



# Punjab Resilient and Inclusive Agriculture Transformation Project (P176786)

## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

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Agriculture Department  
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## 1. Project Description

The Punjab Resilient and Inclusive Agriculture Transformation Project (PRIAT) aims to support Punjab's agriculture sector in becoming more inclusive, water-efficient, climate-smart, and market-oriented. It will continue successful activities introduced under PIPIP, and will capitalize on an improved market environment that has resulted from the SMART project. The project will be implemented in all districts of Punjab with a focus on Southern Punjab.

The project consists of the following components:

### **Component 1 – Community-driven Improvement of Water Conveyance and Application:**

This component has two objectives: a) to improve the delivery efficiency of the tertiary-level water distribution system in areas where water losses are highest, and b) to improve the equity of water access for communities at the tail end of canal command areas, who tend to be the poorest and most vulnerable. Activities in this component will include: improving unimproved/unlined watercourses, completing partially improved watercourses, rehabilitating and reconstructing outlived watercourses, and developing irrigation conveyance systems outside canal command and riverine areas. At least half of the watercourses in this component will be in Southern Punjab, and priority will be given to watercourses that have not been previously improved. Watercourse rehabilitation work will require farmers to form a WUA, and agree to finance around 25 percent of the total cost (i.e. labor cost) while the project will finance the other 75 percent. WUAs will also be required to reconstruct the *katcha* portion of the watercourse before lining work commences, and agree to take responsibility for maintenance and repair of the newly lined watercourse.

### **Component 2 – Promotion of Climate Smart Production, Diversification, Value Addition, and Inclusive Access to Markets:**

This component aims to support growth-oriented farmers in diversifying and intensifying production through a market driven and climate-smart approach, and in strengthening market linkages with off-takers in a sustainable and profitable way. These objectives will be achieved through the promotion of climate smart agriculture (CSA) technologies, including high efficiency irrigation systems (HEIS), solar power systems for existing HEIS installations, provision of climate resilient crops, and development of on-farm water storage and rainwater harvesting facilities. Component 2 will also include activities to pilot innovative mechanisms to ensure water budgeting by installation of soil moisture meters for irrigation scheduling, and development of on-farm irrigation advisory services. Finally, major value chains in the province will be developed through the formation of Farmer Entrepreneur Groups (FEGs), provision of matching grants to farmers for procurement of productive assets (including machinery and infrastructure), and facilitation of market linkages with a focus on domestic and foreign markets.

### **Component 3 – Project Management, Monitoring and Learning:**

The objective of this component is to ensure that all project activities are implemented effectively and efficiently to achieve the PDO. In addition to traditional project management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), PRIAT will make efforts to facilitate the implementation of some innovations under the project, such as market integration support through PAs and community water resource budgeting and farm level groundwater management. Activities under this component will also be tailored to the new conditions on the ground created by the COVID-19 pandemic. Like PIPIP, PRIAT will attach great importance to a quality M&E system through securing TAs on international best practices. Many institutions of the PAD will join the implementation of the component, such as the Water Management Training Institute (WMTI) and Water Management Research Farms (WMTI). The component will only finance consultant costs and operational

costs of government institutions that were specifically related to project implementation. Salaries of OFWM staff, including those of WMTI and WMRF, will be financed by the GoP.

**Component 4 – Contingent Emergency Response Component:** This component supports preparedness and rapid response to disaster, emergency, and/or catastrophic events as needed.

## 2. Rationale and Objective of SEP

PRIAT has been prepared under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Through the Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure), the ESF requires the timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible disclosure of project information in a way that is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation.

ESS10 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 lifecycle. When 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.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) aims to provide guidance on stakeholder engagement by defining approaches for public consultation and information disclosure through the project lifecycle. It outlines the ways in which the project team will communicate with stakeholders, and includes a mechanism by which stakeholders can raise concerns, provide feedback, and make grievances related to project activities. It does this by:

- Establishing a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build a constructive relationship with them, particularly with project affected parties (APs)
- Assessing the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project, and to enable stakeholder views to be taken into account in project design and environment and social performance
- Promoting and providing means for effective, inclusive engagement with project APs throughout the project lifecycle
- Ensuring that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner

The project has received an environmental risk rating of 'moderate' for risks and impacts anticipated due to civil works (watercourse rehabilitation/improvement) under Component 1 and activities such as solar-powered irrigation systems in HEIS, and introduction of on-farm water productivity systems (drip and sprinkler irrigation systems), laser land leveling, and water storage ponds under Component 2. The adverse impacts are likely to occur during implementation/ construction stage and mostly related to air, soil and water pollution, apart from the impacts due to borrow pits/material, excavated soil and collection, disposal of surplus construction material. Besides these, issues related to occupational health and safety of labor and community may arise if appropriate measures are not adopted during sub-projects executions. Most of these environmental risks and impacts are however temporary, site specific and largely reversible in nature and can be managed and mitigated through appropriate mitigation measures.

Similarly, the social risk rating is also 'moderate'. Primary social risks are associated with exposure of farmers and labor to increased use of pesticides, elite capture in project interventions and GBV risks to women farm labor. Otherwise, the project is inclusive by design, targets small farmers and infrastructure associated with them, responding to the challenges

faced by small producers, and risks attributed to climate change. Equity in water availability is a major challenge faced by small farmers in Punjab, whereby seepage, spillage, and leakages from the watercourses exacerbates the situation. Component one will respond to this with a focus on damaged, unimproved watercourses as a priority, which are most often in historically neglected, remote areas. Also, lining of watercourses ensures availability of water at the tail ends, where land is mostly owned by the disadvantaged communities. Similarly, component two aims to reduce 'elite capture' by putting in place eligibility criteria which will screen for landholding size, income from other sources, dependency on agriculture, etc. The Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH, and SEA Action Framework, and the Community Health and Safety Plan will manage and mitigate risks associated with GBV and pesticide use.

