



PUNJAB CITIES PROGRAM



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
APA	Annual Performance Assessment
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BOD	Board of Director
BoR	Board of Revenue
CCP	Climate Change Policy
CDA	Canal and Drainage Act
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CTS	Complaint Tracking System
DLI	Disbursement-linked Indicator
DPAC	District Price Assessment Committee
DPO	Deputy Program Officer
ECA	Employment of Child Act,2016
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPD	Environmental Protection Department
ESFPs	Environment and Social Focal Persons
ESM	Environmental and Social Management
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSA	Environmental and Social Systems Assessment
FO	Finance Officer
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoPunjab	Government of Punjab
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress System
HSE	Health, Safety, and Environment
ID	Institutional Development
IDAMP	Integrated Development and Asset Management Plan
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
J&C	Job and Competitiveness
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LG	Local Government
LG&CDD	Local Government & Community Development Department
PO	Program Officer
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is prepared for Punjab Cities Program (PCP). PCP will pilot the Performance Based Grant (PBG) system focusing on the urban Local Government (LGs) of the sixteen selected secondary cities. The Program will support building systems in participating LGs¹ for more transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to citizens; putting them on a structured path towards fiscal sustainability; and provision of improved municipal services. In doing so, it will support transition to the new LG system introduced through Punjab Local Government Act (PLGA) 2019.

ESMF includes the following information: (a) Program Introduction and Objectives of ESMF (b) Program Description (c) Policy and Legal Framework and Institutional structure that is currently existing at National and Provincial level for social and environmental management, including the World Bank policies and principles and their relevance with Punjab Cities Program (d) review of secondary data of existing physical, biological and social conditions in the 16 cities selected for the Program (e) an assessment of environmental and social issues that may emerge due to program interventions, and their mitigation measures (f) environmental and social management and framework discussing in detail the sub-project wise anticipated environmental and social impacts, sub-projects screening and categorization and instruments need to be prepared accordingly, monitoring framework, capacity building framework, Gender Framework, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and respective institutional arrangements. (g) A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Entitlement Matrix for land, houses and incurring income losses, compensation and rehabilitation entitlements and respective institutional arrangements.

This ESMF is prepared by Environmental and Social Safeguards team of PCP to facilitate and technically assist the Municipal Committees (MCs) in better understanding and compliance of social and environmental management processes and procedures according to the World Bank policies and core principles, local policies and legal framework. This ESMF (final) has been reviewed by the World Bank team and guidance was provided to finalize and is now available on websites of PMDFC and LG&CDD. This ESMF will be used throughout the course of Program and whereas necessary, may be revised and updated.

Program Description

The Program will support MCs to fully comply with PLGA2's subordinate legislation and implement rules of business prescribed therein, such as Conduct of Business (particularly distribution and dispensation of officer's functions), Budgets (including sections on performance targets and multi-year investment planning) and Accounts (particularly financial reporting requirements).

Table 1: IDA Allocations

Window	Financing Modality	Amount (US \$ millions)	Amount (%)
1	IDA Allocation for Performance Grants (PforR)	180	90
2	IDA Allocation for Institutional Strengthening (IPF)	20	10

1. Local Governments/MCs of Daska, Hafizabad, Jhelum, Kamoke, Muridke, Wazirabad, Gojra, Jaranwala, Jhang, Kamalia, Okara, Bahawalnagar, Burewala, Khanewal, KotAddu, and Vehari

2. Punjab Local Government Act, 2019

Program Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the performance of participating LGs³ in urban management and service delivery. The Operation will provide capacity building and institutional support to 16 secondary cities in Punjab, with an estimated total population of 4.1 million⁴, half of whom are female. By achieving the PDO, the Operation is expected to contribute to the World Bank's overarching goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity by delivering improved urban infrastructure on an inclusive basis and in ways that enhance economic growth and development in the participating cities. Achievement of the PDO will also make a significant contribution to attaining Sustainable Development Goal-11 (sustainable cities and communities).

The program will use two inter-related financing instruments. The **Window-1** will make use of the Program for Result (PforR) instrument to disburse Performance Based Grants (PBGs) to 16 MCs in Punjab. The maximum annual share of each MC will be determined based on their respective weighted shares from the PFC Award, and will incrementally increase over the five years of the Program. The actual disbursements to Program MCs will be regulated by their performance scores in the Annual Performance Assessments (APAs).

There are two Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs), which focus on: minimum access conditions (MACs) under DLI 1; and a set of performance measures (PMs) for DLI 2.

DLIs	Allocated IDA Financing (US\$, mil)
DLI 1: MCs have achieved Minimum Access Conditions	45
DLI 2: MCs have achieved Performance Measures as scored in the APA	135
Total Allocation for DLIs	180

The Minimum Access Conditions (MACs) and Performance Measures (PMs) together will enable all 16 MCs to access the full Performance Based Grants (PBGs) allocation. Compliance with MACs will be a pre-condition to access the PBGs, and failure to satisfy any MAC will disqualify an MC from accessing its PBG for that year. MCs will be assessed against a set of MACs (25% of total PBG envelope) in areas such as: a) investment planning and budgeting; b) human resources; c) procurement; d) financial management and audit; (e) environment and social management; (f) transparency; and (g) signed Operation specific Participation Agreement. MACs are primarily aimed at ensuring that technical, fiduciary, environmental, and social risks are adequately managed in Program MCs. The Performance Measures will build on the foundations laid by MACs, and will challenge the MCs to raise their performance to achieve incremental targets: Qualified MCs will be able to access PBGs (75% of total PBG envelope) every year, based on scores obtained in the APA. PBGs would be allocated to the MCs proportionate to their performance scores (weighted with the APA score).

An independent Annual Performance Assessment (APA) and the verification of results to trigger disbursement is key to the Program. Local Government & Community Development Department (LG&CDD) will engage an independent Annual Performance Assessment (APA)⁵ firm to verify

³ Municipal Committees in the 16 participating cities

⁴ Population estimated from Landscan data for 2015. These estimates will be updated once detailed results of the National Population and Housing Census are made public by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

Program results on a timely manner in order to provide the basis for disbursements of funds under the Program to the participating MCs. The assessment results will be shared simultaneously with the Bank and (Government of Punjab) GoPunjab to ensure transparency. APA results will subsequently be reviewed by GoPunjab's Program Steering Committee (PSC) and submitted formally to the Bank. These results will then undergo a quality assurance by the Bank. The Bank retains the right to make the final decision whether a DLI has been achieved or not. The aggregate score of the MCs in the APAs will determine the size of PBG grants to be disbursed and will be an important metrics to determine progress towards PDO.

PBG funds will be used by participating MCs primarily for financing eligible infrastructure investments. Priority infrastructure investment needs will be identified by the processes for improved development planning (integrated development and asset management plans) included under PCP. In the first year of implementation, Program MCs will be required to focus only on servicing repair and maintenance needs of municipal infrastructure. In subsequent years, MCs will be allowed to undertake new infrastructure or capital investments. A list of eligible expenditures has been agreed during preparation. MCs will be expected to adhere strictly to the eligible investments, as expenditure on ineligible investments will prevent the MC from accessing Program funds.

Window-2: Institutional Strengthening

Window-2: It will support provincial government agencies – including provincial departments and associated entities – to develop and implement systems for human resource management, grant management, reporting and audit as well as MC's performance assessment. Moreover, a comprehensive package of capacity building and technical assistance interventions will also be provided to participating MCs to ensure that they have the requisite capacities and systems to perform their mandates and meet the DLIs.

Legal and Institutional Framework Review

The Government of Pakistan and GoPunjab have enacted a range of laws, regulations, policies and procedures for management and mitigation of social and environmental impacts during the execution of infrastructure development projects. Legal framework includes legislation addressing Environmental Impact Assessment; land acquisition, social issues and labor protections and other existing laws/policies having relevance with the social and environmental management at national and provincial level.

This Chapter also summarizes the applicability of World Bank core principles on PforR for Punjab Cities program for Window-1 and Operational Policies applicable for Window-2 and addressing gaps in the national/provincial laws and rules through developing safeguard instruments including ESMF and RPF.

The institutional framework review for managing environmental and social impacts under PCP includes roles and responsibilities of LG&CDD, MCs (16 cities), Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC) and Punjab Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the implementation of PCP.

Socio-Environmental Baseline Conditions

The ESMF presents baseline data collected for physical environment including air, water, land, biological and socio-economic features including demographic characteristics, incidence of poverty, social services, and gender-based violence in the Program cities.

Stakeholder Consultations

For internal stakeholders, consultation sessions on ESMF were conducted with the MCs and ESFPs⁶ of all 16 MCs participated whereas, secondary stakeholder consultation sessions on ESMF were conducted with the relevant Government Departments, private companies/firms related to infrastructure and environmental management, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and academia. Feedback and comments/suggestions from the internal and external stakeholders are incorporated in the ESMF.

Public consultation sessions were also conducted with local communities who are the direct beneficiaries of the Program interventions or those who may be Affected Persons (APs) including vulnerable groups and institutions that have an important role in enabling the realization of the sub-project's interventions.

Impact Assessment

The Program will have significant environmental and social benefits, for instance, reduction in climate change impacts by enhancing urban greenery, improving sanitation and hygiene conditions. The potential negative environmental and social impacts of the Program are majorly construction related, localized and short-term impacts such as air and water pollution, noise generation, drainage and safety hazards, small scale land acquisition etc. In order to abate them, appropriate mitigation and management measures will be adopted.

Environmental and Social Management Framework

Under ESMF procedures, each sub-project will be screened for the severity and extent of environmental and social impacts. All the sub-projects will be screened through an environmental and social screening checklist and those having negligible environmental and or social impacts will require no further assessment. Sub-projects having some negative but localized environmental and or social impacts will require to prepare and implement Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or SMP⁷, while those having environmental impacts of significant nature or they come under Schedule I or II of Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (PEPA) 1997 Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2000 will be required to conduct detailed studies (IEE/EIA) and further submission of reports to Punjab Environment Protection Department (EPD) for review and to obtain NOC/ environmental approval. Other instruments like Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)/Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) will be required to prepare as per the nature and category of social impacts to meet the core principle requirements.

Recommendations under Environmental and Social Management Plan at Sub-project siting include:

- ✓ It will be ensured through Environmental and Social Screening Checklist that the sub-projects are not planned in any ecologically sensitive areas, or in areas having Physical Cultural Resources (PCRs) and doesn't involve any involuntary resettlement.
- ✓ Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist will be used to check whether the land belongs to the community or Government land or LG itself owns it or whether the land is disputed or not. Sub-project's Area of Influence (AOI) should avoid locations where any Govt. led Anti Encroachment Drive (AED) has been conducted or proposed to be conducted.
- ✓ Extensive public consultation will be carried out to know the APs and their entitlements as per the Entitlement Matrix. All the relevant stakeholders will also be taken onboard in this regard.

⁶ Environment and Social Focal Persons nominated from 16 MCs for environmental and social management

⁷ Social Management Plan

- ✓ Private land acquisition or the land belonging to Government other than the LG will be avoided. However, private land if acquired, the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as part of this ESMF will be applicable. Complete documentation will be maintained as per RPF.
- ✓ Valuation and compensation for APs of community will be in line with RPF⁸/Sub-projects ARAPs⁹/RAPs¹⁰ and these instruments will be implemented before taking the possession and commencement of field activities.
- ✓ Sites will be selected and finalized after consultation with the local communities.

Other important aspects of the Environmental and Social Management include:

- ✓ Flush toilets will not be encouraged in areas where water is scarce in dry season.
- ✓ Solid waste management and proper disposal or recycling of debris and excavation materials should be an integral part of ESMPs of each sub-project.
- ✓ Water contamination hazards must be addressed in all the sub-projects by strictly prohibiting solid waste disposal in surface water and provision of location wise design/technology options to avoid ground water contamination.
- ✓ Regular water quality testing and subsequent treatment according to the severity of the pollution level will be an essential part of ESMP mitigation plan.
- ✓ Air and noise pollution issues will also emerge during machinery/equipment operations and these will be minimized by adopting proper mitigation measures.
- ✓ Awareness and capacity building of labor/workers will be ensured.
- ✓ EHS¹¹ SOPs in the light of WB Group's EHS Guidelines are developed and have made part of this ESMF and the same will be implemented as appropriate.
- ✓ Use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) will be mandatory during the construction activities.

Women, Children, and Vulnerable Groups¹² participation and consultation are included in all the interventions under Program and MCs will ensure the active participation of women in Program interventions as well as adequate consultation.

- ✓ Environmental and Social Screening Checklist will provide first stage information about impacts on poor, women and other vulnerable groups.
- ✓ Gender Framework for PCP is designed and is part of this ESMF that will be ensured to be implemented through the course of Program.
- ✓ Ensure participation of vulnerable groups in project activities through consultations, to ensure planned investments take the well-being of such groups into consideration.
- ✓ SOPs for COVID-19, notified by the Government of Punjab and World Bank will be implemented at workplaces and during civil works to avoid spread of infection.
- ✓ Internal and External monitoring shall be made during project life cycle to check the sustainability of implemented interventions.
- ✓

Institutional arrangement: PMDFC will act as a lead agency and establish a **CPMT**¹³ in Lahore, which will have overall responsibility for the above tasks. This team will comprise Program Director, Deputy Program Director, Senior Program Officer (Accounts and Administration), Senior Program Officer (Financial Management), Senior Program Officers (Infrastructure), Senior Program Officer (Procurement), Senior Program Officer (Institutional Strengthening) and **Program Officer Environmental & Social Management (PO-ESM)**. Program Officer (Environmental and Social Management) will be overall responsible for the compliance of ESMF of the Program. PMDFC will

8 Resettlement Policy Framework

9 Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans

10 Resettlement Action Plans

11 Environment, Health & Safety

12 Women, Children, Women headed households, People in old age, people having disabilities, socially isolated community groups and or people living below the poverty line

13 Central Program Management Team

Punjab Cities Program (PCP)

also establish three regional offices ¹⁴ (**Regional Management Team-RMT**) each of which will provide support to five - six MCs in areas such as Planning, Procurement, Environment and Social Management, Financial Management, Infrastructure Development and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

Regional teams will provide mentoring, proactive backstopping and transfer skills to MCs. Based on implementation experience and lessons learnt, GoPunjab will gradually include such staff positions in MC structures in later years of the Program Operation. Minimum Access Conditions (MACs) will ensure compliance to this requirement, failing which MCs will not receive any funds. In the area of social and environment management, in addition to the overarching strategy, both MACs and PMs have been included to incentivize adherence to core principles of social and environment.

MCs have nominated the Focal persons¹⁵ each for environmental management and social management in their respective cities. Deputy Program Officers –ESM in 03 regional offices will technically assist the ESFPs to comply with the policies and procedures described in the ESMF.

Monitoring Mechanism under ESMF: ESMF monitoring will be carried out to ensure that the mitigation plans are regularly and effectively implemented. It will be carried out at three levels i.e. at the CPMT level, RMT level and at field level. At the CPMT level, the PO-ESM will carry out ESMF monitoring to ensure that the mitigation plans are being effectively implemented and will conduct inspections on a regular basis. DPOs-ESM will be responsible for ESMF implementation monitoring and evaluation at regional level and to technically facilitate the ESFPs. DPOs-ESM will also conduct consultation with communities especially women and vulnerable groups. ESFPs will carry out monitoring at field level while an annual assessment will be carried out through a third-party independent monitor.

Training Mechanism: ESMF implementation will require comprehensive trainings and demonstrations for long-term sustainability. The environmental & social aspects identifications and mitigations integrated with the PCP trainings will equip the Program facilitators for a keen insight of program component related to environmental issues and their solutions. PO-ESM will be overall responsible for designing and executing social and environmental awareness and ESMF trainings of DPOs-ESM and ESFPs. DPOs-ESM will conduct training/awareness sessions at the regional level and will also be responsible for preparing the reports for each of the trainings conducted at the regional level. Additionally, labor and workers will also be trained on health, safety, and environment good management practices during construction work.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): GRM of ESMF will be integrated with existing Computerized Complaint Tracking System (CCTS), run by PMDFC in an effort to bring transparency and accountability. In this regard, use of a dedicated mobile application is also proposed for reporting of grievances from field level to regional offices and CPMT (PMDFC) level. In GRM there will be 2 tiers.

- ✓ GRM Regional Level (1st tier)
- ✓ GRM PMDFC/LG&CDD Level (2nd tier)

Grievance Redress Mechanism at Regional Level and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-Regional) - 1st Tier

¹⁴Daska, Hafizabad, Jhelum, Kamoke, Muridke, & Wazirabad (Region A with office location in Gujranwala), Gojra, Jaranwala, Jhang, Kamalia, and Okara (Region B with office location in Faisalabad), Bahawalnagar, Burewala, Khanewal, Kot Addu, and Vehari (Region C with office location in Khanewal)

¹⁵ ESFPs

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-Regional) will be established for each regional office that will manage GRM aspects for all sub-project locations of its respective cities including decisions to be taken, actions and monitoring of complaints resolution at the sub-project level. The ESFPs with the support of DPO-ESM will play an instrumental role in steering the GRC functions both at the city and regional level, headed by the relevant Administrator. **Public Complaints Center (PCC)**¹⁶, headed by the Chief Officer in each MC office will be responsible to receive, log, and resolve complaints at site and in city level.

Grievance Redress Mechanism at LG &CDD/PMDFC Level and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-PMDFC/LG&CDD) -2nd Tier

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC- PMDFC/LG&CDD) will be responsible to oversee the overall functions of the GRM at a strategic level including monthly reviews. It will be headed by the Secretary LG &CDD.

Every effort will be made to address and resolve grievances within the following fixed timelines, which will be an indicator against the performance of the handling system. Acknowledgement of a written submission will be issued to the complainant within three working days. If the complainant is not satisfied, the complaint will have the option to seek redress through court of law.

Gender Framework: Gender Framework will be applicable on all the investments carried out under PCP. From screening, planning to execution of the sub-projects, gender related issues and their mitigations are proposed for women in communities in terms of sexual harassment as well as part of labor force; emphasis was made for collection of gender disaggregated data in all phases of the project.

ESMF Implementation Cost

The total cost of the ESMF implementation has been estimated to be about Pak Rupees **Rs. 30, 455, 000/-**. This includes costs of 05 years' salary of PO-ESM and DPOs-ESM, trainings, frequent field visits, and preparation of instruments for individual sub-projects. The costs of the E&S management for the sub-projects cannot be estimated at this stage and will be determined during the preparation of E&S instruments.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

The Resettlement Policy Framework which is a part of this ESMF will apply to interventions where locations of the proposed projects entailing potential social and resettlement impacts are unknown. MCs will avoid land acquisition (to the extent possible) and ensure that AOI of sub-projects should avoid the areas where government has carried out anti-encroachment drive. If private land will need to be acquired on a smaller scale, procedure described in Resettlement Policy Framework of this ESMF will be implemented and individual consultant/firm will be hired to prepare RAP. It will be led by PO-ESM and land acquisition/resettlement consultants for preparation and implementation of RAPs. The PO-ESM will oversee and direct all the activities during the implementation of RAPs. MCs will be responsible for implementing the RAP according to the agreed principles and procedures. The Executive District Officer of Revenue Department, along with his staff, will be responsible for the acquisition of private land under Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The ESFPs will be responsible for coordination with the Revenue Department.

Legal and Policy and Entitlement Framework: National/provincial laws and rules including LAA 1984 as well as resettlement related World Bank's Core Principles for PforR were reviewed. LAA 1894

16 . Focal persons designated by the MCs for environmental and social management will be responsible to manage the GRM effectively at MC level or MC may also designate some other members as focal persons for GRM
Punjab Cities Program (PCP)

and its subsequent rules do not deal with the compensation to non-titleholders (tenants with no legal documents or the squatters). Entitlement Matrix given in this RPF (refer to Table 2) is in line with requirements of WB PforR Principle and Operational policies. According to LAA 1894, compensation is paid for all assets at market value instead of replacement cost and market value is determined by the DPAC. RPF mandates the payment of compensation at replacement cost. Similarly, the livelihoods restoration is not emphasized in the LAA 1894 and Punjab Land Acquisition Rules of 1983. RPF includes the provision for livelihoods restoration and improvements.

In compliance with national/provincial laws and World Bank Core Principles for PforR for social impacts detailed compensation eligibility and entitlement framework is part of this framework.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or Cash compensation at full replacement cost either through negotiated settlement between the implementing agency and the land owners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge (CLAS) from publication date of section-4 to the date of compensation. If BoR ¹⁷ compensation falls below replacement cost, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the affected persons (APs) to restore affected livelihoods. Resettlement Assistance if the impact is 10% or more of productive resources including arable land.
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the landowner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture laborers	The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroachers	No compensation for land loss. Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the ARAP/RAPs based on project specific situation and consultation with APs.

¹⁷ Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Residential/ commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	Cash compensation at full replacement cost including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable If BoR compensation falls below replacement cost, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the APs to restore affected livelihoods. Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with the (APs) if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent.
		Renter/ leaseholder	Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with APs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	No compensation for land loss. Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate, or as assessed based on income analysis. Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties. Restoration of land to original state. Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) Restoration of land to original state. Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non- titled land user)	Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account the functioning viability of the remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure. Any improvements made to a structure by a lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable through apportionment between owner and the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund at the rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non- titled land user)	The AP may choose between the following alternatives: Provision of fully titled and registered replacement structures at relocation site (if any) comparably of equal size and value as that of lost one including payment of

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>all transaction costs, fees and taxes applicable under law.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation.</p> <p>In any case, AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.</p>
		Lessee, tenant	<p>Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period;</p> <p>Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.</p>
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) or relocation of the structure by the Project.</p>
	Stalls, kiosks, cabins	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<p>Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location.</p> <p>Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age).</p>
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<p>Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current market rate proportionate to the size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.</p> <p>Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with APs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.</p>
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<p>Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share</p>
4. Trees	Affected crops	Land owner/Cultivator	<p>Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.</p> <p>Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.</p>
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<p>Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share</p>
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All APs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of lost land and structures	<p>The project will provide logistic support to all eligible APs in relocation of affected structures whether project-based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the APs.</p> <p>If project-based relocation, APs will be provided with access to civic amenities including electricity, water</p>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			supply and sewage as well as school and health center (if applicable).
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All APs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites (if applicable).	If APs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed on the basis of prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting house or commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate	On a case-to-case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All APs with land-based livelihoods affected	Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land-based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the APs: Partial loss of arable land: APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by sub-project facilities	All APs	Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR	Owner of business	Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	without possibility of establishing alternative business	(registered, informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate. and Provision of project-based employment to one of the grown household member or training opportunities to establish AP in alternative income generation activity.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. Or Provision of project-based employment or training to establish AP in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site/alternate place of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable APs including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children	In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section, 1 to 7 the vulnerable APs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures to be defined in the ARAP/RAPs based on income analysis and consultations with APs. Preference for provision of project-based employment.

Cut-off Date: Compensation eligibility for non-land losses will be limited by a cut-off date for each sub-project on the day of the beginning of the census survey for the impact assessment in order to avoid an influx of outsiders or announcement of Section-4 under the Land Acquisition Act 1894. Any persons who would settle/or build assets on lands in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

Preparation of ARAP/RAP: The ARAP/RAP preparation activities will be initiated as part of the preparation of each new sub-project of Program involving resettlement impacts. The preparation of ARAP/RAP will entail socio-economic survey, census and inventory of all people/households to be displaced or resettled and consultations to be undertaken based on the categorizations in the Entitlement Matrix. The Census will determine the exact number of Affected households AHs/APs and how they will be affected by the specific impacts of a sub-project. The Census will also identify all severely affected vulnerable AHs. This inventory will be based on a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) which identifies the nature and magnitude of loss. All ARAPs/RAPs will be based on the provision outlined in this RPF. The ARAPs/RAPs may need to be updated to take into account changes in the final site locations. If needed, the ARAPs/RAPs should be updated (i) on finalization of sub-project site location but prior to the mobilization in the field and (ii) during the sub-project operations (imparting training packages) where changes result in changes to the resettlement impacts.

Land will not be possessed until all ARAPs/RAPs are implemented, payments made, replacement land found, replacement structures provided, and displaced persons relocated. LG&CDD/PMDFC will have Punjab Cities Program (PCP)

the sole responsibility to ensure compliance with the provisions in this RPF and ARAPs/RAPs after it is satisfied that effective monitoring of this process is in place.

Consultation, Participation and Disclosure/Access to Information

Consultations will be carried with primary and secondary stakeholders during preparation and implementation of ARAPs/RAPs mentioned in this RPF. Stakeholders consultation framework is also part of the ESMF.

The executive summary of this RPF has been translated into Urdu and will be disclosed to the public through websites of the PMDFC and relevant MCs and shared with the institutional stakeholders, APs and beneficiary communities.

Institutional Arrangements and Implementation Mechanism

The PD-PCP will have the overall responsibility for implementation of all resettlement tasks and to facilitate the MC. The PO-ESM under PD-PCP will oversee and direct all the activities during the implementation of ARAPs/RAPs. ESFPs and DPOs-ESM at the regional level will be responsible for implementing the ARAPs/RAPs according to the agreed principles and procedures.

Resettlement Budget and Financing

Financing for each sub-project specific ARAPs/RAPs cost, including compensation, allowances, and administration of ARAPs/RAPs preparation and implementation, will be provided by the Government of Punjab. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ARAPs/RAPs tasks, the Local Governments will have to allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in each ARAPs/RAPs plus contingencies before implementation.

Monitoring and Reporting

ARAPs/RAPs tasks under each sub-project will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PO-ESM assisted by the DPOs-ESM and ESFPs.

مختصر خلاصہ

مختصر خلاصہ

یہ انوار منعمول اینڈ سوشل مینجمنٹ فریم ورک (ESMF) پنجاب سٹیز پروگرام (PCP) کے لئے مرتب کیا گیا ہے۔ پی سی پی (PCP) ثانوی شہروں کی شہری مقامی حکومت (1) (LGs) میں کارکردگی پر مبنی گرانٹ (Performance Based Grant) کے اصول پر وضع کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس پروگرام کے تحت شریک بلدیاتی حکومتوں کو عوام کے سامنے شفافیت، احتساب اور جوابدہی، مالی استحکام کی طرف منظم راستہ اور میونسپل خدمات میں بہتری کے لئے ایک مؤثر نظام کی تشکیل میں مدد فراہم کی جائے گی۔ اس طرح پنجاب لوکل گورنمنٹ ایکٹ (2019) کے ذریعے نئے بلدیاتی نظام میں منتقلی کا عمل بھی مکمل ہو جائے گا۔

ای ایس ایم ایف (ESMF) میں درج ذیل معلومات شامل ہیں: (1) پروگرام کا ابتدائی اور ای ایس ایم ایف کے مقاصد (ب) پروگرام کی تفصیل (پ) پالیسی اور قانونی اور ادارہ جاتی لائحہ عمل جو اس وقت سماجی اور ماحولیاتی نظم و نسق کے لئے قومی اور صوبائی سطح پر موجود ہے، جس میں ورلڈ بینک کی پالیسیاں اور اصول اور پروگرام کے ساتھ ان کی مطابقت شامل ہے۔ (2) پروگرام کے لئے منتخب کردہ 16 شہروں میں موجودہ طبعی، حیاتیاتی اور معاشرتی حالات کے ثانوی اعداد و شمار کا جائزہ (3) ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی امور کا ایک جائزہ جو پروگرام کی مداخلت اور ان کے تخفیفی اقدامات (mitigation measures) کی وجہ سے سامنے آ سکتا ہے (4) ای ایس ایم ایف میں ذیلی منصوبے کے متوقع ماحولیاتی اور سماجی، ذیلی منصوبوں کا تجزیہ (screening) اور ان کی وجہ بندی (categorization) اور ان کے متعلقہ دستاویزات کی تشکیل، لائحہ عمل برائے نگرانی (Monitoring Framework)، استعداد کاری کا توسیع کا لائحہ عمل (Capacity Building Framework)، صنفی لائحہ عمل (Gender Framework)، شکایات کے ازالے کا نظام (Grievance Redress Mechanism) اور اس سے متعلق ادارہ جاتی انتظامات (ج) زمین، گمر، آمدنی میں کمی، معاوضہ اور نئی آباد کاری کے استحقاق اور اس سے متعلق ادارہ جاتی انتظامات کے لئے نوآباد کاری کا پالیسی ڈھانچہ (Resettlement Policy Framework) اور استحقاق کا دائرہ کار (Entitlement Matrix)۔

یہ ای ایس ایم ایف (ESMF) پنجاب سٹیز پروگرام (PCP) کی سینٹرل پروگرام مینجمنٹ ٹیم (CPMT) نے میونسپل کمیٹی (MCs) کو عالمی بینک کی پالیسی، مقامی پالیسی اور قانونی ڈھانچے کے مطابق سماجی اور ماحولیاتی انتظامی طریقہ کاری بہتر تقسیم اور تعمیل کے لئے ہولت اور تکنیکی معاونت کے لئے مرتب کیا ہے۔ عالمی بینک کے جائزہ اور منظوری کے بعد ای ایس ایم ایف کی دستاویز پی ایف ڈی ایف سی (PMDFC) اور لوکل گورنمنٹ اینڈ کمیونٹی ڈویلپمنٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ (LG&CDD) کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب ہوگی۔ اس ای ایس ایم ایف (ESMF) پروگرام پر عملدرآمد ہونے کے دوران ضرورت کے مطابق نظر ثانی اور ترمیم کی جاسکتی ہے۔

پروگرام کی تفصیل

یہ پروگرام میونسپل کمیٹی (MCs) کو پنجاب لوکل گورنمنٹ ایکٹ کے ذیلی قوانین کی تعمیل کرنے اور بزنس قواعد (Conduct of Business) (جن میں خصوصی طور پر افسران کے فرائض اور ذمہ داریاں بیان کی گئی ہیں)، بجٹ (بشمول وہ شقیں جن میں کارکردگی کے اہداف کی کثیر سالہ سرمایہ داری کی منصوبہ بندی کی گئی ہو) اور کھاتے (بالخصوص مالی رپورٹنگ کی ضروریات) پر عمل درآمد کرنے میں معاونت فراہم کرے گا۔

(1) ڈسکہ، حافظ آباد، جہلم، کاسمی، مرید کے اور وزیر آباد، گوجرہ، جڑانوالہ، جھنگ، کمالیہ اور لوکاڑا، بہاولنگر، یوٹیو، خٹوالہ، کوٹ ادو اور دہاڑی۔

تفصیل: مختصر کردہ آئی ڈی اے کی رقم

رقم (%)	رقم (US \$ ملین)	مالی نظام (Financial Modality)	ونڈو (Window)
90	180	مختصر کردہ آئی ڈی اے کی رقم برائے کارکردگی پر مبنی گرانٹ (PforR)	1
10	20	مختصر کردہ آئی ڈی اے کی رقم برائے ادارہ جاتی مضبوطی (IPF)	2

پروگرام ڈویلپمنٹ کا مقصد (Program Development Objective) شہری انتظامیہ اور خدمات کی فراہمی میں حصہ لینے والی مقامی حکومتوں (LGS) کی کارکردگی کو مضبوط بنانا ہے۔ اس پروگرام سے پنجاب کے 16 ثانوی شہروں کو استعداد کار کی توسیع اور ادارہ جاتی مدد ملے گی، جس کی کل آبادی کا تخمینہ 3.9 ملین (۳) ہے، جس میں سے نصف خواتین ہیں۔ ترقیاتی پروگرام کے مقاصد کے حصول سے، عالمی بینک کے انتہائی غربت کے خاتمے اور مشترکہ بنیادوں پر بہتر شہری انفراسٹرکچر کی فراہمی اور مشترکہ خوشحالی کو فروغ دینے کے اہداف میں حصہ لینے کی توقع کی جارہی ہے جس میں حصہ لینے والے شہروں میں معاشی نمو اور ترقی میں اضافہ ہوگا۔ یہ پروگرام پائیدار ترقیاتی مقصد 11 - Sustainable Development Goal 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities کے حصول میں بھی اہم شراکت کرے گا۔

پروگرام میں دو (2) اہم وابستہ مالی نظام کا استعمال کرتا ہے۔ ونڈو-1 (Window-1) پی فور آر (PforR) نظام کا استعمال کرتے ہے۔ پنجاب کی 16 بلدیاتی حکومتوں کو کارکردگی پر مبنی گرانٹ (Performance Based Grant) دی جائے گی۔ ہر ایف سی کا زیادہ سے زیادہ سالانہ حصہ پی ایف سی ایوارڈ (PFC Award) میں متعلقہ حصص کے حساب سے دیا جائے گا جو پروگرام کے پانچ سال کے دوران بتدریج بڑھے گا۔ پروگرام کی اصل مالی ادائیگیاں میونسپل کمیٹیوں کو کارکردگی کا سالانہ جائزہ (annual performance assessments - APA) میں ان کی کارکردگی کے سکور کے مطابق ہوگی۔

ادائیگیوں سے منسلک ضروریات (Disbursement Linked Indicators) دو (2) طرح کی ہیں، جن میں پہلی (DLI 1) سہ ماہی سے کم ضروریات کے حصول کی شرائط (Minimum Access Conditions) اور دوسری (DLI 2) کارکردگی کے اقدامات (Performance Measures) ہے۔

مختصر کردہ آئی ڈی اے کی رقم	ادائیگیوں سے منسلک ضروریات
Allocated IDA Financing (US \$ ملین)	(Disbursement Linked Indicators)
45	ڈی ایل آئی 1: میونسپل کمیٹیوں نے کم سے کم ضروریات کے حصول کی شرائط کو مکمل کیا
135	ڈی ایل آئی 2: میونسپل کمیٹیوں نے کارکردگی کے اقدامات کارکردگی کے سالانہ جائزہ کے مطابق کیے
180	ڈی ایل آئی کے لئے کل مختصر رقم

(۲) حصہ لینے والے 16 شہروں میں میونسپل کمیٹیاں

(۳) آبادی کا تخمینہ 2017 کی مردم شماری کے تخمینہ کے مطابق کیا گیا ہے۔

کم سے کم ضروریات کے حصول کی شرائط (MACs) اور کارکردگی کے اقدامات (PMs) مل کر میونسپل کمیٹی کو اس قابل بنائیں گے کہ وہ رقم برائے کارکردگی (PBG) تک رسائی حاصل کریں۔ MACs کی تکمیل PBG تک رسائی کی بنیادی شرط ہوگی اور کسی MAC کو مکمل کرنے میں ناکامی پر ایم سی اس سال PBG تک رسائی کے لئے باہل قرار پائے گی۔ ایم سی کا جائزہ MACs (کل PBG کا 25%) کی روشنی میں ان نقاط پر لیا جائے گا: (ا) سرمایہ کاری کی منصوبہ بندی اور بجٹ (ب) انسانی وسائل (پ) پروکیورمنٹ (ت) مالی انتظام اور آڈٹ (ث) ماحولیات اور سماجی انتظام (ش) شفافیت: اور (ج) آپریشن سے متعلق شرکت کے معاہدے پر دستخط۔ MAC بنیادی طور پر اس بات کو یقینی بناتا ہے کہ پروگرام ایم سی میں تکنیکی، اخلاقی، ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی خطرات کے سدباب کا مناسب انتظام کیا جائے۔ کارکردگی کے اقدامات MAC کی بنیادوں پر طے کئے جائیں گے اور ایم سی کو پہنچ کر گے کہ وہ اہداف کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے اپنی کارکردگی بڑھا سکیں۔ اہل ایم سی اس سال کی رقم تک رسائی حاصل کرے گی جو اس کے تجزیے (APA) کے سکور کے مطابق ہوگی۔ ایم سی کو ای سکور کے تناسب سے رقم کی ادائیگی کی جائے گی۔

ایک آزاد سلاہہ تشخیص اور اخراجات کو تحرک کرنے کے نتائج کی تصدیق اس پروگرام کی کلید ہے۔ لوکل گورنمنٹ اینڈ کمیونٹی ڈیولپمنٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ (LG&CDD) پروگرام کے نتائج کی بروقت تصدیق کرنے کے لئے ایک آزاد سلاہہ پر فارمنس اسسٹنٹ (APA) کروائے گی تاکہ شریک ایم سی کو پروگرام کے تحت فنڈز کی فراہمی کی جاسکے۔ شفافیت کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے تشخیصی نتائج کو بیک وقت بینک اور حکومت پنجاب کے ساتھ شیئر کیا جائے گا۔ اے پی اے کے نتائج کا بعد میں حکومت پنجاب کی پروگرام اسٹیٹنگ کمیٹی کے ذریعہ جائزہ لیا جائے گا اور باضابطہ طور پر بینک کو پیش کیا جائے گا۔ اس کے بعد یہ نتائج بینک کی طرف سے کوالٹی اشورنس (Quality assurance) کے مراحل سے گزریں گے۔ بینک حتمی فیصلہ کرنے کا حق برقرار رکھتا ہے کہ آیا ڈی ایل آئی (DLI) حاصل کیا گیا ہے یا نہیں۔ APA میں MCs کا مجموعی اسکور، PBG Grant کے ذریعہ تقسیم کیے جانے والے ساز کاتین کرے گا اور پی ڈی او کی طرف پیشرفت کا تعین کرنے کے لئے یہ ایک اہم سنگ میل ہوگا۔

PBG فنڈز بنیادی طور پر سرمایہ کاری کی مالی اعانت کے لئے حصہ لینے والے MCs کے ذریعہ استعمال ہوں گے۔ ترجیحی بنیادی ڈھانچے کی سرمایہ کاری کی ضروریات کو پنی پی کے تحت شامل ترقیاتی منصوبہ بندی (مربوط ترقی اور اثاثوں کے انتظام کے منصوبوں) کے عمل کے ذریعہ شناخت کیا جائے گا۔ نفاذ کے پہلے سال میں، پروگرام ایم سی کو صرف میونسپل انفراسٹرکچر کی مرمت اور بحالی کی ضروریات کی خدمت پر توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ اس کے بعد کے سالوں میں، ایم سی کو نئے انفراسٹرکچر یا کئی سالوں سے سرمایہ کاری کرنے کی اجازت ہوگی۔ تیاری کے دوران ضروری اخراجات کی ایک فہرست پر اتفاق کیا گیا ہے۔ ایم سی سے توقع کی جائے گی کہ وہ اہل سرمایہ کاری پر سختی سے عمل کریں گے، کیونکہ غیر ضروری سرمایہ کاری پر اخراجات ایم سی کو پروگرام کے فنڈز تک رسائی سے روکیں گے۔

وڈو 2: ادارہ کو مضبوط بنانا

وڈو 2- صوبائی سرکاری ایجنسیوں بشمول صوبائی محکموں اور اس سے وابستہ اداروں کی بشری وسائل کے انتظام، گرانٹ منجمنٹ، رپورٹنگ اور آڈٹ کے ساتھ ساتھ ایم سی کی کارکردگی کی تشخیص کے لئے نظام کی تیاری اور نفاذ میں مدد کرے گی۔ مزید یہ کہ، شرکت دار ایم سیز کو صلاحیت سازی اور تکنیکی مدد کی مداخلت کا ایک جامع پیکج بھی فراہم کیا جائے گا تاکہ یہ یقینی بنایا جاسکے کہ ان کے پاس اپنے مینڈیٹ کی انجام دہی اور ڈی ایل آئی (DLI) کو پورا کرنے کے لئے مطلوبہ اہلیت اور نظام موجود ہیں۔

قانونی اور ادارہ جاتی لائحہ عمل کا جائزہ

حکومت پاکستان اور حکومت پنجاب نے انفراسٹرکچر کے ترقیاتی منصوبوں کے لئے معاشرتی اور ماحولیاتی اثرات کے انتظام اور تخفیف کے لئے متعدد قوانین، قواعد و ضوابط، لایسیاں اور طریقہ کار وضع کیے ہیں۔ قانونی فریم ورک میں ماحولیاتی اثرات کی تشخیص، اراضی کے حصول، EIA کے حصے کے طور پر معاشرتی تجزیہ، اور بہت سے دوسرے لوگوں کے درمیان مزدوری کے تحفظ سے متعلق قانون سازی شامل ہے۔ ان اہم قوانین اور ضوابط میں سے سب سے اہم پروگرام کے ماحول اور سماجی پہلوؤں سے متعلق ہے۔

اس باب میں ونڈو-1 کے لئے PforR پنجاب سٹیٹس پروگرام (PCP) میں ورلڈ بینک کے بنیادی اصولوں کے اطلاق اور ونڈو-2 کے لئے قابل عمل آپریشنل پالیسیاں اور ESMF اور RPF سمیت دیگر دستاویزات تیار کرنے کے ذریعے قومی مصوبائی قوانین اور قواعد میں پائے جانے والی خامیوں کو دور کرنے کا خلاصہ بھی فراہم کیا گیا ہے۔

پی سی پی کے تحت ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی اثرات کے انتظام کے لئے ادارہ جاتی فریم ورک جائزہ میں لوکل گورنمنٹ اور کمیونٹی ڈویلپمنٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ (LG&CDD)، ایم سی (منتخب 16 شہروں کے لئے)، پی ایم ڈی ایف سی (PMDFC) اور پنجاب EPA شامل ہیں۔

سماجی ماحولیاتی بنیادی تجزیہ

ESMF میں ایم سی کے طبعی ماحول کے لئے ہوا، پانی، زمین، حیاتیاتی اور سماجی و معاشی خصوصیات کے بنیادی اعداد و شمار اکٹھے کئے گئے ہیں جن میں آبادیاتی خصوصیات، غربت کے واقعات، معاشرتی خدمات اور صنف پر مبنی تشدد جیسے عناصر شامل ہیں۔

