _____ provided labour
Any other (specify) _____
- 19 What was the reason of those who declined to pay their share of community cost contribution for the subproject?
Lack of resources (poverty)
Not agree with the subproject proposal
Any other (please specify)
- 20 What were the reasons of male and female community members who disagreed with the subproject design?
- 21 Whether all community members male and female have equal access to the services/benefits of the subproject?
Yes No
- 22 If there is any exclusion from this subproject benefits, what are the reasons:

Remoteness of cluster of houses from subproject,
Because of internal community disputes,
Refusal in cost sharing for the subproject and its O and M
Any other (please specify)
- 23 How land was acquired for this subproject?
Land was donated by someone to community organisation
It was common land (*shamlat*) and used with community consensus
Land was purchased against cash payment
Land was provided by government
Any other (please specify)
- 24 To which title land was transferred for the subproject

- 25 Children work as family helper and also for wages in rural areas in various agricultural activities. Community contribution is commonly provided in the form of labour. How many children of 13-15 years age have worked on implementation of this subproject?
- Less than 10 Less than 5
Only 1-3 None
- 26 Whether O&M plan for subproject was included in the subproject proposal?
YES No
- 27 Please provide details of O&M plan prepared by CO before subproject implementation?
- 28 If financial contribution is required towards O&M cost, please inform that all members are paying contributions at regular interval?
- About ____ of total ____ are paying regularly,
How many pay after long delays
How many are defaulters
How CO deal with collection of O&M cost share from members?
- 29 How many community members were trained for providing O&M services?
- 30 The O&M bank account was opened by CO?
Yes No
- 31 Whether any adverse environmental and social impacts were identified at the time of subproject proposal?
- Yes No
- 32 If yes, what were these adverse impacts
- 33 What were the mitigation measures identified before implementation of the subproject?
- 34 The built-in mitigation cost (4% of the subproject cost) was sufficient for implementation of mitigation measures for the subproject?

- 35 Is there any concern about adverse impacts of this subproject at present?
- 36 If yes, what are the concerns
- 37 How these are being addressed by CO?

Inspection of Subproject

Field teams will inspect the project with CO/LSO, community members and note the following points after discussion with the community members.

Field team is advised to take relevant photographs of the subproject and email to: tpvppaf@yahoo.com

- 1 Check the subproject file held by the CO to confirm that following documents are available in the subproject file:
ENCIRCLE the item number of available document
- i. CO Resolution,
 - ii. Project proposals / application for project,
 - iii. project design,
 - iv. Operation and Maintenance (O & M) plan for subproject,
 - v. ESM screening forms - Form –A
 - vi. identification of mitigation measures and costs,
 - vii. procedure for implementation of subproject,
 - viii. approval of subproject by operational unit,
 - ix. Subproject completion reports Form –B
 - x. ESM compliance report sent to PO,
 - xi. Water quality test report for hand pump and tube-well
- 2 Has this community received any guidelines in Urdu or Sindhi for environmental and social screening of this specific subproject?
Yes No
- 3 How many persons present in this meeting have read environmental and social screening requirements for this subproject?

- 4 Is this subproject located at recommended distance from historical, cultural sites, designated protected area or ecological site?
Yes No
- 5 Is this subproject located at recommended distance from the designated and notified protected and wildlife sanctuary?
Yes No
- 6 How many trees were cut for construction of subproject and how many trees were planted in compensation?

Number of trees cut _____ Number of trees planted _____
- 7 Subproject site is neat and clean – from solid waste, garbage and contaminating objects and unused construction material, etc.?
- 8 Whether any O&M was done on the subproject in recent months?
- 9 Whether subproject needs any O&M right now? If yes what is required?
- 10 Do you think that implementation of this subproject has resulted in making some group of people more vulnerable and marginalised?
- 11 Does this subproject comprising any type of dam and gabion has caused adverse environmental or social impact on the upstream community or downstream community?

For Tube well, irrigation channel, kareze rehabilitation, and watercourse lining,

- 12 What is the range of landholding in this subproject?
Largest landholding _____ acres
Smallest landholding _____ acres
Total size of the command area of the subproject _____ acres
Total number of subproject beneficiaries _____

Education Facility

- 13 The subproject was implemented with the support of School Management Committee?
Yes NO
There was no School Management Committee in the village?
- 14 Where this school is located
Close to the housing area of community
About 4 furlong away from housing area of community

In mountainous areas school is located at high elevation and four furlong away from community?

- 15 School premises and classrooms are clean and without any trash like wrappers and plastic bags or waste paper.

- 16 One large dustbin outside and two small dustbins in classroom are available and in use?

Large Dust

Dustbin are in place in classrooms

No dustbin in classrooms

No dustbin outside

- 17 If there is water tank in school when it was cleaned last time? Month _____ year _____

- 18 What type of latrine was provided in school?

Flush _____ Pit _____ Other _____

- 19 What is the level of cleanliness of latrine?

It is clean and in use

Not cleaned since long and still in use

Not cleaned and not in use (abandoned)

Health facility

- 20 What is the overall level of cleanliness in the health facility?

- 21 Have separate latrines been provided for male and females?

Yes No

- 22 Have latrines been provided that are linked with p-trap and septic tank?

Yes No

- 23 If yes, what is the condition of lavatories?

Latrines are clean and in use

Not cleaned since long and still in use

Not cleaned and not in use (abandoned)

- 24 Has complete sterilisation equipment, incinerators and needle cutter been provided?

Yes No

- 25 The local Health Management Committee is aware of the hospital waste management rules of 2005.

Yes No

- 26 Has separate area been designated for sterilisation in BHU/RHC/CH and is in use?
Yes and in use
No such separate area designated for sterilisation
- 27 Has safe disposal pit or (local made incinerator) for hazardous waste available and in use?

WATER SECTOR PROJECTS

Please confirm that location of this tube well is:

250 Meter away from other major source of drinking water

100 meter away from garbage dumps, fuel sales outlet, auto workshop, industry

100 meter away from existing tube-well

50 meter away from cesspit, cesspool

30 meter away from pit toilet, animal pen, fields using organic fertilizer

15 meter away from septic tank

7 meter away from drain, ditch, and house

Please confirm that this Hand pump is

100 meter away from major safe drinking water source

50 meter away from lavatories and solid waste dumps

Please confirm that this underground water tank is

50 meters away from latrines and solid waste dumps

Please confirm that this rainwater harvesting pond is

50 meters away from latrines, solid waste dumps and agricultural fields

Please confirm that this community biogas plant is

200 meters away from residences and sources of water supply

Single household biogas plant is 20 meters away from house

Please confirm that this windmill water pump is

250 meters away from safe drinking water source

Please confirm that this septic tank is

50 meters away from ground water well

Please confirm that the fresh water source (tube well, hand pump, well, stream) is:

30 meters away from livestock and poultry sheds or fish ponds

Rating of Subproject by compliance

IMPORTANT This section of the interview schedule will be completed by mutual consensus of Interviewers based on discussions with community members and inspection of the subproject. This should be completed after completion of field visit to subproject

- 1 Awareness of PPAF's Environmental and Social Management Guidelines
 - a. About 75% community men know about Environmental and social management guidelines of PPAF
 - b. About 50% community men know about Environmental and social management guidelines of PPAF
 - c. About 25% community men know about Environmental and social management guidelines of PPAF
 - d. Less than 10% community men know about Environmental and social management guidelines of PPAF
- 2 Cleanliness of the project surroundings
 - a. Surroundings are neat and clean
 - b. There is dry garbage – solid waste in surroundings
 - c. There is animal dung or standing waste water nearby
- 3 In your opinion what is respondents' candid opinion about compliance to Environmental and Social Management Guidelines
 - a. It is very important for sustainable development
 - b. It is important because donor demands it
 - c. It is just formality
 - d. It is unnecessary burden
- 4 What is the present condition of the subproject?
 - a. It is in good condition because of proper management

- b. It is working but without proper care
- c. It needs care
- d. It has clear signs of disrepair

5 How will you rate the O&M arrangements for subproject from 1 to 5? 1 means very good and 5 means very bad. Please encircle one

1 2 3 4 5



Appendix V

Summary of CO Records Review

Appendix - V Summary of CO Records Review

Summary Table Based on CO Records Examined During Field visit
Community Physical Infrastructure

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
1	143	Rawalpindi	Bhag Pur	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	NRSP	
2	163	Rawalpindi	Tall Khalsa	U/G Sewerage System	Yes	No	No	15	NRSP	
3	10	Layyah	Chah Dirkhan Wala	Water Course	No	No	No	14	SAP-PK	Interview schadule for women is not available
4	169	Layyah	Khairay Wala (Meva Khan Wala)	WCL & Bio Gas Plant	No	No	No	15	RCDS	no subject file available/no biogas plant exits, only water course lining exist
5	208	Layyah	Chak # 320 TDA	Solar Pump	No	No	No	N.A	RCDS	Sub project file was not avilable
6	202	Layyah	Basti Murad Cheena	Sewerage & Brick Soling	Yes	Yes	No	15	RCDS	Good project
7	198	Layyah	Chak# 299 TDA	T/W & WCL	No	No	No	15	RCDS	Sub project file was not avilable
8	574	Layyah	Kanian Wala	Solar Energy H/Hold	No	No	No	15	RCDS	Sub project file was not avilable
9	179	Layyah	Chak No 315/T.D.A	Water Course Lining	Yes	Yes	No	14	RCDS	Satisfactory