The SEA/SH risk rating is also deemed to be 'moderate'. Risks of GBV are relevant throughout the project's implementation, whenever women farm laborers are employed, or when there is labor influx near communities. The risk of GBV, SEA, and SH stems largely from the deployment of external personnel to communities (including agricultural extension workers, contractors, suppliers, labor, etc.). Women, girls, and other marginalized groups (ethnic and religious minorities, poor and landless women farmers and farm workers) are at the highest risk of being targeted for GBV, SEA, and SH, while also being the least able to access support and protection mechanisms. The Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH, and SEA Action Framework will provide guidance on how to mitigate and manage these risks.

### 3. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholder analysis identifies relationships between the project and potential stakeholders. Stakeholders are defined as individuals, communities, and organizations/institutions that:

- Are impacted or likely to be impacted, either directly or indirectly, positively or negatively, by the project activities. Stakeholders falling under this category are referred to as “**affected parties**” (APs).
- May have an interest in the project and have the potential to influence the project’s outcomes in any way. These are referred to as “**other interested parties**” (OIPs).
- Are highly vulnerable to potential project impacts and do not have a voice to express concerns or understand the project’s risks and impacts. Aspects of vulnerability may include: gender, ethnicity, religious identity, health conditions, disabilities, economic marginalization, financial and food insecurity, disadvantaged status, and dependence on natural resources. Stakeholders in this category are referred to as “**disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals and groups**”.

#### 3.1. Methodology

The method of consultation with stakeholders can play a significant part in ensuring comprehensive, inclusive engagement. It is therefore important to identify the most appropriate modes of consultation for each of the identified stakeholders. The project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- **Openness and lifecycle approach:** public consultations for the project will continue throughout the duration of the project, and will be free from manipulation, coercion, and intimidation.
- **Informed participation and feedback:** project information will be widely distributed amongst all stakeholders using appropriate formats, languages, etc. Consultations will aim to provide the most up-to-date project information for stakeholder feedback. Opportunities will be provided for stakeholders to raise concerns, and processes will be built in to ensure that stakeholder feedback is taken into consideration during decision making.
- **Inclusiveness and sensitivity:** participation in stakeholder consultations will be inclusive, and all stakeholders will be encouraged to be involved. All stakeholders will have equal access to information, and special care will be taken to ensure that the project is sensitive to the particular needs of all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups.

#### 3.2. Stakeholders Identified

The project’s stakeholders can be categorized as follows:

1. Affected parties
2. Other interested parties
3. Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups

##### 3.2.1 Affected Parties (APs)

Affected Parties are the stakeholders that are likely to be affected by the project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods. In the context of this project, these include provincial government

departments, farmers, and communities residing in the project areas. The APs identified for this project are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1: Affected Parties by Sector**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Level of impact</i>
Government/Institutional	Directorate General On-farm Water Management Punjab (OFWM)	+ High
	Punjab Agricultural Extension and Adaptive Research Department	+ High
	District level staff from DG OFWM	+ High
	Water Management Training Institute (WMTI)	+ High
	Water Management Research Farms	+ - High
	Academic/research institutions engaged by the project	+ Medium
	Community/Private Sector	Small and medium farmers
Community/Private Sector	Local communities	+ Medium
	Commercially oriented small land-holders	+ - High
	Private sector suppliers of material, equipment and services procured by the project	+ - High
	Agri-processors and off-takers	+ - High
	Farmers Organizations (FOs)	+ - High
	Water Users Associations (WUAs)	+ - High
	Large Farmers Associations of Punjab	+ - Medium
	Women farmers	+ - High
	Women farmers associations	+ - High
	Producer groups (PGs)	+ - High
	Farm labor	+ - Medium
	Construction labor working on watercourses and other interventions	+ - High

### 3.2.2 Other Interested Parties (OIPs)

Other interested parties are those stakeholders (individuals, groups, or organizations) with an interest in the project, which may be because of the project location, its characteristics, its impacts, or matters related to public interest. For example, these may include regulators, government officials, the private sector, the scientific community, academics, unions, women's organizations, other civil society organizations, and cultural groups.

In the context of the project, OIPs include provincial government departments, universities and academia, and local and international NGOs and CSOs working with farmers and other value chain stakeholders. Though these stakeholders are not directly involved in the project activities, they may have sector specific experience and knowledge that can assist informed decision making for the project.

The following OIPs have been identified for this project:

**Table 2: Other Interested Parties by Sector**



<i>Sector</i>	<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Level of impact</i>
Government/Institutional	Punjab Environmental Protection Department	+ Moderate
	Directorate General of Pest Warning & Quality Control of Pesticides, Punjab	+ Moderate
	Irrigation Department Punjab	+ Moderate
	SMART project team	+ Moderate
	Agricultural universities and academia (e.g. LUMS, NUST, UAF, PMAS, etc.)	+ Moderate
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	+ Moderate
	Punjab Commission on the Status of Women	+ Moderate
	Women Development Department Punjab	+ Moderate
Community/NGOs/Private Sector	Chambers of commerce and industry for small businesses	+ - Low
	Citizens' rights groups	+ - Low
	Agri-processor associations	+ - Moderate
	Construction/raw material/equipment suppliers	+ - Moderate
	Anjuman-e-arthian (arhi association)	+ - Moderate
	Center for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI)	- Low
	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	- Low
	Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)	- Low
	Punjab Rural Support Programme	- Low
	Microfinance institutions	+ Low
	Transporter associations	+ - Low
	Anjum Muzareen Punjab	+ - Low
	Farmers Development Organization	+ - Low
	Pakistan Kissan Rabita Committee	+ - Low
	Punjab Bait-ul-mal	- Low
	Pakistan Forum for Disability	- Low
	Vision Pakistan	- Low
	HelpAge Pakistan	- Low
	AwazCDS-Pakistan	- Low
	Peasant Women Society	+ - Moderate
	Climate Launchpad	- Low
	Shirkat Gah Women's Resource Center	+ - Moderate
	Engro Corporation	- Low

### 3.2.3 Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals and Groups

This category includes stakeholders who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts, and may be more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such stakeholders are also more likely to be excluded from, or unable to fully participate in the consultation process, and may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so.