عوامی مشاورتی

انٹرنل اسٹیک ہولڈرز (Internal Stakeholders) کے لئے ESMF کے بارے میں تمام MCs کے ساتھ مشاورتی میٹنگز کا انعقاد کیا گیا جس میں 16 MCs کے ESFPs نے شرکت کی اور انہیں ESMF کے بارے میں بریفنگ دی گئی، جبکہ ایکسٹرنل اسٹیک ہولڈرز (External Stakeholders) سے مشاورتی اجلاس متعلقہ سرکاری محکموں، انفراسٹرکچر اور ماحولیاتی انتظام سے متعلقہ نجی کمپنیوں / فرموں، این جی او اور تعلیمی شعبے کے ماہرین کے ساتھ ہوئے۔ انٹرنل اور ایکسٹرنل اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے تاثرات اور تبصرے / مشورے ESMF میں شامل کیے گئے ہیں۔

مقامی کمیونٹی کے ساتھ عوامی مشاورتی اجلاس بھی کروائے گئے جو پروگرام کی عمل درآمد سے براہ راست مستفید ہیں یا جو متاثرہ افراد (AP) (جن میں کمزور گروہ (Vulnerable Groups) اور ایسے ادارے بھی شامل ہیں جو سب پروجیکٹ کی مداخلت کو عملی شکل دینے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں) ہو سکتے ہیں۔

اثرات کا جائزہ

پروگرام کے زیادہ تر ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی اثرات فائدہ مند ثابت ہوں گے، مثال کے طور پر موسمیاتی تبدیلیوں کے اثرات میں کمی اور شہری ہریالی اور عمدہ حفظان و صحت کے حالات میں اضافہ کے ذریعے شہروں کے ماحولیاتی حالات پر مثبت اثر پڑے گا۔ پروگرام کے ممکنہ منفی ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی اثرات تعمیر سے متعلق مقامی اور قلیل مدتی اثرات جیسے ہوا اور پانی کی آلودگی، شور پیدا کرنا، نکاسی آب اور حفاظت کے خطرات، چھوٹے پیمانے پر زمین کے حصول وغیرہ ہیں اور ان اثرات کو کم کرنے کیلئے انتظامی اقدامات کی ضرورت ہوگی۔

ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظام کا لائحہ عمل

ESMF طریقہ کار کے تحت، ہر ذیلی منصوبے کو ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی اثرات کی اخری حد تک جانچا جائے گا۔ تمام ذیلی منصوبوں کو ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی اسکریننگ چیک لسٹ کے ذریعے دکھایا جائے گا اور جن لوگوں پر نہ ہونے کے برابر ماحولیاتی یا معاشرتی اثرات مرتب ہوں گے انہیں مزید تشخیص کی ضرورت نہیں ہوگی۔ کچھ منفی لیکن مقامی ماحولیاتی اور سماجی معاشرتی اثرات والے ذیلی منصوبوں کو ESMP یا SMP^(۴) بنانے کی ضرورت ہوگی، جب کہ اگر ماحولیاتی اثرات نمایاں نوعیت کے ہیں یا وہ PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulation 2000 کے شیڈول I یا II کے تحت آئیں گے، تو اس صورت میں بنیادی اصولی تقاضوں کو پورا کرنے کے لئے تفصیلی مطالعات (EIA/IEE) کرنے، PEPA کو رپورٹ پیش کرنے، NOC / ماحولیاتی منظوری اور RAPs / ARAP جیسی دیگر دستاویزات بنانے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔

(۴) Social Management Plan

ذیلی منصوبوں کے کسی بھی حساس علاقے میں شامل ہونے کی صورت میں ماحولیاتی اور سماجی مسائل میں تخفیف کے منصوبے کی سفارشات میں درج ذیل ہیں:

- ﴿ معاشرتی اور ماحولیاتی اسکریٹنگ چیک لسٹ کے ذریعے اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جائے گا کہ ذیلی منصوبہ جات کسی بھی ماحولیاتی لحاظ سے حساس علاقوں میں، یا (Physical Cultural Resources) والے علاقوں کا حصہ نہیں بنائے گئے اور نہ ان میں جبری آباد کاری کی گئی ہے۔
- ﴿ جبری آباد کاری (involuntary resettlement) کی اسکریٹنگ چیک لسٹ کا استعمال اس جانچ پڑتال کے لئے کیا جائے گا کہ یہ اراضی علاقہ کینوں، سرکاری یا خود لوکل گورنمنٹ کی ملکیت ہے اور اگر زمین کسی بھی تنازع سے آزاد ہے۔ ذیلی منصوبہ جات کی تعمیر (Area of influence) کو ان جگہوں سے پرہیز کرنا چاہئے جہاں کسی بھی حکومت کی زیر قیادت اسٹیشن انکموجنٹ ڈرائیو (AED) چلائی گئی ہو یا اس کی تجویز پیش کی جائے۔
- ﴿ متاثرہ افراد اور ان کے استحقاق کا جائزہ لینے کیلئے پر زور عوامی مشاورت کی جائے گی جو کہ آئینہ سیمٹ میٹرس کے مطابق ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں تمام متعلقہ اسٹیک ہولڈرز کو بھی شامل کیا جائے گا۔
- ﴿ ذیلی منصوبوں کے لئے، نجی اراضی کے حصول یا ایل جی کے علاوہ حکومت سے وابستہ زمین سے گریز کیا جائے گا۔ تاہم، اگر نجی اراضی حاصل کی گئی ہے تو، اس پر ESMF کے حصے کے طور پر RPF کا اطلاق ہوگا۔ مکمل دستاویزات RPF کے مطابق برقرار رکھی جائیں گی۔
- ﴿ مقامی علاقہ کے متاثرہ افراد (AP) کو قیمت اور معاوضہ کی ادائیگی RPF (۵) sub-projects of ARAPs (۶) RAP (۷) کے مطابق ہوگی اور ان دستاویزات پر عمل درآمد سرگرمیاں شروع کرنے سے پہلے کیا جائے گا۔
- ﴿ سائنٹ کوجنٹی شکل دینے سے پہلے اجتماعی مقامی مشاورت کی جائے گی۔
- ﴿ ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظام کے دیگر اہم پہلوؤں میں منصوبے کے دوران مانیٹرنگ کی جائے گی تاکہ عمل درآمد کے ضابطوں کی پائیداری (sustainability) کو چیک کیا جاسکے۔
- ﴿ ایسے علاقوں میں جہاں پانی کی کمی ہے اور خشک موسم ہے وہاں فلوڈ وائش رومز کی حوصلہ افزائی نہیں کی جائے گی۔
- ﴿ سالڈ ویسٹ مینجمنٹ اور طبعی اور کھدائی کے سامان کو صحیح طریقے سے ٹھکانے لگانے یا اس کی ری سائیکلنگ کو ہر ذیلی منصوبے کے ESMFs کا حصہ بنایا جائے گا۔
- ﴿ تمام ذیلی منصوبوں میں زمینی پانی کو آلودگی سے بچانے کیلئے ٹھوس فضلہ کو سطحی پانی میں ضائع کرنے سے اور علاقہ کے مطابق ڈیزائن انجینئرنگ کے استعمال سے آبی آلودگی کے خطرات کو دور کرنا ہوگا۔
- ﴿ پانی کے معیار کی جانچ (آبی آلودگی کے مسائل کی نوعیت اور حد کے مطابق) ESMF کا حصہ ہوگی۔
- ﴿ مشینری رسازو سامان کے استعمال کے دوران ہوا اور شور کی آلودگی کے امور بھی سامنے آئیں گے اور ان میں مناسب کمی کے اقدامات اپنائے جائیں گے۔
- ﴿ مزدور / ورکرز کی آگاہی اور صلاحیت میں اضافے کو یقینی بنایا جائے گا۔
- ﴿ World Bank کی EHS Guidelines کی روشنی میں EHS SOPs (۸) تیار کئے گئے ہیں اور اس ESMF کا حصہ بنائے گئے ہیں اور اسی کو موضوع کے طور پر لاگو کیا جائے گا۔
- ﴿ تعمیراتی سرگرمیوں کے دوران مناسب ذاتی حفاظتی سازو سامان (PPEs) کا استعمال لازمی ہوگا۔

Resettlement Policy Framework (۵)

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (۶)

Resettlement Action Plans (۷)

Environment, Health & Safety (۸)

﴿ خواتین، بچوں، اور کمزور گروپوں (۹) کی شرکت اور مشاورت پروگرام کے تحت ہونے والی تمام مرحلوں میں شامل ہے اور MCs پروگرام کی کارروائی میں خواتین کی فعال شرکت کے ساتھ ساتھ مناسب مشاورت کو بھی یقینی بنائے گی۔

﴿ ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی اسکریٹنگ چیک لسٹ غریب، خواتین اور دیگر کمزور گروہوں پر اثرات کے بارے میں پہلے مرحلے میں معلومات فراہم کرے گی جس میں ضرورتوں کی نشاندہی کرنا اور ان کی معاشرتی اور معاشی بہتری کے لئے ترجیح ہوگی۔

﴿ PCP کے لئے لائحہ عمل ڈیزائن کیا گیا ہے اور وہ اس ESMF کا حصہ ہے۔ پروگرام کے دوران نفاذ یقینی بنایا جائے گا۔

﴿ منصوبوں کی سرگرمیوں میں کمزور گروپوں کی مشاورت کے ذریعہ شرکت کو یقینی بنایا جائے گا تاکہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے کہ اس طرح کے گروپوں کی فلاح و بہبود کو مد نظر رکھا جائیگا۔

ادارہ جاتی انتظام

پنپا ایم ڈی ایف سی (PMDFC) ایک اہم ایجنسی کی حیثیت سے کام کرے گی اور لاہور میں ایک سنٹرل پروگرام مینجمنٹ ٹیم (CPMT) بنائے گی، جس پر مذکورہ کاموں کی مکمل ذمہ داری ہوگی۔ اس ٹیم میں پروگرام رپرٹنگ آفیسر، ڈیپٹی پروگرام ڈائریکٹر، سینئر پروگرام آفیسر (اکاؤنٹس اینڈ اینڈسٹریشن) سینئر پروگرام آفیسر (نفاذ) مینجمنٹ، سینئر پروگرام آفیسرز (انفراسٹرکچر)، سینئر پروگرام آفیسر (پروکیورمنٹ)، سینئر پروگرام آفیسر (Institutional Strengthening) اور پروگرام آفیسر ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظام (PO-ESM) شامل ہوں گے۔ پروگرام کے ESMF کی تعمیل کے لئے پروگرام آفیسر (ماحولیاتی اور سماجی انتظام) مجموعی طور پر ذمہ دار ہوں گے۔ پنپا ایم ڈی ایف سی تین علاقائی جماعتیں (۱۰) (Regional Management Team - RMT) بھی تشکیل دے گی جس میں سے ہر ایک پلاننگ، حصولی، ماحولیات اور سماجی انتظام، ماحولیاتی انتظام، انفراسٹرکچر ڈیولپمنٹ اور ایم اینڈ ای جیسے شعبہ جات میں پانچ یا چھ افراد کو مدد فراہم کرے گا۔

علاقائی ٹیمیں MCs کو سرپرستی، مدد اور مہارت مہیا کریں گی۔ نفاذ کے تجربے اور دیکھے گئے اسباق کی بنا پر، حکومت پنجاب پروگرام کے بعد کے سالوں میں ایم ڈی ایف سی ڈھانچے میں بتدریج عملے کی ایسی پوزیشنوں کو شامل کرے گا کہ کم سے کم ضروریات کے حصول کی شرائط (MACs) اس ضرورت کی تعمیل کو یقینی بنائیں گی، جو ایم سی اس میں نام کام رہے گی اسے کوئی فنڈ نہیں ملے گا۔ سماجی اور ماحولیاتی نظم و نسق کے شعبے میں، عمدہ حکمت عملی کے علاوہ، ایم اے سی اور کارکردگی کے اقدامات (PMS) دونوں کو شامل کیا گیا ہے تاکہ وہ معاشرتی اور ماحولیات کے بنیادی اصولوں پر عمل پیرا ہوں۔ MC نے اپنے اپنے شہروں میں ماحولیاتی انتظام اور سماجی انتظام کے لئے نمائندوں (focal persons) کو نامزد کیا ہے۔ 03 علاقائی دفاتر میں ڈیپٹی پروگرام آفیسر ESFPs (ESM) ان نمائندوں کو ESMF میں بیان کردہ پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کار پر عمل کرنے میں تکنیکی مدد کریں گے۔

ای ایس ایم ایف کے تحت نگرانی کا طریقہ کار

ESMF کی روشنی میں نگرانی کا مقصد اس امر کو یقینی بنانا ہے کہ تخفیف کے منصوبوں کو باقاعدگی اور موثر طریقے سے نافذ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس کو تین سطحوں یعنی CPMT سطح، RMT سطح اور فیلڈ لیول پر انجام دیا جائے گا۔ CPMT سطح پر ESMF کی نگرانی PO-ESM کرے گی تاکہ اس بات کا یقین کیا جاسکے کہ تخفیف کے منصوبوں (mitigation plans) کو موثر انداز میں لاگو کیا جا رہا ہے، اور مستقل بنیادوں پر فیلڈ وزٹ کریں گے۔ علاقائی سطح پر ESMF کے نفاذ کی نگرانی اور جائزہ لینے اور ESFPs کو تکنیکی طور پر سہولیات فراہم کرنے کے لئے DPOs-ESM ذمہ دار ہوں گے۔ DPOs-ESM کی ذمہ داریوں اور خصوصاً خواتین اور کمزور گروپوں سے بھی مشاورت کرے گی۔ ESFPs فیلڈ لیول پر مانیٹرنگ کریں گے۔

(۹) خواتین، بچے، گھرانوں کی خواتین سربراہی، بڑھاپے والے لوگ، معذور افراد، معاشرتی طور پر اگلی تھلک کی گروپ اور یا غریب کی کیرے سے بچنے والے افراد

(۱۰) ڈسکہ، حافظ آباد، جہلم، کامو، مرید کے اور وزیر آباد (ریجن A) کی ایس ایف کویشن گورنور (۱۰)؛ کوٹہ، جٹا، نواب، جھنگ، کمالیہ اور دادا (ریجن B) کی ایس ایف کویشن فیصل آباد)؛ بہاولنگر، پوربوالہ، خانسال، کوٹ اور دادا (ریجن C) کی ایس ایف کویشن خانوالہ)۔

ترتیب کا طریقہ کار

ESMF کے نفاذ کے لئے طویل مدتی استحکام کے لئے جامع ترتیب کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ ماحولیاتی اور معاشرتی پہلوؤں کی شناخت اور تخمینہ جاتی جو پی سی پی کی ترتیب کے ساتھ مربوط ہیں پروگرام کے سہولت کاروں کو پروگرام کے جزو سے متعلق ماحولیاتی امور اور ان کے حل پر روشنی ڈالیں گے۔ PO-ESM اس سلسلے میں DPOs-ESM اور ESFPs کی معاشرتی اور ماحولیاتی آگاہی اور ESMF ٹریٹنگ کے ڈیزائن اور نفاذ کے لئے مجموعی طور پر ذمہ دار ہوگا۔ DPOs-ESM علاقائی سطح پر ترتیب / آگاہی سیشن کا انعقاد کرے گا اور یہ علاقائی سطح پر کی جانے والی ہر ترتیب کے لئے رپورٹس تیار کرنے کا بھی ذمہ دار ہوگا۔ مزید برآں، مزدوری اور مزدوروں کو ترقیاتی کام کے دوران صحت، حفاظت اور ماحول کے مناسب انتظام کے طریقوں کی بھی ترتیب دی جائے گی۔

شکایات کے ازالے کا طریقہ کار (GRM)

ای ایس ایم ایف (ESMF) کے جی آر ایم (GRM) کو شفافیت اور احتساب میں لانے کی کوشش میں پی ای ایم ڈی ایف سی (PMDFC) کے زیر انتظام موجودہ کمیٹی رٹائرڈ شکایات ٹریٹنگ سسٹم (سی سی ٹی ایس) (CCTS) کے ساتھ منسلک کیا جائے گا۔ فیلڈ لیول سے علاقائی دفاتر اور سی پی ای ایم ٹی (پی ای ایم ڈی ایف سی) (CPMT-PMDFC) سطح تک شکایات کی اطلاع دہندگی کے لئے ایک موبائل ایپلی کیشن کا استعمال تجویز کیا گیا ہے۔ جی آر ایم (GRM) میں 02 درجے ہوں گے:

• اول درجہ: علاقائی سطح پر GRC

• دوسرا درجہ: LG&CDD / PMDFC کی سطح پر GRC

اول درجہ: علاقائی سطح پر GRC

ہر ایک ریجنل آفس کے لئے ایک شکایت کا ازالہ کرنے والی کمیٹی (جی آر سی ریجنل) قائم کی جائے گی جو اپنے اپنے شہروں کے سب پروجیکٹ مقامات کے لئے جی آر ایم پہلوؤں کا انتظام کرے گی جس میں فیصلہ، امداد اور سب پروجیکٹ سطح پر شکایات کے حل کی نگرانی شامل ہیں۔ متعلقہ ایڈمنسٹریٹری سربراہی میں، ESM-DPO کے تعاون سے ESFPs شہر اور علاقائی سطح پر GRC کے افعال کو آگے بڑھانے میں ایک اہم کردار ادا کرے گا۔ ہر ایک ایس ایم ایف میں چیف آفیسر کی سربراہی میں پبلک شکایات سینٹر (PCC) سائٹ اور شہر کی سطح پر شکایات کی موصولی دفتر میں بنانے اور حل کرنے کے لئے ذمہ دار ہوگا۔

دوسرا درجہ: LG&CDD / PMDFC کی سطح پر GRC

شکایات کا ازالہ کرنے والی ایک کمیٹی (جی آر سی)۔ پی ای ایم ڈی ایف سی / ایل جی اور سی ڈی ڈی جی آر ایم کے مجموعی افعال کی حکمت عملی سطح پر ماہانہ جائزوں سمیت نگرانی کے لئے ذمہ دار ہوگی۔ اس کی سربراہی سکریٹری LG&CDD کریں گے۔ مقررہ کردہ وقت کے اہداف میں شکایات کو دور کرنے اور ان کے حل کے لئے ہر ممکن کوشش کی جائے گی، جو نیشنل کے نظام کی کارکردگی کے لئے سبک میل ثابت ہوگی۔ تحریری درخواست جمع کرانے کی منظوری تین کاروباری دنوں میں شکایت کنندہ کو جاری کر دی جائے گی۔ اگر شکایت کنندہ مطمئن نہیں ہوتا ہے تو اس کے پاس عدالت عظمیٰ کے ذریعہ ازالہ کرنے کا اختیار ہوگا۔

صنعتی لائحہ عمل

صنعتی لائحہ عمل پی سی پی کے تحت کی جانے والی تمام سرمایہ کاری پر لاگو ہوگا۔ اس میں اسکریننگ سے، ذیلی منصوبوں پر عمل درآمد تک کی منصوبہ بندی، صنعتی مسائل اور ان کے حل تجویز کئے گئے ہیں خاص طور پر خواتین کو جنسی طور پر ہراساں کرنے اور ان کے بطور مزدور کام کرنے جیسے مسائل کا احاطہ کیا گیا ہے۔ اس منصوبے کے تمام مراحل میں صنعتی امتیازی اعداد و شمار جمع کرنے پر زور دیا گیا۔

ESMF نفاذ لاگت

ESMF کے نفاذ کی مجموعی لاگت کا تخمینہ تقریباً 300 ملین روپے ہے۔ اس میں ESM-PO اور ESM-DPOs کے 05 سال کی تنخواہ، تربیت، بار بار فیملڈ وزٹ اور انفرادی سب پروجیکٹس کیلئے دستاویزات کی تیاری کے اخراجات شامل ہیں۔ اس منصوبے پر سب پروجیکٹس کے لئے E&S مینجمنٹ کے اخراجات کا اندازہ نہیں لگایا جاسکتا اور اس کا تعین E&S دستاویزات کی تیاری کے دوران کیا جائے گا۔

آباد کاری پالیسی لائسنس (RPF)

آباد کاری پالیسی لائسنس، جو اس ESMF کا ایک حصہ ہے، کا اطلاق ان امور پر ہوگا جہاں مجوزہ منصوبوں کے مقامات پر ممکنہ معاشرتی اور آباد کاری کے اثرات کا علم نہیں ہے۔ MCs زمین کے حصول سے گریز کریں گی اور اس بات کو یقینی بنائیں گی کہ سب پروجیکٹس کے AOI کو ان علاقوں سے گریز کریں گے جہاں حکومت نے انسدادی تجاویزات مہم چلائی ہے۔ اگر نجی اراضی کو چھوئے پیمانے پر حاصل کرنے کی ضرورت ہوگی تو، اس ESMF کے آباد کاری پالیسی کے فریم ورک میں بیان کردہ طریقہ کار لاگو کیا جائے گا اور RAP کی تیاری کے لئے انفرادی مشیر/فرم کی خدمات حاصل کی جائیں گی۔ اس کی تیاری اور RAP کی تیاری کے لئے ESM-PO اور زمین کے حصول/آباد کاری کے مشیران کی مدد کریں گے۔ ESM-PO RAPs کے نفاذ کے دوران تمام سرگرمیوں کی نگرانی اور ہدایت کرے گا۔ MCs اتفاق رائے کے اصولوں اور طریقہ کار کے مطابق RAP پر عمل درآمد کے ذمہ دار ہوں گے۔ محکمہ ریونیو کے ایگزیکٹو ڈسٹرکٹ آفیسر، اپنے عملہ کے ساتھ لینڈ ایکویزیشن ایکٹ، 1894 کے تحت نجی اراضی کے حصول کے لئے ذمہ دار ہوں گے۔ محکمہ ریونیو کے ساتھ آرڈینیشن کے لئے ESFPs ذمہ دار ہوں گے۔

قانونی اور پالیسی اور ملکیت کا لائسنس

قومی/صوبائی قوانین اور قواعد جن میں لینڈ ایکویزیشن ایکٹ، 1984 کے ساتھ ساتھ دوبارہ آباد کاری سے متعلق ورلڈ بینک کے بنیادی اصولوں کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ لینڈ ایکویزیشن ایکٹ، 1894 اور اس کے بعد کے قواعد غیر نائٹل ہولڈرز (کرایہ دار جس کے پاس کوئی قانونی دستاویزات نہیں ہیں یا خانہ بدوش) کو معاوضے کی ادائیگی کا حق نہیں دیتے ہیں۔ اس RPF میں دیئے گئے استحقاق کی میٹرکس (Entitlement Matrix) بینک کے PforR اصول اور آپریٹل پالیسیوں کی ضروریات کے عین مطابق ہیں۔ لینڈ ایکویزیشن ایکٹ، 1894 کے مطابق، متبادل اثاثوں کی بجائے مارکیٹ ویلیو پر تمام اثاثوں کے لئے معاوضہ ادا کیا جاتا ہے اور DPAC کے ذریعہ مارکیٹ ویلیو کا تعین ہوتا ہے۔ آرپی ایف متبادل قیمت پر معاوضے کی ادائیگی کا حکم دیتا ہے۔ اسی طرح، لینڈ ایکویزیشن ایکٹ، 1894 اور 1983 کے پنجاب اراضی کے حصول کے قواعد میں معاشیات کی بحالی پر زور نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ RPF میں معاش کی بحالی اور بہتری کی فراہمی شامل ہے۔ سماجی اثرات کیلئے قومی/صوبائی قوانین اور ورلڈ بینک کے بنیادی اصولوں کی روشنی میں بنایا گیا معاوضے کی اہلیت اور استحقاق کا لائسنس اپنایا جائے گا۔

استحقاق کا دائرہ کار (Entitlement Matrix)

استحقاق کے دائرہ کار میں مختلف طبقات سے تعلق رکھنے والے افراد کو ان کے اثاثہ جات کی مالیت، نقصان کی قسم اور انکی اہلیت کے مطابق حق دیا گیا ہے۔ مختلف نقصان کی نوعیت کے مطابق درج ذیل حقدار نامزد کئے گئے ہیں:

- ﴿ قابل کاشت اراضی پر مستقل اثر کی صورت میں مالک (ملکیت رکھنے والا، یا روایتی حقوق کا حامل)، لیز ہولڈر (منقول یا غیر منقول)، مزارع یا کرایہ دار (منقول یا غیر منقول)
- ﴿ رہائشی/تجارتی اراضی کی صورت میں ملکیت رکھنے والا یا روایتی حقوق کا حامل، لیز ہولڈر مزارع یا کرایہ دار اور روایتی حقوق کے بغیر غیر منقول صارف (خانہ بدوش)
- ﴿ اراضی پر عارضی قبضے (ترقیاتی کاموں کے دوران) کی صورت میں مالکان، لیز ہولڈر، مزارع یا کرایہ دار اور غیر منقولہ جائیداد کے صارفین ..
- ﴿ رہائشی، زرعی، تجارتی، عوامی، برادری کی عمارت کو مکمل یا جزوی نقصان یا معمولی تہیگی کی صورت میں مالکان (بشمول غیر منقول شدہ)، لیز کنندگان اور مزارع
- ﴿ اسٹال، کھوکھے اور کیمین ہونے کی صورت میں ایشیا فروش (بشمول منقول اور غیر منقول شدہ اراضی کے مالک)

- ﴿ فصلوں پر اثرات کی صورت میں کاشتکار اور مزارع
- ﴿ درختوں کو نقصان پہنچنے کی صورت میں راضی کا مالک، کاشتکار اور مزارع
- ﴿ جگہ کی منتقلی، جن ملکیت کی حفاظت، ٹرانسپورٹ الاؤنس، گھر کا کرایہ منتقلی الاؤنس کی صورت میں وہ تمام متاثرہ افراد اور کرایہ دار جن کو راضی یا عمارت کے نقصان کے باعث جگہ کی منتقلی کرنی پڑی
- ﴿ آمدنی کی بحالی کیلئے وہ تمام متاثرہ افراد جن کا ذریعہ معاش راضی سے منسلک تھا
- ﴿ تمام متاثرہ افراد جن کے ذریعہ معاش تک رسائی محدود ہوگئی
- ﴿ تمام کاروباری مالکان (منظور شدہ/ غیر منظور شدہ)، ہاکرا اور اشیاء فروش
- ﴿ تمام متاثرہ نوکری پیشہ افراد
- ﴿ سکول، صحت کے مراکز، انتظامی ادارے، انفراسٹرکچر، قبرستان جیسی بنیادی سہولیات کا نقصان ہونے کی صورت میں تمام سہولت کار
- ﴿ غربت کی لکیر سے نیچے زندگی گزارنے والے افراد، بے زمین، بوڑھوں، خواتین اور بچوں سمیت تمام کمزور متاثرہ افراد

اختتامی تاریخ (Cut-off Date)

غیر ضروری افرادی شمولیت اور لینڈ ایکوزیشن ایکٹ 1884 کی سشن نمبر 4 کے اطلاق سے بچاؤ کیلئے غیر زمینی نقصانات کے لئے معاوضے کی اہلیت کو ایک اختتامی تاریخ سے محدود کر دیا جائے گا جو ہر ذیلی منصوبہ کے اثرات کا جائزہ لینے کی تاریخ سے شروع ہوگی۔ کوئی بھی شخص جو اختتامی تاریخ کے بعد متاثرہ علاقوں میں زمینوں پر آباد یا اثاثہ جات بنانے کا معاوضے کے اہل نہیں ہوگا۔

RAP/ARAP کی تیاری

RAP/ARAP کی تیاری کی سرگرمیاں بحالی کے اثرات میں شامل پروگرام کے ہر نئے سب پروجیکٹ کی تیاری کے حصے کے طور پر شروع کی جائیں گی۔ ARAPs / RAPs کی تیاری میں معاشرتی معاشی سروے، مردم شماری اور تمام بے گھر یا دوبارہ آباد ہونے والے افراد/گھرانوں کی انویسٹری اور محکمہ سٹریٹ میٹرس میں زمرہ بندی کی بنیاد پر مشاورت کی جائے گی۔ مردم شماری میں متاثرہ افراد کی صحیح تعداد اور اس کا اندازہ ہوگا کہ وہ کسی سب پروجیکٹ کے مخصوص اثرات سے کس طرح متاثر ہوں گے۔ مردم شماری سے تمام شدید متاثرہ افراد کی شناخت بھی ہوگی۔ یہ انویسٹری ایک تفصیلی پینکٹ سروے (DMS) پر مبنی ہوگی جو نقصان کی نوعیت اور وسعت کی نشاندہی کرے گی۔ تمام RAPs / ARAPs اس RPF میں بیان کردہ فراہمی پر مبنی ہوں گی۔ فائنل سائٹ کے مطابق ہونے والی تبدیلیوں کی نظر میں RAPs / ARAPs کو اپ ڈیٹ کرنے کی ضرورت پڑ سکتی ہے۔ اگر ضرورت ہو تو، RAPs / ARAPs کو اپ ڈیٹ کیا جانا چاہئے (i) سب پروجیکٹ سائٹ کے مقام کو حتمی شکل دینے پر لیکن میدان میں متحرک ہونے سے پہلے اور (ii) سب پروجیکٹ کارروائیوں کے دوران (ترتیب بتیکنیج فراہم کرنا) جہاں تبدیلیوں کے نتیجے میں دوبارہ آباد کاری پر بھی اثرات مرتب ہوتے ہیں۔

جب تک تمام RAP/ARAP نفاذ نہ ہو جائے، ادا سنگی کی جائے، متبادل زمین مل جائے، متبادل عمارتیں مہیا ہوں، اور بے گھر افراد نقل مکانی کریں تب تک زمین کا قبضہ نہیں ہوگا۔ اس RPF اور RAP/ARAP کے مطابق اس عمل کی موثر نگرانی کی جانے کی عمل ذمہ داری تو LG&CDD/PMDFC پر ہوگی۔

مشاورت، شرکت اور معلومات تک رسائی/انکشاف

اس آر پی ایف میں مذکور RAP/ARAP کی تیاری اور ان کے نفاذ کے دوران ایئرل اور ایکسٹرنل اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ مشاورت کی جائے گی۔ اسٹیک ہولڈرز سے مشاورت کا فریم ورک کو ESMF کا حصہ بنایا گیا ہے۔

ورلڈ بینک کی منظوری کے بعد اس RPF کی ایگزیکٹو سب پروجیکٹ کے اے آر پی/آر اے پی کا اردو میں ترجمہ کیا جائے گا اور پی ایم ڈی ایف سی اور متعلقہ ایم سی، ورلڈ

بینک کی ویب سائٹ کے ذریعہ عوام کے سامنے نمٹشاف کیا جائے گا اور ادارہ جاتی اسٹیک ہولڈرز اور متاثرہ افراد کے ساتھ شیئر کیا جائے گا۔

ادارہ جاتی انتظامات اور اس پر عمل درآمد کا طریقہ کار

آباد کاری کے تمام کاموں کے نفاذ اور ایف ایم سی کو بہولت فراہم کرنے کی پوری ذمہ داری PD-PCP پر ہوگی۔ PD-PCP کے تحت ARAP/RAP PO-ESM کے نفاذ کے دوران ہونے والی تمام سرگرمیوں کی نگرانی اور ہدایت کرے گی۔ علاقائی سطح پر ESFPs اور ESM-DPOs حقیقتہً اصولوں اور طریقہ کار کے مطابق ARAPs / RAPs کے نفاذ کے لئے ذمہ دار ہوں گے۔

آباد کاری بجٹ اور مالی اعانت

ہر سب پروجیکٹ کے لئے مخصوص RAPs / Araps لاگت کے لئے مالی اعانت بشمول معاوضہ الاؤنسز اور RAPs / ARAPs کی تیاری اور عملدرآمد کی انتظامیہ، حکومت پنجاب فراہم کرے گی۔ RAPs / Araps کے کاموں کے خاطر خواہ فنڈز کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنانے کیلئے، مقامی حکومتوں کو معاوضے کی لاگت کا 100% متبادل اخراجات پر شخص کر پڑے گا اور نفاذ سے قبل ہر RAPs / Araps کے علاوہ ہنگامی حالات میں تخمینہ شدہ الاؤنسز لگائے جائیں گے۔

نگرانی اور رپورٹنگ

ہر سب پروجیکٹ کے تحت RAPs / ARAPs کے کاموں کو داخلی اور بیرونی نگرانی سے مشروط کیا جائے گا۔ داخلی نگرانی ESM-DPOs اور ESFPs کے تعاون سے ESM-PO کے ذریعہ کی جائے گی۔

شکایت کے ازالے کا طریقہ کار

جی آر ایم قائم کیا جائے گا جیسا کہ اوپر بتایا گیا ہے۔

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Punjab is most populous province with an urban population of 40 million. Urban population growth in the province is primarily driven by migration from rural areas. 60 percent of all recent migrants to Punjab's urban centers came from rural areas¹⁸. There is a dire need to provide basic infrastructure facilities and employment opportunities to the underdeveloped potential areas in Punjab to reduce this migration pattern. Cities in Punjab are unable to harness their agglomeration potential to become engines of growth and they continue to have low economic density and productivity. In this context, Government of Punjab (GoPunjab) sought support from the World Bank for the economic growth of urban sectors in Punjab. This program would support the development of institutional and financial systems with a focus on the secondary cities, as they provide the most conducive opportunity to pilot an urban-local-government (ULG) centric model of improving urban governance and service delivery.

Program is expected to achieve overarching goals of ending poverty and promoting shared prosperity by delivering improved urban infrastructure inclusively and in ways that enhance economic growth and development in the participating cities. The project is aligned with World Bank Group's Pakistan Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) FY (2015-20). It supports CPS Result Area IV, "Service Delivery" by supporting improvements in governance and service delivery in selected cities of Punjab. It also supports the CPS by addressing the IDA-18 governance theme in urban areas. Achievements of Program Development Objective (PDO) will also make significant contribution to attaining Sustainable Development Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities)¹⁹. Moreover, the program also aligns well with World Bank Group's strategy of identifying and addressing risks associated with disasters and climate change that may hamper achievement of its goals.

The Project has a number of financial, social, economic and environmental benefits, including institutional development, rehabilitation and improvement of municipal services, capital investments, better quality of life and employment generation. In addition, a large number of secondary benefits are also likely to accrue in the medium to long term such as institutional reforms at the local level.

1.2. Purpose of ESMF

Location and design of the sub-projects to be undertaken under Punjab Cities Program (PCP) are not yet known; therefore, a framework approach has been adopted to carry out environmental and social assessment of these sub-projects. Under this approach, the present Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to identify the potential negative environmental and social impacts, propose mitigation measures, provide basic screening criteria, list the type of instruments to be developed and provide institutional, monitoring, reporting and documentation measures for environmental and social compliance with the local and the World Bank core principles and guidelines.

Environmental and social management under the program will be largely based on the existing legal, regulatory and institutional systems in Pakistan and in the Punjab province. PCP IPF Window (technical assistance component) supports the strengthening of social and environmental risk management systems in the participating cities. It will finance the strengthening of: a) social and environmental focal points in each city; b) the creation of social and environmental management system at the city level; and c) rolling out a training program by PMDFC for city officials. Moreover, environmental and social

¹⁸ Recent migration is defined as having taken place within four years before 2010-11, as cited in World Bank (2014) "Pakistan Urban Sector Assessment", background paper South Asia Urbanization Flagship.

¹⁹ Project Appraisal Document, Punjab Cities Program. Page -.03

considerations will be mainstreamed by updating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manuals and investment planning strategies.

PCP is aimed at bringing sustainable development in the participating cities so that they can continue the process of economic growth and institutional development without compromising on quality of life and well-being of the population. To ensure this, it is necessary that the environmental and social issues are considered and addressed at every stage of project implementation. To meet this objective, the present ESMF has been prepared, in accordance with the national environmental legislation and regulation as well as World Bank policies and PforR's Core Principles related to environment and social management. ESMF will primarily be applicable to the schemes/sub-projects under the Program to make them environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable. This will thus ensure integration of environmental and social management aspects in the urban planning and development of cities.

ESMF broadly identifies the typical environmental and social issues associated with various types of sub-projects implemented by the Municipal Committees (MCs) of selected 16 cities of Punjab (Daska, Hafizabad, Jhelum, Kamoke, Muridke, Wazirabad, Gojra, Jaranwala, Jhang, Kamalia, Okara, Bahawalnagar, Burewala, Khanewal, Kot Addu, and Vehari) and proposes generic mitigation measures to address these impacts. The ESMF also defines environmental and social assessment procedure to be followed by the MCs while preparing, appraising, and implementing individual schemes.

The framework through a stepwise approach integrates the most important environmental and social considerations into all stages of project preparation, implementation, monitoring and operation, and is applicable to all future sub-projects funded under the program. The key objectives to be addressed in the ESMF are:

The specific objectives of the ESMF are to:

- ✓ ensure that sub-projects to be designed and implemented under the Program are environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable;
- ✓ ensure that the sub-projects under the Program comply with the national and provincial regulatory framework and WB policies and core principles;
- ✓ internalize the environmental and social management procedures and processes in the routine projects/design/operations/service delivery of MCs;
- ✓ Describe the tools and procedure to assess the environmental and social impacts for all project-related activities and describe stepwise the corresponding management requirements in the entire project cycle; and
- ✓ identify practical, feasible, credible, and cost-effective measures to offset or to reduce adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable level, and ways to enhance positive impacts.

The overall environmental and social risk of the Program is rated as Substantial. The project will be implemented as a hybrid of Investment Project Financing (IPF) and Program-for-Results (PforR) instruments. The larger part of the Operation is financed through the PforR. The Program has developed and mainstreamed key recommendations to strengthen environmental and social management at the local level. The implementation of recommendations through activities of institutional strengthening will be financed under IPF and infrastructure investments will be made under the PforR. In the case of IPF, the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards are to be applied (Category B)²⁰, whereas

²⁰ The TA window of the operation has been classified as Category B because it will finance, among others, the following activities: Complaint Tracking System (CTS)/Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), Investment Plans, Training and Updating of O&M protocols for urban infrastructure, Contract and Project management, Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Instruments; setting up of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Cell and development of model contracts, terms and conditions, templates, and partnership frameworks for PPPs in municipal service delivery (including social and environmental management). The IPF will have no direct environment or social impacts because it focuses on capacity building Punjab Cities Program (PCP)

in the case of PforR investments, an Environmental and Social Systems Assessment ESSA has been prepared following the core principles for PforR. The PforR funds will be disbursed only if the existing legal and institutional systems are complete and capable of meeting adequate social and environmental standards, which will be strengthened with the IPF Technical Assistance (TA). This condition of PforR activation implies that investments under the PforR will start after the successful implementation of Disbursement Link Indicators DLI 1 in year 1 and acceptable performance for project planning and execution under DLI 2 in year 1 and year 2 to be financed under the IPF. Initial planning and designing of infrastructure sub-projects will start in year 2 and most of the physical implementation will be undertaken in later years.

This ESMF is prepared by Environment and Social Safeguards team of PCP and it has been reviewed and approved by the World Bank team and is also available on websites of PMDFC and LG&CDD and website of WB. This ESMF will be used throughout the course of Program and whereas necessary, may be revised and updated.

1.3. Methodology

Methodology for the ESMF comprises upon a series of integrated tasks. The specific steps involved for ESMF design include:

Desktop Review

- Study the overall Program details and the proposed sub-projects details, their design, nature and key eligible potential infrastructure investments to be supported by the Program.
- Secondary data collection on existing social and environmental conditions of the 16 cities of Punjab (Daska, Hafizabad, Jhelum, Kamoke, Muridke, Wazirabad, Gojra, Jaranwala, Jhang, Kamalia, Okara, Bahawalnagar, Burewala, Khanewal, KotAddu, and Vehari), including the existing data available at PMDFC in the form of Gap Analysis of these cities.

Review of Legal Framework

- Review the national, provincial and local level policies and regulations related to environmental and social aspects to determine relevance for the proposed activities under the program.
- Review the WB Policies, PforR Core Principles to determine their relevance with the Program Policies.

Review of Institutional Framework

- Review the existing Institutional Framework and roles and responsibilities of Punjab Local Government and Community Development Department (LG&CDD), PMDFC, Punjab Environment Protection Agency (PEPA) and other institutions.

Data Analysis

- All the available secondary data was analyzed to determine the social and environmental baseline conditions of the 16 Program cities.

Screening and Categorization of Sub-Projects

- ESMF includes a screening procedure and checklist. Screening of the Sub-projects will be carried out to determine the environment and social impacts in accordance with the criteria defined in the ESMF.

Stakeholders' Consultation Framework

- For preparation of ESMF, stakeholder's consultation with a selected sample of communities, MCs and external stakeholders has been carried out (details are given in Section 5).

Social and Environmental Impacts Analysis

- Anticipated social and environmental impacts analysis will be carried out in accordance with the nature of proposed sub-projects and their related activities and in accordance with the overall baseline conditions of the program areas.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Broad mitigation measures are proposed for social and environmental impacts identified during social and environmental impacts analysis. Specified mitigation and management plans will be developed as a part of the sub-project specific instruments.

Resettlement Policy Framework

- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared and will be applicable where land and resettlement issues may arise because of sub-project's interventions.

