

**SINDH FLOOD EMERGENCY REHABILITATION  
PROJECT**

**PRELIMINARY  
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (P-SEP)**

**OCTOBER 7, 2022  
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**

# SINDH FLOOD EMERGENCY REHABILITATION PROJECT

## Preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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### Introduction

Pakistan has been experiencing heavy monsoon rains since June 2022 leading to catastrophic and unprecedented flooding. Almost 15 percent of the country is underwater and just over 33 million people are affected. 541,000 people are in evacuation camps and 1.755 million houses have been damaged or destroyed.<sup>1</sup> Loss of life has also been considerable with 1,481 fatalities reported to date. Loss of livestock is also significant at 908,000 animals perished, while over 25,000 animal shelters have been damaged. Just over 12,418 km of roads are reported to have been affected and 390 bridges have been damaged or destroyed, with these numbers expected to rise. Economic impacts are concentrated in the agricultural sector, with over 3.6 million acres of cultivated land destroyed (30 percent of total agricultural land), resulting in significant losses to cotton, date, wheat, and rice crops. Lower agriculture output is expected to negatively impact industrial and services sector activity, especially given textile sector reliance on cotton (textiles account for around 25 percent of industrial output). Flooding will impose a lingering drag on output through infrastructure damage, disruption to crop cycles, possible financial sector impacts (microfinance institutions report major solvency problems), and loss of human capital. Preliminary estimates suggest that as a direct consequence of the flood, the national poverty rate will increase by 4.5 to 7.0 percentage points, pushing between 9.9 and 15.4 million people into poverty.

This will have impact on the economy of Pakistan. Growth is now expected to reach only around 2 percent in FY23. Due to higher energy prices, the weaker Rupee, and flood-related disruptions to agricultural production, inflation is projected to rise to around 23 percent in FY23. With disruptions to exports (especially textiles) and higher import needs (food and cotton), the current account deficit is expected to narrow only slightly to around 4.3 percent of GDP in FY23 (from 4.6 percent in FY22). The fiscal deficit (including grants) is projected to narrow only modestly to around 6.9 percent of GDP in FY23 (relative to a budgeted deficit of 4.7 percent), reflecting both negative revenue impacts from flooding and increased expenditure needs.

Pakistan consistently ranks among the top 10 countries worldwide most affected by climate change.<sup>2</sup> Extreme weather events have increased in frequency and intensity, impacting ecosystems, people, settlements, and infrastructure. Heatwaves, heavy precipitation events, droughts, and cyclones are prevalent risks. The country experiences some of the highest temperatures in the world, with several areas recording temperatures of over 38 degrees Celsius annually. During the 2015 heatwave, more than 65,000 people were hospitalized with heatstroke, with 1,200 deaths recorded, mostly in Sindh. Projected temperature increases in Pakistan are higher than the global average, as high as 5.<sup>3</sup> degrees Celsius by 2081-2100 under the highest emissions Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP8.5), compared to a global average temperature increase of 3.7 degrees Celsius in the same scenario<sup>3</sup>. There is also significant uncertainty surrounding future precipitation rates in Pakistan, underscoring the need for better preparedness for unforeseen extreme precipitation events. Research highlights the risk of increased frequency and intensity of flood and drought events, brought on by changes in the seasonality, regularity, and extremes of precipitation.<sup>4</sup> The probability of meteorological drought, usually brought on by below-normal precipitation, is set to sharply increase under all emission pathways – from the current probability

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<sup>1</sup> National Disaster Management Authority, as of September 16, 2022

<sup>2</sup> Germanwatch, Global Climate Risk Index 2021. <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/19777>.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank, Climate Risk Country Profile: Pakistan.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

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of 3 percent to a 25-65 percent probability of severe drought. These can cause significant damage to crops and livelihoods. These changes in climate and extreme events are likely to disproportionately affect the most disadvantaged groups, among these low-income businesses, those engaged in manual labor jobs, poorer farmers, women and children.

Sindh has been disproportionately affected by the 2022 floods. The province alone is estimated to have received rainfall in excess of 400% over the 30-year average. Between June 14 and September 26, 2022, 747 of the 1,638 nationwide casualties were in Sindh, including 319 children, with 8,422 people injured.<sup>5</sup> Over 1.8 million houses in Sindh were damaged or destroyed, nearly 89 percent of the nationwide total.<sup>6</sup> Reports estimate that more than 3.9 million hectares of agricultural land has been destroyed in Sindh alone, giving rise to fears of impending food shortages.<sup>7</sup> To date, several areas in Sindh remain inundated with floodwater accumulating from other parts of the country following glacial melt in the mountainous north and record monsoon rains nationwide. Meanwhile, stagnant water in several districts is giving rise to skin, gastric, and mosquito borne diseases. Dewatering inundated areas is expected to take several weeks, exacerbating these risks. Emergency rehabilitation is essential to facilitate communities in recovering from the 2022 floods.

### **Project Description**

The proposed Sindh Flood Emergency Rehabilitation Project (SFERP) will respond to the impact of the 2022 floods in Sindh by supporting recovery, improving livelihoods, rehabilitating selected infrastructure, and strengthening institutional disaster management capacity, with an aim to improve the climate change and disaster resilience of communities and build back better.

**The Project Development Objective is to rehabilitate infrastructure and restore livelihoods in selected areas affected by the floods and strengthen the Government's capacity to manage disaster risks and climate impacts.**

### **Project Components**

#### **Component 1 - Infrastructure Rehabilitation (US\$ 350 million)**

Component 1 aims to enhance physical resilience through the restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of critical flood protection infrastructure, water supply schemes, roads and allied infrastructure. A framework approach based on climate resilience will be used to finalize infrastructure subprojects under this component based on damages data. The approach is being adopted due to the emergency nature of the project.

#### **Subcomponent 1.1: Flood Control and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure (US\$ 200 million).**

Floods have brought about significant damages to the irrigation and flood protection infrastructure in Sindh. Critical flood protection infrastructure will be identified and rehabilitated on a priority basis under the principle of 'build back better' with improved engineering design features including nature-

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<sup>5</sup> National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). 2022. *NDMA Monsoon SITREP: Daily SITREP No. 105 Dated 26<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2022.*

<sup>6</sup> National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). 2022. *NDMA Monsoon SITREP: Daily SITREP No. 105 Dated 26<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2022.*

<sup>7</sup> Sindh Agriculture Department. 2022. *Damaged Agricultural Land (Provisional).*

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based solutions as applicable. Some damaged flood protection schemes have already been identified such as Flood Protective (FP) bund, Supriyo bund, and Manchar Containing (MC) embankments in Dadu district of Sindh. The Bank-funded Sindh Resilience Project (P155350) has been financing the construction of small dams in Sindh to serve the dual purpose of groundwater recharge and mitigate the potential flooding in streams which are prone to flash flooding. This subcomponent will take a holistic approach and consider an array of resilience solutions including flood delay dams, leaky dams, flood dispersion dams and off-line storage. The definition of the interventions will be based on watershed/catchment level hydro-economic studies to determine the most beneficial options. Non-structural measures will complement the flood mitigation infrastructure, as described in subcomponent 3.2.

