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adpc

## Training on Financing for Disaster Risk Management

# **Session 4.1: Pakistan: Multi-Donor Trust Fund in Emergencies/Crisis**

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## Session Objectives

At the end of this session, participants should be able to:

- Discuss Multi-Donor Trust Fund for financing Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Emergency Roads Recovery Project in Pakistan

# Outline

- Project rationale
- Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF): Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Emergency Roads Recovery Project
  - Objectives
  - Project Components
- Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- Achievements

# Outline

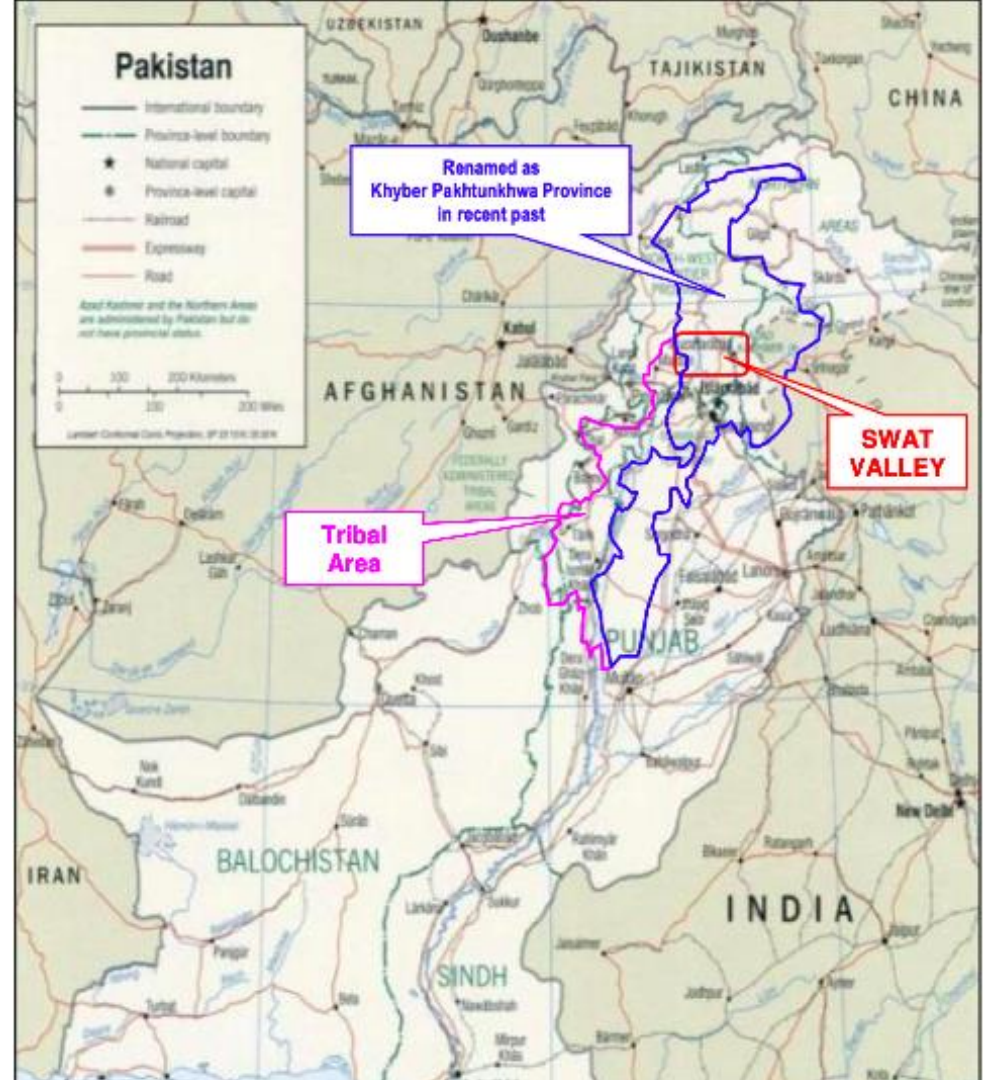
- Project rationale
- Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Emergency Roads Recovery Project
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# Project rationale