1.4. Structure of ESMF

The proposed structure of ESMF is as follows:

00	01	02	03	04
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	INTRODUCTION	LEGAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK REVIEW	AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS
Executive summary depicting key findings have been prepared for the general public use. (Urdu Translation of the executive summary has been added after the English version in the beginning of this document.)	Introduction portrays a brief overview of the ESMF.	Discusses the legislation, regulations, guidelines institutional setups relevant to the project and ESMF, as well as the World Bank's policies, core principles and gap analysis relevant to the environmental and social assessments, indicating how the various requirements have been or will be complied with during the planning and implementation stages of the sub-projects.	This chapter provides background and different components of the Program, objectives of program and the types of sub-projects.	The environmental and social baseline conditions of Program cities are presented in this chapter.
05	06	07	08	00
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION	IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	RESETTLEMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY FRAMEWORK	ANNEXURES
Stakeholder consultations have been covered in this Chapter.	The broad assessment of environmental as well as social and resettlement impacts, their mitigation measures are presented in this chapter.	The environmental and Social Management Framework is presented in this chapter which deals with the social and environmental issues, management and monitoring details and Institutional Framework	This chapter describes the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Entitlement Matrix.	Template for Generic ESMP, Environmental and Social Screening Checklist, Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist, Outline of ESMP/IEE/EIA/ARAP/RAP, Terms of References of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist are annexed at the end

CHAPTER 2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

2.1. Overview

PCP builds on the achievements of the World Bank-funded Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project (PMSIP). The development objective of the PCP is to strengthen the performance of participating ULGs in urban management and service delivery. The operation is financed through a hybrid of Investment Project Financing (IPF) and Program-for-Results (PforR) instruments. The larger part of the Operation is financed through the PforR instrument, which includes conditional grants to LGs and measures to strengthen institutions and systems for the sustainable delivery of infrastructure and services. GoPunjab has an ongoing formula-based 14 mechanism of fiscal transfers to urban LGs to support urban governance and municipal service delivery, through the Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) Award. The Government now plans to introduce a program of performance-based grants (PBGs) to urban LGs. The new program will not affect existing formula-based PFC transfers to the 16 MCs participating in PCP over its duration. For the duration of the PCP Operation (2018-2023), the scope and boundaries of the Government program will thus be identical with those of the PforR Program PBGs at the provincial level will be new; however, basic aspects of performance-based financing were piloted under PMSIP.

2.2. Program Development Objective

Program Development Objective is to strengthen the performance of participating Local Governments (LGs)²¹ in urban management and service delivery. The Operation will provide capacity building and institutional support to 16 secondary cities in Punjab, with an estimated total population of 3.9 million²², half of whom are female. By achieving the PDO, the Operation is expected to contribute to the World Bank's over-arching goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity by delivering improved urban infrastructure on an inclusive basis and in ways that enhance economic growth and development in the participating cities. Achievement of the PDO will also make a significant contribution to attaining Sustainable Development Goal-11 (sustainable cities and communities).

The PCP PforR will pilot the PBG system, focusing on the ULGs or MCs of the 16 selected secondary cities. Performance-based Grants will be financed through the Bank's PforR instrument and will support PBGs to 16 MCs in Punjab and institutional strengthening will address the risks to achieving the development objective identified by the Technical, Fiduciary Systems, and Environmental and Social Systems Assessments.

2.3. Program Scope

The PCP PforR (Window 1) will pilot the PBG system, focusing on the ULGs or MCs of the 16 selected secondary cities. The 16 cities selected for inclusion under PCP (Program MCs) are Bahawalnagar, Burewala, Daska, Gojra, Hafizabad, Jaranwala, Jhang, Jhelum, Kamalia, Kamoki, Khanewal, Kot Addu, Muridke, Okara, Vehari, and Wazirabad. The Program will support building systems in participating MCs for more transparency, accountability, responsiveness to citizens, and provision of improved municipal services, and putting the MCs on a structured path towards fiscal sustainability. In doing so, it will support the transition to the new LG system introduced through PLGA 2019. The Program will support participating MCs in fully complying with PLGA's subordinate legislation and in implementing the rules of business it prescribes, such as Conduct of Business (particularly distribution and dispensation of officers' functions), Budgets (including sections on performance targets and

²¹ Municipal Committees in the 16 participating cities

²² Population & Housing Census 2017, Pakistan Bureau
Punjab Cities Program (PCP)

multiyear investment planning), and Accounts (particularly financial reporting requirements). It will do so through two separate but interrelated windows that are outlined below.

Table 3: IDA Allocations

Window	Financing Modality	Amount (US \$ millions)	Amount (%)
1	IDA Allocation for Performance Grants (PforR)	180	90
2	IDA Allocation for Institutional Strengthening (IPF)	20	10

2.3.1. Window-1: Performance Based Grants²³

Window-1 will make use of the PforR instrument to disburse Performance Based Grants (PBGs) to 16 MCs in Punjab. The maximum annual share of each MC will be determined based on their respective weighted shares from the PFC Award, which will increment over the five years of the Program. The actual disbursements to Program MCs will be regulated by their performance scores in the Annual Performance Assessments (APAs). This calibrated allocation of PBG would encourage MCs to seek higher scores in the performance assessment, and therefore a higher allocation of PBGs as every sub-result (score on a performance measure) will impact on their allocation. The incremental rise, in parallel with the improvement and strengthening of the city systems for investment planning, budget allocation, procurement, expenditure management, environmental & social management, systems and procedures for O&M of infrastructure and services will ensure there is no waste or misuse of the funds. Beginning with the second year, when most of the essential capacities and procedures are in place at the city level, there is a significant increase in the funds available to the city. It is expected that these increases in the annual grants, will begin to be matched by progressive increases in MCs' revenue.

There are two Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs), which focus on: Minimum Access Conditions (MACs) under DLI 1; and a set of performance measures (PMs) for DLI 2.

Table 4: Program Disbursement-linked Indicators (DLIs)

DLIs	Allocated IDA Financing (US\$, mil.)
DLI 1: MCs have achieved Minimum Access Conditions	45
DLI 2: MCs have achieved Performance Measures as scored in the APA	135
Total Allocation for DLIs	180

The MACs and PMs together will enable all 16 MCs to access the full PBGs allocation. Compliance with MACs will be a pre-condition to access the PBGs, and failure to satisfy any MAC will disqualify MC from accessing its PBG for that year. MCs will be assessed against a set of MACs (25% of total PBG envelope) in areas such as: a) investment planning and budgeting; b) human resources; c) procurement; d) financial management and audit; (e) environment and social management; (f) transparency; and (g) signed Operation specific Participation Agreement. MACs are primarily aimed at ensuring that technical, fiduciary, environmental, and social risks are adequately managed in Program MCs. The PMs will build on the foundations laid by MACs, and will challenge the MCs to raise their performance to achieve incremental targets: Qualified MCs will be able to access PBGs (75% of total

²³ Source: ESSA prepared by WB staff for PCP

PBG envelope) every year, based on scores obtained in the APA. PBGs would be allocated to the MCs proportionate to their performance scores (weighted with the APA score).

Annual Program Assessment (APA)

An independent annual assessment and the verification of results to trigger disbursement is key to the Program. Local Government & Community Development Department (LG&CDD) will engage an independent APA²⁴ firm to verify Program results on a timely manner to provide the basis for disbursements of funds under the Program to the participating MCs. The assessment results will be shared simultaneously with the Bank and GoPunjab to ensure transparency. APA Results will subsequently be reviewed by GoPunjab's Program Steering Committee and submitted formally to the Bank. These results will then undergo a quality assurance by the Bank. The Bank retains the right to make the final decision whether a DLI has been achieved or not. The aggregate score of the MCs in the APAs will determine the size of PBG grants to be disbursed and will be an important metric to determine progress towards PDO.

PBG funds will be used by participating MCs primarily for financing eligible infrastructure investments. Priority infrastructure investment needs will be identified by the processes for improved development planning (integrated development and asset management plans) included under PCP. In the first year of implementation, Program MCs will be required to focus only on servicing repair and maintenance needs of municipal infrastructure. In subsequent years, MCs will be allowed to undertake new infrastructure or capital investments. A list of eligible expenditures has been agreed during preparation. MCs will be expected to adhere strictly to the eligible investments, as expenditure on ineligible investments will prevent the MC from accessing Program funds.

2.3.2. Window-2: Institutional Strengthening

Window-2 will support provincial government agencies – including provincial departments and associated entities – to develop and implement systems for human resource management, grant management, reporting and audit as well as MC performance assessment. Moreover, a comprehensive package of capacity building and technical assistance interventions will also be provided to participating MCs.

Under Window 2, GoPunjab will be supported in three ways:

- ✓ The *Finance Department (FD)* will be strengthened to better oversee MCs' finances and implement performance grants.
- ✓ Technical assistance will be provided to the LG&CDD to administer and manage APAs; develop an effective LG policy framework; and provide guidance to LGs in such areas as infrastructure design and maintenance specifications and PPPs. The Local Government Board (LGB) will be strengthened by developing a human resource management system, population-based staffing standards in LGs, level of service standards, and effective systems to monitor service delivery performance.
- ✓ The *Punjab Municipal Development Funds Company (PMDFC)* will be supported in providing a comprehensive package of technical assistance, operational guidelines, on-the job training, and backstopping support to MCs in the areas of development and asset management planning; financial management and audit; On-Source Revenue (OSR) mobilization; procurement and contract management; infrastructure delivery and maintenance; accountability, transparency, and complaint handling; environmental and social management; and monitoring service delivery outcomes. PMDFC's senior resources in Lahore and its midlevel regional teams, as

²⁴ Administration of APAs will be financed through Window 2

well as a range of consultants, vendors, and training partners, will be employed to develop/upgrade systems and provide classroom training and hands on support to MC staff. Window 2 will also support provincial government agencies in developing and implementing gender responsive systems for human resource management, grant management, reporting and audit, and MC performance assessment. A comprehensive package of capacity building and technical assistance interventions will also be provided to participating MCs to ensure they have the requisite capacities and systems to deliver their mandates and meet the DLIs. Due to the recent transition under the new LG system, capacities developed over time and particularly under PMSIP, have been eroded. Participating MCs will use PBG funds primarily for financing eligible infrastructure investments. Priority infrastructure investment needs will be identified through improved development planning processes (integrated development and asset management plans). Program MCs will be required to contribute 20% of costs as counterpart funding from MCs may undertake new infrastructure investments. A list of eligible is available in given in **Table 5** below:

Table 5: Eligible Investments

Functional area	Eligible investments
Waste management (solid and liquid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Solid waste: collection equipment, collection bins, transfer stations, collection points. <i>Construction of new landfills is excluded.</i> ✓ Liquid waste: construction of wastewater treatment plants with a capacity of less than 50,000 m³/day, sludge ponds, community septic tanks, vacuum trucks, vacuum handcarts, and others.
Water supply	✓ Water supply pumps, overhead reservoirs, mains, and distribution networks.
Storm water drainage	✓ Urban drainage systems; flood control systems.
Connectivity	✓ Urban roads, pedestrian walkways and bicycle paths, street and security lights, and road signs.
Social and livability infrastructure	✓ Urban greenery and public spaces.
Fire and disaster management	✓ Fire control stations and disaster management equipment (firefighting trucks, rehabilitation and/or construction of new firefighting station and facilities).

2.4. Program Cost and Timeframe

Program Cost and Timeframe is given below:

- | | | |
|----|--------------|------------------|
| 1. | Program Cost | 236 US\$M |
| 2. | Time frame | 2019-20- 2023-24 |

2.5. Implementation Arrangements

Following will be the implementation arrangement under the Program;²⁵

Steering Committee- An Interdepartmental Steering Committee (SC) under the Chairman of Planning and Development (P&D) Board comprising the Secretaries of P&DD, FD and LG&CDD will be responsible for reviewing and verifying APA reports, addressing any cross-cutting implementation challenges, reviewing progress reports and providing guidance.

LG&CDD- It will administer and manage APAs; develop an effective LG policy framework; and provide guidance to LGs in areas such as infrastructure design and maintenance specifications and PPPs.

²⁵ Project Appraisal Document, Punjab Cities Program. Page 09

The Local Government Board will be strengthened by developing Human Resource Management System, population-based staffing standards in LGs, level of service standards, and effective system to monitor service delivery performance.

FD- It will be responsible for managing and transferring PBGs to program MCs. It will oversee MC finances through a Financial Monitoring & Reporting Dashboard (linked to Computerized Financial Management Systems in MCs) to be established under the operation.

PMDFC- It will provide backstopping comprehensive technical support to all the MCs in the areas of development and asset management planning; financial management and audit; OSR mobilization; procurement and contract management; infrastructure delivery and maintenance; accountability; transparency; and complaint handling; environmental and social management; and monitoring service delivery outcomes. PMDFC will provide trainings and hands-on support to MCs staff. PMDFC will establish Centralized Project Management Team (CPMT) in Lahore, which will have overall responsibility of all program tasks and will also constitute three regional teams, each of which will provide technical support to five or six MCs in areas such as planning, procurement, social and environmental management, financial management and M & E.

MCs- At the LG level, each partner MC will be responsible for the achievement of DLIs results. Sub-project selection and approval will be at the city council level. Citizens will be involved in identification and prioritization of investments, with specific consultations with women to integrate their concerns. Infrastructure investments/works will be procured and managed by MCs. MCs will ensure compliance with the Program Participation Agreement (PPA), including financial management, procurement and environmental and social management requirements.

2.6. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

M & E will take place at both provincial and LG levels. PMDFC will coordinate the collection of M & E data and individual reports from the partner MCs. Each MC will be responsible for reports on Program implementation, urban governance, urban infrastructure and services delivered through Program funds. Each MC will facilitate access to key data required for the APA. They will also prepare progress reports twice a year (a midyear and an annual report) containing agreed data and transmit them to PMDFC. PMDFC will submit a consolidated report to LG&CDD, LGB, FD and the Bank. Annual reports prepared under the Program will be disseminated on the MCs websites. M&E Specialists in PMDFC's regional teams will provide training and backstopping support to relevant staff at MCs to ensure that the reports are timely, comprehensive and accurate.²⁶

Annual Program Assessment (APA): LG&CDD will engage an independent APA firm to verify Program results and provide the basis for the disbursement of funds under the Program to the participating MCs. To ensure transparency, the APA results will be shared simultaneously with the Bank and GoPunjab. They will be reviewed by GoPunjab's Program Steering Committee and submitted to the Bank for quality assurance. The Bank will make the final decision on whether a DLI has been achieved. The aggregate score of the MCs in the APA will determine the size of PBGs to be disbursed.

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CHAPTER 3 **LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK REVIEW**

3.1. Introduction

The Government of Pakistan and GoPunjab have enacted a range of laws, regulations, policies and procedures for management and mitigation of social and environmental impacts for infrastructure development projects. This chapter discusses the federal, provincial and local policies and laws and WB policies and principles applicable for PCP to deal with the environmental and social issues

3.2. Policy & Regulatory Review of Social Aspects

Several laws, regulations, procedures, and technical guidelines have been developed at the federal and provincial levels to address key social risks. The legal framework includes legislation addressing land acquisition, social analysis as part of the EIA, and labor protections among many others. The most important of these overarching laws and regulations related to the social aspects of the program include the following:

3.2.1. National and Provincial Policies

- ✓ Punjab Labor Policy, 2018
- ✓ Pakistan Labor Policy, 2010

3.2.2. National and Provincial Laws, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines

- ✓ Punjab Local Government Act, 2019
- ✓ Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1967
- ✓ Punjab Local Government *Musalihat Anjuman* (Constitution and Functions) Rules, 2016
- ✓ Land Acquisition Act 1894 and Punjab Land Acquisition Rules, 1983
- ✓ Pakistan Antiquities Act 1975 and Punjab Antiquities Act, 2012
- ✓ Punjab Restriction of Employment of Children Act 2016
- ✓ Labor Laws Punjab and ILO conventions ratified by the government
- ✓ Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010
- ✓ Guidelines for Preparation and Review of Environment Reports, 1997
- ✓ Guidelines for Public Consultation, 1997

3.3. Policy & Regulatory Review of Environmental Aspects

There is a long list of federal and GoPunjab policies and legislations that are relevant to PCP. The following criteria have been used for the selection of relevant legislations that can best describe the counterpart's system for addressing and managing the program risks:

- .1. Federal and GoPunjab environment and climate change policies
- .2. Sector-specific GoPunjab policies that are linked to PCP objectives and intervention activities
- .3. Federal and GoPunjab environmental protection Acts
- .4. Legislations of target sectors and subsectors relevant to PCP objectives and risks and at the same time, provide relevant environmental instructions

The focus of the review is to describe the counterpart's system for managing the environmental risks attached to PCP interventions.

3.4. Policy Framework

In 2010, the 18th Constitutional Amendment was approved by the National Assembly of Pakistan. Under the amendment, environmental functions in the territory of the federal capital were delegated to Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA), and Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies were delegated the environmental management and functions of provinces. In 2012, the federal government converted the Ministry of Environment to the Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC). The MoCC is mainly responsible for managing common national-level environment issues and climate change impacts and implementation of international conventions signed by the Government of Pakistan. PCP will be predominantly implemented under the provincial environmental policy and Punjab Environment Protection Act 2012.

Following is the list of important policies relevant to environmental management of PCP:

- ✓ Pakistan Climate Change Policy, 2012
- ✓ National Drinking Water Policy, 2009
- ✓ National Sanitation Policy, 2006
- ✓ Punjab Sanitation Policy, 2015
- ✓ Punjab Urban Water and Sanitation Policy, 2007
- ✓ Punjab Policy on Controlling Smog, 2017

3.4.1. National and Provincial Laws, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines dealing with the Environmental Aspects

- ✓ Punjab Environment Protection Act, 2012
- ✓ PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations, 2000
- ✓ Punjab Local Government Act, 2019
- ✓ Canal and Drainage Act 1873 and Amendment Act, 2016
- ✓ Punjab Wildlife Protection, Conservation and Management Act, 1974
- ✓ Guidelines for Review and Preparation of Environmental Reports, 1997
- ✓ Guidelines for Public Consultation, 1997
- ✓ Guidelines and Checklists adopted by GOP after 18th Amendment
- ✓ Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Drinking Water
- ✓ Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Motor Vehicle Exhaust and Noise
- ✓ Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Ambient Air
- ✓ Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Noise

Table 6: Legal and Policy Framework for Social Management

3.4.2. Relevance of Policy and Legal Framework with Punjab Cities Program				
Social Aspects				
With reference of applicability of policy and legal framework, Table 6 elaborates their salient features and relevance with the Punjab Cities Program for social management				
#	Name of Policies	Name of National and Provincial Laws, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines	Salient Features	Relevance and Applicability with PCP
	Punjab Labor Policy, 2018		Punjab Labor Policy, 2018 presents a policy document which directly addresses the child labor, bonded labor, gender discrimination, gender mainstreaming, labor protection, out of school children and lack of health facilities for the workers etc. Labor Policy of 2018 incorporates the key thematic areas regarding effective implementation of labor standards, social dialogue, improvements in workplace safety, living wages, awareness raising, excellence in labor inspections regime, imparting quality technical trainings through well-improved Training Centers, simplification of labor laws, medical facilities for secured workers even after retirement, establishment of labor colonies and schools for workers' children, improvement in the wage fixation process and strengthening the role of Punjab Minimum Wages Board, efficient disbursement of welfare grants and gradual extension of labor protection frame-work.	PCP will ensure the Punjab Labor Policy, 2018 implementation to address child labor, bonded labor, gender discrimination, labor protection, health and safety of the workers and health and safety trainings of the workers/labor. Through PCP, awareness raising of MCs of 16 cities will strengthen and improve the service delivery in key thematic areas of this policy.
	Pakistan Labor Policy, 2010		Pakistan's Labor Policy is based on the following objectives: .1. Workers' rights to form unions and an institutional framework be made available to foster close cooperation between workers and employers at the establishment level. .2. Adequate security of jobs should be ensured for workers and there should be expeditious redressal of their grievances. .3. Conditions should be created such that workers and employers are committed to enhancing productivity. .4. Promotion to higher jobs should be ensured at all levels based on suitability and merit and for this purpose, arrangements should be made for in-service training facilities.	PCP supports Pakistan Labor Policy, 2010 and it will be used wherever it will be applicable

			<p>.5. Facilities for proper matching of job opportunities and job seekers should be strengthened and standard procedures streamlined.</p> <p>.6. Social insurance schemes should be further strengthened.</p> <p>.7. Just and humane conditions of work should be guaranteed to all workers.</p> <p>.8. Forced labor in all its forms is to be eliminated.</p> <p>.9. Prohibition of the employment of children to be strictly adhered to and enforced.</p>	
		<p>Punjab Local Government Act, 2019</p>	<p>As per PLGA 2019 Functions of a Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation and Municipal Committee:</p> <p>Part I</p> <p>(a) Economic and value chain development;</p> <p>(b) Management of primary, elementary and secondary education facilities;</p> <p>(c) School enrolment and universal education;</p> <p>(d) Monitoring and supervision of primary health care facilities;</p> <p>(e) Preventive health and hygiene;</p> <p>(f) Population welfare including population control;</p> <p>(g) Solid waste collection and disposal;</p> <p>(h) Sewerage collection and disposal including water management and treatment;</p> <p>(i) Building control and land use;</p> <p>(j) Births, deaths, marriages and divorce registration;</p> <p>(k) Museums and art galleries;</p> <p>(l) Open markets;</p> <p>(m) Livestock and agriculture markets;</p> <p>(n) Public parking facilities;</p> <p>(o) City roads and traffic management;</p> <p>(p) Public transport;</p> <p>(q) Abstraction of water for industrial and commercial purposes;</p> <p>(r) Emergency planning and relief;</p> <p>(s) Support to provincial agencies in prevention of crime and maintenance of public order; and</p> <p>(t) Regulatory enforcement in the functions assigned under Part 1 and 2 of this Schedule;</p> <p>Part 2</p> <p>(u) Establishment and management of pre-schools;</p> <p>(v) Libraries;</p> <p>(w) Drinking water supply;</p> <p>(x) Public convenances;</p>	<p>✓ According to Chapter XXVII of PLGA 2019 “Responsiveness to Citizen’s Needs” the sub headings 212. Duties of local governments towards residents of local area:</p> <p>(2) A Local Government shall take every measure within its means to consult with and promote effective participation by the residents in its affairs.</p> <p>Under 212, sub-sections 2,3, and 4 of Chapter XXVII will be applicable in PCP during public consultation and disclosure of information to public.</p> <p>✓ Section 213 of Chapter XXVII “Requirements to Consult Residents in certain cases”, makes public consultation mandatory in specific circumstances.</p> <p>✓ Section 214. “Community Initiatives” also focuses on community engagement and all the sub-sections of Section 214 will be applicable on PCP.</p> <p>✓ Fifteenth Schedule of PLGA 2019 serial B, F, G, H and J Municipal Offences relating to littering and spoiling, sources of water supply, maintenance of trees, plants and hedges, public nuisance and public health, and public safety respectively, will be applicable during execution of sub-projects of PCP.</p>

			<p>(z) Children's services; (aa) Community safety; (bb) Arts and recreation; (cc) Public fairs and ceremonies; (dd) Sports; (ee) Environmental health, awareness and services; (ff) Parks and landscape development; (gg) Slaughtering of animals; (hh) Street lights; and (ii) Sign boards and street advertisements.</p>	
		<p>Punjab Tehsil / Town municipal Administration (Works) rules, 2003 (amendments, 2016)</p>	<p>Punjab Tehsil / Town municipal Administration (Works) rules, 2003 amendments 2016 gives detail about Classification of Works, Schemes Estimates & Plans, Annual Development Plan, Agencies for the Execution of Works, Contractors, Work Orders And Contracts, Execution And Inspection Of Works, Occupational, Safety And Hazard, Completion of Works, Accounts for Works.</p>	<p>PCP relates to Chapter VIII-A Occupational Safety & Hazard 50 A Workplace Safety:- 1) the Contractor shall ensure that: ✓ any hazard at the place of work, during the execution of work, shall not cause any loss of life. ✓ The work shall not loss to the property of any other person; ✓ Before commencing the work, all the safety equipment are in place and safety measures have been taken as necessarily required at the place of work: ✓ All necessary safety requirements are strictly adhere to at the place of work; and ✓ Protective safety equipment for workers, as specified by the local government engineer, are functional and in working order.</p> <p>50 B the local government engineer shall ensure that: All the safety measures, during the operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure, according to the nature of work, have been adopted to secure life and property; and</p>

				<p>All precautionary measures and use of sewer safety equipment specified in Schedule have been taken in respect of;</p> <p>Sanitation functions ; or Cleanliness of sewer, manholes and descending sanitary workers in the sewer manholes.</p>
		<p>The Punjab Occupational Safety And Health Act, 2019</p>	<p>The Punjab Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2019 (IV of 2019) An Act to provide for occupational safety and health at workplace. It is necessary to make and consolidate the law for the occupational safety and health of the persons at workplace and to protect them against risks arising out of the occupational hazards; to promote safe and healthy working environment catering to the physiological and psychological needs of the employees at workplace and to provide for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto.</p>	<p>PCP relates to The Punjab Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2019 relevant sections are: 8. Safety and Health, 10. Consultation 13. Notification and investigation of accidents, dangerous occurrences and occupational illness.</p>
		<p>Punjab Local Government <i>MusalihatAnjuman</i> (Constitution and Functions) Rules, 2016</p>	<p>These rules define the complete procedures for settlement of disputes with defined roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders. These are helpful in guiding urban LGs on alternate dispute resolution bodies. The rules cover: .1. Domestic violence; .2. Matrimonial disputes; .3. Child abuse; vagrancy; and compelling children, females, and disabled persons to beg; .4. Exclusion of females from inheritance; .5. Marriage to Quran, <i>WattaSatta</i> (exchange marriage), <i>Walwar</i>, <i>Swara</i>, <i>Wani</i> (giving women in marriage to settle disputes); .6. <i>Zhagh</i> (asserting ownership over women of the enemy tribe); .7. Forced marriage and human trafficking; .8. Forced labor; .9. Public insult, assault, and degradation of females; .10. Sexual harassment; and .11. Dowry disputes arising after divorce</p>	<p>PCP supports these rules and will comply with these rules to restrict .12. Forced labor .13. Public insult, assault, and degradation of females and .14. Sexual harassment</p>
		<p>Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and Punjab Land Acquisition Rules, 1983</p>	<p>LAA 1894, as amended from time to time, is the primary law for the purpose of land acquisition in the province of Punjab. The Act provides for acquisition of land for public purpose and for companies. Several other laws also authorize the acquisition of land for specific purposes in the province of Punjab. GoPunjab has also framed the Punjab Land Acquisition Rules, 1983</p>	<p>LAA 1894 and Punjab Land Acquisition Rules will be applicable in PCP where private land will be acquired to carry out the program activities. However, for land acquisition, compensation, livelihood restoration, and assessment and</p>

			<p>(1983 Rules) under Section 55 of the Act. The Act and the 1983 Rules are intended to be read together. There are no regulations under the Act, nor is there any provision for framing regulations under it.</p> <p>Under LAA 1894, only landowners, tenants and licensees are possible compensation recipients. The landless, agricultural and non-agricultural laborers, artisans, forest produce collectors are excluded from such compensations</p> <p>Moreover, the livelihood restoration is not emphasized in the LAA 1894 and Punjab Land Acquisition Rules, 1983</p> <p>The Act is broadly grouped into 8 parts comprising 55 sections.</p> <p>Details of LAA 1894 are presented in ESSA and Annex. 8 of ESSA.</p>	<p>management of other social impacts, a section of Resettlement Policy Framework for PCP in line with the WB policies and PforR core principles is also prepared by PMDFC and is given at the end of this ESMF as Chapter 8</p>
		<p>Pakistan Antiquities Act 1975 and Punjab Antiquities Act ,2012</p>	<p>The current Antiquities Act 1975 (amended in 1990), redefined as ‘ancient’ any object that is at least 75 years old. It requires that all accidental discoveries are reported to the federal Department of Archeology. It also makes the federal government the owner of all buried antiquities discovered from any site, whether protected or otherwise. It bans all new construction within a distance of 200 feet from protected antiquities. The cultural heritage laws of Pakistan are uniformly applicable to all categories of sites regardless of their state of preservation and classification as monuments of national or world heritage. The Antiquities Act guarantees that no changes or repairs can be made to a protected monument even if it is owned privately without approval of the official agencies concerned with it.</p> <p>The Punjab Antiquities Amendment Act 2012 (PAAA 2012) adopts the Act of 1975 with a few minor changes. The Antiquities Act 1975 only focused on conservation of monuments, whereas the PAAA 2012 also includes conservation of the area surrounding it</p>	<p>Both laws will be applicable to the Program and the notified archeological/cultural heritage areas/sites will be screened carefully before undertaking sub-projects construction activities under the PCP.</p> <p>No procedures on archeological screening of sites are available to share with construction companies/projects. However, under the law, chance finds will be reported to the Archeology Department within seven days. If ruins are discovered, then all construction work must be stopped. The department will then conduct a site assessment.</p> <p>IEEs/EIAs and ESMPs prepared for PCP will cover these aspects in detail and this aspect is also included in the E &S Screening Checklist.</p>
		<p>Punjab Restriction of Employment of Children Act 2016</p>	<p>‘Punjab Restriction of Employment of Children Act 2016’ deals with child labor in the commercial and industrial sectors of Punjab. Clause III “Prohibition on Employments” aims at banning children up to 15 years of age from all types of employment and forbids all types of hazardous work until achieve the age of 18 years</p>	<p>Both these clauses will be applicable to PCP during construction for hiring and management of labor and it has also been incorporated in the EHS SOPs.</p>

		<p>Labor Laws Punjab and ILO Conventions ratified by the Government</p> <p>The major labor laws of Punjab province are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bonded labor system (abolition) Act, 1992 ✓ Companies' profits (workers' participation) Act, 1968 ✓ Disabled persons, (employment and rehabilitation) ordinance, 1981 ✓ Employees' cost of living (relief) Act, 1973 ✓ Employment (record of services) Act, 1951 ✓ Essential personnel (registration) ordinance, 1948 ✓ Factories Act, 1934 ✓ Industrial statistics Act, 1942 ✓ Minimum wages ordinance, 1961 ✓ Payment of wages Act, 1936 ✓ Provincial employees' social security ordinance, 1965 ✓ Employees special allowance (payment) Act, 1988 ✓ Fair price shops (factories) ordinance, 1971 ✓ Punjab Restriction of Employment of Children Act, 2016 ✓ Industrial relations Act, 2010 ✓ Weights and measures (international system) enforcement Act, 1975 ✓ Road transport workers ordinance, 1961 ✓ West Pakistan industrial and commercial employment (standing orders) ordinance, 1968 ✓ West Pakistan maternity benefit ordinance, 1958 ✓ West Pakistan minimum wages for unskilled workers ordinance, 1969 ✓ West Pakistan shops and establishments ordinance, 1969 ✓ Workers children (education) ordinance, 1972 ✓ Workers welfare fund ordinance, 1971 ✓ Workmen's compensation Act, 1923 <p>Pakistan also ensures compliance with the 8 Core Labor Conventions which are also prerequisite for Retention of GSP+ Status. Pakistan had been awarded the GSP+ Status, like all other developing countries, subject to some conditions which involve strict adherence to the 27 International Conventions on Human Rights including the following 8 Core Conventions on Labor Rights:</p> <p>C029 - Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</p> <p>C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87)</p> <p>C098 - Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)</p>	<p>PCP will comply with all the laws and ILO Conventions ratified by the Government of Pakistan.</p> <p>During implementation of physical infrastructure schemes, women workers are vulnerable and may face issues related to lower wages, lack of safe transportation, lack of childcare and toilet facilities, and sexual harassment in the work place. Contract laborers, both men and women, face issues of lower wages, and harsh working conditions such as longer hours. Such issues will be covered in Social Assessment Report and in this regard, awareness sessions with the 16 MCs will also be organized.</p>
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			<p>C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) C105 - Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, 1957 (No. 105)</p> <p>C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)</p> <p>C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)</p> <p>C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</p> <p>And Sustainable Development Goals (Goals 1, 4, 5, 8, 10 & 16); Goal 8;” Decent work and Economic Growth” requires from all the UN Members to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for women and men, including for young.</p>	
		<p>Guidelines for Preparation and Review of Environment Reports, 1997</p>	<p>Guidelines for preparation and Review of Environmental Reports were issued by Pak EPA in 1997 under Pakistan Environment Protection Act, 1997 and are adopted by Punjab Environment protection Agency after 18th Amendment. These guidelines describe the steps in IEE Preparation, format of IEE Reports, assessing impacts, mitigation and impact management, reporting, reviewing and decision making, monitoring and auditing and project management.</p>	<p>These Guidelines will be used during preparation of environmental assessment reports and ESMPs for the investments in PCP.</p>
		<p>Guidelines for Public Consultation, 1997</p>	<p>These guidelines address possible approaches to public consultation and techniques for designing an effective program of consultation that reaches all major stakeholders and ensures the incorporation of their concerns in any impact assessment study. The guidelines cover consultation, involvement, and participation of stakeholders; effective public consultation (planning, stages of an EIA where consultation is appropriate); and facilitation of involvement (including the poor, women, and NGOs).</p>	<p>These Guidelines will be used at planning and implementation stages of sub-projects under PCP. In addition, for PCP, Public Consultation Framework has been designed and included in the ESMF.</p>
		<p>Guidelines for Regulation of Disclosure of Environmental Information & Citizen Engagement 2020</p>	<p>These guidelines give details about disclosure of environmental information. These guidelines have 2 parts: First part deals with Public Disclosure instructions regarding arrangement of public disclosure of environment information and maintenance of record in indexed form Second part is regarding Citizen Engagement, and it gives detailed information regarding citizen engagement and Grievance redress mechanism.</p>	<p>These guidelines are relevant to PCP and will be used for public disclosure of environmental information of PCP sub-projects and relevant instruments and GRM and citizen engagement.</p>

Table 7: Legal & Policy Framework for Environmental Management

Environmental Aspects:				
With reference to applicability of policy and legal framework, Table 7 elaborates their salient features and relevance with the Punjab Cities Program for environmental management				
#	Name of Policies	Name of National and Provincial Laws, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines	Salient Features	Relevance and Applicability with PCP
1	Pakistan Climate Change Policy, 2012		<p>CCP predicts that due to climate change, extreme weather events such as heat and cold waves, heavy or too little precipitation, and strong winds will occur more frequently and will cause health impacts in urban areas, for example, diarrheal diseases because of insufficient clean water availability for drinking and personal hygiene. It is predicted that vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever may increase. Similarly, extreme weather events will express themselves in the form of natural disasters such as floods, droughts, landslides, and urban flooding.</p> <p>CCP recommends the following actions:</p> <p>develop city-specific strategic plans, prepare and enforce legislation for water resource management in industry and domestic sectors with special focus on groundwater, adopt water efficiency measures and technologies, adopt rain harvesting measures, avoid excessive groundwater pumping, reuse wastewater after treatment, take flood protection measures, assess the health vulnerabilities of communities and build their capacities, develop proper disaster management system, redesign and upgrade drainage capacity of cities, strengthen early warning systems, develop enabling mechanisms for cities’ managers and residents for the adoption of climate change adaptations and mitigation measures; and conduct awareness campaigns to underscore the importance of conservation and sustainable use of water resources.</p> <p>Mitigations to reduce GHG. CCP recommends the following measures:</p>	<p>It is assessed that most of the cities covered by PCP will be exposed to the climate change impacts.</p> <p>At present, most of the adaptations and mitigation measures as described in CCP are not in practice in Punjab’s cities. Generally, the implementation of CCP is nominal due to limited interprovincial coordination; low capacity of the MoCC, provincial departments, and MCs; and low level of budgetary allocation for climate smart cities development. A few regional (most-affected districts of Punjab by climate change) and city-specific (Islamabad, Sialkot and Sahiwal) studies were conducted by LG&CD Department under ADB funded Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Program (PICIP) and education institutions (Lahore University of Management Sciences) in the past in collaboration with international institutions (ref). These are initial works on the issue of cities and climate change in line with CCP recommendations.</p> <p>However, Implementation of CCP at the action level is yet to be realized.</p>

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> .1. Reduce carbon emissions by making consumers use energy efficient, renewable energy. .2. Promote energy-efficient building designs, standardize building and construction codes, and legislate/create incentives for retrofitting. .3. Implement better insulation of buildings and use energy-efficient appliances and equipment (energy-efficient lights boilers, pumps, and so on). .4. Optimize the production of biofuels without compromising the food security. PCP has included the energy efficiency of drinking water and disposal pumps and street lighting. .5. Regarding environmental management and climate change resilience of cities, CCP recommends that cities should update town planning design principles for lowering carbon footprints, ensure proper land use planning and encourage vertical instead of horizontal expansion, install wastewater treatment plants, segregate solid waste at source, develop municipal infrastructure in the periphery of urban areas, and conduct hazard mapping and zoning of areas before construction. It is important to note that PCP covers most of these mitigation measures. 	PCP targets to strengthen the implementation of these adaptations and mitigation measures in selected 16 cities of Punjab.
2	National Drinking Water Policy, 2009		The overall goal of the National Drinking Water Policy (NDWP) is to improve the quality of life by reducing the incidence of death and illness caused by waterborne diseases. The principles established by the NDWP are cost-effective, equitable, and sustainable water supply. The NDWP emphasizes that provincial governments and LGs—as their constitutional responsibility—should provide universal availability of safe drinking water to all the people as their basic right. It recommends that during the decision-making process of the water supply sector, all the stakeholders should be taken on board, with special inclusion of vulnerable poor and women. It emphasizes that to make drinking water safe, its treatment should be an integral part of all drinking water supply schemes.	PCP supports National Drinking Water Policy and activities for drinking water supply will be designed according to NDWP policy guidelines.
3	National Sanitation Policy, 2006		The National Sanitation Policy aims at providing adequate sanitation coverage, an environment necessary for healthy life, and meeting the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets. The primary focus of sanitation is on the safe containment of excreta away from dwellings and workplaces by use of sanitary latrines and the creation of an open defecation-free environment. It emphasizes safe disposal of liquid and solid wastes and promotes good health and hygiene practices in the country. The basic principles established by the policy are the following: sanitation should be a fundamental human right,	PCP supports activities for the sanitation sector are in line with the sanitation policy guidelines

			<p>schemes should be based on simple cost-effective technologies, and institutional coordination for the installation and O&M of schemes is required. The policy envisaged that sanitation, environment, housing, water, and city and regional planning should be evaluated under an effective institutional and financial framework. It recommends that sanitation schemes should be financed through local resources and implemented by strengthened local and community institutions with the involvement of the Government, private sector, and NGOs. It recommends that installation and O&M of sanitation schemes should be institutionally synchronized. The policy states that needs of women and children should be covered as priority.</p>	
4	Punjab Urban Water and Sanitation Policy, 2007		<p>The Punjab Urban Water and Sanitation Policy of the Government of the Punjab provides a framework to guide and support provincial institutions, local government institutions, Water Utilities and communities for improving water and sanitation services. The policy is consistent with National Sanitation Policy 2006 and National Environment Policy 2005.</p> <p>The key policy principles of this policy related to Sanitation Sector are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To provide sustainable water and sanitation for all and provide optimum quantity and acceptable quality of water and sanitation services on a sustainable basis ✓ Provide a legal, regulatory framework and efficient institutional arrangements for sustainable water supply, sanitation and wastewater treatment services ✓ Promote Public Private Partnership for revenue collection, metering, and water supply and sanitation (WSS) services. ✓ Encourage community participation initiatives through component sharing and decision making. Gender analysis to be used to assess levels of participation of men and women in the planning process ✓ Encourage socially and environmentally sensitive investment in the sector. Through environmental and social impact assessment in order to design and implement appropriate mitigation measures and environmental management plans ✓ Provide institutional capacity building by means of human resources development and the implementation of appropriate corporate institutional arrangements ✓ Public awareness programs to develop an understanding of the importance of water and its conservation. 	PCP supports Punjab Urban Water and Sanitation Policy, 2007 and will use to promote the key policy principles.