**Subcomponent 1.2: Restoration of Roads and Allied Infrastructure (US\$ 100 million).** This subcomponent will support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected road network to improve accessibility to public facilities and to facilitate socio-economic revival of worst affected areas of the province. More specifically this component will include the following:

Road upgrading and rehabilitation in affected districts, including climate resilient designs, rehabilitation, maintenance and supervision of works in selected districts. Starting with a long list of roads to be shared by the GoS, final roads and districts will be prioritized for upgrading and rehabilitation based on the criteria that improving these identified roads would ensure all-weather access to public facilities. Improvement of road infrastructure would include but not limited to the raising of embankments, provision of side drains, improvement of culverts, ditches, vegetation, bridges, enhanced slope protection, adoption of design standards for pavements, and climate investments to mitigate effects of rainfall and high temperatures. In addition, the component will include green techniques, including use of vegetation, geomesh, gabions, pavement seals, etc., to mitigate effects of rainfall and high temperatures. Adaptation measures through resilience planning at the network level will ensure continuous access to schools, health facilities, and markets.

This subcomponent will also support improvement of road safety infrastructure and equipment in the vicinity of public facilities and marketplaces, including the provision of sidewalks, bike lanes, road markings, and signage. These improvements will also include the provision of traffic calming measures, i.e., rumble strips, marking of reduced speed zones, delineators, traffic lights, guard rails. In addition, it will also ensure inclusion of gender approach and universal access features and measures in the design, construction/rehabilitation, of roads and allied infrastructure. This subcomponent will consider the provision of basic fiberoptic infrastructure, i.e., ducts and manholes alongside selected roads to facilitate the expansion of internet connectivity in the future. This component will be implemented as per the telecom and digital plan of the GoS.

**Subcomponent 1.3: Restoration of Water Supply Schemes (US\$ 50 million).** The subcomponent will fund the rehabilitation of selected and prioritized water supply infrastructure that has been destroyed or damaged by the floods. Early estimates of DNA for Sindh province will identify funds required for restoration of damaged water supply and sanitation infrastructure. Prior to floods, the damaged infrastructure was not providing safe water and hygienic sanitation. The project will upgrade the damaged infrastructure to provide safe and hygienic services and also reinforce flood resilience aspects in order to avoid future losses to calamities. Currently, a rural water supply and sanitation project is also under preparation which will cover the remaining portion of damaged infrastructure and at the same time, cater for new infrastructure, on need basis.

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### **Component 2 – Livelihoods Restoration (US\$ 75 million)**

This component will support livelihoods through a ‘cash for work’ program for communities across affected villages, with a help of a Social Mobilization Partner (SMP). Cash for Work (CfW) programs are usually designed to assist the most affected, able bodied vulnerable communities so that they can quickly earn cash under ‘decent work’ conditions. Such support enables them to respond to their immediate livelihood needs (food, shelter, etc.), in return for participating in disaster clean up and restoration activities. Cash for Work interventions provide employment to unskilled and semi-skilled workers on labor intensive locally planned and executed projects, including rehabilitation of community infrastructure and irrigation systems, ecosystems and landscape restoration, soil conservation, and road construction and maintenance. The objectives of the CfW Program will be to:

- Provide income support to poor, vulnerable households through short term, intensive, semi-skilled and unskilled labor so they can meet their essential needs.
- Build or rehabilitate local level public/community assets and infrastructure to sustain urgent basic services such as clean water supply, sanitation, roads and other climate-resilient assets that strengthen the resilience of households and communities to climate risks.

Under this component, prioritization of beneficiaries will be done, following a three-pronged approach:

- Severely impacted districts, talukas and union councils: Based on GoS damage assessment, list of districts, along with talukas and unions councils (UC) within, will be prioritized to receive livelihoods restoration assistance in the first phase (six months). Once these areas have been served completely, the project will move into the remaining areas of Sindh.
- Using National Socioeconomic Registry (NSER) Database for identification of poorest/vulnerable beneficiaries: Within the prioritized areas, NSER data will be used to identify poorest beneficiaries at the village/neighborhood level. Where required, their eligibility will be cross referenced to the existing village/neighborhood level registry (prepared by GoS) or under the one that will have to be prepared under the Cash for Works component.
- Preparation/using village level household registries to identify the poorest beneficiaries: Most districts of Sindh (including the right bank) have benefited from GoS UC based Poverty Reduction Project, which conducted wellbeing and wealth ranking across every village, consolidating into a UC level database. This registry/database has households identified as poorest and vulnerable by their own communities. The Project, with the help of a SMP, will seek communities’ feedback to identify and confirm most deserving households (confirming the NSER and the wealth and wellbeing rankings) at the village/neighborhood levels. Where such information is not available, the SMP will generate the ranking in collaboration with the communities and maintain a registry.

Accordingly, an inclusive eligibility criterion will be developed and endorsed by the beneficiary community, which will prioritize the vulnerable groups. Attention will be given to women, elderly and differently abled who will be given the chance to nominate someone on their behalf to participate in the works and/or to receive inputs. At least 30% women participation will be guaranteed in suitable works (for example, general cleanup of the village, meal preparation for labor, making mosquito nets, quilts, etc.).

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#### **Component 3 – Institutional Strengthening for Resilience and Technical Assistance (US\$ 65 million)**

**Subcomponent 3.1: Expansion of Sindh Emergency Rescue Service (US\$ 45 million).** The Sindh Emergency Rescue Service (Rescue 1122) was established under SRP with the service operational as of May 2022, and is providing critical lifesaving, emergency response and rescue services to the citizens of Sindh. The service is currently functioning in selected districts including Karachi, Sujawal, Thatta, Hyderabad, Larkana, Dadu and Qambar Shahdadkot. Under SFERP, the service will be expanded to other districts as an integrated and independent service of first responders covering the entire spectrum of emergency response from floods, fires, earthquakes, windstorms, and health emergencies. Districts to be covered under SFERP include Sukkur, Ghotki, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Badin and Jamshoro which have been badly affected by the floods of 2022.

**Subcomponent 3.2: Enhancing Preparedness for Floods (US\$ 20 million).** This subcomponent will enhance the preparedness capacity of relevant line departments for better response, planning, and coordination for disaster management. Probable activities include: (i) the preparation of an emergency response plan at the operational level in Sindh; (ii) expansion of the decision support system (DSS) established under SRP to include flash floods, in addition to riverine floods; and (iii) design and implementation of mock drills to test the effectiveness of plans and standard operating procedures, along with early warning dissemination and first responder systems, in evacuation and early action, and also enhance community capacities by targeting and ensuring access to differently abled groups, livelihoods, sectors, etc.