- In early 2009, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) launched **major operations** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) to root out the local pockets of militants
- As a result, **significant damage** to **physical infrastructure** and **services** was caused in the region
- On the request of GoP and donors, a **Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)** for the **recovery** and **rehabilitation** was created and administered by the World Bank to support critical reconstruction and peace-building initiatives in crisis affected areas of **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, Federally Administered Tribal Areas ( FATA) and Balochistan
- The other donors were Australia, Denmark, European Union, Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey, UK, and USA

# Project location (i)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province





# Project rationale

- Government of Pakistan carried out **several assessments** the region. For instance, **Damage and Needs Assessment** (DNA) was completed in 2009 with the support of Asian Development Bank and the World Bank
- **Post Crisis Needs Assessment** (PCNA) was completed in October 2010 with the assistance of ADB, European Union (EU), United Nations (UN) and World Bank (WB)
- The PCNA provided the underpinning for **long term peace** building in KP and FATA
- The key strategic objectives of the PCNA were: (i) enhance responsiveness and effectiveness of state to restore citizen trust; (ii) stimulate employment and livelihood opportunities; (iii) **ensure provision of basic services**; (iv) counter-radicalization and reconciliation. **Additional Financing** for the project was built on third objective



# Outline

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# MDTF (KP) Emergency Roads Recovery Project



## *Objective*

To enable the population along the project corridor to benefit from year-round **improved access** and **mobility** through **reconstruction** of priority **damaged roads** and **bridges** in the conflict-hit areas

# MDTF (KP) Emergency Roads Recovery Project



## *Description and location*

- The project was in the province of **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** in Tehsil Adanzai in District Lower Dir and Tehsil Barikot in District Swat
- The project was on **Provincial Highway S-3B** on the right bank of the Swat River, an of significant war damage
- AF - II financed about 14.70 km from **Shamozai** to **Dadahara**. The existing road traverses through small towns and cultivated lands on the right bank of River Swat
- The project road connects four **settlements/villages** of Chakdara, Remora, Choungi Shamozai and Shamozai

# MDTF (KP) Emergency Roads Recovery Project

## Map of project location



# MDTF (KP) Emergency Roads Recovery Project

## Map of project location



# MDTF (KP) Emergency Roads Recovery Project



## *Description*

- The project aimed to **rehabilitate priority damaged roads** and **bridges** in the conflict hit areas of the Swat District of KP to fully operational conditions that guarantee all-year/all weather access with a view to improve access and mobility
- Expected outcome was **improved traffic flow** resulting in reduced vehicle operating costs and **travel time** for beneficiaries using the road
- The project was implemented by the **Pakhtunkhwa Highways Authority**, an autonomous provincial roads organization of the GoKP
- ERRP took **fifteen months**, starting in June 2014 and closed in September 2015

- Project Rationale
- Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Emergency Roads Recovery Project
  - Objectives
  - Project Components
- Good Practices: Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- Achievements



# MDTF (KP) Emergency Roads Recovery Project



## *Components*

- Component 1: **Infrastructure Rebuilding** (US\$ 8.60 million)
  - Civil Works (US\$ 7.67 million)
  - Relocation of Utilities, Land Acquisition and Resettlement (US\$ 0.63 million)
- Component 2: **Project Management** (US\$ 0.80 million)
  - Contract Administration and Construction Supervision Consultant Services (US\$ 0.20 million)
  - Environmental and Social Safeguards Consultant Services (US\$ 0.10 million)
  - Incremental Operating Costs (US\$ 0.50 million)

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# SIA and RAP

## *Rationale*

- The project triggered the World Bank Safeguard Policies and Involuntary Resettlement
- Before the start of civil works (Component 1), it was essential for project team to understand the **safeguard issues** and **impacts** associated with the proposed project
- Project team identified **environmental** and **social issues**

# Good Practices: SIA and RAP

## *Rationale*

### Social issues:

- An estimated number of **180 persons** were directly affected by the project
- Project was expected from acquisition of about **15 kanals** of (mostly productive) land in rural areas to improve road curves, and loss of about **2,883 trees**
- In urban areas, the project remained within the existing right of way, but structures constructed within the right of way would be affected. It would include partial damage to 10 **houses**, 16 permanent structures of **small businesses/shops** (12 would be affected partially and 4 significantly)
- 31 high tension **electricity poles** with **cables**, 37 low tension electricity poles with cables, 16 **telephone poles** with cables and OFC cable would need relocation