5		<p>Punjab Environment Protection Act 2012</p>	<p>PEPA 2012 is the overriding environmental legislation in the province of Punjab. PEPA 2012, Section 30 states that the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law in force for the time being.</p> <p>PEPA 2012 has established the PEQS. These are discharge standards and are applicable at the point of discharges of emissions. PEQS are relevant for wastewater treatment plants and landfills activities. PEPA 2012 states that noncompliance with PEQS and not paying pollution charges will invoke implementation of punitive sections of the Environmental Protection Order and penalties to every noncomplying person, corporate body, Government agency, local authority, or local councils. Cases challenged by the parties will be settled by the Environmental Magistrates and Tribunals, and if required, the cases can also be appealed in the higher courts.</p> <p>PEPA 2012 under Section 11(2) for the levy of pollution charges states that, “The Provincial Government may levy a pollution charge on any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (1), to be calculated at such rate, and collected in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed.” Further to this, Section 11(3) states that, “Any person who pays the pollution charge levied under sub-section (2) shall not be charged with an offence with respect to that contravention or failure.”</p> <p>PEPA 2012 instructs the proponents of projects to IEE or EIA, according to the size and impacts of the sub-projects of the Program. In the context of PCP, IEEs/EIAs will be required for new water supply and sanitation schemes, and wastewater treatment plants. Section 12 of PEPA 2012 establishes that, “no proponent of a project shall commence construction or operation unless he has filed with the Provincial Agency an IEE or where the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental effect, an EIA, and has obtained from the Provincial Agency approval in respect thereof.” Under PEPA 2012, public participation through public hearing is essential as part of IEE/EIA reports approval. ‘Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency Review of IEE and EIA Regulations, 2000’, prepared by Pak-EPA, stipulate the complete approval system for IEEs and EIAs.</p> <p>In the case of wastewater discharges in the canal system and use of wastewater for irrigation purposes, Section 11 of PEPA 2012 establishes that “no person shall discharge or emit or allow the discharge or emission of any effluent or waste in excess of Punjab Environmental Quality Standards” and “if the water is conforming PEQS, it can be used for irrigation purposes, otherwise not.”</p>	<p>Ambient standards will be highly relevant to PCP activities and will be used as a tool for environmental management and best practices. PEPA 2012, under Section 6, instructs the Punjab EPA to establish ambient quality standards for air, water, and land. Punjab EPA has yet to establish the ambient standards for land and water. The PforR regarding Job and Competitiveness (J&C) project includes a component of strengthening Punjab EPA (para 194 ESSA prepared for PCP). J&C will support the establishment of Environmental Research Centre. Development of ambient standards for water and land will be covered under J&C.</p>
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6		PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations, 2000	This document sets out the key policy and procedural requirements for conducting an IEE and EIA. The document provides schedules for determining whether the project requires IEE or EIA. It also provides for environmental screening of projects under Schedules I and II and lays down the procedures for Environmental Approval and for filing the case with the concerned EPA to receive the NOC.	Regulations 2000 will be used for environmental screening and IEE/EIAs prepared under PCP will be required to submit with Punjab EPA to take NOC before commencement of the sub-projects activities as per the PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2000.
7		Canal and Drainage Act 1873 and Amendment Act 2016	The CDA focuses on construction and maintenance of drainage channels and defines powers to prohibit obstruction or order their removal. It also covers issues related to canal navigation. It briefly addresses issues relating to environmental pollution. Section 70(5) of the CDA clearly states that no one is allowed to “corrupt or foul the water of any canal so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used.” In addition, Section 73 of the CDA gives power to arrest without warrant or to be taken before the magistrate a person who has willfully damaged or obstructed the canal or “rendered it less useful.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ out of 16 cities under PCP are discharging wastewater in seepage drains without any treatment in noncompliance with this Act. (Referred in Para 211 of ESSA-PCP) <p>Under PCP, PMDFC may highlight the issue with MCs.</p>
8		Punjab Wildlife Protection, Conservation and Management Act, 1974	The Act requires the protection of wildlife species declared as endangered/threatened and rare. It gives protection to these species by declaring their natural living environment as protected and reserved, which includes areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and game reserves.	PCP will use this Act to ensure the protection and conservation of all forms of wildlife.
9		Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQSs)	PEPA 2012, under Section 6, establishes Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS) for water, air, noise, and land. Further to this under the provisions of PEPA 2102 the Punjab EPA may establish ambient quality standards for air, water, and land in the future. For Motor Vehicle Exhaust and Noise, Ambient Air and Noise, Punjab Environmental Quality Standards have been established by Punjab Environment Protection Agency.	For PCP sub-projects activities, PEQSs will be followed in environmental assessment studies and monitoring of EMPs
10		Guidelines and Checklists adopted by GOP after 18th Amendment	<p>Punjab EPA has also designed the following Guidelines/Checklists for IEE/EIA Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check List for IEE (updated September 2020) Check List for EIA (updated September 2020) Guidelines for Preparation of ERs of Mining projects <p>After 18th Amendment, Punjab EPA has adopted the following sectoral Guidelines that were prepared by other provinces and were earlier adopted by Pak EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poultry Farms ✓ Urban Roads ✓ Rural Schools ✓ Housing Schemes 	PCP will make use of these Guidelines and Checklists where it will be sector wise required or otherwise.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Petrol & CNG ✓ Forest Road ✓ Forest Harvesting ✓ Water Supply ✓ Tourist Facilities ✓ Sanitation Schemes ✓ Major Chemicals and Manufacturing Plants ✓ Flour Mills ✓ Carpet Manufacturing ✓ Housing Estates and New Town Development ✓ Industrial Estate ✓ Major Roads ✓ Major Sewerage Schemes ✓ Stone Crushers ✓ Marble Units ✓ Oil & Gas Exploration 	
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3.5. International Laws and Treaties

MEAs are agreements between states which may take the form of “soft-law”, setting out non legally-binding principles which parties are obligated to consider when taking actions to address a particular environmental issue, or “hard-law” which specify legally-binding actions to be undertaken toward an environmental injustice/violation. Relevant treaties are UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol, Montreal Protocol, UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Cartagena Protocol

3.6. World Bank Policy Core Principles

Table 8 provides the applicability of World Bank policy on PforR (OP 9.0) for Punjab Cities Program.

Table 8: World Bank Policy Core Principles

Core Principles	Brief Description	Applicability on PCP
<p>Core Principle 1 Environmental and social management procedures and processes are designed to (a) avoid, minimize, or mitigate against adverse impacts; (b) promote environmental and social sustainability in program design; and (c) promote informed decision making relating to a program’s environmental and social effects.</p>	<p>1.1. Bank program procedures are backed by an adequate legal framework and regulatory authority to guide environmental and social impact assessments at the programmatic level</p>	<p>The main Act related to EIA in Punjab is PEPA 2012 which is a fairly comprehensive legislation and provides a legislative framework for protection, conservation, rehabilitation, and improvement of the environment. The ESMF has a comprehensive Screening system and conditions for social and environmental management at activity level for ensuring that environmental impacts are effectively mitigated. The ESMF will be adopted for those activities of the Program for which IEE/EIA will not be required under PEPA 2012, for example, rehabilitation of water supply, sanitation, and roads schemes.</p>
	<p>1.2. Incorporate recognized elements of environmental and social assessment good practice, including the following: 1.2a Early screening of potential effects</p>	<p>Although the list of sub-projects allows for screening of projects that can be key national works, there are no clear guidelines for screening with reference to the social aspects in national regulation and guidelines. PMDFC has developed an ESMF for PMSIP project. The ESMF includes the comprehensive social screening process during identification of sub-projects. A screening process is also in place in the ESMF in the form of E-1, E-2, and E-3 levels assessments according to significance of social and environmental impacts.</p>

	1.2b Consideration of strategic, technical, and site alternatives (including the 'no action' alternative)	The implementation of the assessment of alternatives with respect to the environmental and social aspects is given in detail in Chapter 6.4.
	1.2c Explicit assessment of potential induced, cumulative, and trans-boundary impacts	International trans-boundary impacts are not relevant to the PCP.
	1.2d Identification of measures to mitigate adverse environmental or social impacts that cannot be otherwise avoided or minimized	ESMF covers this aspect.
	1.2e Clear articulation of institutional responsibilities and resources to support implementation of plans,	ESMF covers institutional arrangement.
	1.2f Responsiveness and accountability through stakeholder consultation, timely dissemination of program information, and through responsive grievance redress measures	The Public Consultation Framework prepared for PMSIP is updated and will be adopted for PCP. GRM is also given in the ESMF. PCP GRM will be integrated with Computerized Complaint Tracking System (CCTS). An Outreach and Communication strategy will also be developed for
Core Principle 2 Environmental and social management procedures and processes are designed to avoid, minimize, and mitigate against adverse effects on natural habitats and physical cultural resources resulting from the program	2.1. Takes into account potential adverse impacts on physical cultural property and, as warranted, provides adequate measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate such effects.	This aspect is covered under the Pakistan Antiquities Act of 1975 which was adopted by Punjab in 1985. ESIA's conducted for PCP will cover these aspects in detail and archeological screening is also included in the screening checklist.
	2.2. Supports and promotes the conservation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats; avoids the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, and if avoiding the significant conversion of natural habitats is not technically feasible, includes measures to mitigate or offset impacts or program activities	The protection of natural habitats and sensitive biodiversity areas is covered under IEE/EIA guidelines in line with the best international practices and protocols construction. As PCP will focus its implementation within cities built up areas, therefore, the significance of this aspect is low.
Core Principle 3 Program procedures ensure adequate measures to protect public and worker safety against the potential risks associated with (a) construction and/or operations of facilities or other operational practices developed or promoted under the Program and (b) exposure to toxic chemicals,	3.1. Promotes community, individual, and worker safety through the safe design, construction, operation, and maintenance of physical infrastructure, or in carrying out activities that may be dependent on such infrastructure with safety measures, inspections, or remedial works incorporated as needed	It will be addressed in the ESMPs of sub-projects that come under PCP and will also be an essential part of EMP of IEE/EIA SOPs for Environment, Health & Safety for construction workers/labor (including women labor) are developed in English and Urdu versions and will be notified by Secretary LG&CDD later. PMDFC

hazardous wastes, and otherwise dangerous materials		will disseminate these SOPs for implementation and also provide trainings to MCs on the same. These SOPs will be implemented by MCs during Program implementation and will be duly monitored by PMDFC environment and social management staff.
	3.2. Promotes the use of recognized good practice in the production, management, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials generated through program construction or operations; promotes the use of integrated pest management practices to manage or reduce pests or disease vectors; and provides training for workers involved in the production, procurement, storage, transport, use, and disposal of hazardous chemicals in accordance with international guidelines and conventions	There is no hazardous management facility in Pakistan. In the target cities of PCP, main source of hazardous waste is hospitals. PCP does not include hospital waste management in its scope. However under the Environment & Social screening checklist, questions related to Hazardous waste are incorporated.
	3.3. Includes measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate community, individual, and worker risks when program activities are located within areas prone to natural hazards such as floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, or other severe weather or climate events	These aspects will be fully covered under DMPs of IEE/EIA of sub-projects carried out under PCP.
Core Principle 4 Land acquisition and loss of access to natural resources are managed in a way that avoids or minimizes displacement, and affected people are assisted in improving, or at least restoring, their livelihoods and living standards	4.1. Avoids or minimizes land acquisition and related adverse impacts	For PCP, entitlement matrix and RPF have been developed as a part of ESMF.
	4.2. Identifies and addresses economic and social impacts caused by land acquisition or loss of access to natural resources, including those affecting people who may lack full legal rights to assets or resources they use or occupy	As above
	4.3. Provides compensation sufficient to purchase replacement assets of equivalent value and to meet any necessary transitional expenses, paid prior to taking of land or restricting access	As above
	4.4. Provides supplemental livelihood improvement or restoration measures if taking of land causes loss of income-generating opportunity (for example, loss of crop production or employment)	The RPF in the ESMF includes the provision for livelihood restoration and improvements.

	4.5. Restores or replaces public infrastructure and community services that may be adversely affected	The public infrastructure and community services will be relocated and restored by the relevant department following the payments by the implementing agencies. The RPF included the provision for the replacement and restoration of the public infrastructure and community services.
Core Principle 5 Due consideration is given to cultural appropriateness of, and equitable access to, program benefits, giving special attention to rights and interests of indigenous peoples and to the needs or concerns of vulnerable groups.	5.1. Undertakes free, prior, and informed consultations if indigenous peoples are potentially affected (positively or negatively) to determine whether there is broad community support for the program. 5.2. Ensures that indigenous peoples can participate in devising opportunities to benefit from exploitation of customary resources or indigenous knowledge, the latter (indigenous knowledge) to include the consent of the indigenous peoples.	Indigenous peoples are not found in Punjab; therefore, this aspect is not applicable to the Program.
	5.3. Gives attention to groups vulnerable to hardship or disadvantage, including as relevant the poor, the disabled, women and children, the elderly, or marginalized ethnic groups. If necessary, special measures are taken to promote equitable access to program benefits.	The RPF in this ESMF includes provision for the vulnerable and marginalized groups. It specifies that the Social Assessment Report will ensure that issues of poverty, gender, and child labor are systematically addressed to ensure that the interests of marginalized and vulnerable groups are given appropriate attention and that, wherever possible, opportunities for enhancing their livelihoods are pursued. There are provisions for the marginalized and vulnerable groups in the entitlement matrix and land acquisition process specified in the ESMF.
Core Principle 6 Avoid exacerbating social conflict, especially in fragile states, post-conflict areas, or areas subject to territorial disputes.	6.1. Considers conflict risks, including distributional equity and cultural sensitivities	Local-level cultural and sensitivity issues will be covered under requirements of environmental and social assessments. GRM and mechanism for public disclosure of information is given in ESMF to deal all such issues in case if any conflict may arise during site selection or execution of sub-projects of PCP.

3.7. World Bank Operational Policies and Applicability for Window-2

Policy	Triggered/Not Triggered	Applicability
OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	Triggered	OP 4.01 is very much relevant to PCP to categorize and screen sub-projects, to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment (EA) so that appropriate studies should be undertaken proportional to potential risks and to direct, and, as relevant, indirect, cumulative, and associated impacts.
OP 4.04 Natural Habitat	Not Triggered	
OP 4.09 Pest Management	Not Triggered	
OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	Triggered (if private land will be required)	First approach will be to assess all viable alternative project designs to avoid, where feasible, or minimize involuntary resettlement. If resettlement is necessary then OP 4.12 will be used in PCP to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, to assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples	Not Triggered	
OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources	Triggered	OP 4.11 assists PCP in preserving physical cultural resources and avoiding their destruction or damage. PCR includes resources of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and religious (including graveyards and burial sites), aesthetic, or other cultural significance.
OP 4.11 Safety of Dams	Not Triggered	
OP 7.60 - Projects in Disputed Areas	Not Triggered	
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	Not Triggered	

3.8. Institutional Framework Review for Managing Environmental and Social Impacts

Following institutions of GoPunjab are related to the implementation of environmental and social management of PCP.

1. Local Government and Community Development Department (LG&CDD)
2. MCs (for selected 16 cities)
3. PMDFC
4. Punjab EPA
5. Revenue Department
6. Labor Department
7. Women Development Department

Table 9: Institutional Framework

#	Name of Department	Functions and Responsibilities	Role in PCP Implementation and Execution
1	Local Government and Community Development Department (LG&CDD)	<p>The LG&CDD has been assigned the responsibility to implement PLGA 2019. Moreover, the LG&CDD has an overseeing role to ensure that the LGs perform their functions within the provincial framework and adhere to the federal and provincial laws. The LG&CDD's mission is to assist and guide LGs in creating environment for autonomous and responsible decision making. This will improve service delivery in the social sectors and boost socioeconomic development of the local area. The major functions and responsibilities of the LG&CDD¹⁸ are the following:</p> <p>Policy formulation. Formulation of public policy and its promulgation, updating of laws and rules, and provision of guidelines for the working of LG Department. Besides, the LG&CDD issues policy guidelines on salient issues, in the best interest of citizens.</p> <p>Coordination. The Department coordinates with federal/provincial government departments and allied agencies as well as all the three tiers of LGs on the issues pertaining to the new LG system.</p> <p>Administration. The Department is responsible for the recruitments and administration of service personnel working in its attached departments.</p>	<p>For PCP, the LG&CDD has the overall responsibility for Program reporting, M&E, regulation setting, and coordination with Program MCs. It will be assisted in the dispensation of its functions by the LG Board and the PMDFC. The LG Board will be responsible for human resource management, operating and maintaining the performance monitoring dashboards, implementing career learning plans and delivery partnerships for LG cadres, and ensuring new staffing standards are implemented in Program MCs. The PMDFC is the main technical lead supporting the LG&CDD in dispensing its function, including social and environmental safeguards, in addition to support in other technical matters</p>
2	Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company	<p>PMDFC was established in 1998 by GoPunjab with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank in view of a growing realization to have a separate agency for municipal development in the province. The PMDFC, registered under the Companies Ordinance 1984 as an independent entity, is a civil society organization working for the improvement of municipal services in Punjab province. The PMDFC, being a public sector company, brings forth the expertise and efficiency of the private sector while aligning itself with the development vision of the LGs as well as that of the provincial government. Its role as a</p>	<p>For PCP, the PMDFC is the lead agency and will support the LG&CDD. The PMDFC, in addition to other responsibilities, will be tasked to provide TA to the LG&CDD and Program MCs in matters related to the social and environmental management. The PMDFC is assessed as a capable institution to ensure effective environmental and social compliance during the execution of physical sub-projects under the operation. For PCP, the PMDFC has established a central</p>

		<p>technical arm of the LG&CDD over the past few years has been well-established.</p> <p>The PMDFC has an overall mandate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist LG in building the capacities for better fiscal and service delivery management; Provide matching grants to LG for the construction, rehabilitation, and expansion of infrastructure and to act or provide consultants for M&E and advising for their institutional reforms; Monitor, evaluate, and ensure that funds are used properly, efficiently, and transparently; Provide an effective management and information system for regular and proper M&E over financial and TA to LGs from the fund; and Support, initiate, undertake, and promote research activities. 	<p>Program Management Team in Lahore, which will have overall responsibility for the above tasks. The PMDFC will also constitute three regional teams to provide support to five to six MCs each. These teams will provide continuous backstopping support to Program MCs throughout the Program in areas such as planning, procurement, safeguards, financial management, and M&E.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Program Municipal Committees</p>	<p>Punjab LGs (Conduct of Business) Rules 2017 under rule 5 and schedule II clearly describe the mandate of each of the key positions in MCs. The mandate of ensuring the implementation of the environmental and social regulations lies directly with the CO. The CO has also been tasked to arrange sports, including for disabled persons. Similarly, the municipal services section is mandated to manage graveyards, ensure safety in children’s play areas, and conserve historical and cultural places. All of the municipal offices are also required to enforce all municipal laws, rules and by-laws related to their functions. For social and environmental management, most of the time, the CO is supported by the Municipal Officer infrastructure. Those MCs which have staff with experience of implementing PMSIP interventions have a better understanding of issues related to social and environmental management.</p>	<p>During implementation of PCP, each partner MC will be responsible for achievement of DLI Results at the MC level. The sub-project selection and approval will be done at the city council level, after involvement of citizens in the process of identification and prioritization and the established appraisal committees with heads of departments, chaired by the MC Chairman. MCs will also ensure compliance with all financial management, procurement and environmental and social safeguards and regulations. If key parts of these areas are not complied with by a city, as stated in the Program’s minimum conditions (DLI 1), no Program funds will flow against DLIs to the city.</p> <p>MCs will be responsible for compliance with all social and environmental-related laws, regulations, guidelines, and so on, including LAA 1894, PEPA 2012, labor laws, and other legal instruments. MCs need to coordinate with the EPA district offices for regulating environmental monitoring, securing EPA approvals for EIA/IEE, and compliance of PEQS. TA and training will be provided by the PMDFC to relevant MC staff to build requisite skills and competencies in project planning, social and environmental safeguards, scheduling, monitoring, execution, and closing, as well as contract management and supervision</p>

4	Environment Protection Agency	<p>The mandate of Punjab EPA according to the PEPA 2012 is summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement rules and regulations prepared under PEPA 2012 and prepare additional legislation according to the needs of the province, • prepare and implement provincial environmental standards, • Develop provincial systems for the implementation of pollution charges, conduct research and development for most viable environmental technologies, certify laboratories, • Engage LGs in the implementation of PEPA 2012, • Raise environmental awareness and incorporate environmental issues in educational curriculums, • Prepare provincial-level Environmental Disaster Management Plans (DMPs), • Collaborate and coordinate with stakeholders for the effective implementation of environmental policies and PEPA 2012, • Entertain inquiries and complaints raised by stakeholders, mobilize national and international financial resources for environmental projects, develop provincial-level fiscal programs and financial incentives for environmental compliance, fix pollution charges, • Conduct investigations against polluters, assist courts by generating field-level environmental data about polluters, establish environmental laboratories, • Implementation of IEE/EIA Rules and Regulations and Guidelines, manage hazardous waste under the Hazardous Substance Rules, and monitor vehicles for controlling air pollution. 	<p>To obtain NOCs, all the cases of IEEs/EIAs of sub-projects of PCP will be submitted with Punjab EPA. PCP will also target the capacity building of EPA District Environment Offices through trainings to be organized for MCs.</p>
5	Revenue Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the controlling authority in all matters connected with the administration of land, land taxation, land revenue, preparation, updating and maintenance of records. • It is the highest Revenue Court and custodian of the rights in land of all the right-holders. • It exercises general superintendence and control over the Revenue Officers and Revenue Courts in the province and has suo-moto jurisdiction.²⁸ 	<p>The main function of the department related to the PCP is the acquisition of private land including all compulsory land acquisition proceedings for public purposes conducted by functionaries of the Revenue Department. The other functions of the Revenue Department broadly cover the maintenance of records of rights, collection of agricultural income tax and water rate, facilitation of agricultural loans, registration of deeds, and resolution of record and tenancy-related disputes</p>

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6	Labour Department	<p>Distribution of Marriage Grants, Talent Scholarships, Funeral Grants, Management and Distribution of Education access</p> <p>Allotments of Plots and estate management of labor colonies</p> <p>Promotion of employment opportunities, collection and dissemination of labor market information and assistance to the defense forces by provision of data on skilled personnel²⁹</p>	<p>Labor Department designs and implements the policies related to labor and workers. In this regard SOPs of Environment, Health & Safety for construction labor/workers (including women labor) have been designed and shared with Labor Department GoP, their feedback and comments has been incorporated accordingly.</p>
7	Women Development Department	<p>Legislation, policy formulation and sectoral planning for women development</p> <p>Transformation of the government into an organization that actively practices and promotes gender equality and women empowerment</p> <p>Implementation of administrative and institutional reforms and departmental restructuring for promoting gender equality</p> <p>Mainstreaming gender equality perspective across public policies, laws, programs, and projects by departments and agencies of the government with a focus on women empowerment</p> <p>Promotion, coordination and monitoring of execution of national and provincial policies and commitments on gender reforms and women development</p> <p>Provision of technical support and expertise for gender mainstreaming in all departments of the government and its agencies</p> <p>Collection of quantitative and qualitative data and conducting of research on the status of women in the Punjab to highlight issues at appropriate forum</p> <p>Building of partnership with line departments, non-governmental and civil society organizations to deliver on the rights and entitlement of women</p> <p>Pursuance of means and measures to increase participation of women in political process and encouragement of effective representation of women in political and administrative spheres</p> <p>Collaboration with legal, judicial, law enforcement and other relevant governmental and non-government agencies to facilitate women's access to formal legal and justice system</p>	<p>Women Development Department is a key stakeholder as women lead all policies, initiative, packages, laws design and implement. In this regard consultative session has been carried out and comments have been incorporated in the Gender framework.</p>

²⁹ ibid

CHAPTER 4 SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1. Physical Environment

4.1.1. Topography³⁰

Table 10: Topographic Features

#	Name of MC	Description (Location, Height/Elevation, geography)
1.	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalnagar District spreads between latitudes of 29°-57' to 30°-0' North, and the longitudes of 73°-14' to 73°-16' East. The city coordinates are 30°-0' North latitude, and 73°-16' East longitude. Bahawalnagar is 192 miles south of Lahore and about 120 miles east of Bahawalpur. River Sutlej passes on the northern side at a distance of about 6 miles. Bahawalnagar District is composed of five sub-divisions Bahawalnagar, Minchanabad, Haroonabad, Chishtian & Fort Abbas. River Sutlej forms the northwestern boundary of the district.
2.	Burewala	It has 30°-10' North latitude and 72°- 41' East longitude and elevation of 146 meters above mean sea level. Burewala is situated on the old Dehli Multan Road in the North-East of Vehari city at a distance of 35 kilometers. Sutlej River flows in the south of Burewala city at an average distance of 30 Km. The city is located at about 240 Kilometers to the south-west of Lahore on Lahore-Pakpattan-Lodhran Railway track.
3.	Daska	Daska Town is located at 74° -21' East and 32°-20' North at 24 Km in north-east of Gujranwala City, 24 Km from Sialkot at its south-west and 24 Km from Wazirabad at its south east. This Town is Tehsil Headquarter of Daska Tehsil falling under the jurisdiction of Sialkot District. Daska is locally administered by a Municipal Committee.
4.	Gojra	The town of Gojra is located at 72°-41' East and 31°-9' North. The city is located at 50 Km from Faisalabad, 170 Km from Lahore and 32 Km north of Toba Tek Singh. The lands in this Tehsil are quite fertile and produce cash crops for which this city a flourishing market.
5.	Hafizabad	Hafizabad district is located between 73°-12' to 73°-46' East longitudes and 31°-45' to 32°-20' North latitudes. The city of Hafizabad is located at 73° 41' East longitude and 32° 4' North latitude.
6.	Jaranwala	Jaranwala Town is the headquarter of the Tehsil Jaranwala under the jurisdiction of Faisalabad district which is located from 30°- 42' to 30°- 47' North latitudes and 72°-40' to 73° to 40' East longitude. Jaranwala is situated at a distance of 37 kilometers from Faisalabad towards south-east, on Lahore-Faisalabad road and Jaranwala-Khurrianwala road. The Sheikhpura-Shorkot railway line also passes through this city. It is connected by regular bus services with Lahore and Faisalabad.
7.	Jhang	The city of Jhang is situated at 72°-20' East and 31°-16' north at a distance of 92 Km from Faisalabad, and 252 Km from Lahore. The city is located on the east bank of Chenab River.
8.	Jhelum	The city is located at 115 Km from Islamabad and located at 32°56' North latitude and 73°44' East longitude and elevation of 234 meters above mean sea level. Jhelum is a city

30 Topographic data has been attained from Gap Analysis studies conducted by PMDFC.

		on the right bank of the Jhelum River, in the district of the same name in the north of Punjab province. It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road in the north-west at a distance of 180 Km from the Lahore.
9.	Kamalia	Kamalia Town is located at 72°-39' East longitude and 30°-43' North latitude. The town is located at 105 Km from Faisalabad, 240 Km from Lahore, and 32 Km from Toba Tek Singh. The newly constructed motorway is passing at 15 Km at the north west of this town. Motorway has increased the accessibility of Kamalia to Lahore and other main cities.
10.	Kamoki	It is located on the Grand Trunk Road 21 Km from Gujranwala at its south and 46 Km from Lahore at its North on N-5 which was originally designated as Grand Trunk Road (GT Road). Kamoki is served by the main Lahore-Rawalpindi section of Pakistan Railway track.
11	Khanewal	Khanewal is located at 30°-18' North and 71°-55' East with an altitude of 135 meters above mean sea level at 45 Km in North East of famous city of Multan. It is located on the main arterial highway N-5 of the country and hence connected to all cities of Pakistan through road and rail links.
12	Kot Addu	The geographical coordinates of the town are N 30° 28' and E 70° 58'. Kot Addu Town is located at east of the Indus River at distances of about 100 Km from Multan, 80 Km from D.G.Khan, 60 Km from Muzaffargarh, 60 Km from Layyah and 16 Km from Taunsa Barrage.
13	Okara	Okara district spreads between latitudes of 30°-18' to 31°-08' North, and the longitudes of 73°-14' to 74°-09' East. The city coordinates are 30°-49' North latitude, and 73°-27' East longitude. Okara district is composed of three sub-divisions Okara, RenalaKhurd and Depalpur. Okara, the District Headquarter is about 127 Km to the south-west of Lahore, on the National Highway and on the main Lahore-Karachi Railway track.
14	Vehari	It is located at 30.0442° N, 72.3441° E and connected with all cities through rail and road. Vehari city is located at 100 Km (62 Miles) from the historical city of Multan.
15	Wazirabad	It has 32° 26' North latitude and 74° 07' East longitude and elevation of 230 meters (755 feet) above mean sea level. Wazirabad is situated on the banks of the Chenab River nearly 100 Km north of Lahore on the Grand Trunk Road. It is 45 Km from Sialkot, 30 Km from the district capital - Gujranwala and about 12 Km from Gujrat. The city is located at 190 Km from Islamabad on the Grand Trunk Road.
16	Muridke	The city of Muridke is located at 74°-15' East and 31°-48' North at Main GT Road (N-5) at 33 Km from Sheikhpura at its north east, 28 Km from Lahore at its north and 40 Km from Gujranwala at its south. Muridke is connected with entire province through rail and road links.

During the course of sub-projects identification phase, topographic factors should be thoroughly considered by MCs /design team and regional management teams at the screening stage.

4.1.2. Geology and Geomorphology

The geotechnical and geological characteristics includes the distribution, sequence and structural bearing capacity of the soil and rocks underlying the site, the position of ground water table and its range of seasonal fluctuations etc.³¹ Punjab's area mostly consists of an alluvial plain formed by the southward-flowing Indus

31 Khizer Hayat, Geotechnical Zonation and their relation to Geology of Pakistan. 2003. Page 01.

River and its four major tributaries in Pakistan, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej rivers. The general slope of the land is from northeast to southwest, but it rises in the areas between rivers. The alluvial plain has a diversity of landforms: its active floodplains are flooded every rainy season and contain changing river channels, while meander floodplains lying adjacent to the active floodplain are marked by relict and abandoned channels.³² Geographically Pakistan has a highly diversified landscape and environment. Lofty snow-covered mountains, Vast Sandy deserts, and extensive river and piedmont plains have contributed to give rise to a country reflecting remarkable variations in soil characteristics. Six major landscapes namely, mountains, Rock plains, Aeolian plains (Loess plains and Sandy deserts), Piedmont plains, River plains and Indus Delta are known to occur in the country.³³

During the design phase of wastewater treatment plants, geological studies will be included as part of EIA to ensure that wastewater treatment plants are designed under environmental framework.

4.1.3. Climatic Conditions

The general climatic conditions (temperature, precipitation, wind speed and humidity) of the program cities are presented in Table-11.

Table 11: Climatic Conditions

#	Name of MC	Parameters ³⁴					
		Temperature (C ^o)			Precipitation ³⁵	Wind Speed	Humidity
		Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Average	(mm)	(Km/h)	(%)
1	Bahawalnagar	35	23	29	12.18	9.72	29
2	Burewala	35	23	30	11.26	9.43	28
3	Daska	32	21	27	40.67	7.88	37
4	Gojra	35	23	29	10.95	8.86	30
5	Hafizabad	33	22	28	20.90	7.97	34
6	Jaranwala	34	22	29	16.91	8.42	32
7	Jhang	34	23	29	11.50	9.08	30
8	Jhelum	32	21	26	38.91	8.03	34
9	Kamalia	35	23	29	10.15	4.72	29
10	Kamoki	33	21	27	12.41	8.06	36
11	Khanewal	35	23	30	9.89	9.69	28
12	KotAdu	35	24	30	11.29	10.54	27
13	Murike	33	22	28	25.69	8.18	34
14	Okara	35	22	29	14.44	8.76	31

³² <https://www.britannica.com/place/Punjab-province-Pakistan>

³³ Jarwar Attar Khan, Soil Survey in Pakistan, History, Achievement and Impact on Agriculture. Soil Survey of Punjab.

³⁴ Data for Climatic Conditions attained from Web resource. www.worldweatheronline.com. These datasets are averages from (2017 to 2019) three years trend).

³⁵ Average Annual Rainfall

15	Vehari	32	21	27	40.67	7.88	37
16	Wazirabad	33	21	27	35.66	8.21	36

4.1.4. Water Resources

Detail of existing water resources in Program cities is as following:

Table 12: Existing Water Resources

#	Name of MC	Parameters ³⁶			
		Surface Water Availability	Availability/Types of Drinking Water	Drinking Water Quality	Ground Water Quality
1.	Bahawalnagar	<p>Ford Wah canal is flowing at the Western periphery of the city and Sadiqia canal flowing at the Eastern periphery of the city. 10 tube wells have been installed on Sadiqia canal by PHED and maintained by MC Bahawalnagar and all are operative.</p> <p>There is no water management by domestic water meters</p>	<p>New water work is required to supply water in Medina town and allied areas. It is proposed to feed water from Sadiqia canal water source.</p> <p>Water shortage and contamination is a major problem of water supply due to lack of water management. Old pumping machinery need to be replaced and new boring of tube wells is also required.</p> <p>Distribution system up gradation & extension is required. Further replacement of old transmission pipe line is also required.</p> <p>Parts of the city, located away from the water works have water shortages.</p> <p>Long transmission mains were involved in providing water to these areas. This resulted in acute water shortage in these areas.</p> <p>Wastage of water due to non-provision of water tabs is also the cause of water shortage in summer season.</p>	<p>Main source of contamination is old and substandard consumer connections because of rusted and perforated GI service pipe resulting in ex-filtration and infiltration. Substandard PVC or lawn piping used in the consumer connections also causes pipe bursting and ultimate water contamination.</p> <p>Old and rusted main pipes are also leaking and producing contamination in the system. These pipes need replacement.</p> <p>The sluice valve chambers are filled with dirt and water and are one of the main sources of water contamination. This is due to non-packing of the valves stuffing boxes which is part of a routine maintenance.</p> <p>Non-cleaning and non-disinfection of the reservoirs develop bacteria and ultimately contaminate the system.</p>	<p>The city has marginally fresh ground water along the canal but the subsoil water of most of the city is brackish and unfit for human consumption.</p>

³⁶ Water Resources information abstracted from Gap Analysis studies conducted by PMDFC.

			Most of the area is covered by the facility except for a few areas. High demand for the water supply system comes from un-served areas because the subsoil water is brackish. Therefore, the residents of these areas are demanding fresh water supply system.	Unfortunately, the disinfection of the water is not regular. Either it is done in intervals or the disinfectant quality and dosage are not up to the mark which do not inject required amount of chlorine in the system and the contamination remains in place.	
2.	Burewala	5-L distributary is flowing at the eastern periphery of the city whereas Pakpattan-Islam Link (PI Link) canal is located at the western boundary of the city.	The city has contaminated shallow sub soil water which is unfit for human consumption. Tube wells have been installed at different locations of the city to harness the deep underground fresh water. 26 tube wells were working in the city prior to the installation of 21 tube wells in 2009 by PHE Department. All the 47 tube wells were taken over by defunct TMA. 15 tube wells have been abandoned due to non-availability of distribution system. Water from the operational tube wells is directly fed to the distribution system. Only one overhead reservoir is operative in the entire water supply system.	Water gets polluted due to rusty/old water supply network.	The city has contaminated shallow sub soil water which is unfit for human consumption.
3.	Daska	Bambanwali-Ravi-Bedian-Depalpur (BRBD) canal is flowing at the South-Western periphery of the city with quite high discharge which is recharging the aquifer. River Chenab is also recharge to these aquifers.	The city has fresh but contaminated sub soil water at shallow depths which is unfit for human consumption. 07 tube wells have been installed at different locations of the city to harness the deep ground fresh water. Water from these tube wells is directly fed to the distribution system. Only two overhead reservoirs have been constructed in the entire water supply system, one in zone-1 and one in zone-2. The reservoir in zone-1 is	Water is being supplied to around 50% area of the zone-1 and zone- 2 of which nearly 20% area is supplied with contaminated water. Water shortage exists in 20% area and 50% area of the zones 1 & 2 is un-served. Water supply lines in some areas have been damaged due to laying of sewers and hence water supply to these areas has been abandoned.	The city has fresh but contaminated sub soil water at shallow depths which is unfit for human consumption.

			disconnected from the tube well and is non-functional.		
4.	Gojra	Jang branch Canal is flowing at the western periphery of the city which originates from lower Chenab canal. The canal is unlined and recharging the ground water in narrow belts on both sides with fresh water.	The city water supply is served by tube wells. Water is pumped into ground storage constructed at different locations of the city wherefrom it is again pumped into the overhead reservoirs and fed to the distribution system or pumped directly into the distribution system. The inhabitants have their own water sources such as hand pumps or motorized pumps. Due to lack of awareness about potable water, the citizens are extracting contaminated water from the shallow aquifers. Seven ultrafiltration plants have been installed in the city for supply of potable water to the citizen and most of the residents are fetching drinking water from these filtration plants.	Shallow water is contaminated. Residents are pumping shallow water through hand pumps and motorized pumps. The awareness of residents regarding contamination of shallow groundwater is limited. Seven filtration plants are supplying treated drinking water to the residents.	The city has marginally fresh ground water near the canal. The subsoil water of most of the city is brackish and unfit for human consumption.
5.	Hafizabad	Lower Chenab Canal Link and Qadirabad-Balloki Canal feeder are flowing at the south-eastern periphery of the city with adequate discharge.	Tube wells have been installed at different locations of the city to harness the deep underground fresh water. Water from these tube wells is directly fed to the distribution system. Only one reservoir has been constructed in the entire water supply system in zone-1 which is not being used because of major repairs involved in it.	13 tube wells have been installed in at different locations and presently 8 tube wells are operational. Water is being supplied to around 70% area of the Zone-1 (western zone), of which nearly 40% area is supplied with contaminated water. Water shortage exists in 20% area whereas 30% area of this zone is un-served.	The city has contaminated shallow sub soil water which is unfit for human consumption.
6.	Jaranwala	Gogera Branch Canal (GBC) is flowing at the western periphery of the city and Burala Branch Canal is flowing at the eastern periphery of the city. Both canals have developed freshwater belts along both the banks due to the seepage of fresh water	Skimming tube wells have been installed on the banks of these canals to harness fresh subsoil water from the shallow aquifers being recharged by these canals. The inhabitants have their own water sources such as hand pumps or motorized pumps. Due to lack of awareness about potable water, the residents are extracting contaminated water from the shallow aquifers. Seven	The leakages in the pipe lines and their substandard repairs lead to contamination of the water. Substandard PVC & PE piping, saddles & materials are being used by the consumers for installation of the consumer connections which get damaged very soon after the installation and give rise to the water contamination.	The city has brackish sub soil water which is unfit for human consumption.

		from the sides and bed of the canals.	ultrafiltration plants have been installed in the city for supply of potable water to the residents and most of the residents are fetching drinking water from these filtration plants.		
7.	Jhang	Jhang city is located on the east bank of the Chenab River.	The inhabitants have their own water sources such as hand pumps or motorized pumps. Due to lack of awareness about potable water, the residents are extracting contaminated water from the shallow aquifers. 57 ultrafiltration plants have been installed in the city for supply of potable water to the residents and most of the residents are fetching drinking water from these filtration plants.	3 % of the city area is equipped with the distribution system. Water supplied to the satellite Town residents is contaminated bacteriologically because of leaking pipe lines and underground connections. The pipelines have outlived their life and numerous leaks emerge every month. Even with the continuous repair activities, the water supply system is not working well. Old underground portions of the GI piping of the consumer connections have got rusted and perforated and is the major source of water contamination.	Ground water is bacteriologically contaminated.
8.	Jhelum	Jhelum River is flowing at the eastern and southern periphery of the city.	Tube wells have been installed at different points in the city to harness the deep underground fresh water. Water from some tube wells is being pumped into overhead reservoirs constructed at different locations of the city wherefrom it is fed to the distribution system. Three overhead reservoirs are currently non-functional. In these cases the water is directly being supplied into distribution system.	Some areas are being supplied with contaminated water. Main source of contamination is old and substandard consumer connections because of rusted and perforated GI service pipe resulting in ex-filtration and infiltration. Substandard PVC or lawn piping used in the consumer connections. Pipes frequently burst and cause water contamination.	The city has sweet sub soil water which is fit for human consumption.
9.	Kamalia	The city has no prominent surface water resource.	Deep ground water is fresh and hence the water supply system is based on deep tube wells installed at various locations in the city. 13 tube wells are presently working.	No complaint has been received from any community regarding supply of contaminated water in their areas.	Deep ground water is fresh and hence the water supply system is based on deep tube wells installed at various locations in the city.

10.	Kamoki	An irrigation distributary is flowing through the north western region of the city.	Deep tube wells have been installed at different locations of the city to harness the deep underground fresh water. Water from the operational tube wells is directly fed to the distribution system. Only one overhead reservoir is operative in the entire water supply system which is used to feed water to filtration plant.	In some areas there is complaint of supply of contaminated water. Main source of contamination is old and substandard consumer connections because of rusted and perforated GI service pipe resulting in ex-filtration and infiltration. Substandard saddles used in the consumer connections are one of the source of water contamination.	The city has contaminated shallow sub soil water which is unfit for human consumption.
11	Khanewal	The city has no prominent surface water resource.	Most of the area of the city is equipped with piped water supply system. However, some of the areas are facing water shortage whereas some others have no water supply system and the inhabitants have developed their own water sources.	Quality of water supplied through the water distribution network is good.	Shallow water table is mostly contaminated and cannot be used for drinking purposes. Water quality of the deep aquifers is good.
12	Kot Addu	The city is located in fresh water zone recharged by River Indus from the west side and two main canals on the north and east side. Muzaffargarh canal is flowing at the eastern periphery of the city with adequate discharge.	Kot Addu was equipped with water supply system in 1975. 20 tube wells have been installed on this canal near Noor Shah Road. Water from these tube wells is pumped into the ground storage tanks constructed at three locations and distributed through overhead reservoirs and a network of distribution system.	Quality of water supplied through the water distribution network is good.	Kot Addu town is located on the left bank of River Indus in its flood plain. Subsoil water is of good quality. Shallow water at some locations is contaminated. Residents pump from shallow water due to its cost effectiveness. The awareness of residents regarding water shallow water contamination is limited.
13	Okara	Lower Bari Doab Canal (LBDC) is flowing at the western periphery of the city	Skimming tube wells have been installed on the left bank of this canal to harness fresh subsoil water from the shallow aquifers	The pipelines were laid in the 1986 and were of cast iron, asbestos cement and PVC type. The streets in	Northern strip of the city is along the LBDC. Subsoil water along the strip

		with designed discharge of 9,800 cusecs. The average flows in this channel vary from 6,500 to 8,500 cusecs depending upon the water availability in the River Ravi. The canal is unlined and recharging the ground water in narrow belts on both sides with fresh water.	being recharged by the canal. Water from these tube wells is being pumped into ground storage constructed at different locations of the city wherefrom it is again pumped into the overhead reservoirs and fed to the distribution system or pumped directly into the distribution system.	some parts of the city are very narrow (5-10 feet) and sewer lines were also laid in these streets which have damaged most of these pipelines. Consequently, leakages have developed from these pipes and water contamination frequently happens.	is good. Residents pump through hand pumps and motorized pumps from shallow water table. Due to increase in population density, greater withdrawals from the aquifers are being done through private sources. Owing to this reason the water quality is deteriorating continuously.
14	Vehari	Pakpattan Canal off taking from Sutlej River as right bank canal from Sulemanki Barrage, is passing at north of the city.	Deep tube wells have been installed at left bank of this canal for feeding the public water supply system of the city.	Pakpattan canal has now inadequate discharge to allow enough seepage for feeding the tube wells. As a result of excessive withdrawal as compared with the canal recharge to the sub soil aquifer, water quality has deteriorated and most of the tube wells are yielding water with higher value of total dissolved solids. Presently water of TDS value ranging from 305 ppm to 1045 ppm and arsenic contents of 25 to 100 ppb is being supplied to the citizen. Ordinarily this source should not be augmented by adding more tube wells over here as the water quality will deteriorate further.	The subsoil water in the city is brackish and not fit for human consumption.