Flood mitigation measures are effective when their design (and implementation) includes the right mix of structural and non-structural measures. Considering the two dimensions of risk: i) structural measures can reduce the probability of occurrence of large flooding; ii) non-structural ones can reduce the consequences of flooding. The main structural measure is flood storage capacity. Without flood storage capacity in the basin, the probability of occurrence of a flood above a certain level cannot be reduced. This sub-component will also support strategic long-term studies (feasibilities studies, consulting services for surveys, modelling, environmental and social assessments, etc.) for interventions related to increasing flood mitigation capacity in Sindh. In particular, the studies will focus on the knowledge and infrastructure gaps in the context of the rain and floods of 2022. Studies to inform the preparation of Bank's pipeline projects will also be supported. Specifically for flood management, activities will include i) flood forecasting and warning, and ii) flood emergency response planning (both being non-structural measures). Flood forecasting systems can multiply the efficiency and capacity of flood mitigation dams, facilitating the following functions:

- a. Anticipation of reservoir depletion, with the objective of optimum flood routing when the flood will arrive at the reservoir.
- b. Coordination of the operations of all reservoirs in the basin during a flood event, with the objective of minimizing downstream damages.
- c. Establishment of alarm systems, to put in place the emergency response plans.

#### **Component 4 – Project Management and Operational Costs (US\$ 10 million)**

This component will finance the costs of the Project Implementing Unit's (PIU) and other operational costs at Sindh Irrigation Department (SID) and Planning and Development Department (formerly SRP-PDMA PIU), including, inter alia, project management, procurement, contract management, public

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outreach and dissemination, financial management (FM) activities, technical audits, compliance monitoring of construction activities, oversight of compliance with social and environmental standards, oversight of compliance with social inclusion targets, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities, and a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). M&E entails, inter alia, preparation of project reports, including for mid-term and completion review, baseline studies and audits (financial and technical, environmental, social as needed). This component will also inter alia finance equipment (renting or purchase, as applicable), services and small works necessary for the effective functioning of the PIUs, such as vehicles, information and communication equipment (including laptops, printers etc), office furniture and materials, renting of premises, upgrade/refurbishment works, etc.

### **Component 5 – Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0 million)**

Following an adverse natural event that causes a major disaster or emergency, the Government may request the Bank to re-allocate project funds to support response and reconstruction. This component would allow the Government to request the Bank to reallocate financing from other project components to partially cover emergency response and recovery costs. This component could also be used to channel additional funds should they become available for such an emergency.

### **Rationale and Objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**

The SEP recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks.

The overall objective of this SEP is to define a plan of action for stakeholder engagement, including technically and culturally appropriate approach to public consultation and information disclosure, throughout the entire project cycle. The SEP outlines ways in which the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about project activities.

The involvement of different stakeholders, including the local population is essential to the success of the project in order to ensure smooth collaboration between project staff and local communities.

**The present document is a Preliminary SEP, given the emergency nature of the project, limited access to the project sites and stakeholders, urgency to deliver the Project, and preoccupation of entire Sindh government in immediate flood relief activities. This SEP will be reassessed and updated within 30 days of project effectiveness and redisclosed. Moreover, it will continue to be updated throughout the project life as a living document.**

The SEP will, eventually:

- Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.



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- Assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.
- Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- Ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format.
- Provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

### **Potential social and environmental risks and impacts of the project**

The potential environmental risks anticipated from the project investments are deemed substantial due to nature of the project design prepared in emergency situation, limited knowledge about exact scale, design and locations of project investments, most impacts being temporary and predictable, institutional capacities, and general implementation challenges. Environmental impacts of investments under Component 1 will vary in scope and nature depending upon type and location, which are currently under deliberation at appraisal stage. These investments are anticipated to have moderate to large scale construction/civil works related environmental risks and impacts such as pollution and nuisance (dust, noise, visual degradation of landscapes, debris, and other solid waste generation, potential ground/surface water contamination, community nuisance and safety concerns due to traffic increase, and worker occupational health and safety, etc.) and concerns related to impacts on river water quantity, environmental flow for sustaining the biodiversity, and the spread of water borne diseases post disaster. Many of the project areas with standing flood waters can spread infectious diseases, contain chemical hazards and cause injuries. In case of the small dams for rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge, other than construction-related impacts described above, the potentially adverse impacts include reduction of surface water flow during the rainy season for lower riparian areas, and possible proliferation of disease-causing vectors such as mosquitos in the water impoundment areas during the rainy season such as malaria and dengue. Interventions under Component 2 can have occupational and community health and safety risks for communities and for community workers those will be engaged in labor intensive community rehabilitation / cleaning works. The Project also includes retroactive financing of up to 40 percent of the loan amount for which environmental and social risks will be accounted retroactively through a third-party environmental and social audit.

Key social risks of the project are associated with exclusion of potential beneficiaries due to limitations in targeting mechanisms and elite capture, potential land, land use, livelihood impacts, labor and labor related occupational health and safety risks, and community health and safety risks. Beneficiaries selection for livelihood component and CfW program proposed under Component 2 is critical so as to avoid exclusion and elite capture. The primary risk to mitigate is incomplete or otherwise compromised identification of potential beneficiaries. Incomplete or poorly designed surveying, and poor records management can result in the most vulnerable segments of communities being overlooked during the targeting phase, excluding them from receiving benefits from the Project, and leading to disturbances in community dynamics, increased inequality, and additional marginalization of already marginalized groups. Other social risks of the project are associated with construction activities under Component 1, including OHS risks to community workers and project labor, traffic safety issues, temporary

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displacement of people, and impacts on cultural heritage due to flood related damages and associated rehabilitation works, if any.

SEA/SH risks associated with civil works and CfW activities are also substantial as women and children (especially of minorities) are residing in insecure living environment with limited access to privacy or safe toilet facilities etc. Such activities may result in the exploitation of economically disadvantaged or otherwise vulnerable individuals by project staff involved in the implementation of the programs, or by other project beneficiaries. Higher wages for workers involved in the CfW program may increase the demand for sex work and lead to an increase in exploitative transactional sex within communities. These risks are of particular concern as chances of sex work and exploitative transactional sex are also evident as poorest segments are left with minimum livelihood choices within their temporary shelters. Frequent contact between Project workers and beneficiary communities is expected due to the nature of the Project. Early assessments also indicate rise in cases of child marriages for girls in flood affected areas, and project workers may exploit this situation.

### **Stakeholder Identification and Analysis**

Stakeholder analysis identifies and determines the likely relationship between the project and the different stakeholders. Stakeholders are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. It is a useful tool for managing communication between the project team and stakeholders. Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who:

- Are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the Project (also known as 'affected parties'); and,
- May have an interest in the Project ('interested parties'). They include individuals or groups whose interests may be affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way.

In all phases of the project, cooperation and negotiation with stakeholders is required. Persons within the groups who act as legitimate representatives of their respective stakeholder group and entrusted by their fellow group members will be identified in the process of engagement. Community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act as main means for dissemination of the Project information and as a primary communication/liaison link between the Project and targeted communities and their established networks. Legitimacy of the community representatives can be verified by talking informally to a random sample of community members and heeding their views on who can be representing their interests in the most effective way.