# SIA and RAP

## *Rationale*

### **Environmental issues:**

- **Construction stage:** Soil erosion, air quality deterioration, improper disposal of spoil, contamination of soil and water, loss of natural vegetation, damage to wild- and aquatic life, displacement of population, disturbance to people, disruption of traffic, impacts on the health and safety of general public and workers, issues related with longitudinal and cross-drainage, and slope stabilization
- **Operation stage:** Increase in greenhouse gasses emissions due mainly to the increased volume of traffic

# SIA and RAP



## *Objectives - SIA*

- To identify **Project Affected Persons** (PAPs), assess the types and extent of **losses** and **consultations** with PAPs on the ways to **compensate** them
- SIA provided a detailed **inventory survey** of project impacts, a census survey of 100 % Project Affected Persons and a socio-economic survey of 50% of the Affected Households (AHHs)
- These surveys started on December 27, 2013 and completed on January 13, 2014

## *Objectives - RAP*

- To provide necessary details for **compensation, resettlement** and **rehabilitation** by identifying
  - the extent of losses;
  - the policy framework for compensation payments, income restoration, relocation and rehabilitation;
  - mechanisms for timely disclosure of information to the affected person and other stakeholder;
  - institutional framework for participation and implementation;
  - grievance redressal mechanism;
  - responsibilities for internal and external monitoring of implementation process;
  - estimated resettlement budget and implementation schedule



## *Approach and Methodology*

- A **Village Profile** Survey conducted in 4 villages along the Corridor of Impact named Chakdara, Ramora, Chougi Shamozaï and Shamozaï, which aimed at collecting information on **socioeconomic** settings of all the villages from Chakdara – Shamozaï
- To assess the **project impacts**, a complete 100 percent census of PAPs and their assets was carried out.
- A sample Socio–economic Survey was carried out of 50% affected households in order to develop a **socioeconomic baseline**.
- Resettlement Specialist **paid visit** to assess the quality of data during the survey. He also held **meetings** with PAPs, community activists and government functionaries to complete public consultation

## SIA and RAP

### *Summary Findings of Survey – Project Impacts (Projected)*

- Project would **uproot 86 (non-fruit) wood trees** scattered along the road and **crops on 1.0 kanal** of land encroached by cultivators.
- None of the PAPs need relocation of houses or shops
- There would be **no impact on public utilities**
- **No squatters or vendors** would be affected. There would be **no impact on cultural heritage** and **no indigenous people** residing in the settlements along the road
- The Project would **relocate** one **kacha water channel**

# SIA and RAP

## *Summary Findings of Survey – Project Impacts (Projected)*

- Total number of **Project Affected Persons were 11** comprising of 5 cultivators who would lose their crops, 2 cultivators who would lose their wood trees and 4 cultivators would lose both their trees and crops
- **Affected households came to 11** (4 would have multiple impacts of crops and trees), but **none of them** would be significantly or **severely impacted** due to loss of assets or income
- The **impact on income / livelihood** due to loss of encroached cropping area and wood trees would be **minor impacts** on the household income
- **No vulnerable PAPs** identified such as elderly, women headed household, orphans, disabled etc.

## *Summary Findings – Consultations, Participation and Disclosure*

- Consultation process was carried out by identifying the project stakeholders; in compliance of the requirements of World Bank on public consultation and access to information by holding **scoping sessions** with the **PAPs** and **local communities**
- **Wayside consultations** were also held with general highway users, including transport passengers, vehicle drivers, roadside shopkeepers and passersby.
- After detailed consultations with PAPs, **two Affected Persons Committees** (APCs) were formed on the basis of geographical locations of PAPs.
- Consultations revealed that the project is **socially acceptable** by the PAPs and general public

## *Summary Findings – Socio-Economic Assessment*

- Most of the **project area was rural** except Chakdara, Remora and Choungi Shamozaï which was considered as semi-urban.
- Major professions of the affected households were **farming, business** and **services**, skilled and unskilled labor and foreign remittances
- Average household was comprised of 8 members and average monthly income per sample household was Rs. 26,423/– (US\$ 169.86) whereas average monthly expenditure per household were Rs. 21,500/– (US\$ 131.73), which amounts to 80 percent of the total income