15	Wazirabad	Wazirabad is situated on the banks of the Chenab River nearly 100 kilometers north of Lahore on the Grand Trunk Road. Khanki Barrage is located nearby.	Around 25% of the area of the Eastern Zone is un-served. Rest of the area is served with water supply facility. The system in this zone comprises of 11 tube wells, one OHR and a network of distribution system. Around 70% of the area of the Western Zone is un-served. Four tube wells are operational. No OHR has been constructed in this zone and water is being supplied through direct pumping.	Water is being supplied through direct pumping mostly. Some areas have contamination issues.	Tube well installed in Mohalla Saithan is yielding brown color water and is contaminated due to unknown reasons.
16	Muridke	The city has no prominent surface water resource.	Ground water was extracted by the tube wells for the purpose of water supply. Direct water supply systems are operating here. There are sixteen tube wells in the city.	Quality of drinking water supplied through the system is satisfactory.	Ground water quality is satisfactory.

4.1.5. Air Quality

Table 13: Ambient Air Quality Assessment

Sr.No	Name of MC	Parameters ³⁷	Sr.No	Name of MC	Parameters
		PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)			PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)
1.	Bahawalnagar	47.2	9.	Kamalia	49.2
2.	Burewala	49.2	10.	Kamoki	52.2
3.	Daska	43.2	11.	Khanewal	49.2
4.	Gojra	47.2	12.	Kot Addu	33.2
5.	Hafizabad	51.2	13.	Okara	47.2
6.	Jaranwala	47.2	14.	Vehari	43.2
7.	Jhang	42.2	15.	Wazirabad	40.2
8.	Jhelum	40.2	16.	Muridke	22.1

³⁷ Air Quality Assessment data received from web resource. <https://www.iqair.com>

4.1.6. Solid Waste Management³⁸

Program will focus on solid waste management of cities, including development of solid waste management system, procurement of solid waste machinery, rehabilitation/construction of collection points within cities, and capacity building of MCs for proper management of dumping sites. Solid waste collection system in cities is moderate to good. Performance of most of the MCs is comparatively better for solid waste collection. Major focus on solid waste management will be on the following areas:

- (a) Campaigns and arrangements for segregation of solid waste at source, especially discouraging the use of polythene bags and mixing with the solid waste
- (b) Construction of new and improvement of existing filth depots within city collection points.
- (c) Strengthening of solid waste collection and disposal machinery
- (d) Training of MCs' staff for better environmental management of collection points and dumping sites and existing landfills

After capacity building, MCs will be in a better position to operate the solid waste management system in an environmentally sound manner within the cities. Construction of landfill sites is not included in the Program.

The configuration of the solid waste depends on the varying nature of solid waste generated in the target cities. In addition to the domestic organic solid waste, other expected solid wastes in the cities will be empty containers of lube oil and chemicals, metal scrap, discarded mechanical parts, and domestic solid waste.

Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management

Sr. No.	Local Body	Population 201739	Estimated Population (2019)	Sanitary Workers	Avg. Generation of Solid Waste Per Month (Tons)	Avg. Solid Waste Disposed of Per Month (Tons)	Percentage of Waste Disposed of Per Month
1	Bahawal-nagar	199,394	208,427	247	2,341	1,085	47%
2	Burewala	289,236	301,984	206	3,416	1,980	59%
3	Daska	195,584	203,486	206	2,369	1,474	62%
4	Gojra	178,957	85,530	146	4,593	1,822	48%
5	Hafizabad	269,424	286,109	247	3,374	2,156	64%
6	Jaranwala	230,117	242,097	268	2,552	1,194	49%
7	Jhang	493,108	511,622	512	5,812	3,830	66%
8	Jhelum	261,711	269,090	252	2,840	1,359	49%

³⁸ Solid waste management statistics of all 16 MCs under the Program abstracted from Gap Analysis studies conducted by PMDFC.

³⁹ Population & Housing Census 2017, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

9	Kamalia	145,713	151,065	175	2,482	1,309	57%
10	Kamoke	264,217	277,052	161	3,268	1,971	60%
11	Khanewal	216,181	224,827	182	2,769	1,852	67%
12	KotAdu	179,730	187,946	277	2,083	1,171	57%
13	Muridke	258,152	272,652	161	2,869	1,642	59%
14	Okara	461,934	483,333	467	5,357	3,529	67%
15	Vehari	175,042	182,757	266	2,089	1,241	60%
16	Wazirabad	138,433	145,158	174	1,711	1,131	66%

Sub-projects should be designed in a way that will help in management of solid waste at every level. This component should be ensured by PMDFC during the review of estimates of every sub-project and should give their technical input to facilitate the MCs.

4.1.7. Water Supply⁴⁰

Major challenges faced by water supply sector are depletion of groundwater resources due to decrease in recharge of aquifers and over-extraction, wasteful practices of consumers, no metering, low tariff, contamination of surface water and groundwater due to discharge of untreated wastewater, inadequate maintenance of water supply network, financial constraints, and low institutional capacity.

Most of the existing water supply system in MCs is operating under direct pressure supply from the tube wells. Intermittent water supply due to electricity outage is one of the reasons of drinking water contamination at distribution level. Direct pressure supply is also causing higher order of leakages at the distribution and household level due to defective pipelines. MCs under PCP will adopt a system of drinking water testing throughout the water supply network and accordingly take actions to ensure compliance with PEPA 2012 drinking water quality standards. During appraisal stage of sub-projects; it should be ensured by project staff that overarching goal of providing potable water to the residents achieved comprehensively and accepted socially.

Program will conduct Environmental and Social Screening and prepare the relevant instruments for rehabilitation schemes under the ESMF and Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)/Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for new schemes under PEPA, 2012.

⁴⁰ Water supply statistics of all 16 MCs under the Program abstracted from Gap Analysis studies conducted by PMDFC.

Table 15: Water Supply Assessment

Sr. No.	City	Population (2016)	Coverage			Listed Consumer Connections	Percentage of Households Connected
			Percentage Coverage	Served Population	Served Households		
1	Bahawalnagar	170,287	75	127,715	18,245	16,506	90
2	Burewala	277,162	45	124,723	17,818	6,960	39
3	Daska	197,518	25	49,380	7,054	5,519	78
4	Gojra	211,122	100	211,122	30,160	7,893	26
5	Hafizabad	220,139	54	118,875	16,982	2,600	15
6	Jarranwala	168,923	44	74,326	10,618	1,910	18
7	Jhang	450,373	6	27,022	3,860	982	25
8	Jhelum	184,549	100	184,549	26,364	9,211	35
9	Kamalia	159,153	30	47,746	6,821	4,232	62
10	Kamoke	340,990	40	136,396	19,485	1,510	8
11	Khanewal	206,418	30	61,925	8,846	6,896	78
12	Kot Adu	181,677	0	0	0	0	0
13	Muridke	378,387	90	340,548	48,650	6,279	13
14	Okara	328,296	50	164,148	23,450	5,712	24
15	Vehari	171,023	80	136,818	19,545	6,004	31
16	Wazirabad	132,510	75	99,383	14,198	12,445	88

4.1.8. Sewerage Facilities⁴¹

The major problems of the sanitation sector are large number of blocked sewers due to inadequate maintenance and undersize pipes, many areas served by open drains, poundage in low-income areas due to the absence of sewer system, and no wastewater treatment. Program has targeted the rehabilitation of existing sewerage schemes (blocked sewer lines and replacing open drains with sewer lines), new schemes in un-served areas, and wastewater treatment plants below 50,000 m³ if they qualify under the eligibility criteria. On average about 40 percent of areas in cities are served by open drains. These areas should be given priority for extending sanitation services.

Wastewater of 16 cities is discharged without treatment in seepage drains, rivers, and agricultural land. Wastewater is finally used for irrigation purposes before and after dilution with river water. It is important to note that there are large numbers of man-made and natural seepage drains in these cities. These drains are part of the irrigation system and were constructed to drain the subsoil water, control waterlogging and salinity, and carry the surface runoff from surrounding lands. These drains mostly discharge into the rivers and rarely in the canals. At present, most of these drains are also used for carrying the wastewater and function as part of the urban sewerage/drainage network.

⁴¹ Sewerage facilities statistics of all 16 MCs under the Program abstracted from Gap Analysis studies conducted by PMDFC.

Table 16: Sewerage System

Sr. No.	Local Body	Sewerage Connections Percentage		Ultimate Wastewater Disposal
		Connections	Percentage Connected	
1	Bahawalnagar	20,800	59%	Agricultural Lands
2	Burewala	4,670	10%	Agricultural Lands
3	Daska	15,690	52%	Seepage Drain
4	Gojra	28,416	36%	Seepage Drain
5	Hafizabad	12,149	27%	Seepage Drain
6	Jaranwala	2,723	7%	Seepage Drain
7	Jhang	35,530	43%	River Chenab
8	Jhelum	2,543	5%	River Jhelum
9	Kamalia	10,523	20%	Seepage Drain
10	Kamoke	7,820	19%	Seepage Drain
11	Khanewal	2,240	6%	Agricultural Lands
12	KotAdu	households are not connected		Seepage Drain
13	Muridke	12,122	29%	Agricultural Lands
14	Okara	37,389	49%	Agricultural Lands
15	Vehari	6,004	20%	Agricultural Lands
16	Wazirabad	5,100	21%	Nalah Palkhu

4.2. Biological Environment

4.2.1. Environmentally Sensitive Areas:

The sub-project areas will be screened to avoid any potential negative impacts on critical habitats and environmentally sensitive areas. The details of environmentally sensitive areas in the project districts/Tehsils⁴² is given as following:

Zoos & Safaris: There are no Zoos & safaris in PCP MCs.

⁴² MC/LG wise data of PCP cities is not available

Wildlife Parks: There are 2 wildlife parks in PCP cities. One is Bahawalnagar Wildlife Park & other is Kamalia Wildlife Park whereas, there are no wildlife parks in other 14 PCP cities.

Fishing Spots: Bahawalnagar, Burewala, Gojra, Jaranwala, Kamalia, Okara, Daska, Hafizabad, Jehlum, Kamoki, Muridke & Wazirabad have no designated fishing as authorization of Forest, Wildlife and Fisheries Department (FWFD). The details of available fishing spots are as mentioned in Table 13.

Wildlife Sanctuaries: The wildlife sanctuaries are there in Bahawalnagar, Khanewal, Jhang & Jehlum Districts and their detail is given in the table below.

Hunting Fields: Waterfowl hunting / shooting is allowed in open wetlands (areas not given protective status) and partridge shooting is allowed in various Tehsils specified in the notification. Tehsils that come in PCP cities, from the notification are mentioned in Table 13.

Game Reserves: Game reserves are present in Bahawalnagar, Khanewal, Vehari, Jhang & Jehlum and their detail is mentioned in Table 13

Table 17: Environmentally Sensitive Areas of Punjab

	Parameters				
	Forests Area '000/ hectares	Wildlife Sanctuary	Game Reserves	National Parks	Wildlife Zoo
Pakistan	10,609	99	96	14	16
Punjab	3260	37	19	04	07

Table 18: Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Relevant Districts/Tehsils of Punjab Cities Program

No.	Cities/Tehsils/Districts	Fishing Spots	Wild Life Sanctuaries	Hunting Fields	Game Reserves
1	Bahawalnagar	-	Cholistan	-	Cholistan Head Islam
2	Khanewal	Old Sidhnai Head Works 9 KM From Abdul Hakim District Khanewal Available Fish: Rohu, Mori, Khagga	Khanewal Plantation Wildlife Park, Perowal	Khanewal & Kabirwala	Shujabad Canal
3	Kot Addu	-	-	Kot Addu	-
4	Vehari	Pallah Head Works River Suttlej Near Vehari Available Fish: Rohu, Mori	-	Vehari	Head Islam Siphon, Mailsi
5	Jhang	Trimmu Head Works 22 KM From Jhang on Bhakkar Road Available Fish: Rahu, Mori,	Shorkot Plantation	Jhang & Shorkot	Daulana, Thal

No.	Cities/Tehsils/Districts	Fishing Spots	Wild Life Sanctuaries	Hunting Fields	Game Reserves
		Thaila, Mullee, Khagga, Kalbans, Soul			
6	Kamalia	-	-	Kamalia	-
7	Okara	Head Sulemanki	-	Depalpur & Renala Khurd	-
8	Hafizabad	-	-	Pindi Bhattian	-
9	Jhelum	Mangla Dam River Jhelum	Jalalpur Sharif & Rakh Kundal	Jhelum, Dina & Sohawa	Rasool Barrage, Tilla Jogian, Diljabba / Domeli
10	Kamoki	-	-	Kamoki	-
11	Wazirabad	Khanki Headworks and Barrage	-	Wazirabad	-

Source: Forest, Wildlife & Fisheries Department, Punjab

During the preparation of ESMF; project specific biodiversity related secondary data has not been found. However, it is ensured during sub projects screening that sub-project activities should not lead to any potential damage to the local flora and fauna. In addition, plantation of saplings of indigenous species of trees should be made part and parcel of every sub-project. Moreover, sub-projects wise detailed information on biodiversity will be collected during preparation of IEEs/EIAs and or ESMPs.

4.3. Socio-Economic Features

4.3.1. Demographic Characteristics⁴³

Pakistan conducted its 6th Population Housing Census in 2017. The country's population was recorded at 207.7 million with an average annual growth rate of 2.4%. The population of Punjab is about 110 million with an average annual growth rate of 2.13%, with about 56 million (51%) men, 54 million (49%) women, and 6,709 (0.00%) transgender persons. There are approximately 2 million more men than women in Punjab. Of the 110 million people living in Punjab, 40.4 million (37%) live in urban areas while 69.6 million (63%) live in rural areas. 110 million people live in 17.1 million households, with an average household size of 6.43 persons as compared to 7 persons in 1998. The decrease in household size can partly be attributed to a declining Total Fertility Rate.⁴⁴

Table 19: Demographic Characteristics of 16 MCs

MC	Census Population (persons)	Landscan Population 2017 (persons)	Growth Rate (%)	Projected Landscan Population 2027 (persons)

⁴³ Demographic Characteristics of all 16 MCs under the Program abstracted from Gap Analysis studies conducted by PMDFC.

⁴⁴ Population & Housing Census 2017, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

Bahwalnagar	194,042	203,286	4.43	313,542
Burewala	231,790	264,014	2.31	331,598
Daska	189,327	220,163	2.65	284,087
Gojra	174,860	235,987	2.73	308,967
Hafizabad	245,784	229,921	4.16	345,612
Jaranwala	150,380	244,972	4.11	366472
Jhang	414,131	464,149	1.13	528,665
Jehlum	254,765	265,970	1.66	313,469
Kamalia	135641	135641	3.29	187,488
Kamoki	249,767	314,129	1.57	367,176
Khanewal	248,248	283,829	1.32	323,600
Kot Addu	129,703	221,477	3.7	318,376
Okara	357,935	443,396	2.32	557,695
Vehari	112,840	170,330	3.36	237,037
Wazirabad	128,060	228,958	1.89	276,104
Muridke	166,652	235659	2.56	303,433

4.3.2. Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Diversity

Pakistan is a multiethnic state. Each of its provinces is associated with a certain linguistic group. Punjab with Punjabis; Sindh with Sindhis; Balochistan with Balochis; KPK with Pashtuns; Kashmir with Kashmiris and GB with Shins, Yashkuns. There are ethnic and linguistic divisions within every federating unit. Punjab is also not a homogenous province despite a Punjabi dominance within the Province a considerable number of Seriaikis and Balochis are residing in southern part of the Province.⁴⁵

In Punjab 97.2 % population is Muslim, 2.31 % are Christians, 0.13 % are Hindus, 0.25 % are Qadianis and 0.07 % belongs to others religions.⁴⁶

4.3.3. Influx of Immigrants

Pakistan is the most urbanized large country in the South Asia. According to provisional results from National Population and Housing Census 2017, urban population growth rate is 2.7 % per year, compared to national population growth rate of 2.2 %. Punjab is most populous province with an urban population of 40 million. Urban population growth in the province is primarily driven by migration from rural areas. 60 percent of all recent migrants to Punjab's urban centers came from rural areas.⁴⁷

It is still a perplexing question for economists to explore why increasing numbers of people in Pakistan are moving from rural to urban areas, despite the growing urban unemployment. The formulation of appropriate strategies for economic development requires an understanding of migration to urban areas, considering

45 Qaiser Iqbal; Managing Ethnic Diversity and Federalism in Pakistan. SZABIST Islamabad.

46 Pakistan Bureau of Statistics; Population by Religion.

<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/tables/POPULATION%20BY%20RELIGION.pdf>

47 Project Appraisal Document, PCP Page-01

both social and economic factors. High rates of rural-urban migration possess many problems for urban areas of Pakistan. It leads to increasing urban unemployment, creation of slums, housing and sanitation problems, congestion, pollution, crime and many other associated problems. Due to the heavy pressure of population on scarce fixed resources in the agricultural sector, higher wage differentials and non-availability of essential facilities at origin, Pakistan has experienced a substantial movement of the rural population towards urban areas.

The urban areas are not able to absorb all these new entrants. Moreover, given the limited capacity to increased urban employment due to the scarcity of capital resources, the manufacturing sector's ability to absorb this influx of workers is severely restricted. There is already a continuous increase in population due to high birth rate; rural-urban migration complexes the situation. Therefore, it is natural to face increasing problems associated with lacking of education, health, housing, water, sanitation, transportation and employment. It has been observed with greater concern that the non-availability of job opportunities at the origin is one of the main stimulators of the movement from rural to urban areas. People migrate to seek employment. An additional year of education increases the chances of internal migration. The frequency of migration is highest among those who qualify for university education. Working spouses are having a significant influence on the decision to move. The family background and level of education of the household members matter the most in this regard. Most of the educated males allow their partners to pursue jobs. Age of the respondent is another important factor in the migration process. The joint family system is a hindrance in the way of migration. It is tough, for extended families, to get settled in the congested urban areas. Most of the migrants are motivated due to non-availability of education, transportation, and job opportunities. People are very careful about the health of their loved ones. They want specialized treatment at their origins, otherwise, migrate. The ownership of land restricts migration due to increased costs of rearrangement at the new place.⁴⁸

4.3.4. Physical, Cultural Resources (PCRs)

Physical, Cultural Resources include movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or under water. Their cultural interest may be at the local, District or national level, or within the international community. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. World Bank OP 4.11 and Pakistan Antiquities Act 1975 (amended as Punjab Antiquities Act 2012) deal with the PCRs and questions related to PCRs have been incorporated in the E&S Screening Checklist (part of this ESMF) and chance find procedures will also be adopted if any evidence may occur during the execution of sub-projects.

Following is the detail of District/Tehsil wise data of PCRs in the PCP cities:

48 Mohammad Ayoub, Socioeconomic determinants of rural-urban migration: evidence from Punjab (Pakistan). 2016.

Table 20⁴⁹: Sites of Cultural/ Historical and Religious Importance in relevant Cities⁵⁰

No	Districts	Cultural/Historical and Religious Sites
1	Bahawalnagar	Darbar Hazrat Noor Muhammad Maharvi Darbar Hazrat Syed Fazal Hussain Darbar Hazrat Taj ud Din Sarawar Fort Abbas Qila
2	Vehari (Includes MC Vehari & MC Burewala)	Baba Haji Sher Dewan Baba Jinday Shah Khawaja Abu Bakar Waraq
3	Khanewal	Abdul Hakeem Shrine Baba Mian Channu Shrine Kabir Bukhri Shrine Nasir Hussain Shah Shrine Tomb of Khalid Waheed
4	Muzaffargarh (Includes MC Kot Addu)	Darbar Naukar Shah Ghazi Masjid Sakina Tus Sughra Muhib Shah Sarkar Tomb of Tahir Khan Nahar
5	Toba Tek Singh (Includes MC Gojra & MC Kamalia)	Gurdawara Sings Bha Gojra Rashi Ram Chand Temple
7	Jhang	Darbar Hazrat Amman Ullah Hathi Sarkar Darbar Hazrat Sultan Bahu Heer Ranjha Darbar Lal Nath Temple Maai Baap Darbar Maai Challan wali Sarkar Shah Jewna Darbar
8	Okara	Bhuman Shah Darbar Hazrat Daud Bandgi Darbar Kamran Wali Khan Mir Chakar Khan Rind Tomb Depalpur Fort
10	Hafizabad	Mian Khair Muhammad Shrine Presbyterian Church Hafizabad
11	Jhelum	Bhai Karam Singh Gurdawara Gurdawara Chowah Sahib Masjid Afghana Shrine Ghulam Haider Shah St. John Church Khewra Salt Mine Shahab ud Din Ghauri Shrine Alexander Monument Rohtas Fort Tilla Joggian Tomb of Khair Un Nissa

49 MC-wise specific data on these parameters is not available. However, it will be collected during environmental and social screening of each sub-project

50 Source: Android Application of Punjab Tourism Development Corporation

12	Gujranwala (MC Kamoki & MC Wazirabad)	Chan Pir Shrine Gurdawara of Sikh Gurdwara of Khara Sahib, Bhaike Gurdwara Rori Sahib Chichraan Wala Mandir Maulana Zafar Ali Khan Shrine Saint Paul's Presb Molana Zafar Ali Khan Shrine Ranjit Singh Birthplace Saint Paul's Presbyterian Church Samadhi of Atmaraam Sheranwala Baradari Tomb of Maha Singh yterian Church
13	Shiekhupura (Includes MC Muridke)	Darbar Hazrat Sher Muhammad Noori Sarkar Mazar Pir Waris Shah Shrine Sucha Sodha Gurdwara Hiran Minar Shiekhupura Fort

4.3.5. Incidence of Poverty

The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is an index of acute multidimensional poverty that covers over 100 countries. The MPI has three dimensions and 10 indicators as illustrated in Table 18. Each dimension is equally weighted, and each indicator within a dimension is also equally weighted². Any person who fails to meet the deprivation cutoff is identified as deprived in that indicator. So the core information the MPI uses is the profile of deprivations each person experiences.

Table 21: Global MPI

Dimension	Indicator	Deprived if ...	Related to	Weight
Health	✓ Nutrition	✓ Any person under 70 years of age for whom there is nutritional information is undernourished. ¹	SDG-2	1/6
	✓ Child mortality	✓ A child under 18 years of age has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey. ²	SDG-3	1/6
Education	✓ Years of schooling	✓ No household member aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.	SDG- 4	1/6
	✓ School attendance	✓ Any school-aged child ³ is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.	SDG- 4	1/6
Living Standards	✓ Cooking	✓ A household cooks with dung, agricultural crop, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.	SDG- 7	1/18
	✓ Fuel	✓ The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to SDG guidelines) or it is improved but shared with other households. ⁴	SDG- 6	
	✓ Sanitation	✓ The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to SDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk (roundtrip) from home. ⁵	SDG- 6	1/18
	✓ Drinking water	✓ The household has no electricity. ⁶	SDG- 7	1/18
	✓ Electricity	✓ The household has inadequate housing: the floor is of natural materials or the roof or walls are of natural or rudimentary materials. ⁷	SDG- 11	1/18
	✓ Housing		SDG- 1	1/18
✓ Assets				

		✓ The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.		
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Notes: The global MPI is related to the following SDGs: No Poverty (SDG 1), Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Health & Well-being (SDG 3), Quality Education (SDG 4), Clean Water & Sanitation (SDG 6), Affordable & Clean Energy (SDG 7), Sustainable Cities & Communities (SDG 11).

- ✓ Adults 20 to 70 years are considered malnourished if their Body Mass Index (BMI) is below 18.5m/kg². Those 5 to 19 are identified as malnourished if their age-specific BMI cutoff is below minus two standard deviations. Children under 5 years are considered malnourished if their z-score of either height-for-age (stunting) or weight-for-age (underweight) is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population. In the global MPI, most surveys had anthropometric information for children under 5 years. In addition, most DHS surveys had nutrition information for women 15 to 49 years of age, and a few had nutrition information adult men.
- ✓ The child mortality indicator of the global MPI is based on birth history data provided by mothers aged 15–49. In most surveys, men have provided information on occurrence of child mortality as well but this lacks the date of birth and death of the child. Hence, the indicator is constructed solely from mothers. However, if the data from the mother is missing, and if the male in the household reported no child mortality, then we identify no occurrence of child mortality in the household.
- ✓ Data source for age children start compulsory primary school: DHS or MICS survey reports; or <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>
- ✓ A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if it has some type of flush toilet or latrine, or ventilated improved pit or composting toilet, provided that they are not shared. If survey report uses other definitions of adequate sanitation, we follow the survey report.
- ✓ A household has access to clean drinking water if the water source is any of the following types: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater, and it is within 30 minutes' walk (round trip). If survey report uses other definitions of safe drinking water, we follow the country survey report.
- ✓ A number of countries do not collect data on electricity because of 100% coverage. In such cases, we identify all households in the country as non-deprived in electricity.
- ✓ Deprived if floor is made of mud/clay/earth, sand, or dung; or if dwelling has no roof or walls or if either the roof or walls are constructed using natural materials such as cane, palm/trunks, sod/mud, dirt, grass/reeds, thatch, bamboo, sticks, or rudimentary materials such as carton, plastic/polythene sheeting, bamboo with mud, stone with mud, loosely packed stones, adobe not covered, raw/reused wood, plywood, cardboard, un-burnt brick, or canvas/tent.

Table 22: Global MPI in Pakistan by Subnational Region⁵¹

Region	MPI	H	A	Vulnerable	Severe Poverty	Population Share
Balochistan	0.354	65.3%	54.1%	14.6%	41.0%	6.0%
FATA	0.383	71.5%	53.6%	16.8%	45.8%	2.1%
Islamabad	0.046	10.6%	43.6%	7.5%	2.7%	0.8%
KPK	0.258	50.7%	50.9%	16.7%	26.5%	15.1%
Punjab	0.123	25.2%	49.0%	13.5%	12.2%	52.2%
Sindh	0.274	50.5%	54.2%	8.7%	32.1%	23.8%

Source: DHS year 2017-2018, own calculations

⁵¹ Global MPI Country Briefing 2019: Pakistan (South Asia), Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), UK. 1-10

Table 23: Multidimensional Indicators of Poverty in Punjab⁵²

Dimensions	Indicators	Weightage
Education	Years of Schooling	16.67 %
	Child school attendance	12.5 %
	School quality	4.17 %
Health	Access to BHUs	16.67 %
	Immunization	5.56 %
	Ante natal care	5.56 %
	Assisted Delivery	5.56 %
Standard of Living	Water	5.56 %
	Sanitation	4.76 %
	Walls	4.76 %
	Overcrowding	2.38 %
	Electricity	4.76 %
	Cooking Fuels	4.76 %
	Assets	4.76 %
	Land & Livestock	4.76 %

Government Poverty Reduction Strategy Policy (PRSP) is built upon nine pillars: (i) Macroeconomic Stability and Real Sector Growth; (ii) Protecting the Poor and the Vulnerable; (iii) Increasing Productivity and Value Addition in Agriculture; (iv) Integrated Energy Development Program; (v) Making Industry Internationally Competitive; (vi) Human Development for the 21st Century; (vii) Removing Infrastructure Bottlenecks through Public Private Partnerships; (viii) Capital and Finance for Development; and (ix) Governance for a Just and Fair System. In addition, the government is putting in place a stringent results-based system to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy. Moreover, the government is continuously determined to empower women and to reduce gender disparities. This, in addition to environmental sustainability, is a crosscutting theme and is regarded as an integral part of the program, which is woven throughout the PRSP.⁵³

During the course of Sub-projects identification and appraisal phase, Global MPI and SDGs should be focused so that communities get maximum benefits from the project investments. PMDFC shall ensure compliance in this context.

4.3.6. Social Services

The availability of the social services in the proposed cities are provided in the following Table 24. Among the eight parameters, drainage and public transport systems are almost non-existent in all cities.

⁵² Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan

⁵³ Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) – II Government of Pakistan Finance Department.

Table 24: Social Services

#	Name of MC	Parameters															
		Water Supply		Sewerage System		Drainage System		Solid Waste		Power Supply		Public Transport ⁵⁴		Roads		Fire and Rescue	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Bahawal-nagar	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
2	Burewala	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
3	Daska	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
4	Gojra	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
5	Hafizabad	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
6	Jaranwala	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
7	Jhang	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
8	Jhelum	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
9	Kamalia	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
10	Kamoki	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
11	Khanewal	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
12	KotAdu	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
13	Okara	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
14	Vehari	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
15	Wazirabad	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
16	Muridki	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	

* Only Main Sewer exists in MC Kot Addu, Households are not connected with pipe sewer

Note: status may be verified from MCs during the survey

⁵⁴ There is no company for public transport in PCP MCs. But proper road network connects all these and public transport is available on inter-city routes.

CHAPTER 5 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

5.1. Context

Stakeholder engagement is part and parcel of the development process. Without meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders, the effectiveness and sustainability of any project or program is at stake. The participation of project/program stakeholders is therefore considered an essential component for the preparation of a robust ESMF. Local communities, their representatives, Government and national and international NGOs and the civil society at large may all be able to contribute to, and benefit from, the dialogue directed at identifying and resolving key project-related issues. Stakeholder consultation presents an opportunity for mutual information-sharing and dialogue between the project proponent and stakeholders. An effective public consultation process provides concrete suggestions that can help improve project design, resolve conflicts at an early stage, identify management solutions to mitigate potentially adverse consequences and enhance positive impacts, and develop guidelines for effective monitoring and reporting of project activities throughout the project cycle.

In preparation for the ESMF, two major groups of stakeholders were identified:

- ✓ **Local communities**- who are the direct beneficiaries or affected persons from the program interventions (including vulnerable groups) ⁵⁵ and therefore identified as the **Primary/Internal Stakeholders**. MCs of 16 cities and Local Government and Community Development Department are also identified as primary stakeholders of PCP
- ✓ Institutions that have an important role in enabling the realization of the project interventions and therefore identified as the **Secondary/External stakeholders** (a list of secondary stakeholders is given in 5.4).

This chapter provides an overview of the stakeholder consultation process that will present the findings of the stakeholder engagements with primary and secondary stakeholders. The key aspects, including consultation objectives and consultation tools/methodologies discussed in the following sections.

5.2. Consultation with Local Communities

Community perceptions of the expected outcomes and the implementation process are necessary ingredients for ascertaining project success and adjustments to planned interventions. Moreover, organized community groups (local NGOs, civil society) have an important role in promoting the program concepts, identifying target households, and monitoring project activities at the local level.

Consultation with local communities was carried out in line with the following objectives:

- ✓ Inform the local communities about the project concepts and planned project interventions
- ✓ Ascertain the community's perceptions of the project concepts and planned project interventions and incorporate their feedback/comments
- ✓ Identification of potential positive and negative social and environmental impacts

Due to COVID-19 limitations, proper focus group discussions could not be arranged with communities. However, currently, consultation was carried out during Environmental and Social Screening of sub-

⁵⁵ Women, children, women headed households, people in old age, people with disabilities, who are socially isolated, people living below the poverty line

projects of FY 2019-20. In a few MCs, where nearby population was located in the sub-projects area, stakeholder consultation was carried out with local communities. Local communities were informed about PCP concepts and project interventions & ESMF and its implementation. Their feedback/comments were highlighted in the E & S Screening Checklists.



5.3. Consultation with MCs

Local Government and Community Development department has nominated focal persons (ESFPs) in each MC for social and environmental management. A briefing/consultation session on ESMF was carried out with all the ESFPs (**detail is attached as Annexure A**).






5.4. Consultation with External stakeholder

All the stakeholders will play an important role in enabling the implementation of planned program interventions. Their understanding of the proposed interventions and the role they are expected to play in the project foster their ownership of the project and minimizes the risks of project derailment and delays. In light of this context, stakeholder engagement with relevant governmental and non-governmental actors will be carried out.



The stakeholder consultations are a key component of ESMF. For external stakeholder consultation, prime stakeholders of the program including government departments, academia, NGOs and private sector were communicated. So as per requirement of World Bank policies & procedures, it was desired to engage stakeholders for the feedback but due to current pandemic COVID-19, it was not possible to organize such consultative session in event halls. Therefore, individually one to one meeting or zoom sessions were arranged to discuss salient features of ESMF. (**Detail report is attached as Annexure B**).

Table 25: External Stakeholder Consultation Sessions

#	Designation	Department	Date/Time	Pictorial record
✓	Dr. Masood Arshad Makhdoom	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Pakistan	14th July, 2020 Tuesday 12:00 PM	
✓	Ms. Anum Shahid Mr. Amjad Ghafoor	Engineering Consultancy Services Punjab (Pvt.) Limited (ECSP)	17th July, 2020 Friday 11:30 AM	
✓	Dr. Ramzan Department of Sociology	Punjab University	23rd July, 2020 Thursday 02:00 pm	
✓	Imran Yasin Sheikh (CEO) and Environment team	JERS	27th July, 2020 Monday 11:00 am	
✓	Usman Ahmad Chaudhary Team Lead	Sub-National Governance Program	28th July, 2020 Tuesday 11:30 am	
✓	Omar Jahangir (District Team Lead - North Cluster)			

#	Designation	Department	Date/Time	Pictorial record
✓	Ms.Fauzia Viqar Ex-Chairperson	Punjab Commission on Status of Women (PCSW)	28th July, 2020 Tuesday 01:30 am Zoom Session	
✓	Nusrat Chief Environment	Gill P&D	28th July, 2020 Tuesday 01:30 am	
✓	Gohar Ayub and team GIZ	GIZ	30th July, 2020 Thursday 01:00 pm Zoom session	
✓	Chairman: Prof. Dr. Sajjad H. Sheikh	Institute of Environmental Engineering and Research, UET	6th August, 2020 Thursday 12:00 pm Zoom session	
✓	NESPAK	Geo Tech Division	8th Aug, 2020 Friday 11:00:00 AM Zoom session	

#	Designation	Department	Date/Time	Pictorial record
✓	Khurram Fareed and team	Shehar Saaz	17th August, 2020 Monday 11:00 pm	
✓	Shahid Lali Secretary Consolidation	Board of Revenue (BOR)	19th August, 2020 Wednesday 12:30 pm	
✓	Dr. Rizwan Naseer Director General	Rescue 1122	21st August, 2020 Thursday 10:30 pm	
✓	Mr. Zahid Hussain Secretary Environment	Punjab Environment Protection Department (EPD)	25th August, 2020 Tuesday 12:30 pm	
✓	Mr. Mallik Ullah-DG	Population Welfare Department, Govt. of Punjab	3 rd September, 2020	

#	Designation	Department	Date/Time	Pictorial record
✓	Babar Abbass DG-PESSI	Punjab Labor and Human Resources Department	23 rd September,2020	
✓	Secretary Government	Local Government & Community Development Department	Program Director Mr. Aamer Nazeer gave a detailed briefing about ESMF-PCP to Secretary and Special Secretary Local Government and Community Development Department. In that meeting, latest progress and field issues on ESMF were also shared with them	

CHAPTER 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Chapter assesses the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed program. The chapter also provides generic mitigation measures to minimize if not eliminating the potentially negative impacts, in order to ensure that the interventions under the proposed program do not cause environmental and/or social impacts beyond the acceptable level.

6.1. Positive Socio-economic and Environmental Impacts of PCP

It is pertinent to highlight that PCP is designed to have several positive impacts as it includes provisions related to transparency, accountability, and improved service delivery. The Program objectives and activities under the PforR are in line with the environmental objectives of urban development in Punjab set by the Pakistan Climate Change Policy (CCP), Punjab Growth Strategy (PGS), Punjab Environmental Policy (PEP), Draft Punjab Water Policy, and PUSDP to supply clean water, better sanitation services including wastewater treatment, air pollution control at point and defused sources, and effective solid waste management; improve water efficiency; improve public health and reduce disease burden; develop urban and green spaces; and maintain health of rivers and natural resources.

The key positive impacts and benefits of the Program are described in the following sections.

6.1.1. Improved Service Delivery

The Program will result in improved service delivery through several mechanisms. The activities included in the IPF facilitate capacity enhancement of MCs by developing technical staffing standards and revising organization structures. The Program will therefore address the capacity enhancement need of MCs which, at present, is a major bottleneck for good quality service delivery. The Program also includes measures to improve the own source revenue (OSR) including preparation and implementation of revenue enhancement plans and a mechanism to monitor the increase in the OSR. This will result in an increase in revenues available with the MCs and ultimately improve service delivery.

6.1.2. Improved Transparency and Accountability

The Program proposes effective performance monitoring, financial, and accounting systems to oversee service delivery and revenue generation of partner cities. PMSIP has already operationalized several e-governance systems - web-based and data-driven Performance Management System, Complaint Tracking System (CTS), Computerized Financial Management System (CFMS), and MC websites in 105 Towns Municipal Administrations (TMAs) (predecessors of MCs) in Punjab. These are very effective systems and by building on them within the new LG system, PCP would help in improving transparency and accountability. The Program will also ensure the application of Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) rules to enhance transparency for procurement processes.

6.1.3. Improved Infrastructure Planning and Implementation Process

The Training Assistant TA component of PCP includes support to amend IDAMP instructions approved by the P&D Department under the Punjab Cities Governance Improvement Project (PCGIP), conform with MC organizational structure and staff mandates, and support development of three-year rolling IDAMPs for each participating MC. The latter have been prepared under the ongoing PCGIP, by following an IDAMP framework specifically prepared for this purpose. It has been assessed that the framework is

prepared in consideration of the provisions of ISO-55000 and other globally used leading asset management practices. Most importantly, it facilitates the sustainable management of assets by encouraging a consistent approach and common methodology for the development and management of assets and the effective identification and management of risks associated with the use of assets.

IDAMP preparation involves extensive community consultations and includes an assessment of the service quality based on community feedback, existing asset inventory analysis, level of service analysis, and an energy audit of all mechanical equipment. Community consultation surveys are conducted to determine community responses regarding existing and required service quality. The results of such consultations aid the asset managers in identifying the most desirable areas for service improvements. Similarly, during project screening and phasing a five-element screening and phasing criteria is proposed which, among other elements, also includes socioeconomic impact assessment. This integration of social considerations into development planning improves the quality of the infrastructure planning process. Operation and maintenance (O&M) planning and budgeting is a key element of IDAMP.

6.1.4. Improved Livability

While large investments are made across Punjab on municipal service provision through a variety of funding sources, many areas remain unserved while others suffer from unreliable or low-quality services. Moreover, there are few public spaces in cities and these are often in poor condition. The virtual absence of good quality public spaces has a negative impact on the quality of life of citizens. The target cities are also facing numerous environmental problems such as contaminated drinking water supplies, poundage of wastewater at the points where sanitation networks are broken, absence of wastewater treatment plants, limited solid waste collection or safe disposal, urban sprawl on prime agriculture lands of the province, and public health issues mostly related to waterborne diseases. Most municipal service infrastructure needs rehabilitation, and there is a need for increased coverage.

The Program, if implemented properly, will bring significant positive environmental and social benefits by improving existing deteriorating environmental conditions in the cities. It will also result in implementation of physical infrastructure sub-projects and improvements in public open spaces and slums which will contribute to improved livability, better socioeconomic conditions, enhanced quality of life, and improved livelihood and income generation.

6.1.5. Improved Social and Environmental Performance

The Program has updated the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared during PMSIP for use during PCP implementation. PCP has supported the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), screening checklists, mitigation measures, and other tools based on the ESSA recommendations, and setting of targets for its incremental applications. This will result in improved social and environmental performance. Local Government Department may under its discretion and authority use ESMF and its tools for projects not financed under PCP with no consequences to Bank.

6.1.6. Enhanced Citizen Engagement

The Program aims to enhance citizen engagement and make it an integral part of the planning process. Key stakeholders (including citizens, private sector, civil society, land owning public agencies, and so on) will be identified, engaged, and consulted. The Program will ensure that an interface is available between MCs and citizens. It will also ensure that MCs respond to the Right to Information Act and information is made

available to citizens on request. The Program will also support the transformation of the existing Complaint Tracking System CTS into a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) system for MCs, which will further improve citizen engagement.

6.1.7. Enhanced Gender Participation

Activities under the proposed operation are expected to have a positive gender impact. The PforR will encourage specific activities that aim to improve the civic life of women. Investments like improvement of public spaces and parks will be designed with attention to details that facilitate use by women and children. These will include installation of streetlights to improve public safety and walkability, installation of street furniture, and pedestrianization of roads/streets and urban cores. Reforms at the city level to improve governance, accountability, and transparency will be gender informed: consultative planning and citizen engagement will include women in the city. Women will be encouraged to use citizen CTS/GRM, which will have dedicated female staff.