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
10	1	Karachi	Noor Mohd Jalkani	Sanitation Unit	No	No	No	N/A	HANDS	CO was not available
11	76	Tharparkar	Patia	Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	BB	Satisfactory
12	702	Tharparkar	Kharoro	Dug well	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	BB	Satisfactory
13	767	Tharparkar	Sakri	Solar Lights	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	BB	Satisfactory
14	94	Sanghar	Ranaho	Wind Mill	No	No	No	N/A	SAFWCO	Project was not functional and no record was available
15	98	Sanghar	Bhobhar	Link Road	No	No	No	13	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
16	392	D. I. Khan	Kokar	Soling + Drain	Yes	Yes	No	14	SAP-PK	Satisfactory
17	445	D. I. Khan	Basti Darbar	Soling /Drain	No	Yes	No	15	SAP-PK	Satisfactory
18	408	D. I. Khan	Ghulamy Wala	Soling /Drain	Yes	Yes	No	14	SAP-PK	Satisfactory
19	126	Gilgit	Mushahba Haramosh	Protective Work					AKRSP	Not Visited
20	512	Ziarat	Killi Wrost Kach	PVC Pipe line	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	TF	Satisfactory
21	508	Ziarat	Killi Chungi Bala	Gabion Structure	Yes	No	No	N.A	TF	Under Construction
22	573	Ziarat	Killi Mamozan Mohammad Hassan	Gabion Structure	Yes	Yes	No	15	TF	Under Construction
23	534	Ziarat	Killi Lail Gatt	Surface Water Tank	Yes	Yes	No	15	TF	Satisfactory
24	584	Ziarat	Killi Shaheed Baba Gharbi	Pipeline for DWSS	Yes	Yes	No	NA	TF	Satisfactory
25	466	Ziarat	Killi Masoori Mana	DWSS	Yes	Yes	No	15	TF	Satisfactory

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
26	486	Ziarat	Killi Zezri	PVC Pipe line	Yes	No	No	15	TF	Satisfactory
27	498	Ziarat	Killi Khalifat	Water Storage Reservoir	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	TF	Satisfactory
28	528	Ziarat	Killi Khuwazai Mana	PVC Pipeline	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	TF	Under Construction
29	558	Ziarat	Killi Kan Taran	PVC Pipeline	Yes	No	Yes	NA	TF	Under Construction
30	246	Killa Abdullah	Killi Taj Mohammad	Water Channel	Yes	Yes	No	15	PIDS	Satisfactory
31	276	Killa Abdullah	Malezai Sayedan	PVC Pipeline	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	PIDS	Satisfactory
32	305	Killa Abdullah	Killi Adam Khan	WSR+Pipe line	Yes	No	No	14	PIDS	Satisfactory
33	328	Killa Abdullah	Killi Taj Muhammad	Water Channel	Yes	Yes	No	14	PIDS	Satisfactory
34	239	Killa Abdullah	Ghulam Nabi Sayedan	FPW	No	No	No	NA	PIDS	CO was not available
35	258	Killa Abdullah	Marwar Syedan	Drainage	Yes	Yes	No	14	PIDS	Satisfactory
36	272	Killa Abdullah	Toor Khail Janubi	Sanitation	Yes	Yes	No	14	PIDS	Satisfactory
37	621	Panjgur	Gramkan	D.Water Supply Scheme					NRSP	
38	639	Panjgur	Sordo	Extension of Karez					NRSP	
39	631	Panjgur	Sarikoran	Extension / Rehabilitation of Karez					NRSP	

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
Water, Energy And Climate Change										
1	667	Karachi	Baloch Para Juma Goth	Under Water Tank	No	No	No	NA	HANDS	CO was not avilable
2	690	Karachi	Hamza Jat,Kesrani Para	Surface Water Tank	No	No	No	NA	HANDS	Sub project file was not avilable
3	714	Sanghar	Ibrahim Makorani	Hand Pumps	No	No	No	13	SAFWCO	subproject was no functional
4	716	Sanghar	Misri Makrani	Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	No	13	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
5	721	Sanghar	Ali Muhammad Khaskheli	Lining of Watercourse	No	Yes	Yes	15	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
6	737	Sanghar	Gul Muhammad Sehto	Link Road	No	No	No	15	SAFWCO	subproject file was not avilable
7	800	Tharparkar	Digh	Raised Plateform/Stilted community shelter	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	TRDP	Satisfactory
8	783	Tharparkar	Haji Badal Dal	Rehabilitation of DWSS	No	No	No	NA	TRDP	CO was not formed
9	861	Tharparkar	Ab.Majeed Perozani	Brick Paved Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
10	859	Tharparkar	Sukhpur	Check Dam	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	TRDP	Satisfactory
11	858	Tharparkar	Sadooras	Rehabilitation of WSR	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	TRDP	Satisfactory

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
12	271	D.I.Khan	Bazeed Khel No.1	Water Source, Reservior, and Sprinkler System	Yes	Yes	No	15	CUP	Non functional
13	459	Badin	Hameer Bheel	Flood Protection Bond	No	Yes	No	15	BRDS	Satisfactory
14	482	Badin	Yaar Muhammad Mallah	Rehabilitation of Solar Light	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	NRSP	Satisfactory
15	345	Badin	Hashim Bajeer	Culverts	Yes	Yes	No	15	BRDS	Satisfactory
16	334	Badin	Muhammad Soomar Jamli	Reh. Of Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
17	350	Badin	Siddique Mandharo	Bridge	Yes	No	No	15	BRDS	Satisfactory
18	381	Badin	Sher Muhammad Chandio	Rehabilitation of Hand Pumps	No	No	No	13	NRSP	Sub project file was not avilable
19	465	Badin	Soomar Rahimoo	Brick Pavement	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	BRDS	Satisfactory
20	481	Badin	Noor Muhammad Chohra	Rehabilitation of Culverts	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
21	574	Badin	Muhammad Uris Patafi	Rehabilitation of Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
22	312	Badin	Allah Bachayo Jamali	Rehabilitation of Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	NRSP	Satisfactory
23	378	Badin	Muhammad Umer Thebo	Rehabilitation of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	NRSP	Satisfactory

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
24	402	Badin	Muhammad Suleman	Rehabilitation of Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	NRSP	Satisfactory
25	422	Badin	Abdul Rahim Parheri	Rehabilitation of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
26	444	Badin	Lakho Rebari	Rehabilitation of Hand Pump	No	Yes	No	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
27	496	Badin	Fazal Jarwar	Rehabilitation of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
28	516	Badin	Sher Khan Chandio	Rehabilitation of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
29	537	Badin	Muhammad Ishaque Bhorio	Rehabilitation of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	No	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
30	605	Badin	Ramzan Dars	Link Road	Yes	No	No	n.a	NRSP	Satisfactory
31	636	Badin	Vikiyo Junejo	Rehabilitation of Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
32	651	Badin	Karo Bheel	Rehabilitation of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
33	234	Ghanche	Thogmos	Pipe Irrigation					MGPO	
34	193	South Waziristan Agency	Kalo Raghazai	DWSS					SABAWON	
35	281	Chakwal	Lawa	Solar Water Pump	No	No	No	14	NRSP	Satisfactory

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
36	282	Chakwal	Goohal	Protection of Sanctuaries	Yes	Yes	No	14	NRSP	Satisfactory
37	136	Panjgur	Berront	Agriculture Protection Bund					NRSP	
38	185	Panjgur	Koheban-2	Rain Water Harvesting Pond					NRSP	
39	147	Panjgur	Katagari	Agriculture Protection Bund					NRSP	
40	302	Layyah	Chak # 489 Tda	Solar Lighting	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	SAP-PK	Satisfactory
41	337	Badin	Natho Khan Chandio	Rehabilitation of Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	NRSP	Satisfactory
42	716	Sanghar	Misri Makrani	Hand Pumps					SAFWCO	
43	691	Karachi	Jabal Mallah Para-02, Rehri	Cattle Shade	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	HANDS	Satisfactory
44	389	Badin	Arttorley Chak	Link Road	No	No	No	15	NRSP	Satisfactory
45	39	Badin	Allah Bachayo Rehimoon	Solar lift Irrigation	Yes	No	No	NA	BRDS	Satisfactory
46	62	Badin	Hero Kolhi	D.W Hand Pump	Yes	No	Yes	NA	NRSP	Satisfactory
47	83	Badin	Bachal Jakhro	Flood Protection Bond	Yes	Yes	No	15	BRDS	Satisfactory
48	131	Badin	Muhammad Hayat Sheedi	DWS Reservoir	No	No	No	NA	NRSP	Satisfactory