Their vulnerability may stem from ethnic or religious backgrounds, gender, age, health, disability, economic deficiency/financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g.

ethnic and religious minority groups, indigenous peoples, women and girls, etc.) and dependence on other individuals or natural resources.

It is important to ensure that these stakeholders are able to safely and openly participate in the consultation process, and care must be taken to consider their sensitivities and cultural differences to ensure that they fully understand the project activities, risks, and benefits.

The following disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals and groups have been identified for the project:

**Table 3: Disadvantaged/vulnerable groups or individuals by sector**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Stakeholders</i>	<i>Level of impact</i>
Government	Female staff from OFWM	- High
Community	Women and girls in beneficiary households	+ - High
	Illiterate farmers who may be unable to participate in trainings/capacity building	- High
	Female/child headed households	- High
	Female farmers	+ - High
	Female farm labor	+ - High
	Farm labor	- High
	Ethnic and religious minorities	- High
	Persons with disabilities	- High
	Transgender communities	- High
	Senior citizens	- High
	Sharecroppers	- High
	Water users at tail-end of watercourse	- High
	Economically marginalized groups	- High

## 4. Stakeholder Engagement Program

### 4.1. Project Stakeholder Needs, Methods, and Tools for Engagement

The Project has been designed to reflect and incorporate the findings from stakeholder consultations during project preparation and implementation. It will rely heavily on continuous stakeholder engagement and feedback through its duration. The following components of the project will be especially reliant on stakeholder engagement and feedback:

**Component 1: Community-driven Improvement of Water Conveyance and Application** – This component focuses on improving equity of water access within the watercourse command area by improving the conveyance efficiency, and improving agricultural water productivity by promoting the adoption of climate smart water management practices.

- **Sub-component 1.1: Upgrading Community Water Conveyance Infrastructure** – This subcomponent will improve 500 unimproved watercourses, complete 3500 partially improved watercourses, reconstruct and complete 4000 outlived watercourses, improve 3000 irrigation conveyance systems outside the canal command and riverine areas, and train WUAs on the maintenance of conveyance systems. The selection of watercourses upon which to undertake improvement activities (and the implementation of those activities) depends on community contribution of labor for construction works. Thorough stakeholder engagement will be crucial to ensure an equitable and minimally contentious selection process. Stakeholder engagement through mass communication campaigns will also be important to share knowledge of project benefits with potential beneficiaries. Finally, capacity building of WUAs will require engagement keeping in mind the needs of all stakeholders to avoid exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized groups and individuals.
- **Sub-component 1.2: Improving Community Water Management** – This will pilot innovative mechanisms to ensure effective irrigation scheduling and water budgeting, and support the adoption of efficient on-farm irrigation practices. Training of WUAs under this subcomponent will require consideration of the specific needs of all stakeholders to avoid social exclusion. As this subcomponent also includes activities related to the provision of irrigation advisory services, considerations will need to be taken to ensure that information from these services reach all potential beneficiaries, particularly those belonging to vulnerable groups and communities.

**Component 2: Promotion of Climate Smart Production, Diversification, Value Addition, and Inclusive Access to Markets** – This component aims to support growth-oriented farmers in using market driven, climate-smart approaches to diversify and increase production, and to form linkages with markets and support value addition activities.

- **Sub-component 2.1: Improving the Market Integration of Producer Groups for Increased Production, Diversification, and Value Addition** – This subcomponent aims to establish/upgrade market linkages between buyers and growth-oriented producers organized in Farmers Entrepreneur Groups (FEGs). To mitigate the risks of elite capture and to promote inclusion, this component will focus its support on small and medium farmers. This sub-component will rely heavily on engagement farmers, producer groups and buyers and will require a robust information sharing system to be put in place.

- **Sub-component 2.2: Supporting Individual Producers for Climate Smart Production and Diversification** – This subcomponent aims to increase crop intensification and diversification in a water smart and climate resilient way. It will finance goods and services needed to sensitize farmers on the use of HEIS and to develop business plans; and provide matching grants to individual producers for investments in HEIS, working capital (e.g., seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, and so on), and technical assistance notably to promote the proper adoption of HEIS and climate-smart agriculture and water management practices thereby maximizing the sustainability of investments. Support to individual producers for the adoption of on-farm climate and water-smart practices under this subcomponent will uphold strict selection criteria for beneficiaries, which will include (a) setting a high target for the minimum share of beneficiaries who must be small and medium farmers; (b) enforcing an acreage ceiling per farmer for HEIS implementation support; and (c) lowering the cost sharing ratio for smaller on-farm HEIS investments and off-farm value addition investments open only to FEGs. To ensure inclusion and fair selection of producers, this subcomponent will require robust community engagement and information dissemination.

**Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Learning** – This component aims to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of all project activities.