6.2. Sub-Projects Environmental and Social Screening

PCP sub-projects can potentially cause environmental and social impacts. However, exact nature, extent, and location of these sub-projects will be known once these projects are identified. The potential impacts of generic nature have nonetheless been screened using the E&S Screening Checklist (given in Table below and attached as Annexure C).

Table 26: Environmental and Social Screening

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
<p>✓ Project Siting Is the Sub-project area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?</p>			
Cultural heritage site		√	<p>The notified archeological / cultural heritage areas / sites will be screened carefully before undertaking sub-projects construction activities under the PCP.</p> <p>No procedures on archeological screening of sites are available to share with construction companies/projects. However, under the Pakistan Antiquities Act 1975 and Punjab Antiquities Act, 2012, chance finds will be reported to the Archeology Department within seven days. If ruins are discovered, then all construction work will be stopped. The department will then conduct a site assessment.</p> <p>IEEs/EIAs conducted for sub-projects under PCP will cover these aspects in detail. Chance find procedures are attached as Annexure D)</p>
Protected Area		√	<p>Unlikely, as the PCP sub-projects will be executed in the urban areas.</p> <p>Anyhow, sub-project wise data will be collected during social and environmental screening of each site and if any evidence may be found, it will be considered as per the legal /policy requirements of Government of Punjab and WB.</p>

Wetland		√	Unlikely Anyhow, sub-project wise data will be collected during social and environmental screening of each site and if any evidence may be found, it will be considered as per the legal /policy requirements of Government of Punjab and WB.
Mangrove		√	Unlikely, as the Mangrove Forests are not found in the Program cities
Estuarine		√	Unlikely Anyhow, sub-project wise data will be collected during social and environmental screening of each site and if any evidence may be found, it will be considered as per the legal /policy requirements of Government of Punjab and WB.
Buffer zone of protected area		√	Unlikely, as the PCP sub-projects will be executed in the urban areas. Anyhow, sub-project wise data will be collected during social and environmental screening of each site and if any evidence may be found, it will be considered as per the legal /policy requirements of Government of Punjab and WB..
Special area for protecting biodiversity		√	Unlikely Anyhow, sub-project wise data will be collected during social and environmental screening of each site and if any evidence may be found, it will be considered as per the legal /policy requirements of Government of Punjab and WB.
Land acquisition and resettlement	√		Although these are small schemes but these may require acquisition of small parcels of private land and any resulting displacement. Locations where government has conducted any anti encroachment drive will be avoided during project selection.
B. Potential Environmental Impacts Will the Project cause:			
Ecological disturbances arising from the establishment of a plant or facility complex in or near sensitive habitats?	√		If any sub-project site may be located near sensitive habitats of ecological resources and any environmental impacts are identified during screening, then under Schedule II of PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2000 will be applied: Environmentally Sensitive Areas- All projects situated in environmentally sensitive areas will require a detailed EIA report
Loss of precious ecological values (e.g. result of encroachment into forests/swamp lands or historical/cultural buildings/areas, disruption of hydrology of natural waterways, regional flooding, and drainage hazards)?	√		It is not expected from PCP sub-projects as they are to be executed in the urban areas. If any such impact may be identified during screening, the sub-project will fall in Category E1 and an EIA will be required
Eventual degradation of water bodies due to discharge of wastes and other effluents from plant or facility complex?	√		For wastewater treatment plants, EIA is proposed as per PEPA 2012 and all such impacts will be provided with the mitigation measures in EMP and will be monitored during the course of project

			<p>Fuel, oil, and other chemicals will be handled and stored at the sub-project facilities, following the standard operating procedures, avoiding any leakage and spillage, and minimizing contamination of soil and water.</p> <p>It will be ensured that the effluents leaving the facility comply with the PEQS.</p> <p>It will be ensured that the wastes are not released into any drinking water source, cultivation fields, or critical habitat.</p>
Serious contamination of soil and groundwater?	√		The contractor and labor workers will be trained on these aspects and mitigation plan of ESMP will be implemented and monitored carefully.
Aggravation of solid waste problems in the area?	√		<p>This aspect will be assessed while designing specific sub-projects activities. It will be ensured that the sub-projects do not aggravate solid waste problems in the area. Detailed mitigation measures are given in Chapter 7.</p> <p>Disposal of solid waste will be carried out in a manner that does not negatively affect the drinking water sources, cultivation fields, irrigation channels, natural drainage paths, wetlands and critical habitat, the existing waste management system in the area, local routes, and general aesthetic value of the area.</p>
Public health risks from discharge of wastes and poor air quality; noise and foul odor from plant emissions?	√		<p>Contractor and labor workers will be trained on these aspects and a site will be specified and designated by the project field staff and ESFPs for solid waste and debris collection. It will be monitored on daily basis and workers/laborers will not be allowed to throw or dump solid waste/debris etc. other than the designated site</p> <p>It will be ensured that the emissions and noise from the sub-project facilities comply with PEQS.</p> <p>Community consultations will be carried out as part of the sub-project design activities.</p> <p>Grievance redress mechanism will be established in the area to address the public complaints regarding issues such as noise and odor from the sub-project facilities.</p>
Short-term construction impacts (e.g. soil erosion, deterioration of water and air quality, noise, and vibration from construction equipment)	√		All the activities will be monitored by the ESFPs and regional management teams to ensure that proper mitigation measures are being taken.
Environmental degradation (e.g. erosion, soil and water contamination, loss of soil fertility, disruption of wildlife habitat) from intensification of agricultural land use to supply raw materials for plant operation; and modification of natural species diversity as a result of the transformation to monoculture practices?	√		All the activities will be monitored by the project staff team to ensure that proper mitigation measures are being taken and no such activities are carried out that may degrade the environment.

Water pollution from discharge of liquid effluents?	√		All the activities will be monitored by the project staff team to ensure that proper mitigation measures are being taken and no such activities are carried out that may degrade the environment.
Accidental release of potentially hazardous solvents, acidic and alkaline materials?	√		There may be a chance of any such incident and to avoid any such accidents all precautionary measures will be implemented as mitigations. First Aid boxes will be ensured by the contractor to provide at sub-project site and emergency services contacts will be also displayed at the site.
Disruption of transit patterns, creation of noise and congestion, and pedestrian hazards aggravated by heavy trucks?	√		All the civil works activities will be monitored by the project staff team to ensure that proper mitigation measures are being taken and no such activities are carried out that may degrade the environment or may create a nuisance for the local communities. Whilst for the workers/laborers, use of PPEs will be ensured.
Occupational health hazards due to fugitive dust, materials handling, noise, or other process operations?	√		For the workers/laborers, use of PPEs will be ensured.
C: SOCIAL SCREENING			
Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people	√		A comprehensive RPF is provided in Chapter 8 to deal this aspect,
Social conflicts arising from the influx of laborers from other areas?	√		Local laborers/workers will be preferred to involve in the civil works. There will be public consultation before and during the civil works. For the handling of complaints, Grievance Redress Mechanism will be made effective. Detail of GRM is given in Chapter 7. Labor management plans will be prepared, if needed.
Disease transmission from inadequate waste disposal?	√		There may be a chance of vector borne diseases due to inadequate waste disposal. To avoid it, contractor and laborers will be trained on these aspects and a site will be specified and designated by the project field staff for solid waste and debris collection. It will be monitored on daily basis and workers/laborers will not be allowed to throw or dump solid waste/debris etc. other than the designated site.
Impediments to movements of people and animals?	√		During civil works activities, there may be impediments in the movement of vehicles and or local people temporarily. To avoid this, traffic management plans will be displayed at main points and local communities will be informed timely. Community consultations will be carried out before the facility establishment. Community liaison will be maintained. Safety signage will be erected at appropriate places.

		<p>Safe driving practices will be promoted among the drivers.</p>
<p>Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups?</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>Due to civil work activities, there may be temporary delay in the access to community parks, drinking water facility in case of water distribution networking. To avoid it, it will be ensured that construction activities should be performed at night hours or early morning and all the possible mitigation measures will be adopted to avoid any delay in the access to facilities.</p> <p>No discrimination with respect to religion, caste, gender, or association with any social group will be practiced in assessing the facilities.</p> <p>Communication outreach and site-level GRM will be developed.</p> <p>It will be ensured that the sub-projects do not have any negative impacts on women, children and vulnerable groups. All workers/laborers will be trained to respect the social and cultural norms of the area and do not interfere with the privacy of local communities.</p> <p>All the staff of healthcare facilities will be trained about Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) issues and Governmental policies and procedures to handle and report it.</p> <p>There will be information of help desk to handle grievances related to SEA and SH.</p> <p>Impacts related to Disabled Persons</p> <p>Some public facilities are not user friendly especially for disabled personnel due to which these persons have to face lots of issues in getting access to public parks and green spaces. There is scarcity of facilities for disabled persons. This would be a significant, negative medium-term impact. For which, it will ensure to provide user-friendly facilities regardless of the age, race, gender especially to disabled persons. Following facilities for disabled persons should be ensured by the contractor during the construction/revamping work of community parks and public toilets:</p> <p>Staircase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tactile floor located at least 400 mm before the step. ✓ Continuous handrails provided. ✓ Braille inscription at the handrail. <p>Ramp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The ramp is free from any obstructions and anti-slip. ✓ The ramp should at least 1200 mm wide. ✓ There are handrails provided on both sides. ✓ The ramp should be of gentle gradient with landing maximum every 6 meters. <p>Signage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The signage is clearly seen by all people. ✓ The signage is marked with universal symbol. ✓ Tactile floor located at least 400 mm before the step. <p>Entrance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The entrance is free from any obstructions. ✓ The entrance accessible with pathways. <p>Parking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The parking area is marked with universal symbol.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The parking space located near to the entrance. Toilet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The door is accessible for wheelchair user should not less than 900 mm wide. ✓ The area of the toilet is big enough to fit the wheelchair. ✓ Handrails provided should be at 800 mm high from the floor and adjustable. ✓ The floor should not be slippery. ✓ Other facilities should be accessible.
Potential social conflicts arising from land tenure and land use issues?	√		As per RPF
Potential Social Impacts related to Land Acquisition: Does the sub-project require land acquisition for new construction?	√-		<p>MCs will prefer to utilize the LG land specified for that sub-project. Other than that, private land will be acquired in some rare cases.</p> <p>All land acquisition and resettlement will be in accordance with the RPF included in Chapter-8. No construction activity will start before completion of all entitlements to affected persons.</p> <p>Location where government has conducted anti-encroachment drives will be avoided.</p>
[Private land] Will the construction or installation be done on a private land? If yes, will the cost of construction or installation be shared between the project and landowner?	√-		RPF is designed in Chapter 8
[Private donation to a group of farmers] Will the land be obtained through private voluntary donations, provided the donation will have minimal livelihood impact on the concerned person (less than 10 percent)?		√-	VLD will not be applicable in PCP

6.3. Environmental and social Categorization

The sub-projects of the program may have adverse social and environmental impacts which are categorized as:

Environmental Categories:

- E1:** Sub-projects which may have significant/irreversible environmental impacts (E-1 project will be further screened according to EIA/IEE regulation 2000 of Punjab Protection Act 2012)
- E2:** Sub-projects which may have some negative but localized and temporary environmental and social impacts
- E3:** Sub-projects which may have negligible environmental impacts

Social Categories:

- S-1:** More than 40 households⁵⁶ involved-sub-project where negative impacts of serious nature are expected
- S-2:** 1-40 household involved-sub-projects where social impacts of moderate nature may be expected
- S-3:** No involuntary resettlement and APs are involved-no negative social impacts are expected.

Using the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist, E & S Categorization of sub-projects of PCP will be carried out as following:

For Environmental Category:

E-1 = All those sub-projects having adverse environmental impacts and or those sub-projects that come under Schedule I and II of Pakistan Environment Protection Agency Review of IEE and EIA Regulations 2000 will need to submit **Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)** or **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**⁵⁷ report

E-2 = All those sub-projects which will have moderate negative environmental impacts will need to submit **Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP)**⁵⁸

E-3 = All those sub-projects which will have no negative environmental impacts will be categorized as E3 and for those, no further process will be required⁵⁹ after E&S Screening

For Social Category:

S-1= All those sub-projects having negative social impacts of significant nature on > 40 households and or it require displacement/resettlement of > 40 households for land acquisition, a Social Assessment (SAR) and Social Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared and included as a part of the EIA. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will also be prepared and implemented in accordance with RPF.

S-2= All those sub-projects having negative social impacts of significant nature on 1 – 40 households and or it require displacement/resettlement of 1- 40 households due to land acquisition, a Social Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared and implemented as a part of the ESMP. An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) will also be prepared and implemented.

S-3= All those sub-projects having no negative social impacts and or they are not involved in displacement/resettlement of any nature, will be categorized as S-3 and No further process will be required after E & S Screening.

6.4. Analysis of Alternatives

The analysis of the alternatives is a part of ESMF to select the best among all possible project options. The alternatives of a project/program are defined as the options that can help to meet the objectives of a project by different means including alternative project sites, technology or material, design or inputs. The key

⁵⁶ Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen.

⁵⁷ All the social impacts (except those that come under S1 and S2 Category of land acquisition) of E1 Category sub-projects will be covered in IEE/EIA report

⁵⁸ All the social impacts (except those that come under S1 and S2 Category of land acquisition) of E2 Category sub-projects will be covered in the ESMP

⁵⁹ For all those subprojects which will have no negative environmental impacts and are categorized as E3 but they require construction labor/workers for the execution will follow the Environment, Health and Safety SOPs prepared for PCP and they will follow the instructions given by ESM team of PCP

criteria when identifying alternatives is that they should be feasible and reasonable, environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable.

Selection of preferred alternative is based on scores of factors including cost, schedule of delivery, environmental and social impact and the cost for their redressal. Following different types of alternatives will be assessed during preparation of the sub-project instrument depending upon its environment and social category:

- ✓ No action alternative
- ✓ Design alternative
- ✓ Site alternatives
- ✓ Technological alternatives
- ✓ Any type of alternative relevant to the type of sub-project

CHAPTER 7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Punjab Cities Program

7.1. Environmental and Social Policies Processing Steps

Implementation of environmental and social policy principles will follow the procedures presented below; linked with activity planning, design, and implementation stages.

Step 1: Preliminary Environmental and Social Information (Physical, Biological and Socioeconomic baseline data collection) and Analysis

Step 2: Environmental and Social Screening and Categorization of each Sub-Project -using E & S Screening Checklist (**Attached as Annexure C**).

Step 3: Preparation and Submission of category wise instruments:

- ✓ For E-1 category of sub-projects, preparation & Submission of Initial Environmental Examination and or Environmental Impact Assessment⁶⁰ (EIA) as per Schedule I and II of PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2000
- ✓ S-1 category of sub-projects, preparation & Submission of Social Assessment Report (SAR), Social Management Plan (SMP) as a part of the EIA and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
- ✓ For E-2 category of sub-projects, preparation and submission of ESMP
- ✓ For S-2 category of sub-projects, preparation and submission of Social Management Plan (SMP) as a part of the ESMP and an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)
- ✓ For E-3 & S-3 category of sub-projects, preparation and submission of Environment & Social Screening Checklist and no further process of instruments preparation.

Step 4: Environmental Clearances from relevant authorities⁶¹

Step 5: Inclusion of Environmental and Social instruments / specifications in bidding documents

Step 6: Inclusion of Environmental and Social mitigation measures in Bill of Quantities BOQs and contractors' agreements

Step 7: Compliance and Monitoring

Based on type of construction, all preliminary information analysis, Environmental Assessments, Environmental Management Plans must be completed prior to awarding of contracts for construction.

⁶⁰ EIA will include the detailed social impact assessment (including Social Assessment report and Social Management Plan) and will be considered as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

⁶¹ Punjab EPA will issue NOCs for IEEs/EIAs

7.2. Sub-projects Environmental and Social Screening

All activities proposed for the sub-projects shall undergo initial screening through a number of filters that include screening environmental and social impacts. Generally, sub-projects with any significant, long-term or medium term, irreversible environmental and social negative impacts will have to be avoided to the extent possible.

The ESMF categorizes sub-projects on the basis of their nature of activities, and potential impacts on environment and or people and their livelihoods. The ESMF specifies a different type and extent of environmental and social assessment that will need to be carried out before initiating each category of sub-projects. Since exact extent and precise location of individual interventions (sub-projects) to be implemented under the PCP are not known at this stage, a framework approach has been adopted for the present environmental and social assessment. Under this approach, each sub-project will be screened for the severity and extent of environmental and social impacts. Sub-projects having negligible environmental and or social impacts will be assessed with the help of a Screening Checklist under Annexure C. Sub-projects having some negative but localized environmental and or social impacts will require a generic Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) to be prepared as presented in section 7.4. Also, the RPF will only apply to interventions where land may be acquired for large-scale interventions (Please refer to Chapter 8).

7.2.1. Environmental Screening and Categorization of Sub-Projects

Based upon the Screening Checklists, following table will be used to for environmental screening of the sub-projects and further documentation requirements. This classification is preliminary and will be finalized when the exact locations and scale of the sub-projects are identified and screening checklist will be filled in for each of the sub-project.

Table 27: PCP Sub-Projects Environmental Screening and Categorization

#	Project Categories	Type of Sub-projects	Nature of Environmental Issues	Env. Category	Instruments Required
1.	Waste Management				
	Solid Waste	Collection Equipment, Collection Bins	Negligible environmental impacts	E3	NA
	Liquid Waste	Sludge ponds	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	E2	ESMP
		Community septic tanks	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	E2	ESMP
		Vacuum Trucks, Vacuum Handcarts and others	Negligible environmental impacts	E3	NA
	Construction of Waste Water Treatment Plants	May have significant environmental impacts	E1	IEE/EIA as per nature of impacts and Schedule I and II of PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2000.	

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

2.	Water Supply				
		Water supply pumps / tube wells	May have negligible environmental impacts	E3	NA
		Overhead reservoirs (OHRs)	May have negligible environmental impacts	E2	ESMP
		Water Supply distribution network	May have some negative to significant environmental and social impacts depending upon the scope of work	E1 or E2	ESMP for repair and maintenance of existing network or IEE/EIA for new sub-projects as per scope of work and environmental impacts and categorization given in Schedule I and II of PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2000
3.	Storm Water Drainage				
		Urban drainage systems Open Drainage System Covered Drains	May have some negative to significant environmental and social impacts depending upon the scope of work	E1 or E2	ESMP for repair and maintenance of existing systems or IEE/EIA for new sub-projects as per scope of work and environmental impacts and categorization given in Schedule I and II of PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2000
		Flood control systems	May have some negative to significant environmental and social impacts depending upon the scope of work	E1 or E2	ESMP for repair and maintenance of existing system or IEE/EIA for new sub-project as per scope of work and environmental impacts and categorization given in Schedule I and II of PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2000
4.	Connectivity				
		Rehabilitation and maintenance of urban roads ⁶²	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	E2	ESMP
		Pedestrian walkways, Bicycle paths	May have negligible environmental impacts	E2	ESMP
		Streets and security lights, and road signs	May have negligible environmental impacts	E3	NA

62 After 18th Amendment, Punjab EPA has adopted the Checklists/Guidelines adopted by the Pakistan EPA (as it is). Punjab EPA has adopted Checklists/Guidelines developed by KPK and Balochistan for Small to medium water supply schemes, sanitation schemes, small and medium sized road construction and expansion in urban areas and construction and expansion of bus terminals. These Checklists/Guidelines will be used for the mentioned subprojects of PCP adopted by Punjab EPA

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

		Construction of Bus Workshops	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	E2	ESMP
		Rehabilitation of Bus Stands/Terminals ⁶³	May have negligible environmental impacts	E2	ESMP
5.	Social and Livability Infrastructure				
		Urban greenery and public spaces	May have negligible environmental impacts	E2	ESMP
		Construction of Community Parks ⁶⁴	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	E2	ESMP
		Rehabilitation /Maintenance of Community Parks	May have negligible environmental impacts	E2	ESMP
6.	Fire and Disaster Management				
		Fire control and disaster management equipment (firefighting Trucks)	May have negligible environmental impacts	E3	NA
		Rehabilitation and / or construction of new firefighting station and Facilities ⁶⁵	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	E2	ESMP

7.2.2. Social Screening and Categorization of Sub-projects

Based upon the Screening Checklists, following table will be used to for social screening of the sub-projects and further documentation requirements:

Table 28: PCP Sub-Projects Social Screening and Categorization

Type of Project	Nature of Social issues	Social Category	Instruments Required
✓ 40 households involved	Negative impacts of serious nature are expected	S-1	Social Assessment (SAR), Social Management Plan (SMP) as a part of the EIA and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
1-40 households involved	Social impacts of moderate nature may be expected	S-2	Preparation and submission Social Management Plan (SMP) as a part of the ESMP, and an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

63 According to a notification by Punjab EPA vide No. Dir (EIA)/01/2017 dated 29-05-2017, Bus and Wagon stands of Category C with area upto 8 kanals, are exempted from IEE/EIA

64 Parks will be constructed on already allocated lands (for community parks) by Local Government

65 According to a notification by Punjab EPA vide No. Dir (EIA)/01/2017 dated 29-05-2017. Multistoried buildings except residential apartments, educational institutions, restaurants and hotels with a height of upto 70 feet and area upto four Kanals are exempted from IEE/EIA

66 Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen.

No Involuntary resettlement and Aps⁶⁷ involved	No direct negative social impacts expected	S-3	E & Social Screening Checklist
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7.3. Integration of Environmental and Social Safeguards Management in Scheme Life Cycle

The environmental and social management procedure described in 7.1 above will be seamlessly integrated within the scheme identification, preparation, appraisal, approval, and implementation cycle. Environmental and social screening (described in Section 7.2) will be carried out at the scheme identification stage. The scheme-specific IEE/EIA/ESMPs/RAPs/ARAPs will be prepared during the scheme preparation/appraisal stage. Finally, after clearance of these instruments, ESMPs, IEEs/EIAs, RAPs/ARAPs and ESMPs will be implemented during the scheme implementation stage. This is further explained in the sections below.

7.3.1. Preparation of Sub-projects

During preparation stage, MCs will include the following details in sub-project proposal:

- ✓ Technical aspects such as details on suitability of sub-project site⁶⁸; availability and appropriateness of inputs, and proven experience with the technology offered, engineering designs, construction or rehabilitation, operation and maintenance arrangements etc.;
- ✓ Economic aspects such as cost estimates, financial operating plan, economic and financial viability, and adequacy of proposed financing;
- ✓ Organizational aspects such as institutional, legal and contractual framework; risk analysis; necessary clearances from regulatory entities; and
- ✓ Each sub-project will be environmentally and socially screened according to the criteria defined in Section 7.2. The screening will be done on the format as provided in the form of Screening Checklist and Involuntary Resettlement Checklist given in Annex C and Annex E respectively. Screening will be carried out by the MCs with the technical support of Deputy Program Officer (Environment & Social Management) (DPO-ESM) and nominated focal persons of that city (Environment Focal Person (EFP) and Social Focal Point (SFP)).

7.3.2. Sub-projects Appraisal

During sub-projects appraisal stage, the following activities will be performed:

- ✓ Review of the technical aspects such as details on suitability of sub-project site; availability and appropriateness of inputs, and proven experience with the technology offered, engineering designs, and construction or rehabilitation, operation and maintenance arrangements;

⁶⁷ Project Affected Persons

⁶⁸ Sites where anti encroachment drive (by GoPunjab) will be going on at site selection phase, will not be considered without implementation of Entitlement Framework given in the ESMF

- ✓ Review of the economic aspects such as cost estimates, financial operating plan, economic and financial viability, and adequacy of proposed financing;
- ✓ Review of the organizational aspects such as institutional, legal and contractual framework; risk analysis; and necessary clearances from regulatory entities; and
- ✓ If the sub-project is expected to have localized social and environmental impacts, an ESMP will be prepared (template given in Annex F). For preparation of RAP, SAR, SMP, IEE and EIA, templates are attached as Annex G, H, I, J and K respectively while for preparation of RAP; details are given in Chapter 8. For the scheme categorized as having negligible social and environmental impacts, no further environmental /social assessment will be needed. ESMPs, SARs and SMPs will be prepared by the MCs with the technical assistance of DPO-ESM of respective region (detailed TORs of DPO-ESM are attached as Annex L) and verified by the Project Officer-Environmental & Social Management (PO-ESM) of PCP deputed in PMDFC (TORs are attached as Annex M). If sub-projects require preparing the instruments like IEE/EIA/ESMPs/RAPs/ARAPs, then PMDFC will design the TORs accordingly and procure the consultant / consulting firm for preparation of EIAs and RAPs while DPOs-ESM will technically assist the ESFPs in preparation of IEEs and submit to Punjab EPA after review of PO-ESM.

During the appraisal stage, the environmental and social appraisal shall focus on the following aspects:

- ✓ Compliance with regulatory requirements and clearances;
- ✓ Comprehensiveness of the instruments in light of the activity specific environmental and social issues;
- ✓ Integration of environmental and social measures into the design wherever relevant;
- ✓ Arrangements for implementation of instruments, including institutional capacity and contractual provisions;
- ✓ Inclusion of ESMPs, SMPs and implementation of EMPs of IEEs and EIAs budgets in the sub-projects cost;
- ✓ Monitoring and reporting arrangements;
- ✓ Adequacy of the social issues identified and suggested mitigation measure;
- ✓ Need for any legal covenant to address any specific environmental risks including regulatory risks.

MCs with technical support of PMDFC will ensure that the above requirements are fulfilled. ESMPs, SMPs and RAPs documents/procedures will be reviewed by the World Bank while IEEs and EIAs will be reviewed by the World Bank team and cleared by the Punjab EPA. DOs Environment may also advise the MCs on the environmental regulatory requirements of ESMPs and IEEs/EIAs.

7.3.3. Sub-projects Implementation

The sub-project will be approved once all the technical requirements are fulfilled and the IEE/EIA/ESMPs/RAPs/ARAPs procedures and documentation is cleared. As stated above, ESMPs and SMPs as part of ESMP will be shared with the World Bank, whereas Punjab EPA will issue the NOC for IEEs and EIAs.

The IEE/EIA/ESMPs/RAPs/ARAPs of each sub-project will be included in the bidding documents and the contracts. In this manner, the social and environmental management instruments will be included in the

overall scope of works/services and BOQs, and the contractor will implement the mitigation measures included in the contracts alongside other works/services.

7.3.4. Monitoring, Audit and Evaluation

DPO-ESMs will assist the Environment Focal Person (EFP) and Social Focal Point (SFP) and MCs of their respective region to monitor the contractor to ensure complete and proper implementation of the works/services in accordance with the contract. During this phase, the DPOs-ESM will conduct environmental and social monitoring to ensure that the mitigation measures given in the IEE/EIA/ESMPs/RAPs/ARAPs are effectively implemented (E & S Monitoring Checklist is attached as Annexure P). The environmental and social monitoring will include the following:

- ✓ Environmental and social monitoring to ensure effective implementation of ESMPs and EMPs particularly the mitigation measures included in these documents.
- ✓ The monitoring will be conducted with the help of checklists prepared on the basis of the mitigation plans included in environmental and social management instruments.
- ✓ Frequent site visits by the DPOs-ESM, focal persons and PO-ESM
- ✓ Laboratory analysis will be conducted if specified in the ESMPs.
- ✓ Photographic records will be maintained where applicable/useful.
- ✓ Preparation of monitoring reports.

7.3.5. Annual Performance Assessment

LG&CDD will engage an independent Annual Performance Assessment³ (APA) firm to verify Program results on a timely manner to provide the basis for disbursements of funds under the Program to the participating MCs. The assessment results will be shared simultaneously with the World Bank and GoPunjab to ensure transparency. APA Results will subsequently be reviewed by GoPunjab’s Program Steering Committee and submitted formally to the World Bank. These results will then undergo a quality assurance by the World Bank. The Bank retains the right to make the final decision whether a DLI has been achieved or not. The aggregate score of the MCs in the APAs will determine the size of PBG grants to be disbursed, and will be an important metrics to determine progress towards PDO. ESMF compliance will be the part of that assessment.

Table 29: Environmental/Social Assessment and Management Process

Milestones/ Objectives	Process	Responsibility	Decision/Outcome
1. Scheme Screening			
Screen from environmental/social and land requirements perspective	MCs will prepare the proposal including: ✓ Environmental and Social Screening Reports based upon the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist ✓ Categorization for further instruments/documentation requirements	DPOs-ESM will assist the ESFPs	✓ Environmental /social and land requirements categorization of sub-project ✓ Determination of type of assessment needed (IEE/EIA/ESMPs/RAPs/ARAPs) or no further procedures and assessment

Milestones/ Objectives	Process	Responsibility	Decision/Outcome	
	✓ Land Requirements Status based upon Checklist including categorization for further documental procedures			
2. Scheme Appraisal				
Detailed Environmental and Social Appraisal	✓ Preparation of ESMP	MCs with technical support of DPOs-ESM	Completed instruments	
	✓ Preparation of SMP and ARAP	MCs with technical support of DPOs-ESM		
	✓ Preparation of RAP and necessary procedures	Outsourcing		
	✓ Preparation of IEE (Outsourcing)	DPOs-ESM will technically assist the ESFPs		
	✓ Preparation of EIA (Outsourcing)	Outsourcing		
	Review of Instruments:		Approved Instruments	
	ESMP	PO-ESM		
	SMP	PO-ESM		
	IEE	PO-ESM		
	EIA	PO-ESM		
	RAP/ARAP	PO-ESM		
	Approval of Instruments:			
	ESMP	WB		
	SMP	WB		
IEE	Punjab EPA			
EIA	Punjab EPA and WB			
RAP and ARAP	WB			
3. Sub-Projects Implementation				
Finalization of Contract Agreement	Include instruments in bidding documents and contracts	MCs		Instruments included in contracts
Sub-Projects implementation	Instruments implementation alongside the other civil works	Contractor	Instruments implemented.	
4. Monitoring, Audit and Evaluation				
Monitoring	Environmental and social monitoring to ensure effective implementation of mitigation measures included in IEE/EIA/ESMPs/RAPs/ARAPs	Focal Persons Resident Supervision Consultant DPOs-ESM	Monitoring Reports	

Milestones/ Objectives	Process	Responsibility	Decision/Outcome
		PO-ESM	
Annual Program Assessment	Assessment and evaluation of ESMF implementation for all sub-projects every year	LG & CDD /PMDFC (through outsourcing)	Assessment Reports

7.4. Institutional Arrangements

Administrative arrangements for implementation of the Program are following:

Local Government and Community Development Department (LG&CDD)

LG&CDD with assistance from the Punjab Local Government Board (PLGB) and PMDFC will have overall responsibility for Program reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), regulation setting, and coordination with Program MCs. LG & CDD will also take up Annual Performance Assessment (APA) of the MCs by appointing an independent Agency.

Punjab Local Government Board (PLGB)

The PLGB will be responsible for:

- ✓ human resource management (HRM);
- ✓ operating and maintaining the performance monitoring dashboards;
- ✓ implementing career learning plans and delivery partnerships for LG cadres; and
- ✓ Ensuring that new gender focused staffing standards are implemented in Program MCs.

Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC)

PMDFC will act as the lead technical agency and will be tasked to:

1. Provide capacity building support to partner MCs to achieve DLI results.
2. Implement institutional strengthening interventions, including procurement of consultancies for technical assistance,
3. Deployment and maintenance support for e-governance and improved judiciary systems, and training of MC staff on new systems.
4. Consolidate information related to service delivery, finances and accounts, expenditure, and complaint resolution, and communicate the compiled information to finance department FD and LG via reporting dashboards set up at these agencies.
5. Conduct procurement of consultancies for capacity building of MCs and for design and supervision consultants. The mode of procurement of goods and works for the partner municipal committees will however be decided by Program Steering Committee (PSC). Provide technical assistance in areas such as service delivery standards, and own source revenue mobilization, manage regular M&E processes and provide consolidated information to LG&CDD on progress of activities per M&E requirements.

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6. Assist with Program reporting, including the mid-year and annual program reports. Assist with day-to-day coordination of the Program.

Central Program Management Team (CPMT)

PMDFC will establish a Central Program Management Team in Lahore, which will have overall responsibility for the above tasks. This team will comprise of:

1. Program Director
2. Deputy Program Director
3. Senior Program Officer (Accounts and Administration)
4. Senior Program Officer (Financial Management)
5. Senior Program Officers (Infrastructure)
6. Senior Program Officer (Procurement)
7. Senior Program Officer (Institutional Strengthening), along with relevant Program Officers and Deputy Program Officers and support staff.
8. Program Officer (Environmental and Social Management) will be overall responsible for the compliance of ESMF of the Program. (Detailed ToRs are attached as Annex M....)

Regional Management Teams

PMDFC will also constitute three regional offices each of which will provide support to five - six MCs in areas such as Planning, Procurement, Environment and Social Management, Financial Management, Infrastructure Development and M&E.

Regional teams will provide mentoring and hands-on/backstopping support and transfer skills to MCs. Based on implementation experience and lessons learnt, GoPunjab will gradually include such staff positions in MC structures in later years of the Program Operations. Minimum Access Conditions (MACs) will ensure compliance to this requirement, failing which MCs will not receive any funds. In the area of social and environment management, in addition to the overarching strategy, both MACs and Performance Measures (PMs) have been included to incentivize adherence to core principles of social and environment framework.

Deputy Program Officer (Environmental and Social Management) of 03 regional offices will be responsible for compliance of ESMF in their regions (Detailed ToRs are attached as Annex L).

Distribution of regional offices is given in Table below:

Table 30: Distribution of Regional Offices

Region A (Office Location: Gujranwala)	Region B (Office Location: Faisalabad)	Region C (Office Location: Khanewal)
Daska, Hafizabad, Jhelum, Kamoki, Muridke, & Wazirabad	Gojra, Jaranwala, Jhang, Kamalia, and Okara	Bahawalnagar, Burewala, Khanewal, Kot Addu, and Vehari

CPM teams will be required to carry out the below mentioned functions:

1. Preparation of the original and revised (if required) Umbrella PC-I of the Program, its submission to Government and follow up actions for approval. Preparation of the TA Component original & revised (if required) PC-I, its submission and follow up actions for approval. Procurement of the staff and consultants.
2. Overall administration and implementation of the Program.
3. Getting the periodic reports from the Regional Project Coordinators and other Program staff, their scrutiny, compilation on the prescribed formats and submission to World Bank, LG & CDD and PLGB.
4. Monitoring of the overall progress of the Program.
5. Overseeing the problems and bottlenecks encountered in the Program implementation and their solutions by liaising with LG & CDD, WB, PLGB & PFC unit of FD.
6. Performance assessment of the reduced number of MACs in the 1st year of the Program and submission of the evaluation report to WB, LG & CDD and FD.
7. Liaising with APA agency in respect of the Program Annual Performance Assessment (APA) matters and assisting APA agency in APA of MACs & PMs and compilation of the results in the next 4 years of the Program.
8. Assist in day-to-day coordination of the Program.
9. Getting the prioritized list of the Maintenance & Repair (M&R) works and new works from the MCs, its scrutiny and getting it approved by the World Bank and PSC. Scrutiny and acceptance of the Inception Reports, Detailed Designs, Drawings, cost estimates and PC-Is of M&R works in 1st year of the Program and capital investments in next 4 years.
10. Rendering expert advice on all matters to the Program MCs' staff.
11. Reporting to LG&CDD about the shortage, posting & transfer of staff and general performance behavior of the MCs.
12. Overseeing the Financial matters of the Program, getting all information about the expenditure, its compilation and submission to WB, LG & CDD, FD and other government organizations if required.
13. Liaising with FD for timely release of the Investment Project Financing (IPF) and PforR grants and submission of any information as and when required by FD or WB.
14. Arrangement for workshops and training sessions and hands on training and liaising with Program Steering Committee in all matters of the Program.

Table 31: Positions and Responsibilities under the Proposed Implementation Framework

Sr.#	Association	Position	Responsibilities
01	Central Program Management Team (CPMT) based at PMDFC	Program/Project Director (PD)	<p>Responsible for Management and Coordination of PCP on behalf of LG&CDD with the World Bank, P&D and all other stakeholders</p> <p>Report to Secretary LG&CD Department on program related activities</p> <p>Support and supervise Program outcomes/activities including but not limited to TORs development, interaction with concerned departments, liaison with consultants, handling contract management issues, review of outputs, monitoring of program results and follow up on reforms proposal</p> <p>PD will be overall responsible to guide and supervise all the activities carrying out at PMDFC and regional offices for ESMF compliance throughout the project.</p> <p>PD will be responsible to supervise the ESMF teams in maintaining all the necessary records/documents (e.g. Screening reports, ESMPs, IEEs/EIAs, RAPs, monitoring reports, Quarterly and annual ESMF compliance reports, annual TPV Reports, training reports etc.)</p> <p>PD will ensure transparent and cost-effective monitoring.</p> <p>PD will engage other specialists and/or firms to carry out external monitoring of ESMF compliance as Third Party Validation.</p>
2	CPMT at PMDFC	Deputy Program Director	<p>Facilitate in the identification and acquisition of land required for PCP projects in coordination with different Government Agencies</p> <p>Coordinate with Consultants engaged with PCP activities Endorse payment claims of consultants & contractors in coordination with the Senior Program Officers, Chief Engineer and Accounts section</p> <p>Coordinate for consultancy issues in coordination with the Senior Program Officers, Chief Engineer and Accounts section</p> <p>Facilitate the World Bank mission activities</p> <p>As per directed by PD, DPD will supervise all the activities carrying out at PMDFC and regional offices for ESMF compliance throughout the project.</p> <p>DPD will supervise the ESMF teams in maintaining all the necessary records/documents (e.g. Screening reports, ESMPs, IEEs/EIAs, ARAPs/ RAPs, monitoring reports, Quarterly and annual ESMF compliance reports, annual TPV Reports, training reports etc.)</p>
3		Program Officer (Environmental & Social Management)	<p>Report to PD via DPD to manage designing, planning and monitoring of environment and social management activities:</p> <p>The PO Environmental and Social Management will be responsible to ensure the sub-projects timely screening, development of sub-project specific ESMPs, SMPs, IEEs and supervise the consultants/firms hired for preparation of RAPs and EIAs and their implementation, internal monitoring and progress reporting</p>

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			<p>He/ She will be responsible to develop training plans and manual to build the capacity of other staff at CPMT level and regional offices and MCs regarding implementation of ESMF and environmental and social policies and procedures (as currently MCs has no technical capacity on environmental and social management and ESMF)</p> <p>He/ She will be responsible for maintaining all the necessary records/documents (e.g. Screening reports, ESMPs, SMPs, RAPs, IEEs/EIAs reports, monitoring reports, Quarterly and annual ESMF compliance reports, annual TPV Reports (conducted through outsourcing), training reports etc.</p> <p>He/ She will provide technical assistance to the DPOs-ESM and MCs in clearance of ESMPs, SMPs, IEEs/EIAs and RAPs and ensure the clearance from WB and Punjab EPA</p> <p>Provide support for E&S interventions mainstreamed as a part of the program design such as up-gradation of the CTS into GRM and information disclosure through website and other channels, communication and consultations.</p>
4	Regional Offices (03)	Deputy Program Officer (Environmental and Social Management)	<p>Implement following activities in line with instructions of PO-ESM:</p> <p>Collect the sub-project(s) details from infrastructure project proponent(s).</p> <p>Assist the MCs/ESFPs in preparing the sub-projects screening and categorization for conformity with the ESMF and requirements under the PEPA Act</p> <p>Assist the MCs/ESFPs in conducting the public consultation twice for each sub-project requiring EIA. Firstly, before preparing draft EIA and secondly after discussion with EPA and having their comments on draft EIA and at least once during data collection in case of ESMP, SMP and or during screening</p> <p>Assist the ESFPs in preparation of IEEs</p> <p>Assist the MCs in preparing category wise impacts and compensation for affected persons (APs) in compliance with ESMF.</p> <p>Assist in preparing public consultation & disclosure plans, develop a format for documenting consultation with affected people and initiate a participatory forum for resettlement plan preparation & implementation among affected communities, local representatives, and stakeholders.</p> <p>Field monitoring to ensure the implementation and monitoring framework of above-mentioned plans.</p> <p>Liaise with the sub-project proponent and the EPA to ensure evaluation and approval of above-mentioned plans and reports.</p> <p>Assist in carrying out desk and field appraisals in the light of instruments, developed and agreed guidelines of Program Officer – (ESM)</p>

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

			Assist in preparing RAPs/ARAPs as required in compliance with ESMF. Assist in preparing category wise impacts and compensation for APs in compliance with ESMF.
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7.5. Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Framework

The anticipated Environmental and Social potential impacts at sub-projects-levels are presented in the below ESMMF.