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
49	133	Malir	Baloch Para 02 Main Ibrahim Hyderi	Cattle Shade	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	HANDS	No Response from PO, No Meeting is conducted with CO
50	136	Malir	Pan Para	Boat Making	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	HANDS	Satisfactory
51	145	Sanghar	Badal Malookani	Lead Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
52	149	Sanghar	Behram Khan Brohi	Lead Hand Pumps	No	No	No	NA	SAFWCO	Under Construction
53	152	Sanghar	Gul Muhammad Sehto	Rehab: of Govt. Filter Plant	No	No	No	NA	SAFWCO	Under Construction
54	153	Sanghar	Haji Abdul Rehman Sanjrani	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	SAFWCO	Under Construction
55	168	Sanghar	Ghulam Hussain Waryah	Lead Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	SAFWCO	Under Construction
56	171	Sanghar	Pero Faqir Shoro	Lining of Watercourse	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	SAFWCO	Under Construction
57	172	Sanghar	Qurban Thahim	Lead Hand Pumps	No	No	No	15	SAFWCO	Non functional
58	173	Tharparkar	Chandano Mora	DWSS	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	TRDP	Under Construction
59	191	Tharparkar	Darh Dars	Solar Light	No	No	No	NA	TRDP	CO was not available
60	233	Killa Abdullah	Killi Ameer Jan Sharqi Mesezai	WSR	No	No	No	NA	PIDS	CO was not available
61	239	Killa Abdullah	Ghulam Nabi Sayedan	FPW	No	No	No	NA	PIDS	CO was not available

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
62	245	Killa Abdullah	Killi Ameer Mohammad Shumali	Pipeline					PIDS	
63	268	Killa Abdullah	Shamasullah	Water Reservoir	Yes	No	No	14	PIDS	Satisfactory
64	246	Killa Abdullah	Killi Taj Mohammad	Water Channel	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	PIDS	Satisfactory
65	247	Killa Abdullah	Killi Aghbarg Toot	RCC Pipeline	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	PIDS	Satisfactory
66	268	Killa Abdullah	Shamasullah	Water Reservoir	Yes	Yes	No	14	PIDS	Satisfactory
67	304	Killa Abdullah	Killi Zafaran	WSR+Pipe line	No	No	No	NA	PIDS	Under Construction
Health Subprojects										
1	18	Karachi	Lath Basti	Adopted	No	No	No	14	HANDS	Dispancery was closed not functional, CO was not formed
2	10	Badin	Luari Sharif	Adopted	No	No	No	NA	BRDS	Sub project file was not avilable
3	301	Tharparkar	Chachro	Adopted	No	Yes	Yes	NA	TRDP	Satisfactory
4	296	Tharparkar	Verari	Adopted	No	No	No	12	TRDP	Dispancery was not functional.
5	246	Sanghar	Sui Kander	Community	No	No	No	13	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
6	254	Balochistan	Tf	CD Sassana Mana	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	Adopted	Satisfactory
7	253	Ziarat	Susnak Manna	Adopted	No	No	No	13	TF	Community was not avilable

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
8	19	Karachi	Noor Muhammad Goth	Adopted	No	No	No	NA	HANDS	CO was not available
9	20	Karachi	Jam Kanda	Adopted	No	No	No	11	HANDS	Satisfactory
10	256	Tharparkar	Bhakuo	Adopted	No	No	No	NA	TRDP	No FGD conducted as CO was not available
11	260	Tharparkar	Heerar Deeda	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	TRDP	Satisfactory
12	263	Tharparkar	Jhirmirio Thakar	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	TRDP	Satisfactory
13	278	Tharparkar	Badhsandha	Adopted	No	Yes	Yes	13	TRDP	Dispansery was non functional
14	280	Tharparkar	Chachi Gaju	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	TRDP	Satisfactory
15	282	Tharparkar	Doondio	Adopted	No	No	No	11	TRDP	Satisfactory
Education Subprojects										
1	269	Kohistan	Village Jandar Kot	Adopted	No	No	No	13	SDF	
2	275	Kohistan	Dassu Village	Adopted	No	No	No	13	SDF	
3	196	Peshawar	Pffb	Govt. Institute for Blind, Nishtarabad, Main GT Road, Peshawar	No	No	No	13	Adopted	
4	170	Bahawalpur	Khair Pur Noranga	Community	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	NRSP	
5	34	Karachi	-	Community	No	No	No	nil	FESF	

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Fom A Available	Form B Available	O & M Status	Year of Completion	Name of PO	Comments
6	61	Karachi	Baloch Para	Adopted	No	No	No	continued	IRC	
7	89	Karachi	Younusabad	Adopted	No	No	No	15	IRC	
8	5	Tharparkar	Kasbo	Community	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	BAANHNBELI	
9	355	Tharparkar	Aziz Abad	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	TRDP	
10	387	Tharparkar	Khari Wah	Adopted	No	No	No	12	TRDP	
11	378	Tharparkar	Kandaro	Adopted	No	No	No	14	TRDP	
12	384	Tharparkar	Alimsar	Adopted	No	No	No	11	TRDP	Satisfactory
13	120	Ghizer	Ali Basti	Community					MIED	
14	316	Ziarat	Sandeman Tangi	Adopted	No	No	No	13	TF	Community was not available
15	204	Sanghar	Karamullah Dahri	Community	No	No	No	15	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
16	13	Badin	Sono Mall Meghwar	Adopted	No	No	No	9	BRDS	Satisfactory
17	358	Tharparkar	Hathrai	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	TRDP	Satisfactory
18	317	Ziarat	Ziarat	Adopted	No	No	No	NA	TF	School was closed Co was not available
19	321	Ziarat	Wazay Sar Sandeman Tangi	Adopted	No	No	Yes	13	TF	Satisfactory
20	178	Bahawalpur	131/D.B	Community	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	NRSP	Satisfactory



Appendix VI

Participation of Women

Appendix - VI Participation of Women

Gender Awareness - Participation of Women in Subprojects Community Physical Infrastructure Subproject

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
1	Rawalpindi	Bhag Pur	Link Road	No	No	Yes	50	NRSP	
2	Rawalpindi	Tall Khalsa	U/G Sewerage System	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	NRSP	
3	Layyah	Chah Dir Khan Wala	Water Course	No	No	Yes	10	SAP-PK	Interview schedule for women is not available
4	Layyah	Khairay Wala (Meva Khan Wala)	Wcl & Bio Gas Plant	No	Yes	Yes	10	RCDS	no subject file available/no biogas plant exists, only water course lining exist
5	Layyah	Chak # 320 TDA	Solar Pump	No	Yes	Nil	10	RCDS	Sub project file was not available
6	Layyah	Basti Murad Cheena	Sewerage & Brick Soling	No	Yes	Yes	50	RCDS	Good project
7	Layyah	Chak# 299 TDA	T/W & Wcl	No	Yes	Yes	10	RCDS	Sub project file was not available
8	Layyah	Kanian Wala	Solar Energy H/Hold	No	No	Yes	10	RCDS	Sub project file was not available
9	Layyah	Chak No 315/T.D.A	Water Course Lining	Nil	Yes	Nil	10	RCDS	Satisfactory

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
10	Karachi	Noor Mohd Jalkani	Sanitation Unit	Yes	Nil	Yes	25	HANDS	CO was not available
11	Tharparkar	Patia	Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	BB	Satisfactory
12	Tharparkar	Kharoro	Dug Well	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	BB	Satisfactory
13	Tharparkar	Sakri	Solar Lights	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	BB	Satisfactory
14	Sanghar	Ranaho	Wind Mill	N/A	Yes	Yes	25	SAFWCO	Project was not functional and no record was available
15	Sanghar	Bhobhar	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	75	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
16	D. I. Khan	Kokar	Soling + Drain	No	No	Yes	10	SAP-PK	Satisfactory
17	D. I. Khan	Basti Darbar	Soling /Drain	No	Yes	No	10	SAP-PK	Satisfactory
18	D. I. Khan	Ghulamy Wala	Soling /Drain	No	No	Yes	10	SAP-PK	Satisfactory
19	Gilgit	Mushahba Haramosh	Protective Work					AKRSP	Not Visited
20	Ziarat	Killi Wrost Kach	PVC Pipe Line	N/A	Yes	Yes	25	TF	Satisfactory
21	Ziarat	Killi Chungi Bala	Gabion Structure	Nil	Nil	Nil	50	TF	Under Construction
22	Ziarat	Killi Mamozan Mohammad Hassan	Gabion Structure	Na	Yes	Na	50	TF	Under Construction
23	Ziarat	Killi Lail Gatt	Surface Water Tank	Na	Yes	Yes	25	TF	Satisfactory