- **Sub-component 3.1: Project Management, Operations, Training, and Administration** – This subcomponent will finance project management, capacity building of the implementing agency, stakeholder mobilization and awareness strengthening, and the development and implementation of a project communications strategy. Implementation of this subcomponent will require stakeholder engagement and information disclosure to ensure equitable selection of beneficiaries for capacity building activities. For community mobilization and awareness raising, and development of the communications strategy, a similarly robust level of engagement will be required to determine stakeholders' specific needs and requirements, and to ensure that the communications and engagement strategies used do not inadvertently lead to exclusion of stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups.
- **Sub-component 3.2: Project Implementation Supervision Consultancy (PISC), Strategic Studies, and Research** – Strategic studies financed under this component that require stakeholder engagement will use the guidance provided in this document to ensure that all stakeholder views are taken into account, particularly for studies directly involving project affected parties and vulnerable groups.

#### 4.1.1 Proposed Strategy for Stakeholder Engagement

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 the different needs of stakeholders. 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 the COVID-19 pandemic and associated risks. The design and means of stakeholder engagement will be adapted to the current government mandated social distancing requirements and 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 pre-COVID-19.

The project will take special measures to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups have equal opportunities to access information, provide feedback, or submit grievances. Civil society organizations, including NGOs working on farmers rights, ethnic groups, children’s rights, women’s rights will also be consulted in this connection. 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:

- Avoid public gatherings (taking into account national restrictions or advisories), including public hearings, workshops and community meetings;
- If smaller meetings are permitted/advised, 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. 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 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.

**Table 4: Stakeholder Engagement Approaches**

<i>Engagement approach</i>	<i>Application of approach</i>
Correspondences (phone, emails, virtual and face-to-face meetings)	Sharing project information with government officials, NGOs, and other individuals/organizations
Focus group meetings and individual interviews	Presenting project information and receiving feedback, concerns, and suggestions from all stakeholders.
Public meetings	Presenting project information and receiving feedback, concerns, and suggestions from all stakeholders
Project website	Presenting project information and progress updates, disclosing ESMF, ESMPs, and other relevant project documentation to the general public
Visibility/signage	Presenting project information, particularly for awareness amongst potential beneficiaries in the project areas.
Leaflets	Presenting project information and progress updates.
Mobile phones (robo-calls, SMS, social media)	Sharing information on project activities

Mass media (TV, radio, print and electronic media)	Presenting project information and progress updates to the general public.
Beneficiary feedback surveys	For affected parties to provide ongoing feedback throughout the duration of the project

#### 4.1.2 Stakeholder Engagement Needs

The following table lists the key stakeholder categories and identifies their specific needs for engagement.

**Table 5: Stakeholder Engagement Needs**

<i>Stakeholder type</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Language needs</i>	<i>Specific needs</i>
Government departments directly involved in implementing the project	These include all government APs (Punjab DoA, OFWM, management and staff) that are involved in project implementation.	No specific needs as English and Urdu are both used as working languages in government.	Engagements should be via phone, email, virtual meetings, and in-person meetings and workshops (if possible)
FOs, WUAs, PGs, and other associations representing farmers	Collectives or associations of farmers. These may range from community to provincial level and are likely to have diverse membership.	Specific language needs for each sub-project area should be determined prior to engagement.  Engagement using local languages will be more important for community/village level consultations	Engagements should be in person, and in FGD format when possible. If possible, these should be timed to not overlap with busy times of the year (e.g. during planting or harvesting).  Supplemental engagement through project website, leaflets, mass media, and mobile phones.
Government/institutional OIPs	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 local languages.	Correspondence via email and phone, and in-person individual or small group interviews/meetings are appropriate.
Disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals directly involved in project implementation	These are members/employees of implementing agencies that also fall into any vulnerable categories, e.g. female staff, female field workers, disabled staff etc.	No specific needs as English and Urdu are both used as working languages in government.	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 project sites, or institutional headquarters during regular working hours. Interviewees should not be obliged to travel. Physical accessibility requirements of interviewees should be

			considered before organizing interviews.
			Supplemental engagement through project website, GRM, and the Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH, and SEA Action Framework
Small and medium farmers	Farmers who may be potential beneficiaries of the project due to association with project areas.	Consultations should be in local languages. The appropriate languages should be determined prior to engagement, after finalization of the project areas.	Local cultural contexts must be considered prior to engagement.  When possible, engagements should be timed to avoid disruption of livelihood activities (e.g. not during planting, harvesting).  Face-to-face interviews are preferable.  Awareness raising through appropriate signage, leaflets, mobile phone, and mass media.
Women farmers and farm labor	Women who are directly or indirectly engaged in agricultural activities supported by the project.	Consultation with these groups should be in local languages. The appropriate languages should be determined after finalization of the project areas and prior to engagement.	Local cultural contexts must be considered and respected. Female interviewers should be used.  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.
Illiterate farmers and farm labor	Individuals or groups directly or indirectly engaged in farming who are illiterate	Consultations with these groups should be held in local languages, to be determined after finalization of project areas and prior to engagement.	Outreach, awareness raising, and capacity building activities involving this group should be sensitive to their literacy needs.  Engagement should be face-to-face when possible.  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.).
Persons with disabilities	Individuals or groups directly or indirectly engaged in farming who have disabilities	Consultations with these groups should be held in local languages, to be determined after finalization of project areas and prior to engagement.	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 languages, to be determined after finalization of project areas and prior to engagement.	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.

## 4.2. Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

Information disclosure will follow the World Bank disclosure protocol. The table below provides an initial outline of the information to be disclosed during design and implementation of the project. This list is likely to grow as the SEP is updated during project implementation.