Table 32: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Framework

Sub-projects Category: Liquid Waste Management Improvement/Rehabilitation/Construction of Community Septic Tanks/Toilets						
Sr.#	Anticipated Social /Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
1.	Land acquisition and resettlement	RAPs/ARAPs prepared and implemented in accordance with RPF.	All entitlement per RAP/ARAP	ESFPs, DPO-ESM and PO-ESM	to be completed before start of construction	Government funding based on the instrument prepared.
2.	Unsuitable toilet construction may lead to ground water contamination	Environment friendly designs of toilets and suitable for that specific area should be considered by the engineering design team at design stage. Monitoring shall be made during project life cycle to check the sustainability of implemented interventions. Flush toilets should not be encouraged in areas under the program where water is scarce and in dry season. The system to be designed as such that the used water (grey water) from the sinks can be directed to flush the toilets, thus saving water. Half and full flushing option should be provided as well for saving water.	Check the design details	Design Team and DPO-ESM	Check and inspect sustainability at design phase	Nil
3.	Impacts on Women, Children, and Vulnerable Groups	It will be ensured that the sub-projects do not have any negative impacts on women, children and vulnerable groups. For community toilets, ramps for people in disabilities should be provided	Check the design details Discuss during public consultation at screening phase	Design Team and DPO-ESM	Ensure at design stage	Nil
4.	Air Quality deterioration due to dust emissions and excavation activities	Tractor loads should be covered with any suitable material. Construction sites including soil piles should be fenced to avoid material escape, generation of dust and access to children. Water to be sprinkled during and after the construction activity to settle down dust around the project area.	Inspect truck/tractor mobility	Contractor	During construction of toilets	Nil

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

		Soil and temporary soil piles should be covered or sprayed with water if generating dust.	Inspect construction site	Contractor	During construction of toilets	Nil
		Construction sites including soil piles should be fenced to avoid material escape, generation of dust and access to children.	Inspect fencing	Contractor	During construction of toilets	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter
5.	Surface and Ground Water Quality deterioration due to runoff from toilets during operation or from labor camps of construction sites during construction	It will be ensured that the liquid wastes and toilets effluents are not released into any drinking water source, cultivation fields, or critical habitat.	Inspect discharge points of toilets	Contractor	During operation of toilets	Nil
		Effluents from the labor camps should not be released to drinking water sources, cultivation fields, irrigation channels, and critical habitats. Appropriate effluent treatment arrangements such as settling tanks should be made at the site. Post primary treatment of effluents, after testing and checking feasibility, it can be used to irrigate the plants at the project site	Inspect construction site	Contractor	During construction of toilets	Nil
6.	Solid Waste Management during construction and operation of toilets	Construction sites should be equipped with temporary refuse bins. The recyclables can be given to the local junk dealers of that area/city.	Inspect placement of refuse bins	Contractor	During construction of toilets	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter
		Disposal of solid waste will be carried out in a manner that does not negatively affect the drinking water sources, cultivation fields, irrigation channels, natural drainage paths, and the existing waste management system in the area, local routes, and general aesthetic value of the area.	Inspect waste disposal	Contractor	During construction of toilets	Nil
		Wastes should be routinely collected from the designated area and disposed at waste disposal facilities.	Inspect waste disposal	Contractor	During construction of toilets	Nil
7.	Possible Noise emissions from running of construction machinery during construction	Machinery operation and high noise activities should be carefully planned and scheduled and in case of construction of toilets in community parks, it should be avoided during public gathering hours	Inspect construction activities near communities	Contractor	During construction of toilets	Nil

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

		Where that is not possible, high noise activities should cease between 22:00 and 06:00 hrs. Buffer zones to be created to contain the noise during construction activities	Inspect working hours	Contractor	During construction of toilets	Nil
8.	Pit/septic tank Sludge Management	Composting of biodegradable waste will be considered and adopted. Sludge after emptying the tanks/pits should be landfilled at proper location and left for degradation. Sludge will not be disposed of into open land	Check and Inspect sustainability	ESFPs and DPO-ESM	During the course of project	
9.	Occupational Health and Safety	ESMF has prepared SOPs for Environment, Health & Safety for construction workers/labor (including women labor) following the WB and IFC Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines will be implemented. (Attached as Annexure N) Moreover, in the current scenario of COVID-19, GoPunjab Primary and Secondary Healthcare Department has issued Health Safety SOPs for construction workers for COVID-19 (Attached as Annex O) and they will be used during pandemic situation	Monitor SOPs compliance and EHS Guidelines provisions	DPO-ESM	During construction of toilets	Nil
		The construction contracts will include appropriate clauses to protect environment and public health. The present ESMF will be included in the bidding document.	Inspect bidding documents	DPO-ESM	During construction of toilets	Nil
		Avoid stagnation of water and initiate drainage/cleanup of stagnant water.	Inspect construction site	DPO-ESM	During construction of toilets	Nil
		Provide for the provision of appropriately stocked first-aid equipment at work sites.	Inspect first aid provision	DPO-ESM	During construction of toilets	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter
		Provide for the provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) to minimize risks, such as but not limited to appropriate outerwear, boots and gloves; safety helmets; The COVID related PPE waste (masks) to be sent to the local junk dealers for recycling	Inspect PPEs provision	DPO-ESM	During construction of toilets	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter
		Provide training to the workers for the use of PPEs	Check training records	PO-ESM	During construction of toilets	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

		Include procedures for documenting and reporting accidents, diseases, and incidents.	Check procedures	DPO-ESM	During construction of toilets	Nil
10.	Labor influx related issues also including SEA/SH and management of COVID-19 during construction.	Labor management plan prepare and implemented as a part of the EIA/ESMP	ESFP, DPO-ESM, PO-ESM	Contractor	During construction	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter

Sub- Projects Category: Connectivity						
Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Urban Roads						
Sr. #	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
✓	Land acquisition and resettlement	RAPs/ARAPs prepared and implemented in accordance with RPF.	All entitlement per RAP/ARAP	ESFPs, DPO-ESM and PO-ESM	to be completed before the start of construction	Government funding based on the instrument prepared.
✓	Change in land use due to site clearance, pavement works	Public consultation before execution of sub-project and pay compensation in case of any loss/damage to private properties.	Inspect site before and during execution	Contractor	During course of project	Compensation cost to be included in the sub-project cost
✓	Air pollution due to dust from exposed surfaces, from construction equipment and vehicles	Water sprinkling Cover material during transportation. Use of face mask while working on dust prone areas Awareness and capacity building for use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) will be mandatory.	Inspect sub-project site during construction	Contractor	During course of project	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter
✓	Noise pollution during construction works, material hauling and unloading	Machinery operation and high noise activities should be carefully planned and scheduled. Avoid construction activities during school/hospital hours (if schools identified during screening in the nearby sites) Restricted use of horn near schools/hospitals and settlements	Inspect site areas during construction activities	Contractor	During the course of project	Nil
✓	Solid waste generation storage deposits, excavation debris and solid waste, and wastewater from camp site of labor may cause pollution	Location of camp site should be away from the settlements Proper storage and disposal of chemical and materials should be in the area designated by ESFPs. May use local labor and local houses as camp area In case, local house is to be used as a camp office, the rent is to be paid as per the Entitlement Matrix given in Chapter 8	Inspect camp site	Contractor	During the course of project	House rent/compensation to be included in the sub-project cost.

Sub- Projects Category: Connectivity						
Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Urban Roads						
Sr. #	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
		Two compartment bins to be placed at the campsite for the entire activity period. One compartment to have organic/biodegradable waste which will be sent to a composting pit and the recyclable fraction can be sent to the local junk dealers for recycling.				
✓	Air pollution due to emission of smoke, increase in vibration and noise pollution due to operation of construction equipment	All the vehicles deployed for material movement should be spill proof to the extent possible. Equipment/vehicles deployed for construction activities should be monitored regularly and well maintained Water can be sprinkled on and off around the area to settle down dust. Trees can be planted around the project site to mitigate carbon dioxide and help maintain the temperatures.	Inspect during construction activities	Contractor	During course of project	Nil
✓	Impact on Community Infrastructure due to demolition of structures along road alignment	Avoid at maximum as possible Compensation for restoration or relocation of affected infrastructures. Information signboard should be placed (Such as Diversion, School area, Speed limit, drive slowly)	Inspect community areas	Contractor	During the course of project	Contractor will be responsible to restore the private infrastructure
✓	Impacts on Women (privacy and <i>pardah</i> issues)	It will be ensured that the sub-projects do not have any negative impacts on women, children and vulnerable groups. Labor will be trained on not to interfere with the local community	Inspect during construction activities	Contractor	During course of project	Nil

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Sub- Projects Category: Connectivity						
Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Urban Roads						
Sr. #	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
	Children (restricted movements) and overall restricted mobility	Local community (especially women and children) will be informed before construction activities and entry of labor at site areas				
✓	Occupational Health and Safety	<p>ESMF has prepared SOPs for Environment, Health & Safety for construction workers/labor (including women labor) following the WB and IFC Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) SOPs, will be implemented. (Attached as Annexure N)</p> <p>Moreover, in the current scenario of COVID-19, GoPunjab Primary and Secondary Healthcare Department has issued Health Safety SOPs for construction workers for COVID-19 (Attached as Annex O.) and they will be used during pandemic situation</p>	Monitor SoPs	DPO-ESM	During course of the project	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter
		The construction contracts will include appropriate clauses to protect environment and public health. The present ESMF will be included in the bidding document.	Inspect bidding documents	DPO-ESM		
		Avoid stagnation of water and initiate drainage/cleanup of stagnant water.	Inspect construction site	DPO-ESM		
		Provide for the provision of appropriately stocked first-aid equipment at work sites;	Inspect first aid provision	DPO-ESM		
		Provide for the provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize risks, such as but not limited to appropriate outerwear, boots and gloves; safety helmets	Inspect PPE provision	DPO-ESM		
✓	Labor influx related issues also including SEA/SH and management of	Labor management plan prepare and implemented as a part of the EIA/ESMP	ESFP, DPO-ESM, PO-ESM	Contractor	During construction	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is

Sub- Projects Category: Connectivity							
Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Urban Roads							
Sr. #	Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Social/	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
	COVID-19 construction.	during					given at the end of this Chapter

Sub-Projects Category: Storm Water Drainage							
Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Urban Drainage System and Flood Control System							
Sr. #	Anticipated Environmental Impacts	Social/	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
✓	Land acquisition and resettlement		RAPs/ARAPs prepared and implemented in accordance with RPF.	All entitlement per RAP/ARAP	ESFPs, DPO-ESM and PO-ESM	to be completed before start of construction	Government funding based on the instrument prepared.
✓	Odor, water quality degradation, aesthetics		Design for secondary treatment use of infiltration gallery for effluent disposal buffer zones Simple O&M	Inspect site before and during execution	ESFPs, Design team	During course of project	nil
✓	Air pollution due to dust from exposed surface, from construction equipment and vehicles		Water sprinkling Minimizing on-site material storage Cover material during transportation. Use of face mask while working on dust prone areas Awareness and capacity building for use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPEs) will be mandatory.	Inspect sub-project site during construction	Contractor	During course of project	Nil
✓	Noise pollution during construction works, Material hauling and unloading		Avoid construction activities during school hours Restricted use of horn near school and settlements Careful construction scheduling, Site sound barriers Proper O&M of equipment	Inspect site areas during construction activities	Contractor	During course of project	Inherent to construction contract costs
✓	Solid waste generation storage deposits, excavation		Location of camp site away from settlements	Inspect camp site	ESFPs/ MCs and contractor	During course of project	House rent/ compensation to be

Sub-Projects Category: Storm Water Drainage Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Urban Drainage System and Flood Control System						
Sr. #	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
	debris and solid waste, and waste water from camp site of labor may cause pollution	Proper storage and disposal of chemical and materials in the area designated by ESFPs and MCs. May use local labor and local houses as camp area In case local house is to be used as camp office, pay rent as compensation to house/land owner				included in the sub-project cost.
✓	Air pollution due to emission of smoke, increase in vibration and noise pollution due to operation of construction equipment's	All the vehicles deployed for material movement shall be spill proof to the extent possible. Equipment/vehicles deployed for construction activities shall be monitored regularly Use of face mask while working on dust prone areas	Inspect during construction activities	Contractor	During course of project	Nil
✓	Impact on Community Infrastructure due to demolition of structures along alignment	Restoration or relocation of affected infrastructures. Information signboard will be placed (such as School area, Speed limit, drive slowly)	Inspect community areas	Contractor	During course of project	Contractor will be responsible to restore the private infrastructure
✓	Impacts on Women (privacy and <i>pardah</i> issues) Children (restricted movements) and overall restricted mobility	It will be ensured that the sub-projects do not have any negative impacts on women, children and vulnerable groups. Labor will be trained not to interfere with the local community. Local community (especially women and children) will be informed before construction activities and entry of labor at site areas.	Inspect during construction activities	Contractor	During course of project	Capacity building /training sessions with labor
✓	Occupational Health and Safety	ESMF has prepared SoPs Environment, Health & Safety for construction workers/labor (including women labor) following the WB and IFC Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines will be implemented. Attached as Annex N.	Audit WB EHS guidelines provisions	ESFPs/ Contractor	During course of project	As per estimated cost of ESMF Implementation

Sub-Projects Category: Storm Water Drainage Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Urban Drainage System and Flood Control System						
Sr. #	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
		Moreover, in the current scenario of COVID-19, GoPunjab Primary and Secondary Healthcare Department has issued Health Safety SOPs for construction workers for COVID-19 (Attached as Annex O) and they will be used during pandemic situation				
		The construction contracts will include appropriate clauses to protect environment and public health. The present ESMF will be included in the bidding document.	Inspect bidding documents	ESFPs/ Contractor		
		Avoid stagnation of water and initiate drainage/cleanup of stagnant water.	Inspect construction site	ESFPs/ Contractor		
		Provide for the provision of appropriately stocked first-aid equipment at work sites;	Inspect First aid provision	ESFPs/ Contractor		
		Provide for the provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPEs) to minimize risks, such as but not limited to appropriate outerwear, boots and gloves; safety helmets	Inspect PPEs provision	ESFPs/ Contractor		
✓	Odor /gaseous emissions during O/M	Engineering controls Buffer zones Odor control O&M capacity building	Community consultation	ESFPs/ Contractor	During O/M	To be determined in final design – included in cost estimates
✓	Damage to drinking water supply line /deterioration of water quality due to mixing of waste water	Engineering controls Consultation with communities to know the status of drinking water supply schemes Public consultation before time and supplementary arrangements if water supply has to be stopped for certain time period Water Quality Analysis before, during and post construction activities	Community consultation	ESFPs/ MCs and DPO-ESM	During operation	Water quality analysis will be carried out in Punjab EPA Certified labs

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Sub-Projects Category: Storm Water Drainage Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Urban Drainage System and Flood Control System						
Sr. #	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
	Excavated areas / uncovered manholes may cause a nuisance for children	Public consultation and awareness regarding project activities Cordon off the excess area and manholes Use of signages	Site inspections	ESFPs/ contractor	During operation	Nil
✓	Blockages/chocking of system may cause nuisance when it is handed over to the communities	Capacity building/awareness raising sessions with community regarding use and maintenance of system Ensure the effective working of community organizations to run the system at their own Strengthen the GRM	As and when desired	MCs	Post project	
✓	Labor influx also including SEA/SH and management of COVID-19 during construction.	Labor management plan prepare and implemented as a part of the EIA/ESMP	ESFP, DPO-ESM, PO-ESM	Contractor	During construction	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter

Sub-Projects Category: Water Supply Rehabilitation of Water Supply Distribution Network						
Sr. #	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
✓	Land acquisition and resettlement	RAPs/ARAPs prepared and implemented in accordance with RPF.	All entitlement per RAP/ARAP	ESFPs, DPO-ESM and PO-ESM	to be completed before start of construction	Government funding based on the instrument prepared.

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Sub-Projects Category: Water Supply Rehabilitation of Water Supply Distribution Network						
Sr. #	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
✓	Temporary disturbances in water supply due to maintenance activities	Timely Public Consultation Water users of that area will be informed timely about the temporary interruptions in water supply If water supply has to discontinue for more than 24 hours then alternate arrangements of safe water supply should be made	During sub-project activities	MCs, ESFPs	During the course of project	MCs will have alternate arrangements of water supply tanks
✓	Air pollution due to dust from exposed surface, from construction equipment and vehicles	Water sprinkling Minimizing on-site material storage Cover material during transportation. Use of face mask while working on dust prone areas Awareness and capacity building for use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) will be mandatory.	Inspect sub-project site during construction	Contractor	During course of project	Nil
✓	Noise pollution during construction works, Material hauling and unloading	Avoid construction activities during school/hospital hours Restricted use of horn near school and settlements Careful construction scheduling Site sound barriers Proper O&M of equipment	Inspect site areas during construction activities	Contractor	During course of project	Inherent to construction contract costs
✓	Solid waste generation storage deposits, excavation debris and solid waste, and waste water from camp site of labor may cause pollution	Location of camp site away from settlements Proper storage and disposal of chemical and materials in the area designated by ESFPs and MCs. May use local labor and local houses as camp area In case local house is to be used as camp office, pay rent as compensation to house/land owner	Inspect camp site	ESFPs/ MCs and contractor	During course of project	House rent/ compensation to be included in the sub-project cost.
✓	Air pollution due to emission of smoke, increase in vibration and noise pollution due to operation of construction	All the vehicles deployed for material movement shall be spill proof to the extent possible. Equipment/Vehicles deployed for construction activities shall be monitored regularly	Inspect during construction activities	Contractor	During course of project	Nil

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Sub-Projects Category: Water Supply Rehabilitation of Water Supply Distribution Network						
Sr. #	Anticipated Social/Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
	equipment's					
✓	Impact on Community Infrastructure due to demolition of structures along alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Restoration or relocation of affected infrastructures. ✓ Information signboards will be placed (such as School area, Speed limit, drive slowly) ✓ Relocation and Restoration costs 	Inspect community areas	Contractor	During course of project	Contractor will be responsible to restore the private infrastructure or compensate as per Entitlement Matrix
✓	Impacts on Women (privacy and <i>pardah</i> issues) Children (restricted movements) and overall restricted mobility	<p>It will be ensured that the sub-projects do not have any negative impacts on women, children and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Labor will be trained not to interfere with the local community</p> <p>Local community (especially women and children) will be informed before construction activities and entry of labor at site areas</p>	Inspect during construction activities	Contractor	During the course of project	Capacity building /training sessions with labor
✓	Occupational Health and Safety	<p>ESMF has prepared SOPs for Environment, Health & Safety for construction workers/labor (including women labor) following the WB and IFC Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines will be implemented. Attached as Annex N.</p> <p>Moreover, in the current scenario of COVID-19, GoPunjab Primary and Secondary Healthcare Department has issued Health Safety SOPs for construction workers for COVID-19 (Attached as Annex O) and they will be used during pandemic situation</p>	Audit WB EHS guidelines provisions	ESFPs/ Contractor	During course of project	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter
		The construction contracts will include appropriate clauses to protect environment and public health. The present ESMF will be included in the bidding document.	Inspect bidding documents	ESFPs/ Contractor		
		Avoid stagnation of water and initiate drainage/cleanup of stagnant water.	Inspect construction site	ESFPs/ Contractor		
		Provide for the provision of appropriately stocked first-aid equipment at work sites;	Inspect First aid provision	ESFPs/ Contractor		

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Sub-Projects Category: Water Supply Rehabilitation of Water Supply Distribution Network						
Sr. #	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
		Provide for the provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPEs) to minimize risks, such as but not limited to appropriate outerwear, boots and gloves; safety helmets	Inspect PPEs provision	ESFPs/ Contractor		
✓	Damage to drinking water supply line /deterioration of water quality due to mixing of waste water	Engineering controls Consultation with communities to know the status of drinking water supply schemes Public consultation before time and supplementary arrangements if water supply has to be stopped for a certain time period Water quality analysis before, during and after construction activities	Community consultation	ESFPs/ MCs and DPO-ESM	During operation	Water quality analysis will be carried out in Punjab EPA Certified labs
✓	Excavated areas / may cause a nuisance for children	Public consultation and awareness regarding project activities Cordon off the access area and manholes Use of signages	Site inspections	ESFPs/ contractor	During operation	Nil
✓	Labor influx also including SEA/SH and management of COVID-19 during construction.	Labor management plan prepare and implemented as a part of the EIA/ESMP	ESFP, DPO-ESM, PO-ESM	Contractor	During construction	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter

Sub-Projects Category: Liquid Waste Management Construction of Sludge Ponds-Small Scale Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (Water supply schemes and treatment plants with total cost of less than Rs. 25 million will require IEE as per Schedule I of PEPA Review of IEE/EI A Regulations 2000 and they will not cover under it)						
Sr.#	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
✓	Land acquisition and resettlement	RAPs/ARAPs prepared and implemented in accordance with RPF.	All entitlement per RAP/ARAP	ESFPs, DPO-ESM and PO-ESM	to be completed before start of construction	Government funding based on the instrument prepared.
✓	Air pollution and odour-construction and operation of the sludge pond may increase levels of exhaust and suspended particulate	The use of a digesting treatment before disposal can considerably lessen these odors. However, there is no natural or artificial structure to prevent this diffusion, and the effect may be alleviated to some extent by careful alignment. Exhaust and suspended particulate may be lessened if methane gas is recovered from the sludge and used for energy generation	During and after construction	ESFPs and Design team	During and after construction	To be determined in final design – included in cost estimates
✓	Surface/GW contamination	Construction of the sludge ponds/treatment plant will considerably improve the quality of the wastewater discharged to agricultural fields. Degradation of GW quality if leakage may occur which should be considered in engineering design to control leakage GW levels may increase and cause water logging if constructed in shallow regions. Therefore, it should be considered during design/planning phase	Carefully consider at design and screening stage	Design Engineers and DPO-ESM	At planning/ design stage and at operational phase after construction	To be determined in final design
✓	Overflow can cause flooding/damage to nearby properties/crops	In case of mixing of storm water into the wastewater collecting system, the water loads will be increased which should be adjusted in the design capacity at planning/design stage	Pre-construction-at design phase	Design Engineers and DPO-ESM	At planning/ design stage	To be determined in final design
✓	Odour, aesthetic nuisance The operation of the sludge pond and the transportation of sludge to its final disposal site can affect the vicinity with offensive odour	Design to secondary treatment Use of infiltration gallery for effluent disposal Buffer zones Simple O&M	Inspect site before and during execution	Design team, ESFPs	During course of project	To be determined in final design

Sub-Projects Category: Liquid Waste Management Construction of Sludge Ponds-Small Scale Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (Water supply schemes and treatment plants with total cost of less than Rs. 25 million will require IEE as per Schedule I of PEPA Review of IEE/EI A Regulations 2000 and they will not cover under it)						
Sr.#	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
✓	Air pollution due to dust from exposed surface, from construction equipment and vehicles	Water sprinkling Minimizing on-site material storage Cover material during transportation. Use of face mask while working on dust prone areas Awareness and capacity building for use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) will be mandatory.	Inspect sub-project site during construction	Contractor and ESFPs	During course of project	Nil
✓	Noise pollution during construction works, material hauling and unloading	Avoid construction activities during school hours Restricted use of horn near school and settlements Careful construction scheduling Site sound barriers Proper O&M of equipment	Inspect site areas during construction activities	ESFPs and Contractor	During course of project	Inherent to construction contract costs
✓	Solid waste generation storage deposits, excavation debris and solid waste, and waste water from camp site of labor may cause pollution	Location of camp site away from settlements Proper storage and disposal of chemical and materials in the area designated by ESFPs of MC. May use local labor and local houses as camp area In case local house is to be used as camp office, pay rent as compensation to house/land owner	Inspect camp site	ESFPs and contractor	During course of project	House rent/compensation to be included in the sub-project cost.
✓	Air pollution due to emission of smoke, increase in vibration and noise pollution due to operation of construction equipment(s)	All the vehicles deployed for material movement shall be spill proof to the extent possible. Equipment/vehicles deployed for construction activities shall be monitored regularly	Inspect during construction activities	ESFPs and contractor	During course of project	Nil
✓	Impact on Community Infrastructure due to demolition of structures along	Restoration or relocation of affected infrastructures. Information signboard will be placed (Such as School area, Speed limit, drive slowly)	Inspect community areas	Contractor	During course of project	Contractor will be responsible to restore the private infrastructure

Sub-Projects Category: Liquid Waste Management Construction of Sludge Ponds-Small Scale Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (Water supply schemes and treatment plants with total cost of less than Rs. 25 million will require IEE as per Schedule I of PEPA Review of IEE/EI A Regulations 2000 and they will not cover under it)						
Sr.#	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
	alignment					
✓	Impacts on Women (privacy and <i>pardah</i> issues) Children (restricted movements) and overall restricted mobility	✓ It will be ensured that the sub-projects do not have any negative impacts on women, children and vulnerable groups. ✓ Labor will be trained not to interfere with the local community ✓ Local community (especially women and children) will be informed before construction activities and entry of labor at site areas	Inspect during construction activities	Contractor	During course of project	Capacity building /training sessions with labor
✓	Occupational Health and Safety	✓ ESMF has prepared SoPs Environment, Health & Safety for construction workers/labor (including women labor) following the WB and IFC Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines will be implemented. Attached as Annex N. Moreover, in the current scenario of COVID-19, GoPunjab Primary and Secondary Healthcare Department has issued Health Safety SOPs for construction workers for COVID-19 (Attached as Annex O) and they will be used during pandemic situation ✓ The construction contracts will include appropriate clauses to protect environment and public health. The present ESMF will be included in the bidding document. ✓ Avoid stagnation of water and initiate drainage/cleanup of stagnant water. ✓ Provide for the provision of appropriately stocked first-aid equipment at work sites; ✓ Provide for the provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize risks, such as but not limited to appropriate outerwear, boots and gloves; safety helmets	Audit WB EHS guidelines provisions Inspect bidding documents Inspect construction site Inspect First aid provision Inspect PPE provision	ESFPs/ DPO-ESM ESFPs/ Contractor Contractor Contractor ESFPs/ Contractor	During course of project During course of project During course of project During course of project During course of project	Cost of First Aid Box= Rs. 1,000 PPE cost per worker= Rs. 6,000

Sub-Projects Category: Liquid Waste Management Construction of Sludge Ponds-Small Scale Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (Water supply schemes and treatment plants with total cost of less than Rs. 25 million will require IEE as per Schedule I of PEPA Review of IEE/EI A Regulations 2000 and they will not cover under it)						
Sr.#	Anticipated Social/ Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring	Responsibility	Schedule	Cost and Source of Funds
✓	Odor /gaseous emissions during O/M	✓ Engineering controls ✓ Buffer zones ✓ Odor control ✓ O&M capacity building	Community consultation	ESFPs and contractor	During O/M	To be determined in final design – included in cost estimates
✓	Open structure of sludge pond may cause a source of falling danger for children	✓ Public consultation and awareness ✓ Cordon off the surrounding area and create a boundary line in the premises ✓ Use of signages	Community Awareness	ESFPs, contractor, DPO-ESM	During operation	Nil
✓	Waste Sludge	✓ The waste water treatment will generate a considerable amount of waste in the form of sludge. ✓ Depending on the quality of the sludge (test for contamination level), it could be used as a soil conditioner for trees/plants around the project area.		ESFPs and MCs	Post Operation phase	May be used for grain crops
✓	Involuntary Resettlement from the nearby surrounding areas after operation phase may occur due to odor nuisance or if the community land to be used for construction of sludge pond has squatters	✓ During screening procedure, it will be ensured that there are no inhabitants /squatters at that piece of land ✓ Post project negative impacts can also be minimized by planning the construction in preferably outside the populated area or an area with low population density in surroundings	At planning/ design and screening stage	ESFPs, MCs and DPO-ESM	At screening and project design	Implementation of RPF if required
✓	Labor influx related issues also including SEA/SH and management of COVID-19 during construction.	✓ Labor management plan to be prepared and implemented as a part of the EIA/ESMP	ESFP, DPO-ESM, PO-ESM	Contractor	During construction	An estimated budget for ESMF implementation is given at the end of this Chapter

7.6. Environmental and Social Mitigation and Monitoring Plan of ESMF

The generic mitigation plan prepared on the basis of impact assessment discussed in the previous section is presented in Table below. The sub-project-specific mitigation plans will be implemented in combination with the generic mitigation plan. These mitigation plans will be expanded if needed and finalized once the sub-project location is known. These plans will also be included in the sub-project ESMPs. The relevant mitigation plans and also the site-specific ESMP will be included in the design of each sub-project, and included in the bidding documents of contractors.

Table 33: ESMF Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

Sr.#	Environmental/ Social Impact / Issue	Potential Significance	Location	Mitigation Actions	Frequency of Intervention	Responsibility	
						Implementation	Monitoring
1.	Sub-project siting to any sensitive area	Medium	At sub-projects location	<p>It will be ensured through screening checklist (Attached as Annex D) that the sub-project avoids any ecologically sensitive areas, PCR and areas having any critical habitats.</p> <p>Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist is presented in Annex E to be used to check the status of land to be planned for sub-projects.</p> <p>It will be ensured that private or government land is free from any disputes and APs are duly compensated as per the Entitlement Matrix.</p> <p>Locations where government has conducted any anti-encroachment drive will be excluded.</p> <p>All the relevant stakeholders will be taken onboard for the identification of construction sites of sub-projects.</p> <p>The sub-projects will be established on the land owned by Government (after payments to the encroachers-if any) or on private lands after adopting processes and procedures as defined in the RPF.</p> <p>Complete documentation will be maintained as per RPF</p>	Before the start of each sub-project	ESPFs, and DPO-ESM	Central Program Management Team (CPMT)

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Sr.#	Environmental/ Social Impact / Issue	Potential Significance	Location	Mitigation Actions	Frequency of Intervention	Responsibility	
						Implementation	Monitoring
				Valuation and compensation of affected assets of community should be in line with RPF/Sub-projects RAPs and considered before the field activities. Community consultations will be carried out before establishing the sites.			
2.	Air Quality deterioration due to dust emissions, odor and aesthetics nuisance	Low	Construction sites of sub-projects	Construction machinery, generators, and vehicles will be kept in good working condition, minimizing exhaust emissions. Truck/tractor loads should be covered with suitable material. Soil and temporary spoil piles should be covered Water sprinkling will be ensured to avoid generating dust. Construction sites including soil piles in streets and open spaces should be barricaded to avoid material escape, generation of dust and access to children.	During Construction	Contractor	CPMT, Regional offices Team and ESFPs
3.	Water Consumption and Conservation	Low	At labor camps and during construction activities	Capacity building of workers on wise use of water Avoid wasting water wherever possible Grey water to be used for irrigation	During labor training sessions	Contractor	CPMT, Regional offices and MCs
4.	Surface and Ground Water Quality deterioration	Low	Construction site	Design characteristics in case of construction of sludge ponds and rehabilitation of drainage system water distribution networks will be considered to avoid leakages Ground water (GW) levels and existing quality of GW will be considered at screening stage. It will be ensured that the wastes are not released into any drinking water source, irrigation channels, cultivation fields, or critical habitat.	At planning/ design stage and during construction	Design Engineers ESFPs Contractor	CPMT, DPO-ESM

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Sr.#	Environmental/ Social Impact / Issue	Potential Significance	Location	Mitigation Actions	Frequency of Intervention	Responsibility	
						Implementation	Monitoring
				<p>Effluents from the construction sites will not be released to drinking water sources, cultivation fields, irrigation channels, and critical habitats. Appropriate effluent treatment arrangements such as settling tanks will be made at the site.</p> <p>Sludge collected from existing sewerage/drainage systems will be collected in a safe manner and may be used as a soil conditioner.</p>			
5.	Solid Waste Management	Low	Construction site and labor camp	<p>For recycling of solid waste and minimization, it should be local waste dealers as far as possible and practical.</p> <p>Disposal of solid waste will be carried out in a manner that does not negatively affect the drinking water sources, cultivation fields, irrigation channels, natural drainage paths, and the existing waste management system in the area, local routes, and general aesthetic value of the area.</p> <p>Construction sites should be equipped with temporary refuse bins with two compartments for organic waste and recyclables.</p> <p>Wastes should be routinely collected from the designated area and disposed at waste disposal facilities.</p>	During and after construction activities	Contractor, MCs	DPO-ESM
6.	Noise	Low	Construction sites	<p>Machinery operation and high noise activities should be carefully planned and scheduled.</p> <p>Where that is not possible, high noise activities should cease between 22:00 and 06:00 hrs.</p>	During machinery operations	Contractor	ESFPs and DPO-ESM
7.	Occupational Health and Safety	Low	Construction sites	The construction contracts will include appropriate clauses to protect environment and public health. The present ESMF compliance in the form of relevant ESMP and SMP of sub-project will be included in the bidding document.	Construction phase	Contractor	CPMT and DPO-ESM

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Sr.#	Environmental/ Social Impact / Issue	Potential Significance	Location	Mitigation Actions	Frequency of Intervention	Responsibility	
						Implementation	Monitoring
				<p>Avoid stagnation of water and initiate drainage/cleanup of stagnant water.</p> <p>Provide for the provision of appropriately stocked first-aid equipment at work sites;</p> <p>Provide for the provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize risks, such as but not limited to appropriate outerwear, boots and gloves; safety helmets;</p> <p>Provide training for workers for the use of PPE;</p> <p>WB Group's Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines and GoPunjab SOPs in emergency will be implemented;</p> <p>Include procedures for documenting and reporting accidents, diseases, and incidents.</p>			
8.	Labor related issues also including SEA/SH	Low	Construction site	<p>Preference will be given to labor from locally skilled and unskilled workers of community for the construction of toilets in schools.</p> <p>MCs will ensure that certain clauses will be added in the contract documents i.e. not to force labor to work and official minimum wages to be paid. (SOPs for Environment, Health & Safety for construction workers/labor (including women labor) are attached in ESMF as Annex N.</p> <p>Consultation with labor will be ensured by ESFPs.</p> <p>Labor management plan will be prepared as a part of EIA/ESMP.</p>	Construction phase	Contractor	ESFP, DPO-ESM

7.7. Monitoring Framework

ESMF monitoring will be integrated with the overall project monitoring components and it may be elaborated as under:

7.7.1. Internal Monitoring

ESMF monitoring will be carried out to ensure that the IEEs/EIAs, ESMP, RAP/ARAP are regularly and effectively implemented. It will be carried out at three levels. At Central team level, cities level (Regional offices) and at field level (sub-project sites).

At the CPMT level- ESM based at PMDFC will carry out ESMF monitoring to ensure that the mitigation plans of relevant instruments are being effectively implemented, and field visits will be conducted on a regular basis.

At Regional Offices- ESFPs based at their respective MCs with the technical assistance of their relevant DPOs-ESM based at regional offices will be responsible for ESMF compliance through monitoring and evaluation at the field level. E & S Monitoring checklist is attached as Annexure P and it will ensure that the environmental and social management during execution of sub-project is in line with the ESMPs and EMPs and sub-project specific migration measures are in place.

ESFPs with the technical assistance of DPOs-ESM will also conduct consultation with communities especially with women and other vulnerable groups.

Table 34: Monitoring Levels and Responsibility

Level	Responsibility	Monitoring Tasks
Internal Monitoring		
CPMT Level	Program Officer-Environment and Social Management	ESMF monitoring to ensure that the mitigation and management plans provided in all the instruments (including ESMPs, IEEs, EIAs. RAP/ARAP) are being effectively implemented, and will conduct field visits on a regular basis
Regional Level	Deputy Program Officer-Environment and Social Management	ESMF implementation monitoring and evaluation at regional office and respective cities Maintain the records / documents of monitoring reports/checklists Consultation with communities, labor and vulnerable groups
Field Level	Environment Focal Persons and Social Focal Persons (ESFPs)	Field level environmental and social aspects with the technical insight from DPOs-ESM

7.7.2. External Monitoring/Annual Performance Assessment (APA)

LG&CDD will engage an independent Annual Performance Assessment (APA) firm to verify Program results on a timely manner to provide the basis for disbursements of funds under the Program to the participating MCs. The assessment results will be shared simultaneously with the World Bank and GoPunjab to ensure transparency. APA results will subsequently be reviewed by GoPunjab's Program Steering Committee and submitted formally to the World Bank. These results will then undergo a quality assurance by the World Bank. The World Bank retains the right to make the final decision whether a DLI has been achieved or not. The aggregate score of the MCs in the APAs will determine the size of PBG grants to be disbursed and will be an important metrics to determine progress towards PDO. ESMF compliance will be the part of that assessment. The APA scope includes but not limited to:

- ✓ Review implementation procedures are in compliance with the procedures/steps prescribed in ESMF;
- ✓ Review the implementation status of mitigation measures in the ESMF, Screening Checklists, Screening, categorization and the related instruments preparation and documentation;
- ✓ Review the environmental and social monitoring regime as specified in the ESMF and other instruments and EMPs;
- ✓ Review reports of monitoring carried out by internal monitors, identify non-compliances/gaps, and recommend changes, to improve internal monitoring mechanisms, if any;
- ✓ Carry out the field visits of sample sub-projects during/after construction for spot checks and monitoring;
- ✓ Conduct stakeholders' consultations particularly with community and vulnerable groups to validate their participation, feedback/comments, and level of awareness regarding ongoing interventions of PCP in their area;
- ✓ This will include providing feedback to improve integration of ESMF in the overall project implementation. APA will report on an annual basis to the CPMT for further submission to WB and other agencies.

The table below presents the measures/activities to be monitored internally and externally during the lifecycle:

Table 35: ESMF Monitoring Framework

S#	Measures/Activities to be monitored	Monitoring						
		CPMT Level	Frequency	Regional Level	Frequency	Field (City) Level	Frequency	Frequency
Anticipated Sub-projects								
1.	Sub-projects siting to any sensitive area (environmentally or culturally) Sub-project Land Acquisition procedures and Entitlement Framework and compensation of affected assets in line with RPF/Sub-projects RAPs.	PO-ESM (under the supervision of PD-PCP) will ensure the site visit of every city for screening and public consultation for at least 1 category of sub-projects	At least once before siting of sub-projects	DPO-ESM	At least once before siting of each sub-project	ESFPs	Before, during and after siting of each sub-project	Annually (at the time of sub-projects execution)
2.	Air Quality deterioration due to dust emissions Condition of construction machinery, generators, and vehicles in terms of exhaust emissions. Covering and spraying of soil and temporary spoil piles. Access community disruption.	PO-ESM (under the supervision of PD-PCP) will ensure the site visit of every city for screening and public consultation	Before, during, and after for a sample of sub-projects	DPO-ESM	Monthly	ESFPs	Daily	Annually (at the time of sub-projects execution)
3.	Surface and Ground Water Quality deterioration Wastewater disposal.	Documentation vérifications - Laboratory Reports etc.	Before, during and after Sub-projects execution	DPOs-ESM	Weekly before, during and after sub-	ESFPs	Daily	Annually (at the time of sub-projects execution)

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

S#	Measures/Activities to be monitored	Monitoring						
		CPMT Level	Frequency	Regional Level	Frequency	Field (City) Level	Frequency	Frequency
					projects execution			
4.	Solid Waste Management Collection, disposal, and management of solid waste.	Documentation verifications-Monitoring Checklists and Reports etc.	Before, during and after Sub-projects execution	DPOs-ESM	Weekly	ESFPs	Daily	Annually (at the time of sub-projects execution)
5.	Noise Planning and scheduling of machinery operation and high noise activities.	Documentation verifications-Monitoring Checklists and Reports etc.	Before, during and after Sub-projects execution	DPOs-ESM	Weekly	ESFPs	Daily	Annually (at the time of sub-projects execution)
6.	Occupational Health and Safety Provisions of WB Group’s Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines Labor Working Conditions Signs of stagnation of water if any and site housekeeping. Provision of appropriately stocked first-aid equipment and Personal Protective Equipment’s (PPEs); Check Training records Check accidents records.	PO-ESM will visit at least once in a month during construction of each sub-project	Monthly	DPO-ESM	Weekly	ESFPs	Daily	Annually (at the time of sub-projects execution)
7.	Impacts on Women, Children, and Vulnerable Groups	PO-ESM will visit at least once in a month during	Monthly	DPO-ESM	Weekly	ESFPs	Daily	Annually

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

S#	Measures/Activities to be monitored	Monitoring						
		CPMT Level	Frequency	Regional Level	Frequency	Field (City) Level	Frequency	Frequency
	Women's participation during project preparation and execution Participation of vulnerable groups	construction of each sub-project						(at the time of sub-projects execution)
8.	Social Conflicts	PO-ESM will visit at least once in a month to monitor the implementation of SMPs and RAPs and Entitlement Frameworks during execution	Monthly or on need basis	DPO-ESM	Weekly	ESFPs	Daily	Annually (at the time of sub-projects execution)
9.	GRM Implementation	PO-ESM will visit at least once in a month to monitor GRM activation	Monthly	DPO-ESM	Weekly	ESFPs	Daily	Annually (at the time of sub-projects execution)

7.8. Training/Capacity Enhancement Framework

To ensure the successful implementation of ESMF and compliance of the environmental and social mitigation measures, strengthening of relevant technical staff and MCs' competencies is essential. These training/capacity enhancement programs will lay the foundation of a self-sustainable program.

The objectives of the environmental and social trainings are to provide basic knowledge and information on the key environmental and social issues associated with the proposed interventions and compliance of ESMF, to the key program personnel including the ESFPs, MCs and general program staff. Trainings of the program staff at PMDFC and regional offices and program executors (MCs) will be carried out for the environmental and social management of the sub-projects.

Regarding PCP implementation and successful compliance of ESMF, Training/Capacity Enhancement Program has 03 major components:

CPMT Level Training/Sensitization -PCP Staff including Research Assistants -ESM

Regional level Training–DPOs-ESM and other staff of PCP

Cities level Training- ESFPs and all the staff at MCs (involved in sub-projects design, procurement, and execution)

Environmental and Social Aspects

A city wise overhauling of waste management, water supply, flood protection and drainage etc. will require comprehensive trainings & demonstrations for successful implementation of all the components under PCP for long-term sustainability. The environmental & social aspects identifications and mitigations integrated with the awareness raising will equip the program facilitators for a keen insight of program component related environmental issues and their solutions and mitigation measures. The trainings will include but not limited to the subjects of responsible social development and eco-friendly approach for appropriate and feasible sub-projects construction with immediate and long- term solutions for sustainable uses.