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
24	Ziarat	Killi Shaheed Baba Gharbi	Pipeline For DWSS	Na	Yes	Yes	50	TF	Satisfactory
25	Ziarat	Killi Masoori Mana	Dwss	Na	Yes	Yes	50	TF	Satisfactory
26	Ziarat	Killi Zezri	PVC Pipe Line	Na	Yes	Yes	50	TF	Satisfactory
27	Ziarat	Killi Khalifat	Water Storage Reservoir	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TF	Satisfactory
28	Ziarat	Killi Khuwazai Mana	Pvc Pipeline	Nil	Yes	Yes	25	TF	Under Construction
29	Ziarat	Killi Kan Taran	Pvc Pipeline	Nil	Yes	Yes	50	TF	Under Construction
30	Killa Abdullah	Killi Taj Mohammad	Water Channel	Nil	Yes	Yes	75	PIDS	Satisfactory
31	Killa Abdullah	Malezai Sayedan	Pvc Pipeline	Nil	Yes	Nil	25	PIDS	Satisfactory
32	Killa Abdullah	Killi Adam Khan	WSR+Pipe Line	Nil	Yes	Yes	50	PIDS	Satisfactory
33	Killa Abdullah	Killi Taj Muhammad	Water Channel	Nil	Yes	Yes	25	PIDS	Satisfactory
34	Killa Abdullah	Ghulam Nabi Sayedan	Fpw	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	PIDS	CO was not available
35	Killa Abdullah	Marwar Syedan	Drainage	Nil	Yes	Yes	50	PIDS	Satisfactory
36	Killa Abdullah	Toor Khail Janubi	Sanitation	Nil	Yes	Yes	50	PIDS	Satisfactory
37	Panjgur	Gramkan	D.Water Supply Scheme					NRSP	

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
38	Panjgur	Sordo	Extension Of Karez					NRSP	
39	Panjgur	Sarikoran	Extension / Rehabilitation Of Karez					NRSP	
Water, Energy And Climate Change									
1	Karachi	Baloch Para Juma Goth	Under Water Tank	Yes	No	Yes	50	HANDS	CO was not available
2	Karachi	Hamza Jat, Kesrani Para	Surface Water Tank	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	HANDS	Sub project file was not available
3	Sanghar	Ibrahim Makorani	Hand Pumps	No	Yes	Yes	50	SAFWCO	subproject was no functional
4	Sanghar	Misri Makrani	Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
5	Sanghar	Ali Muhammad Khaskheli	Lining Of Watercourse	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
6	Sanghar	Gul Muhammad Sehto	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	SAFWCO	subproject file was not available
7	Tharparkar	Digh	Raised Platform/Stilted Community Shelter	Yes	Ye	Yes	50	TRDP	Satisfactory
8	Tharparkar	Haji Badal Dal	Rehabilitation Of DWSS	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	TRDP	CO was not formed

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
9	Tharparkar	Ab.Majeed Perozani	Brick Paved Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
10	Tharparkar	Sukhpur	Check Dam	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP	Satisfactory
11	Tharparkar	Sadooras	Rehabilitation Of WSR	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP	Satisfactory
12	D.I.Khan	Bazeed Khel No.1	Water Source, Reservoir, And Sprinkler System	Nil	Yes	Nil	10	CUP	Non functional
13	Badin	Hameer Bheel	Flood Protection Bond	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	BRDS	Satisfactory
14	Badin	Yaar Muhammad Mallah	Rehabilitation Of Solar Light	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
15	Badin	Hashim Bajeer	Culverts	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	BRDS	Satisfactory
16	Badin	Muhammad Soomar Jamli	Reh. Of Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
17	Badin	Siddique Mandharo	Bridge	Yes	Yes	Yes	75	BRDS	Satisfactory
18	Badin	Sher Muhammad Chandio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	NRSP	Sub project file was not available
19	Badin	Soomar Rahimoo	Brick Pavement	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	BRDS	Satisfactory
20	Badin	Noor Muhammad Chohra	Rehabilitation Of Culverts	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
21	Badin	Muhammad Uris Patafi	Rehabilitation Of Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
22	Badin	Allah Bachayo Jamali	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	NRSP	Satisfactory
23	Badin	Muhammad Umer Thebo	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
24	Badin	Muhammad Suleman	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
25	Badin	Abdul Rahim Parheri	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
26	Badin	Lakho Rebari	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	Yrs	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
27	Badin	Fazal Jarwar	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	75	NRSP	Satisfactory
28	Badin	Sher Khan Chandio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	NRSP	Satisfactory
29	Badin	Muhammad Ishaque Bhorio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
30	Badin	Ramzan Dars	Link Road	Yes	Y	Yes	75	NRSP	Satisfactory
31	Badin	Vikiyo Junejo	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Yes	Y	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
32	Badin	Karo Bheel	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	Y	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
33	Ghanche	Thogmos	Pipe Irrigation					MGPO	
34	South Waziristan Agency	Kalo Raghazai	Dwss					SABAWON	

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
35	Chakwal	Lawa	Solar Water Pump	No	Yes	Yes	10	NRSP	Satisfactory
36	Chakwal	Goohal	Protection Of Sanctuaries	Na	Yes	Yes	10	NRSP	Satisfactory
37	Panjgur	Berront	Agriculture Protection Bund					NRSP	
38	Panjgur	Koheban-2	Rain Water Harvesting Pond					NRSP	
39	Panjgur	Katagari	Agriculture Protection Bund					NRSP	
40	Layyah	Chak # 489 Tda	Solar Lighting	Nil	Yes	Yes	50	SAP-PK	Satisfactory
41	Badin	Natho Khan Chandio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Na	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
42	Sanghar	Misri Makrani	Hand Pumps					SAFWCO	
43	Karachi	Jabal Mallah Para-02, Rehri	Cattle Shade	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	HANDS	Satisfactory
44	Badin	Arttorley Chak	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
45	Badin	Allah Bachayo Rehimoon	Solar Lift Irrigation	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	BRDS	Satisfactory
46	Badin	Hero Kolhi	D.W Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory
47	Badin	Bachal Jakhro	Flood Protection Bond	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	BRDS	Satisfactory
48	Badin	Muhammad Hayat Sheedi	Dws Reservoir	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
49	Malir	Baloch Para 02 Main Ibrahim Hyderi	Cattle Shade	Nil	Yes	Yes	50	HANDS	No Response from PO, No Meeting is conducted with CO
50	Malir	Pan Para	Boat Making	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	HANDS	Satisfactory
51	Sanghar	Badal Malookani	Lead Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
52	Sanghar	Behram Khan Brohi	Lead Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	SAFWCO	Under Construction
53	Sanghar	Gul Muhammad Sehto	Rehab: Of Govt. Filter Plant	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	SAFWCO	Under Construction
54	Sanghar	Haji Abdul Rehman Sanjrani	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	SAFWCO	Under Construction
55	Sanghar	Ghulam Hussain Waryah	Lead Hand Pumps	No	Yes	Yes	75	SAFWCO	Under Construction
56	Sanghar	Pero Faqir Shoro	Lining Of Watercourse	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	SAFWCO	Under Construction
57	Sanghar	Qurban Thahim	Lead Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	SAFWCO	Non functional
58	Tharparkar	Chandano Mora	Dwss	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	TRDP	Under Construction
59	Tharparkar	Darh Dars	Solar Light	Na	Na	Na	0	TRDP	CO was not available
60	Killa Abdullah	Killi Ameer Jan Sharqi Mesezai	Wsr	Na	Na	Na	0	PIDS	CO was not available

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
61	Killa Abdullah	Ghulam Nabi Sayedan	Fpw	Na	Na	Na	0	PIDS	CO was not available
62	Killa Abdullah	Killi Ameer Mohammad Shumali	Pipeline					PIDS	
63	Killa Abdullah	Shamasullah	Water Reservoir	No	Yes	Yes	75	PIDS	Satisfactory
64	Killa Abdullah	Killi Taj Mohammad	Water Channel	No	Yes	Yes	25	PIDS	Satisfactory
65	Killa Abdullah	Killi Aghbarg Toot	Rcc Pipeline	Na	Yes	Yes	50	PIDS	Satisfactory
66	Killa Abdullah	Shamasullah	Water Reservoir	No	Yes	Yes	10	PIDS	Satisfactory
67	Killa Abdullah	Killi Zafaran	WSR+Pipe Line	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	PIDS	Under Construction
Health Subprojects									
1	Karachi	Lath Basti	Adopted	Na	Na	Na	NA	HANDS	Dispancery was closed not functional, CO was not formed
2	Badin	Luari Sharif	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	BRDS	Sub project file was not avilable
3	Tharparkar	Chachro	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP	Satisfactory
4	Tharparkar	Verari	Adopted	Na	Yes	No	10	TRDP	Dispancery was not functional.