### **A- Methodology**

Stakeholder analysis helps to know the perceptions, interests, need, and influence of actors on the project. Identifying the appropriate consultation methodology for each stakeholder throughout the project lifecycle is necessary. In order to meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- **Openness and life-cycle approach:** public consultations for the project will continue during the whole project lifecycle from preparation through implementation. Stakeholder engagement will be free of manipulation, interface, coercion, and intimidation;

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- **Informed participation and feedback:** information will be provided and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information related to the project; opportunities provided to raise concerns and assure that stakeholder feedback is taken into consideration during decision making;
- **Inclusiveness and sensitivity:** stakeholder identification will be undertaken to support better communications and building effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders are always encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, particularly women headed households, youth, elderly and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.

For the purposes of effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the proposed project(s) can be divided into the following core categories:

1. Affected Parties
2. Other Interested Parties
3. Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups

#### Affected Parties (APs)

Affected Parties are those groups of people that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to potential risks and impacts associated with the project and who need to be closely engaged including local community members and other parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the Project. Specifically, the following individuals and groups fall within this category:

Sector	Affected Parties	Impact Level
Government of Sindh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Irrigation Department</li> <li>2. Agriculture, Supply and Prices Department</li> <li>3. Livestock &amp; Fisheries Department</li> <li>4. Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Sindh</li> <li>5. Food Department</li> <li>6. Health Department</li> <li>7. Public Health Engineering &amp; Rural Development Department</li> <li>8. Local Government Department</li> <li>9. School Education &amp; Literacy Department</li> <li>10. Sindh Coastal Development Authority</li> <li>11. Environment, Climate Change &amp; Coastal Development Department</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High</li> <li>2. High</li> <li>3. High</li> <li>4. High</li> <li>5. High</li> <li>6. Low</li> <li>7. High</li> <li>8. Medium</li> <li>9. High</li> <li>10. Low</li> <li>11. High</li> </ol>
Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Villagers and residents of towns who lost their houses, crops and other assets, and livelihoods</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High</li> <li>2. High</li> </ol>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Agriculture farmers and workers</li> <li>3. Farmers Organisations/ Water Users Associations</li> <li>4. Livestock/dairy farmers</li> <li>5. Fishing community</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. High</li> <li>4. High</li> <li>5. High</li> </ol>
Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sindh Balochistan Rice Millers and Traders Association</li> <li>2. Dates processing unit owners</li> <li>3. Mango Growers Association</li> <li>4. Sugarcane Farmers associations</li> <li>5. Traders Associations</li> <li>6. Shop Keepers</li> <li>7. Daily wage earners</li> <li>8. Livestock and dairy Traders</li> <li>9. Poultry farmers and poultry traders</li> <li>10. Seed, Fertiliser and Pesticide Dealers</li> <li>11. Agriculture Machinery Owners</li> <li>12. Artisans of rural markets</li> <li>13. Road side and street vendors</li> <li>14. Archard contractors</li> <li>15. Micro-Finance Institutions (Banks/NGOs)</li> <li>16. Sindh Goods Transporters Association</li> <li>17. Fish Farm Owners</li> <li>18. Veterinary service providers</li> <li>19. Middle men in markets</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High</li> <li>2. High</li> <li>3. Low</li> <li>4. High</li> <li>5. Medium</li> <li>6. High</li> <li>7. High</li> <li>8. High</li> <li>9. Medium</li> <li>10. High</li> <li>11. High</li> <li>12. High</li> <li>13. High</li> <li>14. Medium</li> <li>15. High</li> <li>16. Medium</li> <li>17. Medium</li> <li>18. High</li> <li>19. High</li> </ol>
Others	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local NGOs involved in disaster response work</li> <li>2. Donor organisations</li> <li>3. Charity groups</li> <li>4. Sindh Abaadgar Board</li> <li>5. Contracted workers, consultants</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High</li> <li>2. High</li> <li>3. High</li> <li>4. High</li> <li>5. Low</li> </ol>

#### **B- Other Interested Parties (OIPs)**

Other parties interested in the Project are identified as individuals, groups, or organizations who may not be directly affected by the Project but who can help play a role in identifying potential risks, impacts, and opportunities for the Borrower to consider and address in the assessment process and throughout project preparation. The following Other Interested Parties (OIPs) have been identified as stakeholders of the Project:

Sector	Other Interested Parties (OIPs)	Impact Level
Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)</li> <li>2. Federal Flood Commission</li> <li>3. Pakistan Meteorological Department</li> <li>4. Indus River System Authority</li> <li>5. Politicians (local leadership in affected areas)</li> <li>6. Federal Ministry of Water Resources</li> <li>7. Federal Ministry of Food Security</li> <li>8. Economic Affairs Division</li> <li>9. Social Protection Unit and Social Welfare</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High</li> <li>2. Low</li> <li>3. Low</li> <li>4. Low</li> <li>5. High</li> <li>6. Medium</li> <li>7. Medium</li> <li>8. Low</li> <li>9. Medium</li> </ol>

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	Department, Sindh 10. Planning and Development Department, Sindh 11. Sindh Police Department 12. Federal Ministry of Climate Change 13. Social Welfare Department, Sindh 14. Revenue Department, Sindh	10. High 11. Low 12. Low 13. Medium 14. Medium
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> </ul>
Private Sector	1. Pakistan Cotton Ginners Association 2. Rice Exporters Association of Pakistan 3. The All Pakistan Fruit & Vegetable Exporters, Importers & Merchants Association (PFVA) 4. All Pakistan Textile Mills Association 5. Pakistan Sugar Mills Association 6. Private sector companies providing agriculture inputs/ support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Seed producers/suppliers</li> <li>b. Pesticide manufacturers</li> <li>c. Fertilizer manufacturers</li> <li>d. Agriculture equipment / machinery manufacturers</li> </ul> 7. Construction contractors 8. Property dealers 9. Construction material suppliers 10. Insurance companies 11. Cargo Companies 12. Public Transporters 13. Pakistan Pharmacist Association 14. Telecommunication companies 15. Courier Service Companies 16. Goods Transporters Association	1. High 2. High 3. Low 4. Low 5. Low 6. High 7. High 8. Low 9. High 10. Low 11. Medium 12. High 13. Low 14. High 15. Medium 16. High
Others	1. UN Agencies (e.g WHO, WFP, UNICEF) 2. Media Groups 3. Sindh Culture Department 4. Cultural Organisations, writers, archeologists 5. Universities and research institutions, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mehran University, Jamshoro</li> <li>• Sindh Agriculture University</li> <li>• International Water Management Institute</li> </ul>	1. High 2. High 3. High 4. High 5. Medium

#### **C- Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups**

Disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups are those peoples or groups highly vulnerable to potential project impacts and often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impact and risk of the project. They may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, and usually require special arrangement to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project. Their vulnerability may stem from person's origin, gender, age, health condition, disability, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the

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community (e.g. ethnic and religious minority groups, Indigenous peoples), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, etc.

Awareness raising and stakeholder engagement with disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups on the project must consider such groups' or individuals' sensitivities, concerns and cultural differences to ensure a full understanding of project activities and benefits. Engagement with these vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the project related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders.