**Table 6: Stakeholders and Methods for Information Disclosure**

<i>Project stage</i>	<i>Target stakeholders</i>	<i>Information to be disclosed</i>	<i>Methods proposed</i>
Design	OFWM, APs, OIPs	Project description and impacts, SEP, ESMF	One-on-one or group meetings, FGDs  OFWM website/newsletter  Print, electronic, and broadcast media
Implementation	OFWM, and other government APs	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, communities, vulnerable groups	Project benefits and impacts, guidance on receiving benefits, progress updates, SEP, ESMF, GRM, Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH and SEA Action Framework.	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 Framework.	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 Framework.	OFWM website/project website Print, electronic, broadcast, and social media
General public	Project overview, project benefits and E&S impacts, progress updates, SEP, ESMF, GRM, Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH and SEA Action Framework.	OFWM website/project website Print, electronic, broadcast, and social media

### 4.3. Summary of Stakeholder Engagement During Project Preparation

Due to difficulties in traveling due to COVID-19, many consultations during the project preparation phase were conducted virtually. Additional stakeholders will be consulted during the project's implementation, and this SEP shall be updated accordingly.

Consultations were conducted with government and community stakeholders at the provincial, district, and local level covering a sample of agriculture areas across Punjab. A total of 2 government consultations with 19 individuals were carried out. Seven community level consultations in six districts (Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Chakwal, Faisalabad, Multan, and Rahim Yar Khan) with 67 individuals (20 women and 47 men) were also carried out.

Government consultations were conducted both in-person and virtually as group interviews with all respondents in a session belonging to the same organization. Some community consultations were held virtually, with OFWM staff facilitating by gathering stakeholders at OFWM meeting facilities and providing connectivity, while additional in-person community consultations are underway.

The first consultation was held with OFWM senior and field staff in an in-person group meeting in January 2022. All staff had prior experience with the PIPIP project. Three farmers, and one community-based organization working with farmers was also represented at the meeting. The PRIAT project was introduced, and the objective of the meeting was explained to all participants.

Participants were then invited to provide feedback on the projects, and on previous experiences with similar projects.

A second consultation was held with OFWM senior and field staff from Sargodha District. In January 2022 This consultation also included six small farmers from the district. The PRIAT project was introduced, and participants were asked to share feedback, as well as feedback on past experiences with the PIP project. While government stakeholders were present, this consultation was focused on dialogue with the potential project beneficiaries present.

Private sector stakeholders were engaged through a dedicated consultation session held in late January 2022. Participants in this session included representatives from supply and service companies of PCPS yards, HEIS, and solar.

Several individual consultations were also held with a variety of institutional stakeholders, including with the Punjab Environment Protection Department, NGOs working with farmers and women, and private sector companies. Details are provided in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, field activities for detailed community consultations were delayed. Community consultations with 7 focus groups in six districts of Rawalpindi, Chakwal, Sargodha, Faisalabad, Multan, and Rahim Yar Khan were conducted by OFWM field staff in February 2022. A total of 67 individuals (20 women and 47 men) participated in these consultations including small and medium farmers, female farmers, farm labor, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and other relevant stakeholders.

A multi-stakeholder workshop to present the findings of and gather feedback on the ESMF was held on February 8<sup>th</sup> 2022. The first session of the workshop introduced the project and OFWM’s role in implementation, after which a summary of the environmental and social risks in the EMSF, and the gender related risks in the Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH, and SEA Action Framework, was presented. Participants were then invited to provide feedback and insights on the identified impacts, for incorporation into the revised ESMF. Around 25 government, NGO, and community participants attended the workshop.

A summary of stakeholders consulted is provided in the tables below.

**Table 7: Institutional Stakeholders Consulted**

<i>Stakeholder type</i>	<i>Stakeholder</i>
Government	Directorate General, On-Farm Water Management Punjab Senior Officials – Lahore, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sahiwal, Khanewal
	Directorate General, On-Farm Water Management Punjab Field Staff – Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sahiwal, Khanewal
	Directorate General, On-Farm Water Management Punjab Female Staff – Lahore, Rawalpindi and Sargodha
	Environment Protection Department Punjab
	Directorate General, Pest Warning & Quality Control of Pesticides
	Directorate General, Agriculture (Extension and Adaptive Research)
NGO/Private Sector	Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy
	Peasant Women Society
	Engro Corporation
	Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Center
	Climate Launchpad

Rah Center for Management and Development
AwazCDS-Pakistan
Haji Sons International
AH International
Murad Constructors
Ranjha Constructors
Jaffer Agro Services
Sustainable Development Policy Institute
Citrus Asia Enterprises
Al Qamar Citrus

**Table 8: Community Stakeholders Consulted**

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of consultations</i>	<i>Total number of female participants</i>	<i>Total number of male participants</i>
Rawalpindi	1	4	9
Sargodha	2	4	15
Chakwal	1	3	6
Faisalabad	1	4	6
Chakwal	1	0	4
Rahim Yar Khan	1	5	7

A summary of topics discussed, and concerns raised as a result of the stakeholder consultations carried out in January and February 2022 is provided below:

- Government and community participants in general agreed that the previous PIPIP project had overall positive impacts by allowing productive farming to take place on lands which had previously been barren.
- Watercourse lining activities under PIPIP were successful, and improved the lining of watercourses from 30% to 50% where activities were implemented. This resulted in better water supply for tailenders who were previously not receiving enough water. Some participants noted that while the situation had improved, there were still a portion of tailenders who still did not benefit from 50% lining, i.e. farmers at the extreme tail end of the watercourse. These participants suggested that improving the watercourses to 75% would have greater benefits.
- OFWM raised awareness of the PIPIP project by gathering farmers and conducting informational sessions. In Rawalpindi district, over 300 such sessions were conducted with 50-100 farmers at a time. The sessions focused on explaining the benefits of the project. Awareness was also raised by running advertisements in social media and local newspapers.
- Some participants pointed out that women are paid less than men when working in equivalent positions, especially as farm labor.
- OFWM had female teams at informational sessions to facilitate women’s involvement. However, women’s participation was still observed to be lagging significantly due to cultural norms. Participants suggested that dedicated informational sessions and farmer days should be held for women, as many were not able to attend mixed sessions.