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
5	Sanghar	Sui Kander	Community	Yes	No	Yes	50	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
6	Balochistan	Tf	Cd Sassana Mana	Na	No	Yes	50	Adopted	Satisfactory
7	Ziarat	Susnak Manna	Adopted	Na	Na	Na	0	TF	Community was not available
8	Karachi	Noor Muhammad Goth	Adopted	Na	Na	Yes	25	HANDS	CO was not available
9	Karachi	Jam Kanda	Adopted	Na	No	Yes	10	HANDS	Satisfactory
10	Tharparkar	Bhakuo	Adopted	Na	Na	Na	0	TRDP	No FGD conducted as CO was not available
11	Tharparkar	Heerar Deeda	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP	Satisfactory
12	Tharparkar	Jhirmirio Thakar	Adopted	Na	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP	Satisfactory
13	Tharparkar	Badhsandha	Adopted	No	Yes	No	10	TRDP	Dispansery was non functional
14	Tharparkar	Chachi Gaju	Adopted	No	Yes	Yes	75	TRDP	Satisfactory
15	Tharparkar	Doondio	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP	Satisfactory
Education Subprojects									
1	Kohistan	Village Jandar Kot	Adopted	Nil	Nil	Yes	10	SDF	
2	Kohistan	Dassu Village	Adopted	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	SDF	

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
3	Peshawar	Pfffb	Govt. Institute For Blind, Nishtarabad, Main GT Road, Peshawar	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Adopted	
4	Bahawalpur	Khair Pur Noranga	Community	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	
5	Karachi	-	Community	Yes	N/A	Yes	10	FESF	
6	Karachi	Baloch Para	Adopted	Yes	No	Yes	25	IRC	
7	Karachi	Younusabad	Adopted	Yes	No	Yes	25	IRC	
8	Tharparkar	Kasbo	Community	Yes	No	Yes	50	BAANHN BELI	
9	Tharparkar	Aziz Abad	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	75	TRDP	
10	Tharparkar	Khari Wah	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	TRDP	
11	Tharparkar	Kandaro	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP	
12	Tharparkar	Alimsar	Adopted	No	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP	Satisfactory
13	Ghizer	Ali Basti	Community					MIED	
14	Ziarat	Sandeman Tangi	Adopted	Na	Na	Na	0	TF	Community was not available
15	Sanghar	Karamullah Dahri	Community	Yes	No	Yes	25	SAFWCO	Satisfactory
16	Badin	Sono Mall Meghwar	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	BRDS	Satisfactory

No.	District	Location	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	ESM Awareness of Women	Name of PO	Comments
17	Tharparkar	Hathrai	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP	Satisfactory
18	Ziarat	Ziarat	Adopted	Na	Na	Na	NA	TF	School was closed Co was not available
19	Ziarat	Wazay Sar Sandeman Tangi	Adopted	Na	No	Na	25	TF	Satisfactory
20	Bahawalpur	131/D.B	Community	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP	Satisfactory



Appendix VII

Summary of Women Interviews

Appendix - VII Summary of Women Interviews

Summary of Community Women Interviews in Punjab and Sindh Community Physical Infrastructure

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	% Of Women Awareness About ESM	Name of PO
1	143	Rawalpindi	Bhag Pur	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	NRSP
2	163	Rawalpindi	Tall Khalsa	U/G Sewerage System	Yes	No	Yes	10	NRSP
3	10	Layyah	Chah Dir Khan Wala	Water Course Lining					SAP-PK
4	169	Layyah	Khairay Wala (Meva Khan Wala)	Wcl & Bio Gas Plant					RCDS
5	208	Layyah	Chak # 320 TDA	Solar Pump	Nil				RCDS
6	202	Layyah	Basti Murad Cheena	Sewerage & Brick Soling	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	RCDS
7	198	Layyah	Chak# 299 TDA	T/W & Wcl	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	RCDS
8	574	Layyah	Kanian Wala	Solar Energy H/Hold	Nil	Nil	Yes	25	RCDS
9	179	Layyah	Chak No 315/T.D.A	Water Course Lining					RCDS
10	1	Karachi	Noor Mohd Jalkani	Sanitation Unit	Nil	Nil	Nil	nil	HANDS
11	76	Tharparkar	Patia	Hand Pump	Yes	No	Yes	50	BB
12	702	Tharparkar	Kharoro	Dug Well	Yes	No	Yes	25	BB
13	767	Tharparkar	Sakri	Solar Lights	Yes	No	Yes	50	BB

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	% Of Women Awareness About ESM	Name of PO
14	94	Sanghar	Ranaho	Wind Mill	No	No	Yes	10	SAFWCO
15	98	Sanghar	Bhobhar	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	SAFWCO
Water, Energy And Climate Change Subprojects									
1	667	Karachi	Baloch Para Juma Goth	Under Water Tank	No	No	Yes	10	HANDS
2	690	Karachi	Hamza Jat, Kesrani Para	Surface Water Tank	Yes	No	Yes	10	HANDS
3	714	Sanghar	Ibrahim Makorani	Hand Pumps	Yes	No	Yes	10	SAFWCO
4	716	Sanghar	Misri Makrani	Hand Pumps	Nil	No	Yes	10	SAFWCO
5	721	Sanghar	Ali Muhammad Khaskheli	Lining Of Watercourse	Yes	No	Yes	50	SAFWCO
6	737	Sanghar	Gul Muhammad Sehto	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	75	SAFWCO
7	800	Tharparkar	Digh	Stilted Shelter	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP
8	783	Tharparkar	Haji Badal Dal	Rehabilitation Of DWSS	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	TRDP
9	861	Tharparkar	Ab.Majeed Perozani	Brick Paved Link Road	Nil	No	Yes	25	SAFWCO
10	859	Tharparkar	Sukhpur	Check Dam	Yes	No	Yes	50	TRDP
11	858	Tharparkar	Sadooras	Rehabilitation Of WSR	Yes	Yes	Yes	75	TRDP
12	459	Badin	Hameer Bheel	Flood Protection Bond	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	BRDS
13	482	Badin	Yaar Muhammad Mallah	Rehabilitation Of Solar Light	Yes	No	Yes	50	NRSP
14	345	Badin	Hashim Bajeer	Culverts	Yes	No	Yes	50	BRDS

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	% Of Women Awareness About ESM	Name of PO
15	334	Badin	Muhammad Soomar Jamli	Reh. Of Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP
16	350	Badin	Siddique Mandharo	Bridge	Yes	No	Yes	75	BRDS
17	381	Badin	Sher Muhammad Chandio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP
18	465	Badin	Soomar Rahimoo	Brick Pavement	Yes	No	Yes	25	BRDS
19	481	Badin	Noor Muhammad Chohra	Rehabilitation Of Culverts	Yes	No	Yes	25	NRSP
20	574	Badin	Muhammad Uris Patafi	Rehabilitation Of Link Road	Yes	No	Yes	50	NRSP
21	312	Badin	Allah Bachayo Jamali	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Yes	No	Yes	25	NRSP
22	378	Badin	Muhammad Umer Thebo	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	No	Yes	50	NRSP
23	402	Badin	Muhammad Suleman	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Yes	No	Yes	50	NRSP
24	422	Badin	Abdul Rahim Parheri	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	NRSP
25	444	Badin	Lakho Rebari	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	NRSP
26	496	Badin	Fazal Jarwar	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	75	NRSP
27	516	Badin	Sher Khan Chandio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	No	Yes	50	NRSP
28	537	Badin	Muhammad Ishaque Bhorio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	No	Yes	25	NRSP
29	605	Badin	Ramzan Dars	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	NRSP
30	636	Badin	Vikiyo Junejo	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Yes	No	Yes	25	NRSP
31	651	Badin	Karo Bheel	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	Yes	No	Yes	25	NRSP
32	281	Chakwal	Lawa	Solar Water Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	% Of Women Awareness About ESM	Name of PO
33	282	Chakwal	Goohal	Protection Of Sanctuaries	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP
34	302	Layyah	Chak # 489 Tda	Solar Lighting	No	Na	Yes	10	SAP-PK
35	337	Badin	Natho Khan Chandio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	Yes	No	Yes	10	NRSP
36	716	Sanghar	Misri Makrani	Hand Pumps					SAFWCO
37	691	Karachi	Jabal Mallah Para-02, Rehri	Cattle Shade	Yes	No	Yes	10	HANDS
38	389	Badin	Arttorley Chak	Link Road	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP
39	39	Badin	Allah Bachayo Rehimoon	Solar Lift Irrigation	Yes	No	Yes	25	BRDS
40	62	Badin	Hero Kolhi	D.W Hand Pump	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP
41	83	Badin	Bachal Jakhro	Flood Protection Bond	Yes	No	Yes	50	BRDS
42	131	Badin	Muhammad Hayat Sheedi	Dws Reservoir	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	NRSP
43	133	Malir	Baloch Para 02 Main Ibrahim Hyderi	Cattle Shade	Na	Na	Na	NA	HANDS
44	136	Malir	Pan Para	Boat Making	Yes	No	Yes	10	HANDS
45	145	Sanghar	Badal Malookani	Lead Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	SAFWCO
46	152	Sanghar	Gul Muhammad Sehto	Rehab: Of Govt. Filter Plant	Yes	No	Yes	75	SAFWCO
47	153	Sanghar	Haji Abdul Rehman Sanjrani	Link Road	No	No	Yes	50	SAFWCO
48	168	Sanghar	Ghulam Hussain Waryah	Lead Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	SAFWCO
49	171	Sanghar	Pero Faqir Shoro	Lining Of Watercourse	Yes	No	Yes	50	SAFWCO
50	172	Sanghar	Qurban Thahim	Lead Hand Pumps	Yes	Yes	Yes	75	SAFWCO