Within the proposed Project, the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include, but not limited to, the following:

Sector	Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups	Impact Level
Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women agriculture and livestock farmers</li> <li>2. Pastoralists</li> <li>3. Indigenous Peoples</li> <li>4. Ethnic/religious/gender minorities</li> <li>5. Elderly people in hard-hit areas and facing food shortages</li> <li>6. Female headed households</li> <li>7. Lactating mothers and pregnant women</li> <li>8. Children and youth heads of households</li> <li>9. Agriculture labor dependent on share-cropping (<i>Haaris</i>)</li> <li>10. Communities practicing subsistence farming</li> <li>11. People with special needs such as Pregnant women, children, those in poor health</li> <li>12. Illiterate persons</li> <li>13. Women Artisans (handicraft makers etc)</li> <li>14. Differently abled/physically challenged people</li> <li>15. Infants/children</li> <li>16. Local folk artists</li> <li>17. Prisoners</li> <li>18. Casual/Informal labor force (coolies, construction workers, bus conductors etc)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High</li> <li>2. High</li> <li>3. High'</li> <li>4. High</li> <li>5. High</li> <li>6. High</li> <li>7. High</li> <li>8. High</li> <li>9. High</li> <li>10. High</li> <li>11. High</li> <li>12. Medium</li> <li>13. High</li> <li>14. High</li> <li>15. Low</li> <li>16. Low</li> <li>17. Low</li> <li>18. High</li> </ol>

Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will be further confirmed and consulted during Environmental and Social Assessment preparation through dedicated means, as appropriate.

# SINDH FLOOD EMERGENCY REHABILITATION PROJECT

## Preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan

### Stakeholder Engagement Program

#### **A- Summary of stakeholder engagement during project preparation**

The Government of Pakistan (GoP) declared a national emergency on August 25, 2022, in response to the damages caused by heavy rains and floods across the country. A National Flood Response and Coordination Centre (NFRCC) has been established comprising of representatives from federal and provincial governments - including Ministries of Economic Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Climate Change, Water Resources, Communication and Health, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), provincial/regional Chief Secretaries - as well as the armed forces, to ensure synergies between national and international responses for rescue, relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction activities. A Flood Response Plan has also been prepared by GoP in collaboration with the United Nations to streamline the response strategy and meet the needs of the most vulnerable. Prioritized groups include (i) newly displaced people; (ii) people living in poor shelter conditions; (iii) people who have lost their income or livelihood; (iv) female-headed households; (v) persons with disabilities; and (vi) refugees residing in flood-affected areas.<sup>8</sup>

Sindh is the worst affected of all provinces, with 23 of 30 provincial districts notified as calamity hit.<sup>9</sup> The Government of Sindh (GoS) is proactively engaging in the flood relief and rehabilitation process; weekly review meetings, chaired by the Chief Minister Sindh, are attended by the Chief Secretary, Secretaries of relevant line departments, and the World Bank. These meetings assess the ongoing flood response, review the existing Bank portfolio, and discuss future operations necessary for Sindh's recovery. Simultaneously, at the request of GoP, the World Bank in conjunction with other development partners (ADB, UNDP, and the EU) is also leading the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) exercise at the national level. Through the PDNA, the Bank has actively engaged with relevant line departments in Sindh for a bottom-up approach to data collection, verification, damage assessment, and needs estimation.

Given the speed and urgency with which the project is being developed to respond to flooding events, stakeholder engagement has focused extensively on technical discussions with the Sindh Planning and Development Department (P&D), the Sindh Irrigation Department (SID) and PDMA Sindh, as well as the allied Local Government, Public Health Engineering and Environment, Climate Change and Coastal Development Departments. Additionally, borrowing on the existing set-up of the ongoing Sindh Resilience Project (SRP, P155350), discussions were also undertaken with SID-PIU and PDMA-PIU. The Bank staff also visited flooded areas, inspected flood protection infrastructure, and engaged with flood affected communities to better understand ground realities. Further consultations with project affected parties are planned for a later stage once sufficient capacity has been brought onboard to the PIU. This SEP will be updated following these consultations.

Further, the NDMA and PDMA Sindh have launched various advertisement and public awareness campaigns through print and electronic media, and their websites. This includes publishing of a daily Monsoon Situation Report by the NDMA (see Annexure 1 for latest report), and updates on the PDMA

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<sup>8</sup> [https://pakistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/Pakistan%202022%20Floods%20Response%20Plan%20-%20August%202022\\_0.pdf](https://pakistan.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/Pakistan%202022%20Floods%20Response%20Plan%20-%20August%202022_0.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <http://cms.ndma.gov.pk/storage/app/public/situation-reports/October2022/gQk402pzZNtTKt5pnVj1.pdf>

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Sindh website regarding response activities, mobile and hotline numbers for coordination with relief organizations in the national language (Annexure 2), and details on distribution of relief goods (Annexure 3). The NFRCC also provides routine updates on the national flood rescue and relief operations.

In addition, there has been extensive coverage by electronic and print media, including frequent coverage in newspapers, headline news bulletins and prime time Talk Shows on different news channels. Media coverage has focused on response by federal and provincial governments, the international support provided for flood response, and consultations with experts in the field.

#### **B- Summary of project stakeholder needs, methods, and tools for stakeholder engagement**

The flood is declared a national emergency in Pakistan and has received extensive coverage by the Federal and Provincial governments and the media. The Project has materialized and been designed on the request of the main stakeholders including the government and affected communities. In this regard, the Project will rely heavily on stakeholder feedback and engagement during the life of the project.

Strong citizen and community engagement are preconditions for the effectiveness of the project. Accordingly, different tools, techniques and methods will be used for engagement to cover different needs of the stakeholders. Given the nature of the project, the strategy for stakeholder engagement is heavily focused on on-going information disclosure and dissemination that is efficient, transparent, and addresses the needs of different stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement activities will take into consideration the additional threat posed by COVID-19 outbreak risks. The design and means of stakeholder engagement will be adapted to incorporate social distancing and other COVID-19 prevention best practices, and will be based heavily on electronic and virtual modalities, where possible. The implementing entities will work on ensuring that virtually disseminated information is in line with the standards of information sharing that was implemented pre-COVID 19.

For consultations with rural communities and vulnerable individuals and groups that must take place in person, a precautionary approach will be taken to prevent infection and/or contagion, given the highly infectious nature of COVID-19. In light of the current COVID-19 situation, the following are some considerations for selecting channels of communication:

- Where possible, conduct consultations in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings and deploy social distancing and hygiene practices. If not permitted or advised, make all reasonable efforts to conduct meetings through online channels;
- Diversify means of communication and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chatgroups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders;
- Employ traditional channels of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, dedicated phone-lines, and mail) when stakeholders do not have access to online channels or do not use them frequently. Local Sindhi tv/radio channels and newspapers will be preferred. Traditional channels can also be highly effective in conveying relevant information to stakeholders, and allow them to provide their feedback and suggestions;
- Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a context specific



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combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators;