- Women's participation is also impeded by land rights issues: women do not necessarily physically possess the land that they legally own. This particularly comes up in cases of inheritance. Widowed women with legal rights to land are at times unable to exercise ownership over inherited land.
- For on-farm water management technology provision, many participants agreed that the cost-sharing scheme in PIPIP did not benefit smaller and poorer farmers. Participants from Rawalpindi district noted that many farmers in the region own small parcels of land and that there are not many large landholders. For these farmers, even the cost-sharing scheme was prohibitively expensive. No commercial loans were available to farmers and they were reluctant to take loans from *arthis*.
- For farmers who were using tube-wells for water supply, the cost to run the tube-well can reach up to 30,000-40,000 PKR per month. Larger farmers reported costs of over 100,000 PKR per month. Solar tube well use is low in general.
- Participants suggested that the PRIAT project should have a 70/30 project-farmer split for cost-sharing schemes. It was also suggested that women landowners should have extra financial incentive to participate.
- Maintenance cost was also raised as a challenge for beneficiaries of PIPIP HEIS activities. For drip irrigation systems provided under HEIS, participants pointed to the warranty period of two years as being inadequate.
- Some farmers who had already been using solar irrigation systems reported that the systems were in general adequate in terms of energy provided, however variability in weather conditions (cloud cover, fog, etc.) require that they have a backup power supply available at all times.
- It was recommended that service providers should be contractually bound to provide after-sales service to WUAs and farmers.
- WUAs were mentioned as a positive outcome of the PIPIP project, and it was observed that the frequency of disputes over water had reduced since these were initiated. However, participants raised concerns with the makeup of WUA committees, particularly in areas with low land holding, Committee members tended to be large landholders, and smaller farmers, women, and vulnerable groups were typically not represented.
- OFWM staff that had worked on the PIPIP project noted several good practices that they suggested should be carried over to PRIAT—the inclusion of WUAs was a key example.
- Pest Management officials noted that implementing the pest management plan alongside farmers will help them understand the techniques, and raise awareness of why such a plan is important, and will also build a productive relationship between farmers and the Pest Management Department.
- Some participants pointed out indirect benefits of solar systems provided under PIPIP: beneficiary households were able to use solar power for household and non-farming related activities.
- While some participants suggested that PIPIP benefits trickled down from farmer to farm labor, others observed that farm labor did not benefit directly from the PIPIP project; their benefits were limited to employment opportunities.
- Vulnerable groups in particular rarely directly benefited from the project. This was because women, and minorities typically worked as farm labor, and in most cases were not land owners.

- Proper monitoring of contractor/WUAs/farmers should be carried out during installation of PCPS to avoid damages and economic loss to the service providers. For this purpose, hiring of skilled labor is recommended
- Tail-enders reported water loss, water theft and poor maintenance/cleanliness of the canal as being key issues faced. These significantly affect their crop productivity and livelihood. Water-logging and salinity were also reported as issues faced by tail-enders.
- Most small farmers sell their produce to a middle-man who goes on to sell it at the *mandi*. Those with their own transport are able to access the *mandi* directly.

#### 4.4. Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder engagement for PRIAT is carried out in two phases: the **design phase** which includes the preparation of environmental and social instruments such as the ESMF, SEP, Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH, and SEA Action Framework, and related documents; and the **implementation phase** which includes the implementation of all project activities.

Table 9 below provides an overview of stakeholder engagement carried out during the project’s design phase, and Table 10 proposes stakeholder engagement for the upcoming implementation phase. The SEP will be updated with more specific details on consultations required for the implementation phase as project areas are identified.

**Table 9: Design Phase Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

<i>Stakeholder type</i>	<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Topics of engagement</i>	<i>Engagement method</i>	<i>Location/frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
Affected party	OFWM	Current access to on-farm water, experiences implementing PIP (successes, challenges), identifying existing CSA practices currently implemented, vulnerable groups, potential social and environmental impacts of the project, women’s access and participation, observed social and environmental impacts of previously implemented projects, on-farm value addition, value chain development, market knowledge and linkages.	One-on-one and virtual group discussions, consultative workshops	Two sessions, in-person and virtual	OFWM social and environmental consultants
	Farmers	Current access to on-farm water, previous experience as beneficiaries of related project, existing CSA practices, potential impacts of PRIAT, observed impact of previous related projects, value addition activities undertaken, value chain development, market knowledge and linkages.	FGDs, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants
	FOs, WUAs, and other farmers organizations	Current access to on-farm water, previous experience as beneficiaries of related project, existing CSA practices, potential impacts of PRIAT, observed impact of previous related projects, value chain development, market knowledge and linkages.	FGDs, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to project implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants
	Women’s FOs, and organizations	Current access to on-farm water, previous experiences with related projects, potential impacts of PRIAT, status of women’s representation in WUAs/FOs/other community organizations, value chain development, market knowledge and linkages.	FGDs, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants
	Farm labor	Landholding status, working conditions, labor agreements, previous experiences with related projects, status of representation in WUAs/FOs/other community organizations	FGDs, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants

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Other interested parties	Agricultural research universities and institutions	Project overview, potential impacts of PRIAT, feedback on planned activities, potential E&S risk mitigation measures, value chain development, market knowledge and linkages.	One-on-one and group discussions, correspondence, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants
	NGOs/CSOs working with farmers	Project overview, potential impacts, feedback on planned activities, potential E&S risk mitigation measures, identification and characterization of vulnerable individuals and groups, on-farm value addition, market knowledge and linkages.	One-on-one and group discussions, correspondence, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants
	NGOs/CSOs working with women and women farmers	Project overview, potential impacts, feedback on planned activities, potential E&S risk mitigation measures, GBV/SEA/SH risks, identification and characterization of vulnerable individuals and groups, on-farm value addition, market knowledge and linkages.	One-on-one and group discussions, correspondence, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants
	Private sector material suppliers and service providers	Project overview, feedback on planned activities, on-farm value addition, market knowledge and linkages	One-on-one and group discussions, correspondence, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants
Vulnerable groups	Women farmers	Current access to on-farm water, previous experiences with related projects, potential impacts of PRIAT, status of women's representation in WUAs/FOs/other community organizations, value chain development, market knowledge and linkages.	FGDs, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants
	Farmers at tail end of watercourses	Current access to on-farm water, experience with previous related projects, potential impacts of PRIAT, value chain development, market knowledge and linkages	FGDs, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants
	Sharecroppers	Landholding status, working conditions, labor agreements, previous experiences with related projects, status of representation in WUAs/FOs/other community organizations, value chain development, market knowledge and linkages.	FGDs, consultative workshops	As necessary during design phase prior to implementation	OFWM social and environmental consultants

**Table 10: Implementation Phase Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

<i>Stakeholder type</i>	<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Topics of engagement</i>	<i>Engagement method</i>	<i>Location/frequency</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>
Affected party	OFWM field staff	Progress updates, beneficiary targeting, implementation of ESMF and other E&S documents, E&S issues identified during project implementation, LMP and OHS plans	Workshops	Bi-annually throughout project implementation	PMU, OFWM social and

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				environmental consultants
Farmers	Awareness raising of project benefits, guidance on how to participate in project, feedback, progress updates, disclosure of ESMF and related E&S documents, grievance redress procedure, LMP and OHS plans	FGDs, mass media, mobile phone, feedback surveys	Awareness raising campaigns continuously throughout project via mass media, advertisements.  FGD informational sessions and feedback surveys at all subproject locations at beginning and end of each activity	PMU, OFWM social and environmental consultants
FOs, WUAs, and other farmers organizations	Awareness raising of project benefits, guidance on how to participate in project, feedback, progress updates, disclosure of final ESMF and related E&S documents, grievance redress procedure, LMP and OHS plans	FGDs, mass media, mobile phone, feedback surveys	Awareness raising campaigns continuously throughout project via mass media, advertisements.  FGD informational sessions and feedback surveys at all subproject locations at beginning and end of each activity	PMU, OFWM social and environmental consultants
Women's FOs and other women's organizations	Awareness raising of project benefits, guidance on how to participate, disclosure of ESMF and related E&S documents, grievance redress procedure, familiarization with Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH, and SEA Action Framework, LMP and OHS plans	FGDs (women only), mass media, mobile phone, feedback surveys	Awareness raising campaigns continuously throughout project via mass media, advertisements.  FGD informational sessions and feedback surveys at all subproject locations at beginning and end of each activity	PMU, OFWM social and environmental consultants
Farm labor	Working conditions, disclosure of ESMF and related E&S documents, familiarization with GRM procedure	FGDs, mass media, mobile phone, feedback surveys	Awareness raising campaigns continuously throughout project via mass media, advertisements.	PMU, OFWM social and environmental consultants



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				FGD informational sessions and feedback surveys at all subproject locations at beginning and end of each activity	
Other interested parties	Agricultural research universities and institutions	Project updates, feedback on implemented activities, feedback on proposed activities, actual and potential E&S risks and mitigation measures	One-on-one and group discussions, correspondence	Quarterly throughout implementation	PMU, OFWM social and environmental consultants
	NGOs/CSOs working with farmers	Project updates, feedback on project activities, GRM	One-on-one and group discussions, correspondence	Quarterly throughout implementation	PMU, OFWM social and environmental consultants
Vulnerable groups	Women farmers	Awareness of project benefits, awareness of Gender Mainstreaming and GBV, SH, and SEA Action Framework and GRM, project updates, feedback on project activities	FGDs	At every subproject location, at beginning and end of each activity	PMU, OFWM social and environmental consultants
	Farmers at tail end of watercourses	Access to water, feedback and concerns, awareness of GRM, updates on project activities	FGDs	At every subproject location, at beginning and end of each activity	PMU, OFWM social and environmental consultants
	Sharecroppers	Working conditions, awareness of GRM, updates on project activities	FGDs	At every subproject location, at beginning and end of each activity	PMU, OFWM social and environmental consultants

## 5. Resources and Responsibilities

### 5.1. Resources

Implementation budget for this SEP will require US\$ 2 million over the duration of the project, which will come from Subcomponent 3.1 (US\$ 17 million). This includes all costs related to ongoing engagement with stakeholders, information disclosure, grievance redress, and other activities described in the final SEP.

An estimated budget for implementing the SEP is provided below.

**Table 11: SEP Implementation Budget**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Estimated cost (USD)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
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.
Procurement of equipment	300,000	Including ICT equipment for SEP implementation, subscriptions to services, software packages, etc.
Staff costs	200,000	All staff involved in implementing the SEP, including GRM
Communications firm	100,000	Procurement of consultancy services for management of communications campaigns
Travel costs	200,000	For traveling of staff involved in implementing the SEP
Miscellaneous costs	700,000	Other miscellaneous or unplanned costs
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	

### 5.2. Management Functions and Responsibilities

SEP implementation will be led by the Social Specialist at the project PMU. The Social Specialist will be responsible for overall management of SEP activities, and progress reporting to the Project Implementation Committee (PIC). Field teams at the district level will be responsible for on-ground implementation of the SEP, including conducting consultations, information disclosure, and progress reporting to the PMU Social Specialist.

Progress updates on SEP implementation will be provided quarterly to the World Bank.