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	% Of Women Awareness About ESM	Name of PO
51	173	Tharparkar	Chandano Mora	Dwss	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	TRDP
52	191	Tharparkar	Darh Dars	Solar Light	Yes	No	Yes	50	TRDP
53	149	Sanghar	Behram Khan Brohi	Lead Hand Pumps	No	No	Yes	50	SAFWCO
Health Subprojects									
1	18	Karachi	Lath Basti	Adopted	Na	Na	Na	0	HANDS
2	10	Badin	Luari Sharif	Adopted	Yes	No	Yes	10	BRDS
3	301	Tharparkar	Chachro	Adopted	Na	No	No	10	TRDP
4	296	Tharparkar	Verari	Adopted	Na	Na	Na	10	TRDP
5	246	Sanghar	Sui Kander	Community	Yes	No	Yes	50	SAFWCO
6	254	Ziarat	Cd Sassana Mana	Adopted					TF
7	253	Ziarat	Susnak Manna	Adopted					TF
8	19	Karachi	Noor Muhammad Goth	Adopted	Na	Na	Na	0	HANDS
9	20	Karachi	Jam Kanda	Adopted	Na	Na	Na	0	HANDS
10	256	Tharparkar	Bhakuo	Adopted	Na	Na	Na	0	TRDP
11	260	Tharparkar	Heerar Deeda	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP
12	263	Tharparkar	Jhirmirio Thakar	Adopted	Na	No	Na	10	TRDP
13	278	Tharparkar	Badhsandha	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	TRDP

No.	ID. No	District	Location/Village	Subproject Title	Women Consulted In Subproject Design	Women Aware Of The Subproject Cost	Women Facilitated With Subproject	% Of Women Awareness About ESM	Name of PO
14	280	Tharparkar	Chachi Gaju	Adopted	Yes	No	Yes	10	TRDP
15	282	Tharparkar	Doondio	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	TRDP
Education Subprojects									
1	170	Bahawalpur	Khair Pur Noranga	Community	Yes	No	Yes	10	NRSP
2	34	Karachi	-	Community	N/A	No	Yes	25	FESF
3	61	Karachi	Baloch Para	Adopted	Yes	No	Yes	50	IRC
4	89	Karachi	Younusabad	Adopted	No	No	Yes	50	IRC
5	5	Tharparkar	Kasbo	Community	No	Yes	Yes	10	BAANHNL BELI
6	355	Tharparkar	Aziz Abad	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP
7	387	Tharparkar	Khari Wah	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	75	TRDP
8	378	Tharparkar	Kandaro	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	TRDP
9	384	Tharparkar	Alimsar	Adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	TRDP
10	204	Sanghar	Karamullah Dahri	Community	Yes	No	Yes		SAFWCO
11	13	Badin	Sono Mall Meghwar	Adopted	Yes	No	Yes	50	BRDS
12	358	Tharparkar	Hathrai	Adopted					TRDP
13	178	Bahawalpur	131/D.B	Community	Yes	No	Yes	10	NRSP



Appendix VIII
Scale for Identification of
Best-in-class Cases

Appendix - VIII Scale for Identification of Best-in-class Cases

Ranking for Identification of Best in Class Subprojects Scores Based on Overall Assessment of ESM Understanding and Compliance Community Physical Infrastructure

No	District	Location	Subproject Title	Awareness of ESM Guidelines	Environmental Sanitation on subproject site	Attitude towards E&S Compliance	Present Condition of subproject	O&M rating of the subproject	Total Score
1	Rawalpindi	Bhag Pur	Link Road	3	3	0	4	4	14
2	Rawalpindi	Tall Khalsa	U/G Sewerage System	1	0	4	1	2	8
3	Layyah	Chah Dir Khan Wala	Water Course	1	3	4	3	3	14
4	Layyah	Khairay Wala (Meva Khan Wala)	Wcl & Bio Gas Plant	1	1	0	3	2	7
5	Layyah	Chak # 320 TDA	Solar Pump	1	0	0	1	2	4
6	Layyah	Basti Murad Cheena	Sewerage & Brick Soling	3	3	4	4	1	15
7	Layyah	Chak# 299 TDA	T/W & Wcl	1	1	0	4	2	8
8	Layyah	Kanian Wala	Solar Energy H/Hold	1	1	2	1	2	7
9	Layyah	Chak No 315/T.D.A	Water Course Lining	1	1	0	1	2	5
10	Karachi	Noor Mohd Jalkani	Sanitation Unit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
11	Tharparkar	Patia	Hand Pump	3	3	4	4	5	19
12	Tharparkar	Kharoro	Dug Well	3	3	4	4	4	18
13	Tharparkar	Sakri	Solar Lights	3	3	4	4	5	19

No	District	Location	Subproject Title	Awareness of ESM Guidelines	Environmental Sanitation on subproject site	Attitude towards E&S Compliance	Present Condition of subproject	O&M rating of the subproject	Total Score
14	Sanghar	Ranaho	Wind Mill	2	1	0	0	1	4
15	Sanghar	Bhobhar	Link Road	4	3	4	4	5	20
16	D. I. Khan	Kokar	Soling + Drain	1	0	0	1	2	4
17	D. I. Khan	Basti Darbar	Soling /Drain	1	0	0	1	3	5
18	D. I. Khan	Ghulamy Wala	Soling /Drain	1	0	0	1	3	5
19	Gilgit	Mushahba Haramosh	Protective Work						0
20	Ziarat	Killi Wrost Kach	PVC Pipe Line	2	1	0	4	4	11
21	Ziarat	Killi Chungi Bala	Gabion Structure	3	1	0	4	3	11
22	Ziarat	Killi Mamozan Mohammad Hassan	Gabion Structure	3	3	2	4	4	16
23	Ziarat	Killi Lail Gatt	Surface Water Tank	2	3	4	4	4	17
24	Ziarat	Killi Shaheed Baba Gharbi	Pipeline For DWSS	3	3	4	4	3	17
25	Ziarat	Killi Masoori Mana	Dwss	3	1	2	3	4	13
26	Ziarat	Killi Zezri	PVC Pipe Line	3	1	2	4	4	14
27	Ziarat	Killi Khalifat	Water Storage Reservoir	3	3	0	1	3	10
28	Ziarat	Killi Khuwazai Mana	Pvc Pipeline	2	3	0	4	4	13
29	Ziarat	Killi Kan Taran	Pvc Pipeline	3	3	4	4	4	18
30	Killa Abdullah	Killi Taj Mohammad	Water Channel	4	1	2	1	4	12

No	District	Location	Subproject Title	Awareness of ESM Guidelines	Environmental Sanitation on subproject site	Attitude towards E&S Compliance	Present Condition of subproject	O&M rating of the subproject	Total Score
31	Killa Abdullah	Malezai Sayedan	Pvc Pipeline	2	1	2	4	4	13
32	Killa Abdullah	Killi Adam Khan	WSR+Pipe Line	3	1	2	4	4	14
33	Killa Abdullah	Killi Taj Muhammad	Water Channel	3	1	2	3	4	13
34	Killa Abdullah	Ghulam Nabi Sayedan	Fpw	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
35	Killa Abdullah	Marwar Syedan	Drainage	3	1	4	3	3	14
36	Killa Abdullah	Toor Khail Janubi	Sanitation	3	1	4	3	3	14
37	Panjgur	Gramkan	D.Water Supply Scheme						0
38	Panjgur	Sordo	Extension Of Karez						0
39	Panjgur	Sarikoran	Extension / Rehabilitation Of Karez						0
Water Energy And Climate Change Subprojects									
1	Karachi	Baloch Para Juma Goth	Under Water Tank	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
2	Karachi	Hamza Jat,Kesrani Para	Surface Water Tank	3	3	2	4	5	17
3	Sanghar	Ibrahim Makorani	Hand Pumps	3	0	4	0	1	8
4	Sanghar	Misri Makrani	Hand Pumps	3	1	0	4	4	12
5	Sanghar	Ali Muhammad Khaskheli	Lining Of Watercourse	1	1	2	4	4	12
6	Sanghar	Gul Muhammad Sehto	Link Road	3	1	2	4	4	14