- Each of the proposed channels of engagement should clearly specify how feedback and suggestions can be provided by stakeholders.
- Based on the information received through local media, charity groups/individuals and local NGOs, some of the key needs are dewatering, food, shelter, drinking water, health services, livelihood, revival of agriculture land, agri-inputs, livestock, extension services, construction material and transport. However, the list of needs, priorities and urgency varies in different areas. Women, elderly and children have special needs that are mostly similar in all areas.
- Government Officials: Senior officials (particularly those who are directly involved in disaster management) of Relevant Departments will be consulted by using structured interview tools.
- NGOs/Civil Society: Senior managers and field workers of the NGOs/Civil Society groups who are directly involved in disaster response work will be interviewed by using structured interview tools.
- Village Communities: Communities in the affected areas specially those who have limited access to information for being cut off due to flood, will be consulted in-person through multiple methods e.g Focus Group Discussions, individual interviews of physically challenged people, women in special needs (pregnant, lactating), elderly people and transgender.
- Occupational groups such as farmers, fisher people, laborers will be consulted through separate focus group discussions
- In order to reach out to all these groups of stakeholders a team will be engaged. Cultural norms will be fully respected. For participation of communities and other local stakeholders, information of these consultation sessions will be disseminated through local contacts, social media and other means of local communication.
- Consultations will be conducted by experienced experts having understating of local context. All discussions/interviews with local stakeholders will be conducted in Sindhi (or any other local language of the community). Women team members will consult women to ensure their comfort.
- All consultations will also be recorded with prior permission of the concerned stakeholders. Formal permission will be sought before taking photographs
- To assess more specific needs of different communities in different areas stakeholders' consultations will be conducted. The following methods and tools will be used:

Engagement Approach	Appropriate application of the approach
<b>Correspondences (Phone, Emails)</b>	Distribute information to Government officials, NGOs, Local Government, private sector and other organisations/agencies Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up
<b>Focus group meetings</b>	For communities, farmers organizations/groups, women beneficiaries, disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals/groups Present Project information to a group of stakeholders Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information Build relationships with communities Record responses
<b>Project website</b>	Present project information and progress updates Disclose ESIA, ESMP and other relevant project documentation
<b>Visibility/ Signage</b>	Share information door-by-door, respecting social distancing, on project activities; project investment location; project disclosure; Educational materials

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<b>Project leaflet</b>	Brief project information to provide regular update Site specific project information.
<b>Mass media (TV, radio, print and electronic newspapers, social media)</b>	Communication channels with the public to disseminate situation reports, latest information on floods, and project activities. Local Sindhi media will also be used for mass communication.

The table below provides an overview of the language and other specific needs of the various groups of stakeholders for the Project.

<b>Stakeholder type</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Language needs</b>	<b>Specific needs</b>
FOs, WUAs, Sindh Abadgar Board, Agriculturist Associations, Citizens groups and other civil society organisations etc	Collectives or associations of farmers. These may range from community to provincial level and are likely to have diverse membership.	Engagement using Sindhi languages will be more important for consultation with these groups	Engagements should be in person, and in FGD format when consulting with large groups.  Supplemental engagement through project website, leaflets, mass media, and mobile phones.
Other Influential Parties	Stakeholders not directly involved in or affected by project activities, but may be consulted for technical support or collaboration during the design and implementation of the project.	For national level institutions/groups, Urdu is appropriate.  For sub-district level institutions, engagement should be conducted in Sindhi.	Correspondence via email and phone, and in-person individual or small group interviews/meetings are appropriate.
Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals directly involved in project implementation	Women, differently-abled people, fishing community, elder people, women heading households	Sindhi (or Seraiki at some places) language will be used for consultation.	Engagement should be conducted in a culturally appropriate manner.  Female interviewers/facilitators should be employed when respondents are also female.  Interviews should be conducted at village/household level. Interviewees should not be obliged to travel. Physical accessibility requirements of interviewees should be considered before organizing interviews.  Supplemental engagement through project website, GRM
Farmers, fisher persons, small business owners	Farmers/fisher persons who have been affected due to flood.	Consultations should be in local language.	Local cultural contexts must be considered prior to engagement.

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			<p>When possible, engagements should be timed to avoid disruption of livelihood activities (e.g not during morning hours when they are busy in their fields).</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews are preferable.</p> <p>Awareness raising through appropriate signage, leaflets, mobile phone, and mass media.</p>
Women farmers and farm labor	Women who are directly or indirectly engaged in agricultural activities and affected due to flood.	Consultation with these groups should be in local language	<p>Local cultural contexts must be considered and respected. Female interviewers should be used.</p> <p>Interview locations should be flexible to ensure representation. Participants should not be obliged to travel long distances.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews should be preferred when possible, as telecommunication access can vary significantly between stakeholders.</p> <p>Awareness raising through appropriate signage, leaflets, mobile phone, and mass media.</p>
Illiterate people	Individuals or flood affectees who are illiterate	Consultations with these groups should be held in local language	<p>Outreach, awareness raising, and capacity building activities involving this group should be sensitive to their literacy needs.</p> <p>Engagement should be face-to-face when possible.</p> <p>Awareness raising should not require literacy, preference to be given to voice phone calls, visual media (e.g. posters with simplified, intuitive graphics, video clips, etc.).</p>

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Persons with disabilities	Physically challenged people who are affected due to flood	Consultations with these groups should be held in local language	Physical accessibility of interview locations should be considered prior to arranging engagement. Participants should not be required to travel long distances, and should be given the option to be interviewed at home or via phone when possible.  Awareness raising through appropriate signage, leaflets, mobile phone, and mass media.
Sharecroppers	Individuals engaged in farming who do not own the land they farm	Consultations with these groups should be held in local language	Interview locations should be flexible to ensure representation. Participants should not be obliged to travel long distances.  Face-to-face interviews should be preferred when possible, as telecommunication access can vary significantly between stakeholders.  Awareness raising through appropriate signage, leaflets, mobile phone, and mass media.

#### **C- Proposed strategy for information disclosure and consultation process**

The strategy for information disclosure and consultation may vary depending on the regional and local context including the changing situation of COVID-19. However, it is important that the different activities are inclusive and culturally sensitive, to ensure that vulnerable groups outlined above will have the chance to participate in and benefit from the Project while contained from potential pesticide risks. This can include, among others, household-outreach activities, group discussions, use of local Sindhi tv/radio channels, use of local mosques and the use of verbal communication or pictures, etc. While province-wide awareness campaigns will be established, area specific communication and awareness raising consultation will also be conducted.

The Project will strategize and implement communications, engagement and social accountability to conduct effective consultations with the local community members and other concerned stakeholders using communication channels outlined above as deemed appropriate. The SEP will serve as a precursor and a guiding document for this Component and will be refined as the project progresses.

During preparation and implementation of cash for work schemes and livelihood restoration communities will be consulted, and their full participation will be sought. In addition, consultations will

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be conducted during the preparation of ESMF/ESIAs/ESMPs. The draft and final ESMF/ESIAs/ESMPs and SEP will be disclosed prior to formal consultations.

The approaches taken will thereby ensure that information is meaningful, timely, and accessible to all affected stakeholders, use of local language including addressing cultural sensitivities, as well as challenges deriving from illiteracy or disabilities, tailored to the differences in geography, livelihoods and way of life. The project will also ensure the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is accessible to all project stakeholders and beneficiaries.