## **6. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

### **6.1. Existing Systems**

The Agriculture Department's existing system for grievance handling includes a dedicated helpline, open 12 hours a day, for answering queries about the various initiatives taken by the government for promotion of agriculture in the province. Call agents provided by the Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB) are trained to respond to basic queries related to agriculture promotion activities in the province. More specific or technical queries are referred to the Agriculture Department, from where they are routed to one of fifteen sub-sections depending on the nature of the query. Queries are answered within 72 hours, usually by making a telephone call to the concerned party. Both the query, and the response are recorded in a database maintained by the PITB.

Additional engagement comes from social media—the Agriculture Department maintains a presence on Facebook with over one million followers as of February 2022. This is mainly used for awareness raising of the Department's various initiatives.

Finally, the Irrigation Department also maintains a helpline through which complaints can be filed via email, or using a paper application. Complaints are handled in a manner similar to the Agriculture Department's helpline, and are primarily related to water theft, supply, and condition of watercourses. Complaints are expected to be resolved within four days of receipt.

### **6.2. PRIAT Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The project GRM provides a forum for stakeholders to lodge, receive, and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances of project APs, particularly with regard to the project's environmental and social performance. The overall objective of the procedure is to ensure that complaints and grievances from local stakeholders are handled in a systematic and transparent manner in order to promote mutual confidence and trust during all stages of project development and operation.

The requirements and outline of the PRIAT GRM is provided in the project Environmental and Social Management Framework, and will be followed for the lodging of all complaints by project stakeholders. The GRM will be implemented by the implementing agency. Three-member Grievance Redress Committees will be formed at the ESMU, district level, and field office level with members nominated by the Project Director.

Additionally, a dedicated complaint portal will be deployed on the project website to allow complaints to be registered directly. The portal will allow individuals to submit directly on the website, or submit a written complaint to a designated address. The project website will also direct users to the existing helpline numbers for individuals who wish to lodge their complaints via phone.

All complaints received through the mechanisms outline above 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 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 specific grievances received by the GRM to relevant GBV service providers. 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 will be trained on GBV, SEA, and SH.

## **7. Monitoring and Reporting**

Over the course of project implementation, the SEP will be updated as necessary, consistent with the requirements of ESS10, in a manner acceptable to the Bank. Major changes to the project will be reflected in the SEP. OFWM will prepare monthly reports on ongoing engagement with stakeholders, as well as quarterly and biannual SEP and GRM implementation reports as part of the ESMF progress reports specified in the ESMF. These reports will allow the Bank to assess stakeholder views and feedback, as well as the number and nature of complaints received through the GRM, and the status of their resolution.

Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the project will be conveyed to stakeholders through the disclosure of these documents, with specific information on how stakeholder views were incorporated into project design and implementation.

## Annex 1 – Details of Institutional and Private Sector Stakeholders Consulted

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation and/or Organization</i>
Dr. Maqsood Ahmed	Director (Training) Water Management Training Institute
Dr. M Iqbal	Director RWP, OFWM
Mr. Abdul Sattar	Deputy Director Agriculture Chakwal, OFWM
Mr. Sajjad Hussain Shah	Deputy Director Agriculture Attock, OFWM
Ms. Farkhanda Shamin	Assistant Director Agriculture Hazro, OFWM
Ms. Ambreen Fatima	Assistant Director Agriculture Hasanabdal, OFWM
Ms. Rizwana Bano	Assistant Agronomist, OFWM
Mr. Tahir Mehmood	Deputy Director Agriculture, OFWM
Mr. Noman Younas	Assistant Director, Environment Protection Department Punjab
Dr. Adnan Arshad	Director Agriculture, Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy
Mr. Ghulam Qamber	Assistant Director Agriculture Taxila, OFWM
Mr. Zia-ur-Rehman	Secretary General and CEO, AwazCDS-Pakistan
Ms. Fauzia Viqar	CEO, Rah Center for Management and Development
Ms. Aqeela Naz	ED, Peasant Women Society Pakistan
Ms. Hira Wajahat	National Lead Pakistan, Climate Launchpad
Mr. Ahmed Raza Khan	Sr. Program Coordinator, Shirkat Gah Women's Resource Center
Ms. Moneeza Ahmed	Social Impact Consultant, Engro Corporation
Mr. Syed Ali Haider	Design Engineer, Haji Sons International
Mr. Sharjeel	Design Engineer, Haji Sons International
Mr. Shahid Mahmood	Director, AH International
Mr. Muhammad Yahya	Managing Partner, Murad Constructors
Mr. M. Asif Ranjha	Director, Ranjha Constructors
Mr. Hafiz Saqib Nawab	Manager Operations, Jaffer Agro Services
Ms. Mahnoor Arshad	Researcher, Sustainable Development Policy Institute
Ms. Farida Shaheed	Founding Member, Shirkat Gah
Mr. Asim Siddiqui	Program Officer, Shirkat Gah
Mr. Shafqat Mannan	Deputy Director Khanewal, OFWM
Mr. Muhammad Shahbaz	Deputy Director, Pest Warning & Quality Control of Pesticides
Dr. Muhammad Anjum Ali	Director General, Agriculture (Extension and Adaptive Research)
Mr. Ishfaq Sandhu	Deputy Director Agriculture, Sargodha, OFWM
Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad	Director Agriculture, Sargodha, OFWM
Mr. Muhammad Khan Nadeem	Assistant Director Agriculture, OFWM
Mr. Muhammad Tayyab Tahir	Assistant Director Agriculture, Sahiwal, OFWM
Mr. Muhammad Saleem	Assistant Director Agriculture, OFWM
Mr. Muhammad Rizwan Sadiq	Director, Citrus Asia Enterprises
Mr. Chaudhry Abdul Latif	Director, Al Qamar Citrus
Mr. Zafar Iqbal	Water Management Supervisor
Mr. Shafiq-ur-Rehman	Sociologist, WMTI