No	District	Location	Subproject Title	Awareness of ESM Guidelines	Environmental Sanitation on subproject site	Attitude towards E&S Compliance	Present Condition of subproject	O&M rating of the subproject	Total Score
7	Tharparkar	Digh	Raised Platform/Stilted Community Shelter	3	1	2	3	4	13
8	Tharparkar	Haji Badal Dal	Rehabilitation Of DWSS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
9	Tharparkar	Ab.Majeed Perozani	Brick Paved Link Road	3	1	2	3	4	13
10	Tharparkar	Sukhpur	Check Dam	3	1	0	3	3	10
11	Tharparkar	Sadooras	Rehabilitation Of WSR	3	3	2	4	4	16
12	D.I.Khan	Bazeed Khel No.1	Water Source, Reservoir, And Sprinkler System	1	1	0	0	1	3
13	Badin	Hameer Bheel	Flood Protection Bond	3	1	4	3	3	14
14	Badin	Yaar Muhammad Mallah	Rehabilitation Of Solar Light	3	1	0	1	3	8
15	Badin	Hashim Bajeer	Culverts	3	1	2	3	4	13
16	Badin	Muhammad Soomar Jamli	Reh. Of Link Road	3	1	2	4	4	14
17	Badin	Siddique Mandharo	Bridge	4	1	2	3	4	14
18	Badin	Sher Muhammad Chandio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	2	1	0	3	3	9
19	Badin	Soomar Rahimoo	Brick Pavement	3	3	2	3	4	15
20	Badin	Noor Muhammad Chohra	Rehabilitation Of Culverts	3	3	2	4	5	17
21	Badin	Muhammad Uris Patafi	Rehabilitation Of Link Road	3	1	2	4	4	14
22	Badin	Allah Bachayo Jamali	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	1	0	0	0	3	4

No	District	Location	Subproject Title	Awareness of ESM Guidelines	Environmental Sanitation on subproject site	Attitude towards E&S Compliance	Present Condition of subproject	O&M rating of the subproject	Total Score
23	Badin	Muhammad Umer Thebo	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	3	1	4	3	4	15
24	Badin	Muhammad Suleman	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	3	3	2	4	4	16
25	Badin	Abdul Rahim Parheri	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	3	3	2	1	4	13
26	Badin	Lakho Rebari	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	3	1	2	4	4	14
27	Badin	Fazal Jarwar	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	4	0	0	1	3	8
28	Badin	Sher Khan Chandio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	2	1	4	4	4	15
29	Badin	Muhammad Ishaque Bhorio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	3	1	4	4	4	16
30	Badin	Ramzan Dars	Link Road	4	3	2	4	4	17
31	Badin	Vikiyo Junejo	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	3	1	4	4	4	16
32	Badin	Karo Bheel	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pump	3	1	4	4	4	16
33	Ghanche	Thogmos	Pipe Irrigation						0
34	South Waziristan Agency	Kalo Raghazai	Dwss						0
35	Chakwal	Lawa	Solar Water Pump	1	0	0	1	1	3

No	District	Location	Subproject Title	Awareness of ESM Guidelines	Environmental Sanitation on subproject site	Attitude towards E&S Compliance	Present Condition of subproject	O&M rating of the subproject	Total Score
36	Chakwal	Goohal	Protection Of Sanctuaries	1	0	0	1	2	4
37	Panjgur	Berront	Agriculture Protection Bund						0
38	Panjgur	Koheban-2	Rain Water Harvesting Pond						0
39	Panjgur	Katagari	Agriculture Protection Bund						0
40	Layyah	Chak # 489 Tda	Solar Lighting	3	3	4	4	4	18
41	Badin	Natho Khan Chandio	Rehabilitation Of Hand Pumps	3	1	2	4	4	14
42	Sanghar	Misri Makrani	Hand Pumps						0
43	Karachi	Jabal Mallah Para-02, Rehri	Cattle Shade	3	3	2	4	5	17
44	Badin	Arttorley Chak	Link Road	3	0	4	1	3	11
45	Badin	Allah Bachayo Rehmoon	Solar Lift Irrigation	2	3	0	4	4	13
46	Badin	Hero Kolhi	D.W Hand Pump	3	3	2	4	4	16
47	Badin	Bachal Jakhro	Flood Protection Bond	2	1	4	3	4	14
48	Badin	Muhammad Hayat Sheedi	Dws Reservoir	3	3	2	4	5	17
49	Malir	Baloch Para 02 Main Ibrahim Hyderi	Cattle Shade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
50	Malir	Pan Para	Boat Making	3	1	4	4	4	16
51	Sanghar	Badal Malookani	Lead Hand Pumps	2	0	2	4	4	12
52	Sanghar	Behram Khan Brohi	Lead Hand Pumps	3	1	4	3	4	15

No	District	Location	Subproject Title	Awareness of ESM Guidelines	Environmental Sanitation on subproject site	Attitude towards E&S Compliance	Present Condition of subproject	O&M rating of the subproject	Total Score
53	Sanghar	Gul Muhammad Sehto	Rehab: Of Govt. Filter Plant	3	1	4	4	4	16
54	Sanghar	Haji Abdul Rehman Sanjrani	Link Road	3	3	4	4	4	18
55	Sanghar	Ghulam Hussain Waryah	Lead Hand Pumps	4	3	4	4	4	19
56	Sanghar	Pero Faqir Shoro	Lining Of Watercourse	2	3	4	4	4	17
57	Sanghar	Qurban Thahim	Lead Hand Pumps	2	3	2	0	1	8
58	Tharparkar	Chandano Mora	Dwss	2	1	0	1	4	8
59	Tharparkar	Darh Dars	Solar Light	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
60	Killa Abdullah	Killi Ameer Jan Sharqi Mesezai	Wsr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
61	Killa Abdullah	Ghulam Nabi Sayedan	Fpw	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
62	Killa Abdullah	Shamasullah	Water Reservoir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
63	Killa Abdullah	Killi Taj Mohammad	Water Channel	2	3	0	4	4	13
64	Killa Abdullah	Killi Aghbarg Toot	Rcc Pipeline	3	3	4	4	4	18
65	Killa Abdullah	Shamasullah	Water Reservoir	1	3	2	4	3	13
66	Killa Abdullah	Killi Zafaran	WSR+Pipe Line	2	3	4	4	4	17
67	Sanghar	Behram Khan Brohi	Lead Hand Pumps	2	3	4	4	4	17

No	District	Location	Subproject Title	Awareness of ESM Guidelines	Environmental Sanitation on subproject site	Attitude towards E&S Compliance	Present Condition of subproject	O&M rating of the subproject	Total Score
Health Subprojects									
1	Karachi	Lath Basti	Adopted	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
2	Badin	Luari Sharif	Adopted	3	1	4	4	4	16
3	Tharparkar	Chachro	Adopted	3	3	2	4	4	16
4	Tharparkar	Verari	Adopted	1	3	0	0	1	5
5	Sanghar	Sui Kander	Community	3	3	4	4	4	18
6	Balochistan	Tf	Cd Sassana Mana	3	1	0	3	3	10
7	Ziarat	Susnak Manna	Adopted	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
8	Karachi	Noor Muhammad Goth	Adopted	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
9	Karachi	Jam Kanda	Adopted	1	1	0	1	3	6
10	Tharparkar	Bhakuo	Adopted	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
11	Tharparkar	Heerar Deeda	Adopted	3	3	2	4	4	16
12	Tharparkar	Jhirmirio Thakar	Adopted	3	3	2	4	4	16
13	Tharparkar	Badhsandha	Adopted	1	1	0	1	3	6
14	Tharparkar	Chachi Gaju	Adopted	4	3	0	1	3	11
15	Tharparkar	Doondio	Adopted	3	3	4	4	4	18

No	District	Location	Subproject Title	Awareness of ESM Guidelines	Environmental Sanitation on subproject site	Attitude towards E&S Compliance	Present Condition of subproject	O&M rating of the subproject	Total Score
Education Subprojects									
1	Kohistan	Village Jandar Kot	Adopted	1	1	0	1	3	6
2	Kohistan	Dassu Village	Adopted	1	1	0	1	5	8
3	Peshawar	Pffb	Govt. Institute For Blind, Nishtarabad, Main GT Road, Peshawar	1	3	0	1	3	8
4	Bahawalpur	Khair Pur Noranga	Community	3	0	4	4	2	13
5	Karachi	-	Community	1	3	4	4	2	14
6	Karachi	Baloch Para	Adopted	2	2	3	4	2	13
7	Karachi	Younusabad	Adopted	2	3	4	4	2	15
8	Tharparkar	Kasbo	Community	3	3	0	4	3	13
9	Tharparkar	Aziz Abad	Adopted	4	3	4	4	1	16
10	Tharparkar	Khari Wah	Adopted	2	1	0	4	3	10
11	Tharparkar	Kandaro	Adopted	3	3	4	1	2	13
12	Tharparkar	Alimsar	Adopted	3	1	2	3	4	13
13	Ghizer	Ali Basti	Community						0
14	Ziarat	Sandeman Tangi	Adopted	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0