<i>Project stage</i>	<i>Target stakeholders</i>	<i>Information to be disclosed</i>	<i>Methods proposed</i>
Design	Departments of P&D, Irrigation, Agriculture, Livestock, farmers, fisher persons, small business owners	Project description and impacts, SEP, ESMF	One-on-one or group meetings, FGDs  Sindhi print, electronic, and broadcast media
Implementation	Departments of P&D, Irrigation, Agriculture, Livestock, farmers, fisher persons, small business owners	Project description and impacts, E&S principles and implementation arrangements, SEP, ESMF, GRM procedures	One-on-one or group meetings, correspondence, training workshops  Leaflets, reports, and brochures
	Potential project beneficiaries, local small and medium farmers, fisherpersons, communities, vulnerable groups	Project benefits and impacts, guidance on receiving benefits, progress updates, SEP, ESMF, GRM, Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH and SEA Action Frameworks	Outreach through local community organizations  Community information sessions/workshops  Public notices/signage  Print, electronic, and broadcast media  Social media
	Government/OIPs	Project overview, project benefits and E&S impacts, progress updates, SEP, ESMF, GRM, Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH and SEA Action Frameworks	One-on-one or group meetings, correspondence, training workshops  Leaflets, reports, and brochures
	NGOs, CSOs with mandates related to the project	Project overview, project benefits and E&S impacts, progress updates, SEP, ESMF, GRM, Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH and SEA Action Frameworks	The project website  Sindhi print, electronic, broadcast, and social media

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	General public	Project overview, project benefits and E&S impacts, progress updates, SEP, ESMF, GRM, Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH and SEA Action Frameworks	The project website  Sindhi print, electronic, broadcast, and social media

#### **D- Reporting back to stakeholders**

Stakeholders will be kept informed as the project develops, especially regarding guidelines on operations in line with health and safety procedures and taking into consideration the COVID -19 guidelines and restrictions. This will include reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism. This will be important for the wider public, but specifically critical for the directly impacted community members.

This SEP defines the approach for communication and engagement about the technology used by the project. Given the use of new technology; such as, satellite maps, drones, , GPS enabled cameras and meta-data analysis and climate information for flood risk mapping to aid in damage assessments and response programming there is a need to educate stakeholders.

#### **Resources and Responsibilities for Managing SEP Activities**

##### **Management functions and responsibilities**

Two Project Implementation Units (PIU) will be set up in the Planning and Development Department and Irrigation Department of Govt of Sindh. The role of each PIU will be overall project management and implementation, providing leadership to flood rehabilitation and coordination with all implementing partners, and effective communications and stakeholder engagement. The PIU will be responsible for the implementation of the activities in this SEP. A focal person will be responsible to track SEP activities. The stakeholder engagement activities will be carried out and documented by the PIU through quarterly progress reports, to be shared with the World Bank.

##### **Resources**

Implementation of the SEP will require US\$ 1.6 million over the duration of the project – PIU wise allocation to be updated once this SEP has been updated. This includes all costs related to ongoing engagement with stakeholders, information disclosure, grievance redress, and other activities described in the SEP. An estimate budget for implementing the SEP is provided below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Estimated cost (USD)</i>	<i>Comments</i>

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Stakeholder engagement events (workshops, meetings, etc.)	100,000	Covers all organized events for mass stakeholder engagement, and includes location costs, technical services, catering, materials, etc.
Community consultations	100,000	All stakeholder engagement carried out with communities in the field
Mass communications campaigns	100,000	For awareness raising campaigns. Includes ad-space costs, printing, technical development of materials, etc.
SEP training activities	200,000	Related to training provided to project teams on SEP implementation, including GRM training.
Staff costs	200,000	All staff involved in implementing the SEP, including GRM
Travel costs	200,000	For traveling of staff involved in implementing the SEP
Miscellaneous costs	700,000	Other miscellaneous or unplanned costs
GRM implementation	100,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>	

### Grievance Mechanism

The project will prepare a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through which, the project affected persons as well interested persons, local communities and the public are able to raise issues on the project. The GRM will guarantee privacy and confidentiality on the part of the aggrieved party.

The main objective of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to assist resolve complaints in a timely, effective and efficient manner. Project-level GRMs can provide the most effective way for people to raise issues and concerns about project activities that affect them. The project-level GRM will be culturally appropriate, effective, accessible and should be known to the affected population. The PIUs will conduct awareness raising for the affected communities about the presence of the GRM and inform their right to file any concerns, complaints and issues they have related to the project.

The GRM provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective and lasting outcome. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. Specifically, the GRM:

- Provides affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the project implementation;
- Ensures that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and
- Avoids the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

Complaints received through the GRM will be consolidated daily into a central project grievance database. Each database entry will correspond to a single complain, and will include all pertinent details such as the complainants name and contact information, nature of the complaint, location, time of receipt, steps taken to address, resolution status, etc.

Consolidated grievances will be screened and classified into three categories on the basis of priority. Criteria will be developed to determine the classification of grievances. Grievances will then be investigated and resolved within a timeframe specified to the complainant at the time of receiving the

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grievance—this timeframe shall not be longer than 10 days from receipt of the grievance. In the event that resolution demands a longer timeframe, the complainant will be notified. Upon resolution of a grievance, the complainant will be contacted within two days of resolution to ensure that they are satisfied with the outcome.

The GRM will also include a system for appeals. If a complainant is unsatisfied with the resolution of the grievance, they will be able to lodge an appeal, which can be escalated to the Project Director.

To address any complaints related to GBV/SEA/SH, the project will ensure mechanisms to refer GBV and SEA/SH specific grievances received by the GRM to relevant GBV service providers following a survivor-centric approach. Dedicated trained female staff will be appointed to receive GBV related complaints. Special considerations will be taken to ensure that the complainant's identity is treated as privileged information, and the option to lodge the complaint anonymously will also be provided. Additionally, all GRM response teams as well as PIU staff will be trained on GBV, SEA, and SH. Further details on the handling of GBV and SEA/SH related complaints will be provided in the GBV Action Plan, to be prepared within 60 days of project effectiveness.

#### **A- Approach to GRM Establishment**

Grievance redress committees will be established at the provincial and district levels to ensure accessibility and transparency of the GRM. The GRM will serve as a location for addressing grievances related to the project with provision of appropriate training for the committee members regarding the requirement in the project.

Grievances relating to the project will be handled at the provincial level by the PIUs. Where available, the PIUs will build upon and use the existing GRM systems developed for the ongoing World Bank projects. They will ensure the GRM guidelines detail the procedure, timing, indicative committee members, etc as defined in the ESCP. Resources will be allocated for the GRM. The complaints recorded, resolved and referred will be reported quarterly and annually together with the environmental and social implementation performance report.

#### **I- Monitoring and Reporting**

In the course of project implementation, the SEP will be periodically updated, as necessary, consistent with the requirements of ESS10, in a manner acceptable to the Bank. Any major changes to the project related activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP. The PIU will prepare and submit to the Bank quarterly and annual SEP implementation reports including ESHS performance and other environment and social instruments of the Project, including the grievance mechanism. The quarterly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner.

Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the Project during the year will be conveyed to the stakeholders in following the ways: (i) publication of a standalone annual report on project's stakeholder engagement; and (ii) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will also be included and monitored by the project on a regular basis as part of the Community Communication and Outreach Guideline.



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Further details will be outlined in the updated SEP, to be prepared within 1 month of effectiveness, including the establishment of detailed stakeholder's communication guideline.

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**Annex 1**

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## Preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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**NDMA MONSOON SITREP - 2022**  
(Daily SITREP No 111 Dated 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2022)

### 1. Deaths/ Injured

#### a. Last 24 Hours.

NTR

#### Cumulative Deaths and Injured (14 June to date)

Province /Region	Deaths				Injured			
	M	F	C	T	M	F	C	T
AJ&K	31	17	0	<b>48</b>	15	9	0	<b>24</b>
Balochistan	149	80	107	<b>336</b>	97	40	50	<b>187</b>
GB	5	12	6	<b>23</b>	3	0	3	<b>6</b>
ICT	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
KP	150	41	116	<b>307</b>	155	79	134	<b>368</b>
Punjab	92	50	79	<b>221</b>	2173	1113	572	<b>3858</b>
Sindh	297	140	322	<b>759</b>	2964	2211	3247	<b>8422</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>5407</b>	<b>3452</b>	<b>4006</b>	<b>12865</b>

### 2. Damages of Infrastructure

#### a. Last 24 Hours

Province /Region	Roads (km)	Bridges	Houses			Livestock
			PD	FD	Total	
AJ&K					<b>0</b>	
Balochistan					<b>0</b>	
GB					<b>0</b>	
ICT					<b>0</b>	
KP					<b>0</b>	
Punjab					<b>0</b>	
Sindh					<b>0</b>	658
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>658</b>

**Note:** PD- Partially Damaged, FD- Fully Damaged

#### b. Cumulative Report (14 June to date)

Province /Region	Roads (km)	Bridges	Houses			Livestock
			PD	FD	Total	
AJ&K	0	33	228*	327*	<b>555</b>	792
Balochistan	2378.49	54	52208	20027	<b>72235</b>	500000^
GB	16	65	636	575	<b>1211</b>	0
ICT	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0
KP	1575	107	53938	37525	<b>91463</b>	21328
Punjab	896	16	42127	25854	<b>67981</b>	205106
Sindh	8389	165	1128724	683180	<b>1811904</b>	434896
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13254.49</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1277861</b>	<b>767488</b>	<b>2045349</b>	<b>1162122</b>

^ Tentative livestock loss of Balochistan (so far confirmed figures are 322,400)

\* PDMA Balochistan Tentative Estimates

- 125,000 x Houses partially damaged & 65,000 houses fully damaged.

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### 3. Calamity Hit Districts & Affected Population

Province/Rgn Wise	Calamity Hit Notified District	Affected Population
AJ&K	0	53,700
Balochistan	32	9,182,616
GB	9	51,500
KP	17	4,350,490
Punjab	3	4,844,253
Sindh	23	14,563,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>33,046,329</b>

### 4. Flood Relief Assistance BISP

Province	Total Benefs	Total Cash	Disbursement Completed		Disbursement Balance	
		Disbursement Planned	Benefs	Cash	Benefs	%age
<b>Balochistan</b>	241,063	6,026,575,000	177,006	4,425,150,000	64,057	73.43%
<b>Sindh</b>	1,862,041	46,551,025,000	1,661,363	41,534,075,000	200,678	89.22%
<b>KP</b>	315,773	7,894,325,000	264,805	6,620,125,000	50,968	83.86%
<b>Punjab</b>	340,252	8,506,300,000	287,070	7,176,750,000	53,182	84.37%
<b>GB</b>	472	11,800,000	382	9,550,000	90	80.93%
<b>Total</b>	2,759,601	68,990,025,000	2,390,626	59,765,650,000	368,975	86.63%

**Authority:** BISP Report dated 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022.

### 5. Dams and Reservoirs Levels

Reservoirs	Max Conservation Level & Storage		Today's Level		Remaining Level & Storage	
	Feet	(MAF)	Current Level & Storage		Feet	(MAF)
			Feet	(MAF)		
Tarbela	1,550.00	5.827	1548.10	5.718	2.9	0.109
Mangla	1,242.00	7.356	1188.70	3.656	53.3	3.7
Chashma	649.00	0.278	643.90	0.098	4	0.18

MAF - Million Acre Feet

**Authority:** FFC's Daily Weather & Flood Situation Report dated 1<sup>st</sup> October 2022.

### 6. Daily Flood / Base Flow Data Obtained from India

Ser	Dam	Full Reservoir Level	Live Storage Capacity at FRL	Current Live Storage (MAF)	Current Level	Inflow	Outflow
a.	Bhakra Dam River Sutlej	1680	5.050	4.139	1671.58	29,473	12,361
b.	Pong Dam River Beas	1390	4.991	4.177	1385.08	13,821	8,504
c.	Thein Dam River Ravi	1732	1.900	1.524	1710.06	Not Available	Not Available

**Authority:** Ministry of Water Resources, Office of PCIW report of 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2022.

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### 7. **Flood Alert / River Flows.**

- All the Major Rivers are flowing in the state of their normal flows.

RIVERS	Stations	Actual Observations at 0600 PST		Quantitative Forecast for Next 24-hrs. (Inflow)	Qualitative Forecasted Flood Level (Inflow)
		Inflow	Outflow		
INDUS	Tarbela	61.0	77.3	55-60	Below Low
	Kalabagh	74.4	66.4	No significant change	-do-
	Chashma	111.1	91.4	-do-	-do-
	Taunsa	82.7	62.0	-do-	-do-
	Guddu	60.2	50.2	-do-	-do-
	Sukkur	45.5	33.9	-do-	-do-
	Kotri	113.6	82.7	-do-	-do-
KABUL	Nowshera	17.4	17.4	-do-	-do-
JHELUM	Mangla	10.0	17.1	08-13	-do-
	Rasul	21.4	0.0	No significant change	-do-
CHENAB	Marala	21.1	4.0	18-23	-do-
	Khanki	7.7	0.0	No significant change	-do-
	Qadirabad	17.1	0.0	-do-	-do-
	Trimmu	29.3	11.5	-do-	-do-
	Punjnad	11.1	0.0	-do-	-do-
RAVI	Jassar	5.5	5.5	-do-	-do-
	Shahdara	4.7	4.7	-do-	-do-
	Balloki	26.7	0.0	-do-	-do-
	Sidhnai	20.1	2.3	-do-	-do-
SUTLEJ	G.S.Wala	0.0	0.0	-do-	-do-
	Sulemanki	18.3	5.3	-do-	-do-
	Islam	6.5	5.3	-do-	-do-

**Authority:** FFC Daily Weather & Flood Situation Report dated 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2022.

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Preliminary Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Annex 2 Government of Sindh Contact Details for Flood Response

**نوٹ**

تمام این جی اوز، مخیر حضرات، فلاحی تنظیمیں، اور رضاکار جو سیلاب متاثرین کی مدد کرنا چاہتے ہیں، درج ذیل نمبروں پر رابطہ کریں

\*\*\*\*\*

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