## SIA and RAP

### *Summary Findings – Socio-Economic Assessment*

- Survey revealed that the routine life of most of women revolved around home and children
- They had not equal rights in legacy and greater say in community life matters
- **Women** of the area **had no access to secondary education** due to lack of girl's high schools, they also faced difficulties due to **lack of maternity hospitals**. The project road facilitated women access to these facilities

## *Summary of Compensation Entitlement*

- **Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF)** was prepared in accordance with emergency operation to address negative environmental and/or social impacts associated with the projects under MDTF
- Project Policy on **entitlement** and **compensation** was developed to compensate all damages to the trees and crops on current market rates at replacement cost



# SIA and RAP

## *Summary of Mitigation Plan*

<b>Type of Loss</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>Compensation Entitlements</b>
Wood Trees	Cultivators of Trees	All PAPs who have used PkHA ROW for plantation of wood trees, will be given cash compensation @ Rs. 2,000/- per tree, at average market rate, fixed on the basis of discussions with the Forest Department officials and cultivators of trees. Cut off trees will be the property of APs.
Crop	Cultivators of Crops	All PAPs, who have encroached PkHA ROW for agriculture, will be given one-time cash compensation for the loss of crops at current market rates equal to annual gross harvest, based on per acre yields data of Shamoza Tehsil, taken from Agriculture Department for the cropping year 2012-13.

# SIA and RAP



## *Summary of Mitigation Plan*

<b>Type of Loss</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>	<b>Compensation Entitlements</b>
Katcha water Channel	All beneficiaries	Alternate kacha water channel will be made along the new road under civil works contract.
Temporary Acquisition of Private Land	Owners of Land	Contractor(s) will pay rent against temporary acquisition of private land, if require for sub-camp, plants or any other construction activities.
Unanticipated Adverse Impacts	PkHA will deal with any unanticipated adverse impacts of the project during project implementation in the letter and spirit of the principles laid down in ESSAF and OP 4.12 of the World Bank	

## *Grievance Redressal Mechanism*

- A **Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)** was developed to provide a public forum to the aggrieved persons to raise their **objections** and **register complaints** and to address them adequately
- Main objective of the GRM was **to investigate complaints or charges of irregularities** received from PAPs / general public and provide an early, **transparent** and fair **resolution**
- **Grievance Redressal Committee** was set up and had representation of technical staff of PkHA, Resident Engineer of Supervision Consultants, focal points of contractors for resettlement/social issues, representatives from Affected Persons Committees (chairpersons of two newly elected Project Affected Persons" Committees, and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultants

# SIA and RAP

## *Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation*

- Implementation of the RAP was completed in a month starting from April 2014 and ending in May 2014
- The cost of RAP implementation was included in the overall budget of the Component-1 of the project and was financed through the project grant under MDTF
- Internal and external monitoring arrangements were devised for the RAP implementation monitoring

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# Achievements

## *Package 1, 2 & 3*

- A total of 40.9 km of the S-3B provincial highway (including structures) from Chakdara (km 00+000) to Kanju (km 40+924) was constructed
- A total of 96 culverts were completed and two bridges were reconstructed. This will result in improved traffic flow with 24/7 access, reduced vehicle operating costs and travel time for beneficiaries. Additional link roads of 9.4 km were constructed from project cost savings

## Beneficiaries:

- Approximately 300,000 beneficiaries that live along the catchment area of the S-3B highway

## Let us Brainstorm.....for 10 minutes

### *Key guiding questions*

Q1. What are the funds or type of funds available for infrastructure development project related to post-disaster recovery in Tajikistan?

Q2. What are the key challenges related to infrastructure development project related to post-disaster recovery in Tajikistan?

Q3. What are your key suggestions for improving the infrastructure development project related to post-disaster recovery in Tajikistan?

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Activities: i) Sit in a group of at least 5 people, ii) Discuss Q1, Q2, and Q3, iv) Prepare your answer on a flip chart provided



# References

- World Bank. (2014). Project Information Document. MDTF KP Emergency Roads Recovery Project. Retrieved from <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/317521468286508264/pdf/847870PID0P14900Box382149B00PUBLIC0.pdf>
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