No .	District	Location	Subproject Title	Awareness of ESM Guidelines	Environmental Sanitation on subproject site	Attitude towards E&S Compliance	Present Condition of subproject	O&M rating of the subproject	Total Score
15	Sanghar	Karamullah Dahri	Community	2	3	0	1	3	9
16	Badin	Sono Mall Meghwar	Adopted	3	1	0	3	4	11
17	Tharparkar	Hathrai	Adopted	3	1	2	4	4	14
18	Ziarat	Ziarat	Adopted	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
19	Ziarat	Wazay Sar Sandeman Tangi	Adopted	2	3	0	1	3	9
20	Bahawalpur	131/D.B	Community	3	0	4	3	4	14





Appendix VIII

Selected Photographs

Appendix - IX Selected Photographs

PO: SAP-PK	
	
Soling and drain in Basti Darbar, D.I.Khan	Ditch made in home to overcome sewerage water in Basti Darbar, D.I.Khan
PO: SAFWCO	
	
Wind Mill in Sanghar	

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)	
Team Visit to Girls Primary School Dassu	
PO Salik Foundation (SDF)	
	
FGDS with the chairman	Sign board of intervention
	
Record in the School	General view of the class room

Team Visit to Peshawar	
PO PFFB	
	
Meeting with president of all Pakistan blind associations	Visit to the Lab for blinds in Peshawar



Sign Board of School

Meeting in Principal office

Team Visit to D.I.Khan

PO SAP-PK



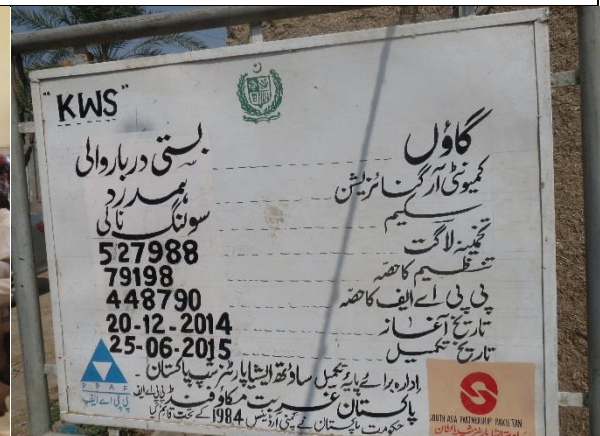
FGDs in Ghulamya Wala



FGDs in Kokar



FGDs in Basti Darbar



Sign Board of Intervention

Punjab	
Team Visits to Rawalpindi and Chakwal	
PO NRSP	
	
FGDs in Gohal	FGDs in Lawa
	
Solar panel Scheme for Tube well in Gohal	Intervention sign board





Team Visit to Layyah PO	
POs RCDS and SAPPK	
	
FGD at Layyah	Project Board

	
GGBS visit Bahawalpur	FGD in Layyah
	
Solar project in Layyah	Tube well intervention in Layyah
Team Visit to Bahawalpur PO NRSP	
	
Project board in Bahawalpur	FGD Bahawalpur

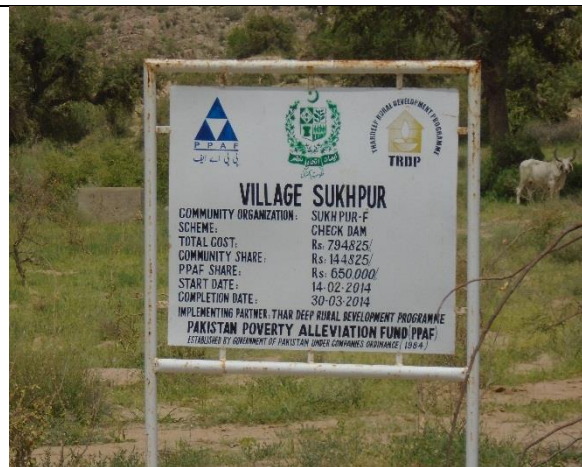
Sindh	
Team visiting Hands projects in Karachi	
	
Picture of BHU	Picture of BHU
	
Picture of UGWT	Picture of BHU
Team visiting IRC projects in Karachi	
	
FGD at GGPS	Picture of GGS

Team visiting BRDS projects in Badin	
FGD at Badin	Picture of culvert
	
Picture of BHU Badin	Poor sanitation at BHU Badin
Team visiting NRSP projects in Badin	
FGD at Badin	FGD at Badin

	
Board of intervention	Hand pump intervention

Team visiting SAFWCO projects in Sanghar	
	
FGD at Sanghar	Hand pump intervention
	
Board of intervention	Windmill intervention

Team visiting TRDP projects in Tharparkar



Board of intervention



TPV team visits school at Tharparkar

Team visiting BB projects in Tharparkar



Intervention Board nagarparkar



Solar Lights intervention at nagarparkar





FGD at nagarparkar



FGD at nagarparkar

Balochistan	
Team visiting PIDS project at Jam Balochan	
	
Water Reservoir Killi Jam Balochaan	Project Board

Team visiting PIDS project at Killi Agbarg Toot	
	
Gabion Structure (2) Killi Agbarg Toot	Project Board

Team visiting PIDS project at Killi Ameer Jan Sharqi



PVC Pipe Line (1) Killi Ameer Jan Sharqi



PVC Pipe Line (2) Killi Ameer Jan Sharqi

Team visiting PIDS project at Killi Ameer



Water Reservoir(1) Killi Ameer



Water Reservoir(2) Killi Ameer

Team visiting PIDS project at killi Ghulam Nabi



Flood protection band killi Ghulam Nabi



Flood protection band killi Ghulam Nabi

Team visiting PIDS project at Killi Malyzai Sayadaan

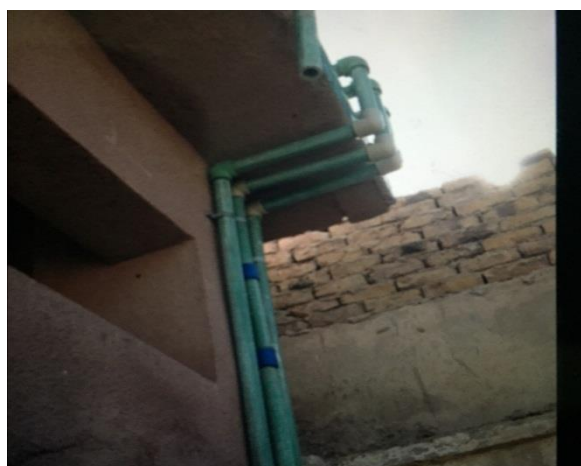


PVC Pipe Killi Malyzai Sayadaan



Board Killi Malyzai Sayadaan

Team visiting PIDS project at Killi Qiam ud din



Water Tank Killi Qiam ud din



Water Tank Killi Qiam ud din

Bolochistan Team visiting TF projects at Ziarat



Water Reservoir Zizzri



Dug Well of Khalifat Ziarat

	
<p>Agricultural Land (Zizzri)</p>	<p>Digging of PVC from Pond to Field</p>
	
<p>Main Source of Water Tank (Shaheed Baba)</p>	<p>Water Tank of Lail Gatt</p>
	
<p>Sign Board of Lail Gatt</p>	<p>Interview with President (Mamozan M. Hassan)</p>



Team visiting GGHS ziarat



FGD at Kach ziarat

Halcrow Consultant Meeting with POs in Sindh



Interview with BB Nagarparkar



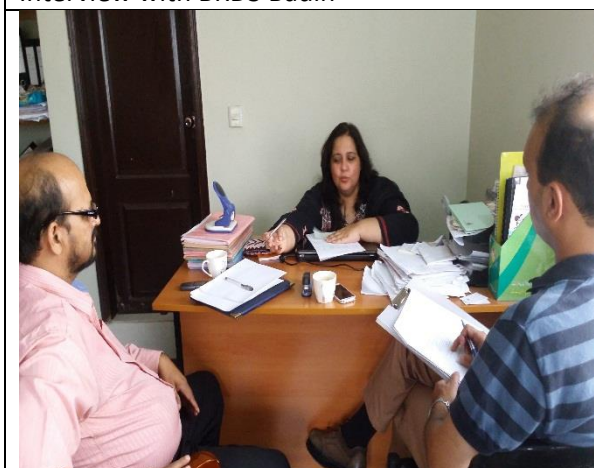
Interview with FESF Karachi



Interview with BRDS Badin



Interview with HANDS karachi



Interview with IRC Karachi



Interview with NRSP Badin