PO-ESM working under the supervision of PD-PCP will have the core responsibility to design and execute the environmental and social aspects training programs at CPMT, regional offices and MCs level. PO-ESM will also be responsible for preparing and maintaining the reports for each of the trainings conducted at various levels. Further, DPOs-ESM will be responsible for the overall implementation of training plan at their respective region (to ESFPs and MCs) and will also ensure proper relevant documentation. Additionally, ESFPs with the technical support of DPOs-ESM will be responsible to provide trainings to their field staff of MCs as well as contractors and workers/laborers (for EHS and working conditions trainings) and they will also document the trainings.

Keeping in view the current technical capacity at the MC level, it is recommended to utilize the services of local agencies⁶⁹ for workers/labor trainings on Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) measures and implementation of SOPs for Environment, Health & Safety for construction workers/labor (including women labor) should be included in the scope of work of contractor.

⁶⁹ Services of Punjab Emergency Rescue Service (Rescue 1122) may be rendered in the fields of health and safety to train the labor force/workers

Table 36: Framework for ESMF Trainings under PCP

Description	Aspects to be Covered	Participants	Responsibility	Frequency
Environmental and social sensitization/awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PMSIP’s ESMF findings and lessons learnt ✓ PCP Components ✓ Key environmental and social issues associated with the PCP and sub-projects ✓ Sub-projects Design and relevance with environmental and social impacts and mitigations ✓ ESMF implementation procedures /steps ✓ ESMF instruments implementation costs and their inclusion in sub-project’s cost -process and procedures 	Key staff responsible for PCP execution	CPMT-PCP	At the project briefing level
Environmental and social trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Key environmental and social issues associated with the program and sub-projects ✓ Environmental and social policies and procedures in PCP-WB and local laws and policies ✓ ESMF implementation procedures /steps ✓ Sub-projects screening and categorization procedures ✓ Sub-project specific ESMPs, SMPs and other instruments and their components ✓ Instruments implementation costs and their inclusion in sub-project’s cost procedures ✓ Sub-projects mitigation measures compliance and monitoring requirements and monitoring Checklists uses in field ✓ Site-specific mitigation plans compliance ✓ Sub-projects reporting and record maintenance at the district level ✓ Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) ✓ Community consultation and disclosure of information ✓ Entitlement Matrix and RPF implementation procedures 	DPO-ESM and ESFPs	PO-ESM and WB team may be requested for this training/ sessions	Once at initial stage and then Quarterly
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use of PPEs ✓ GoPunjab Safety SOPs in Pandemic ✓ SOPs for Environment, Health & Safety for construction workers/laborers (including women labor) 	DPOs-ESM, MCs and ESFPs, any contractors on-board	PD-PCP, PO-ESM or may be invited some external source	Biannually or need base

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

ESMPs/EMPs mitigation measures compliance in field- at sub-project sites	Mitigation measure plan of relevant sub-projects	MCs, Contractors, Laborers/ workers	ESFPs with the technical assistance of DPO-ESM	Before execution of sub-projects and then need based
Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sludge Management ✓ Water Conservation ✓ Wastewater Management Waste reuse & recycling ✓ Air quality monitoring ✓ Community Mobilization 	Communities and local beneficiaries	ESFPs	Quarterly

Table 37: Training Aspects/Requirements for Various Groups of Participants

Training Aspects/Requirements for Various Groups of Participants	PCP staff at CPMT	DPOs-ESM	Environmental and Social Focal Person(s)	MCs	Project Beneficiaries
Key environmental and social issues associated with the program and sub-projects	S	C	T	T	A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ESMF compliance Process and Procedures during the life cycle of sub-projects ✓ Sub-projects screening and Categorization ✓ Category wise instruments Preparation ✓ Sub-project specific ESMPs and their components ✓ SAR and SMP Preparation ✓ Mitigation Plans and cost estimations ✓ ESMPs, SMPs and EMPs costs inclusion in the bidding documents ✓ ESMF instruments compliance, monitoring and reporting process and procedures ✓ Post projects Evaluation and Lessons Learnt 	S	C	T	T	NA
IEEs/EIAs, ESMPs, ARAPs/RAPs preparation and templates	S	C	T	A	NA
Entitlement Matrix and RPF	S	C	T	T	A
Policy and Legal Framework for environmental and social management including WB Principles	S	C	T	A	A
All the Frameworks included in the ESMF main document	S	C	T	A	NA
GRM; Community consultations	S	A	T	T	A
Ability to identify and incorporate mitigation measures provided in the ESMF	NA	C	T	T	NA
Ability to oversee the supervision and monitoring to ensure compliance with the ESMF	NA	C	T	T	NA
Ability to review environmental/social instruments prepared by the consultants	NA	C	T	T	NA
Ability to monitor and supervise work at the field level w.r.t. environmental and social issues	NA	C	T	T	NA
Ability to capture and report on environmental/social issues outlined in ESMF	S	T	T	T	A
Assessment of Environmental and Social Progress in accordance with ESMF	S	C	T	T	NA

Legend:

T = Detailed training,
S = Sensitization to the issues,

C = Capacity-strengthening,
A = Awareness-raising,

NA=Not Applicable

7.9. Disclosure of Sub-Projects Information

The ESMF will be uploaded on the project websites, hard copies shall be sent to all institutional stakeholders and all regional offices. The ESMF will be disclosed internally within the World Bank. Before commencing the project work, the ESMF will be translated in national / local languages; it will be communicated to stakeholder communities and will be uploaded on the PMDFC and LG&CDD websites. The sub-project specific ESMPs, IEEs, EIAs, and ARAPs/RAPs will also be disclosed and available on official websites of PMDFC.

7.9.1. Reporting and Documentation

A robust reporting mechanism enables the program progress to be followed up. Therefore, any prevalent hindrances to program implementation shall be identified and rectification measures will be setup as required. Such a system will allow the CPMT and LG&CDD to track the advancement of the program and reconcile these with the overall objectives and targets of the Program.

7.9.2. Reporting & Documentation Framework

Regular and comprehensive reporting will be conducted throughout the implementation of the Program. Program Officer-ESM, DPO-ESM and ESFPs will ensure a constant surveillance of the project progress and deliverables through preparation and submission of these reports provided in the table elaborated below.

Table 38: Reporting Requirements under each component

Sr.#	Type of Reporting	Frequency	Responsibility	Submitted To
1.	Field Surveys and Visit Reports and consultation with communities including women and vulnerable groups (with date, time, venue, discussion points, public grievances, and feedback (if any) and photographs)	Within a week after visit/survey	MCs and ESFPs through DPO-ESM	CPMT-PCP
2.	Detailed reports regarding sub-project's identification and design including sub-project wise proposed activities	At the design stage	MCs and ESFPs through DPO-ESM	CPMT-PCP
3.	Environmental and Social Screening and SAR. Filled Screening Checklists and Screening Reports	Within a week after screening	MCs and ESFPs through DPO-ESM	CPMT-PCP
4	Environmental and Social Monitoring Checklists and Reports	Within a week after monitoring	MCs and ESFPs through DPO-ESM	CPMT-PCP
5	Progress Reports	Quarterly and biannually ⁷⁰	DPO-ESM	CPMT-PCP
6	APA Reports	Annually	APA	CPMT-PCP /LG &CDD

70. Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) will be at CPMT level while Biannual Progress Reports will be shared with World Bank.

7	Training reports	Within a week after the event	DPO-ESM	CPMT-PCP
8	ESMF Progress-Detailed Reports	Bi-annual and Annually	CPMT-PCP PO-ESM	World Bank
9	Annual Reviews and lessons learnt	Annually	CPMT-PCP PO-ESM	World Bank
10	Program completion report	Upon project completion	CPMT-PCP	World Bank

7.10. Stakeholder’s Consultation Framework

The stakeholder consultation is a continuous process and should be carried out throughout the life of project. The consultation has been carried out at each city level and reported during the present ESMF preparation in the Program cities. Similarly, during the subsequent phases of the program, participation of the program stakeholders will be ensured at each level.

Below table describes the proposed consultation framework during the different phases of the Program.

Table 39: Stakeholder’s Consultation Framework

Project Stage	Stakeholders	Consultation Tools	Responsibility
Sub-project’s Design	Institutional Stakeholders: relevant Provincial Departments	Consultative meetings/Workshop with all Institutional Stakeholders to deliberate on the planned project interventions and potential environmental and social risks	CPMT-PCP based at PMDFC including ESM team
	Selected Local Communities including Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), notables and educated community of the area (School teachers and professionals, educated youth, local councilors, elected members, land owners including women etc.)	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in all cities with Community Representatives on sub-project activities disclosure and potential environmental and social risks	Field Staff of MCs, ESFPs and DPOs-ESM
	Communities from Low-Income backgrounds and marginal segments of the society –laborers/workers, tenants, low-income farmers (including women) and other vulnerable groups including transgender, religious minorities, and people with disabilities ⁷¹	Focus Group Discussions in all 16 cities with Community Representatives on potential environmental and social risks	Field Staff of MCs, ESFPs and DPOs-ESM
	Sub-projects Affected Persons (APs) –Anyone who comes under definition of APs and requires compensation in terms of Entitlement Matrix	Focus Group Discussions or individual meetings	Field Staff of MCs, ESFPs and DPOs-ESM
Sub-projects Inception	Target Communities (including representation from women and vulnerable groups where relevant)	Public consultation in all 16 cities for Information disclosure using ESMPs, SMPs, IEEs/EIAs ⁷² , ARAP/RAP Community Feedback regarding Implementation Plan, GRM, Institutional Coordination, and M&E	Field Staff of MCs, ESFPs and DPOs-ESM

⁷¹ WB PforR Core Principle 5 mandates it necessary to give attention to groups vulnerable to hardships or disadvantage, including, as relevant, the poor, the disabled, women and children, the elderly, or marginalized ethnic groups, and if necessary, special measures to be taken to promote equitable access to program benefits.

⁷² Generally, public consultation is carried out at two stages, that is, during the socioeconomic and inventory surveys at the baseline data collection stage of the EIA and while public hearing during the processing of EIA reports. Pak EPA Guidelines for Public Consultation 1997 will be used for Public Consultation for EIAs

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Sub-project's implementation	Beneficiaries at Local-level	Group discussions providing all relevant project details as per WB's information disclosure requirements.	Field Staff of MCs, ESFPs and DPOs-ESM
	Local communities and APs	Weekly monitoring and reporting of field-level activities using pre-designed monitoring templates.	Field Staff of MCs, ESFPs and DPOs-ESM
	Beneficiaries and local communities	Bi-monthly city-level monitoring and reporting for compliance of ESMF and environmental and social issues identified through GRM procedures	Field Staff of MCs, ESFPs and DPOs-ESM

7.11. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

7.11.1. Overview and Scope

The Grievance Redressal Mechanism proposed here in the ESMF will be applicable throughout the course of program during the entire project implementation and will cater to both the directly and indirectly affected populations. This GRM is proposed as a requirement of World Bank's GRM policy to address the public grievances regarding environmental and social issues that may emerge during and after PCP sub-project's implementation. It will also cater to manage any disconnects that emerge from the field level having significant implications for effective implementation of the sub-project interventions.

Program activities may cause social friction if programs do not have an effective GRM. At present, development is in progress to address the structural changes under PLGA 2019 in the existing Complaint Tracking System (CTS) working under PMDFC. Through CTS, continuous technical support is being provided to the MCs by the PMDFC and it will be upgraded into a comprehensive GRM as provisions provided in ESMF. Currently, the focus of CTS is mainly on the complaints related to infrastructure projects. The coverage of complaints would be enhanced under the GRM to include transparency, accountability, exclusion of marginalized groups from development priorities, and labor issues. The GRM will be more gender responsive, with clearly defined timelines for redress, like the CTS.

In an effort to deter fraud and corruption, the use of a dedicated mobile application may be proposed for reporting of grievances from field level to regional offices and CPMT. This will not only provide a coherent system of checks and balances but will also enable swift redressal and effective monitoring of complaints.

The CPMT at PMDFC will serve as the Secretariat for the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC-Directorate) that will be responsible for providing oversight on the entire GRM process at a strategic level and monitoring of complaints management.

7.11.2. Computerized Complaint Tracking System (CCTS)

CCTS is a system established under institutional development activities for complaints registration, its tracking and resolution. The primary objective of introducing CCTS in the MCs was to enhance MCs' efficiency in addressing citizens' complaints by streamlining the complaint registration and tracking system where all complaints are recorded centrally.

Seven Step to adopt CCTS

- Step 1: Allocate Separate Office / Desk
- Step 2: Place PMDFC's designated complaint register at the cell
- Step 3: Provide a telephone at complaint cell
- Step 4: Install a sign board
- Step 5: Appoint an official to record complaints
- Step 6: Nominate an In-charge of the cell
- Step 7: PMDFC will provide hands-on trainings

Past review of Computerized Complaint Tracking System

Computerized complaint tracking system was initiated in 19 partner TMAs in August 2008 and in 9 partner TMAs in April 2010 and then scaled up in 104 MCs in 2011. Computerized complaint tracking software was developed in-house. A Computerized complaint tracking software along with computer & printer was provided to MCs. In this connection, hands-on-trainings were provided to MCs staff to run the computerized complaint tracking system.

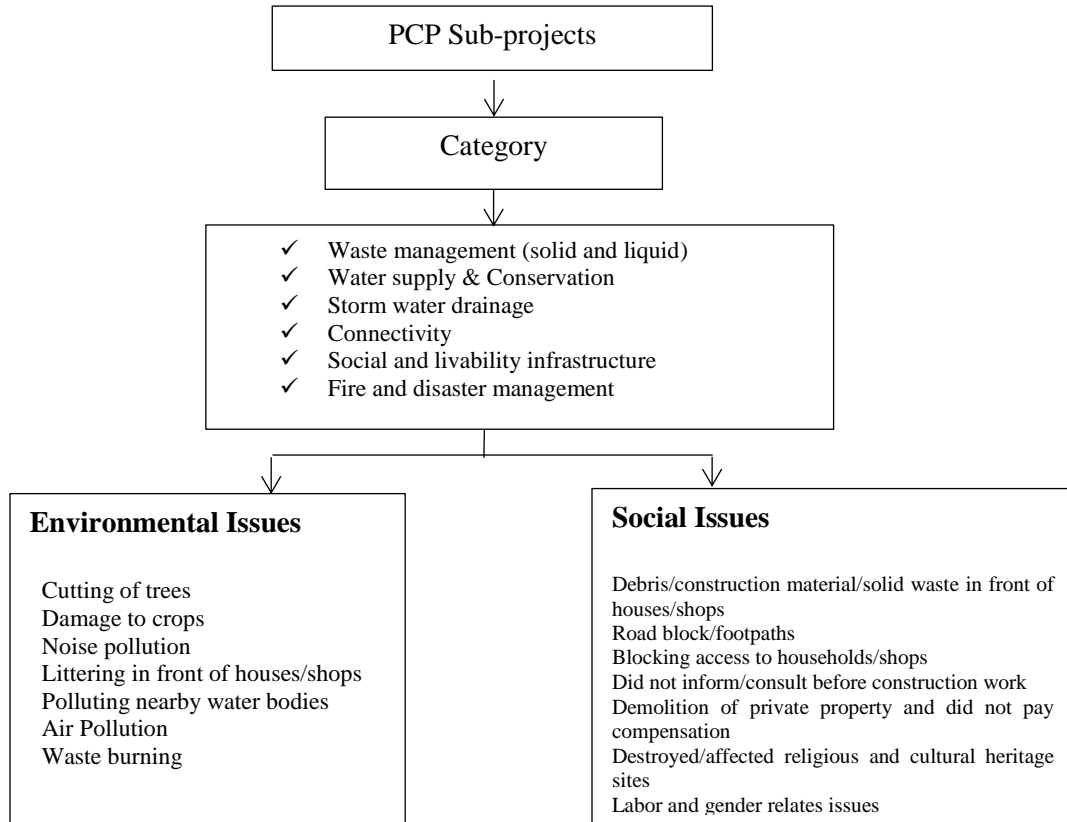
Implementation Process

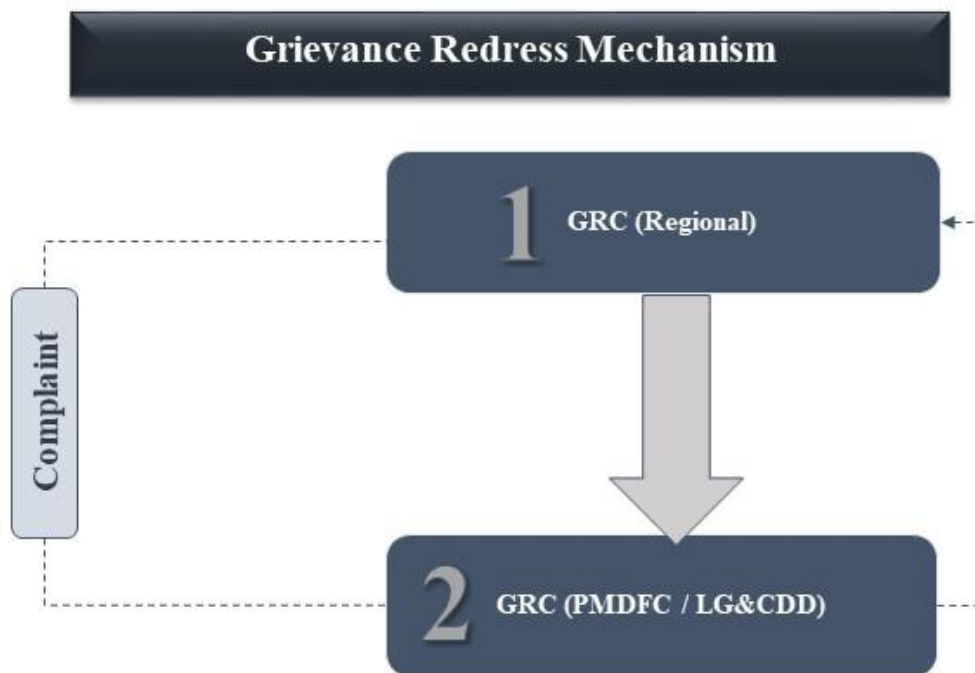
The complaint cell will have a designated staff with computer, telephone line to facilitate the complaint registration over the phone. Every complaint, whether received in writing or verbally, is recorded in the specifically designed complaint register by a designated complaint cell In-charge. Each recorded complaint has a unique number already printed on the complaint slip. The complaint slip has two parts, one kept in the complaint cell for the record and the other given to the relevant MC official responsible for the complaint resolution. The complainant also receives the complaint number for the follow up, if required. Once the complaint is resolved by the relevant MC staff, he returns his part of the complaint slip to the complaint cell with his remarks and the complaint cell in charge updates the complaint register accordingly. The complainant may inquire the status of his complaint at any time just by calling the complaint registration office with reference to his complaint number.

Benefits of CTS

- ✓ Systematic Organization of complaint information
- ✓ Enhanced public satisfaction with the complaint redressal system
- ✓ Improved system for instantly checking the complaint status
- ✓ Efficient redressal of complaints
- ✓ Standardization of complaint resolution time
- ✓ Integration of GRM into CTS

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)





7.11.3. Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.11.3.1. Objectives

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be consistent with the requirements of the World Bank Core Principle “1.2f Responsiveness and accountability through stakeholder consultation, timely dissemination of program information, and through responsive grievance redress measures”. Under Core Principle 1: “Environmental and social management procedures and processes are designed to: (a) avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts; (b) promote environmental and social sustainability in program design; and (c) promote informed decision making relating to a program’s environmental and social effects” to ensure mitigation of community concerns, risk management, and maximization of environmental and social benefits. The overall objective of the GRM is therefore to provide a robust system of procedures and processes that provides for transparent and rapid resolution of concerns and complaints identified at the local level.

The GRM will be accessible to diverse members of the community, including women, senior citizens, and people with disabilities, laborers/workers, and other vulnerable groups. Culturally appropriate communication mechanisms will be used at all sub-project sites both to spread awareness regarding the GRM process as well as complaints management. ESMF GRM will be integrated with the PCP’s overall program GRM hotline.

7.11.3.2. Communication & Awareness

The final processes and procedures for the GRM will be translated into the local languages including Urdu) and disseminated at all sub-project locations. These will be made available (in both leaflet and poster format) to all sub-project locations through the offices of each MC.

7.11.3.3. Records and Monitoring

CPMT will maintain an electronic database at the PMDFC that will provide a summary of complaints received and mitigations. The CPMT will also provide an analysis of the grievances at each sub-project location using a pre-designed M&E template that will give insight into the type of complaints received while taking a qualitative and quantitative review of the grievance redressal. CPMT-PCP will also be responsible for uploading the actions and results for each grievance for each sub-project location on a periodic basis to the PMDFC/PCP website. The dedicated mobile application will be used to communicate grievances will provide the basis for recording complaints both at the CPMT-PCP and cities level.

Apart from the electronic database that will be maintained at the CPMT level, a manual register of all complaints and actions taken will be maintained by the Environmental and Social Focal Persons for each city at the Office of MC with the technical assistance of DPO-ESM and a manual register of all day-to-day complaints and grievance redressal details will also be maintained at field level.

7.11.3.4. Proposed Institutional Mechanisms

It is proposed to establish the following prior to commencing project implementation activities including pre-construction activities:

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-Regional) 1st Tier

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-Regional) will be established for each regional office that will manage GRM aspects for all sub-project locations of its respective cities including decisions to be taken, actions and monitoring of complaints resolution at sub-project level. The ESFPs with the support of DPO-ESM will play an instrumental role in steering the GRC functions both at city and regional level, headed by the relevant Administrator.

Public Complaints Center (PCC)⁷³, headed by the Chief Officer in each MC office will be responsible to receive, log, and resolve complaints at site and in city level.

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-PMDFC/LG&CDD) 2nd Tier

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC- PMDFC/LG&CDD) will be responsible to oversee the overall functions of the GRM at a strategic level including monthly reviews. It will be headed by the Secretary LG &CDD.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-Regional)

A Grievance Redress Committee will be notified under the PCP for each regional office. GRC at regional office may include proportionate representation from other Government Departments member of field officer of Punjab Environment Protection Department community representatives and civil society organizations.

Focal persons designated by the MCs for environmental and social management will be responsible to manage the GRM effectively. The ESFPs with the support of DPO-ESM will play an instrumental role in steering the GRC functions both at city and regional level.

Public Complaints Centers (PCC) in cities will be established by MCs in their offices. GRC MC will be headed by chief Officer of relevant MC. ESFPs (if could not resolve complaint) will communicate the registered complaints to PCC on daily and hourly basis for timely redressal. Complainants may approach PCC directly for the resolution of their grievances.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC-PMDFC/LG&CDD)

A GRC headed by Secretary Local Government will be developed at PMDFC. The GRC would be notified by PD-PCP. PMDFC office will be the secretariat of the GRC. The GRC will function as an independent body that will regulate the grievance redress process. It will comprise of ESM team based at CPMT-PCP, Design Engineers, and other representatives of CPMT.

⁷³ . Focal persons designated by the MCs for environmental and social management will be responsible to manage the GRM effectively at MC level or MC may also designate some other members as focal persons for GRM

7.11.3.5. Procedures

The tracking and documenting of grievance resolutions will include the following elements:

- ✓ Tracking complainant(s) from sub-projects sites (field and community level) to CPMT;
- ✓ Dedicated staff to update the database routinely;
- ✓ Promote transparency, publicize how complaints are being handled, and periodically evaluate the overall functioning of the mechanism;
- ✓ Processes for informing stakeholders about the status of a case; and
- ✓ Procedures to retrieve data for reporting purposes, including the periodic reports form ESFPs and DPO-ESM and document into the monthly progress reports.

Public Complaints Center (PCC) which will be responsible to receive, log, and resolve complaints in local offices. The Grievance Redress Committee at the MC level will review and identify actions to be taken to address the complaints at its weekly meetings.

If not satisfactorily resolved by the MC and regional level, then the grievance will be referred for consideration by GRC at the PMDFC/LG&CDD level within a week.

Every effort will be made to address or resolve grievances within the following fixed timelines, which will be an indicator against the performance of the handling system. Acknowledgement of a written submission will be issued to the complainant within three working days.

If the complainant is not satisfied, the complaint will have the option to seek redress through the court of law. **(This mechanism developed for GRM is tentative and will be finalized after hiring of consultant for GRM).**

7.12. Gender Framework

Gender is a key issue in social management in view of the different vulnerabilities of affected men and women. In view of their higher vulnerability levels, specific measures are proposed to enable the affected women, especially those who are underprivileged, to cope with the project impacts. The process of gender inclusive social management and resettlement planning includes gender analysis, project specific gender considerations, a gender strategy and an action plan.

Table 40: Step wise Gender related issues and their mitigation measures

Activity	Project Impacts/ Risks (Resettlement & Construction)	Mitigation Measures	Frequency- Time frame
Communication/ Consultations and Information Dissemination	✓ Least or no information regarding eligibility and entitlement of compensation to the APs including female members.	✓ Information dissemination to the APs including female members through continuous consultative meetings and distribution of brochures and pamphlets/leaflets.	Continuous activity during the implementation of ESMP, and RAP/ARAP.

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Activity	Project Impacts/ Risks (Resettlement & Construction)	Mitigation Measures	Frequency- Time frame
	✓ Lack of awareness of female AP about the project impacts and their mitigation measures	✓ Involve the female Aps in regular consultative process of the project	Continuous activity during the implementation of EIA/ESMP, and RAP/ARAP.
Gender Segregated Payment of Compensation	✓ Non-payment or delay in payment of compensation (including trees, crops & allowances/ livelihood restoration) to female APs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Maintaining gender-disaggregated data for all EIA/ESMP, and RAP/ARAP. ✓ Progress reports and monitoring data should also be gender segregated. ✓ Review the gender segregated status of payment (trees, crops & allowances/ livelihood restoration) to the male and female APs. ✓ Categorization of reasons for non-payments/or delay in payments and accordingly development of action in consultation with the stakeholders. 	Continuous activity during the implementation of EIA/ESMP, and RAP/ARAP.
Data Management/ Data Depository	✓ Delay in the implementation of RAP/ARAP that deteriorates the process of eligibility & entitlement for compensation especially for women.	Develop a gender segregated database covering the status & implementation of RAP/ARAP and EAI/ESMP and updating database on a regular basis.	Continuous activity during the implementation of EIA/ESMP, and RAP/ARAP.
Influx of Labour, especially if from outside the project area.	✓ Possibility of increase in SEA/SH in the project area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness trainings for community and Labor. Referrals to prevention and treatment services Strengthen Prevention in Contractor Documents Create or Strengthen SEA/SH Referral Helplines Third Party monitoring of SEA/SH issues 	Periodically, and consistently, during project implementation.
Gender Sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaints Handling system	✓ Complaint about disorder of pressing needs of women/ local community relating to the project that affect the	✓ Awareness about the gender sensitive GRM and complaint handling process through consultative meetings,	Continuous activity during the implementation of EIA/ESMP and RAP/ARAP.

Activity	Project Impacts/ Risks (Resettlement & Construction)	Mitigation Measures	Frequency- Time frame
	mobility during the construction activities. ✓ Difficulties in having access to social amenities ✓ Disturbance in privacy during construction activities.	distribution of pamphlets and mobile penetration. ✓ Ensure that the existing GRM is accessible to the local community, is gender sensitive, and has SEA/SH Protocols. ✓ Carrying out project implementation activities in consultation with the community/ local women to avoid peak hours of women's working activities. ✓ Training – capacity development for gender-inclusive project design and implementation.	
Female skill trainings and Capacity Building of female training institutes at the community level.	✓ Deficiency of knowledge ✓ Access to adequate training	✓ Design Training modules with specific focus on women ✓ Conducting trainings using female trainers ✓ Prepare training proceedings ✓ Encourage women participation in project implementation ✓ Create safe and culturally appropriate environment at female training institutions ✓ Ensure female accessibility to the trainings	Continuous activity during the implementation of EIA/ESMP, and RAP/ARAP.

Communication Framework

Categories of Reports/Documents for Proactive Communication and Disclosure of Information

- ✓ Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
- ✓ Draft Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Reports including EMP
- ✓ Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Reports including EMP
- ✓ Final or updated Initial Environmental Examination Reports including EMP
- ✓ Final or updated Environmental Impact Assessment Reports including EMP
- ✓ Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) of Individual Sub-projects
- ✓ Draft and Final Social Management Plans (SMPs) as a part of ESMP
- ✓ Draft and Final Social Assessment Reports (SARs) as a part of EIA
- ✓ Draft and Final ARAPs/RAPs

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

- ✓ Environmental and Social Monitoring Reports-submitted by ESFPs during project implementation
- ✓ Involuntary Resettlement Monitoring Reports-submitted by ESFPs/Consultant during project implementation
- ✓ Stakeholders Engagement Plans and Activities Reports including information disclosure and consultation with affected people and other stakeholders- in ESMPs/IEEs/EIAs and RAPs
- ✓ Summary of comments and concerns received from APs and other stakeholders and how these comments have been addressed in the project design and mitigation measures, with special attention to the needs and concerns of vulnerable groups, including women, the poor, and Peoples with Special Needs
- ✓ Public Communication and Disclosure of Information Mechanism- in IEE/EIA Reports
- ✓ List of communication and information disclosure facilities
- ✓ Directory of relevant Government officers
- ✓ Announcement of jobs, recruitment and tenders related to environmental and social facilities under the Program
- ✓ Details of environmental and social benefits and initiatives created or generated by the PCP
- ✓ All laws/ Regulations and policies related to social and environmental management and applicable on the Program including international protocols related to environment and those which are applicable in Punjab

Mediums of Communication

- ✓ Website (of PMDFC and PCP link, LGCD, World Bank)
- ✓ Social Media
- ✓ Press Briefing
- ✓ Press Release
- ✓ Awareness Seminars
- ✓ Notice Board
- ✓ Email Notification
- ✓ Hard Copy
- ✓ Newspaper
- ✓ Newsletters
- ✓ Information, Education, Communication (IEC) Material
- ✓ Public Consultation
- ✓ Notable Persons of community/sub-projects areas

Table 41: Communication Framework

Communication Framework															
Communication			Medium(s) of Communication												
#	Name of Information Description	Frequency of Disclosure	website of PMDFC & PCP Link	Website (s) of MCs	LGCD Website	WB website	WB Team ⁷⁴	Email Notification	Hard Copy	Social Media	Newspaper	IEC Material	Public Consultation	Ext. Stakeholders ⁷⁵	Meeting
1	Bidding Documents ⁷⁶	Event Based (whenever it occurs)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓						
2	ESMF	(Once approved by World Bank Team and then Event Based (whenever change occurs)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Laws/Regulations/Policies ⁷⁷	Permanent basis and whenever any amendments may occur or new legislation approved in environment	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

⁷⁴ May include Task Team Lead, Environment Specialist, Social Safeguards Specialist or any other expert as directed by the TTL

⁷⁵ All the relevant Government Organizations/Department and relevant NGOs and INGOS

⁷⁶ Bidding documents of all the sub-projects under PCP

⁷⁷ All local, national and international laws/regulations/policies/Protocols/Guidelines/SOPs applicable on GoPunjab for social and environmental management

Communication Framework															
Communication			Medium(s) of Communication												
#	Name of Information Description	Frequency of Disclosure	website of PMDFC & PCP Link	Website(s) of MCs	LGCD Website	WB website	WB Team ⁷⁴	Email Notification	Hard Copy	Social Media	Newspaper	IEC Material	Public Consultation	Ext. Stakeholders ⁷⁵	Meeting
		and social domain													
4	ESMPs	Event Based (whenever required) Before sub-project construction	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓		
5	SMPs and SARs	Event Based (whenever required) Before sub-project construction begins	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓		
6	ARAPs/RAPs	Event Based (whenever required) Before sub-project construction commences.	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓		
7	IEEs/EIAs	Event Based (whenever required)	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓

Communication Framework															
Communication			Medium(s) of Communication												
#	Name of Information Description	Frequency of Disclosure	website of PMDFC & PCP Link	Website(s) of MCs	LGCD Website	WB website	WB Team ⁷⁴	Email Notification	Hard Copy	Social Media	Newspaper	IEC Material	Public Consultation	Ext. Stakeholders ⁷⁵	Meeting
		Before sub-project construction ⁷⁸													
8	Directory of ESFPs (PCP team/ MCs)	Permanent Based (or whenever change occurs)	✓	✓				✓	✓					✓	
9	Directory of stakeholder departments and institutions	Permanent Based (or whenever change occurs)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓	
10	Detail Reports of Public Consultations	Throughout the project cycle	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
11	Annual Performance Assessment Reports (APAs)	Annually	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓

78 . IEE Report 30 days before review of Punjab EPA and EIA Report 30 days after Public Hearing Notice

Communication Framework															
Communication			Medium(s) of Communication												
#	Name of Information Description	Frequency of Disclosure	website of PMDFC & PCP Link	Website(s) of MCs	LGCD Website	WB website	WB Team ⁷⁴	Email Notification	Hard Copy	Social Media	Newspaper	IEC Material	Public Consultation	Ext. Stakeholders ⁷⁵	Meeting
13	Environmental and Social Monitoring Reports	Throughout the sub-projects cycle	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓
14	Involuntary Resettlement Monitoring Reports	Throughout the project cycle	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓
15	Final or updated IEE Reports including EMP	After Environment Review upon receipt	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
17	Stakeholders Engagement Plans	Permanent Basis (or whenever change occurs)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
18	Comments and concerns received from Affected People	Throughout the project cycle	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
19	Environmental tendering, procurements and jobs	Need based	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				

Communication Framework															
Communication			Medium(s) of Communication												
#	Name of Information Description	Frequency of Disclosure	website of PMDFC & PCP Link	Website(s) of MCs	LGCD Website	WB website	WB Team ⁷⁴	Email Notification	Hard Copy	Social Media	Newspaper	IEC Material	Public Consultation	Ext. Stakeholders ⁷⁵	Meeting
20	Details of environmental benefits and initiatives created or generated by the PCP sub-projects	Need Based	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	List of communication and Public Disclosure facilities	Need Based	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Bi-annual and Annual Progress Reports	After 6 months and a year	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓

7.13. ESMF Implementation Budget

The cost estimates to implement ESMF is estimated as **Rs. 30,455,000/-**. Details are provided in below table. This cost will be included in the overall program cost. Additional costs could be included in the sub-project specific ESMPs.

Table 42: ESMF Implementation Budget

Sr.#	Activity	Description	Year 1 (PKR)	Year 2 (PKR)	Year 3 (PKR)	Year 4 (PKR)	Year 5 (PKR)	Notes
1.	Mitigation Measures as per ESMPs (it will be the part of BOQ of Contractor)	Provision of PPEs	500,000	500,000	550,000	550,000	600,000	Lump sum
2.	Barricades	Barricade for construction site cordon off	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	For each site, 1 barricade will be used 1 = Rs.5000
3.	Temporary refuse bins	For construction sites	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	For each site, at least 3 refuse bins will be used so 1 refuse bin = Rs.1000
4.	First Aid Box	For each construction site	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	For each site, 1 first aid box will be used 1 = Rs.5000
5.	Training/Awareness Raising /Capacity Development Program	Public Consultation ESMF Compliance- Trainings for ESFPs EHS Guidelines Trainings	200,000 500,000 200,000	200,000 500,000 200,000	200,000 500,000 200,000	200,000 500,000 200,000	200,000 500,000 200,000	1-day public consultation Also includes Biannual and Annual Reviews and meetings Quarterly 2-day workshop @ regional Offices

Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

6.	Reporting and monitoring	Environmental and social internal monitoring Progress Reports, Training Reports, Annual Reviews, Project Completion Report	200,000 50,000	220,000 50,000	220,000 50,000	250,000 100,000	250,000 200,000	Site visit in 16 cities Inc. TA/DA of PO-ESM Per Report @ Rs. 5,000
7.	Staff Procurement	One PO-ESM 3 DPO-ESM 1 RA	2,400,000 1,440,000 480,000	2,400,000 1,440,000 480,000	2,400,000 1,440,000 480,000	2,400,000 1,440,000 480,000	2,400,000 1,440,000 480,000	One PO-ESM is hired for 5 years @ 200,000 3 DPO-ESM hired for 5 years @ 120,000 1 RA hired for 5 years @
8	GRM and Annual Program Assessment	Part of overall Program						
9.	Instruments (IEE/EIA/ARAP/RAP) Preparation and Implementation Cost	As per the requirements of sub-projects						
	Total		5,983,000	6,003,000	6,053,000	6,133,000	6,283,000	30,455,000

CHAPTER 8 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

PCP is targeting repair and restoration of existing infrastructure (water supply, sanitation, roads, and streets including lighting, and parks) and development of new infrastructure within the existing built-up area. Under PCP, in the first year of implementation, Program MCs will be required to focus only on servicing repair and maintenance of municipal infrastructure. In subsequent years, MCs will be allowed to undertake new infrastructure or capital investments.

For land acquisition, ARAPs/ RAPs will be prepared for the rehabilitation of existing and construction of new schemes. The entitlement matrix included in the ESMF includes provisions according to the core principle related to land acquisition. The entitlement matrix covers different categories of losses. In addition to other necessary provisions, the ESMF also mandates that vulnerable squatters and non-titleholders will be entitled for cash compensation for affected portion of a structure at replacement value.

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared under PCP and will be applicable where land acquisition and resettlement issues may arise for sub-project's interventions.

8.1. Purpose of Resettlement Policy Framework

The purpose of this RPF is to provide policy and legal framework and procedures to mitigate unavoidable resettlement impacts for sub-project to be identified at a later stage and their specific locations are unknown. These procedures are in conformity to the World Bank PforR core principle-4⁷⁹ and policies and legal requirements of the Government of Punjab.

LAA 1894 and its subsequent rules do not deal with the compensation to non-titleholders (tenants with no legal documents or the squatters). Entitlement matrix given in this RPF is in line with requirements of WB PforR Principle. According to LAA 1894, compensation is paid for all assets at market value instead of replacement cost and market value is determined by the DPAC. RPF mandates the payment of compensation at replacement cost. Similarly, the livelihoods restoration is not emphasized in the LAA 1894 and Punjab Land Acquisition Rules of 1983. RPF includes the provision for livelihoods restoration and improvements.

8.1.1. World Bank Resettlement Core Principle-4

The WB's experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost.

WB PforR Core Principle 4 deals with the land acquisition and resettlement processes and procedures and address and mitigate the impoverishments risks.

It has following key elements:

79. Core Principle 4: Land acquisition and loss of access to natural resources are managed in a way that avoids or minimizes displacement, and affected people are assisted in improving, or at least restoring, their livelihoods and living standards.

- 4.1: Avoid or minimize land acquisition and related adverse impacts.
- 4.2: Identify and address economic and social impacts caused by land acquisition or loss of access to natural resources, including those affecting people who may lack full legal rights to assets or resources they use or occupy.
- 4.3: Provide compensation sufficient to purchase replacement assets of equivalent value and to meet any necessary transitional expenses, paid prior to taking possession of land and start of civil works or restricting access
- 4.4: Provide supplemental livelihoods improvement or restoration measures if land acquisition causes loss of income-generation opportunity (e.g., loss of crop production or employment)
- 4.5: Restore or replace public infrastructure and community services that may be adversely affected.

Summary of general policy guidelines is as follows:

- ✓ Involuntary resettlement is to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the sub-projects' preparation.
- ✓ Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized wherever feasible; exploring all viable alternate designs.
- ✓ Where unavoidable, resettlement plans should be conceived, developed, and executed as development programs, with resettled people provided sufficient investment resources and opportunities to share in the Project benefits.
- ✓ Persons to be displaced should have their former living standards and income earning capacity improved, or at least restored, and should be provided adequate support during the transition period.
- ✓ Community participation in the planning and implementation of resettlement should be encouraged and facilitated. The compensation process should be fully transparent.
- ✓ Given the complexity of resettlement in development projects, the concerned Government Agencies and Departments should upgrade their institutional capacity to design and implement Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs).

8.1.2. Social Impact and Entitlement Framework for World Bank Financed Projects

PCP aims to finance investment proposals/sub-projects falling within the ambit of municipal services and unless in conflict with the agreed procedures with the World Bank, the due process and procedures of GoP will be followed. PCP sub-projects will avoid all locations where government has carried out anti encroachment drive. In compliance with national/provincial laws and World Bank core principles, for social impacts and entitlements the following framework will be adopted:

8.1.2.1. Compensation for Lost Assets

APs losing land, structures (residential or commercial), assets, income, crops, trees; are entitled for compensation and rehabilitation subsidies, including a relocation subsidy, and a business loss allowance; based on tax declarations and/or lump sums, in case of non-availability of such documentation, in accordance with the latest minimum wage for unskilled worker announced. The impacts under this RPF are defined as partial and full. The partial impacts are those where a structure will not lose its current use and remains useful after rehabilitating the affected part. The full impacts

are those where after demolishing the affected part, the remaining structure becomes redundant for its present use.

8.1.2.2. Compensation for Land

Agricultural land

Titleholders (recorded land owners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom will be compensated for acquired land either through replacement land parcel of similar type and size (if available) or through cash compensation at full replacement costs including fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued and other applicable payments for acquired land parcel. For determining compensation on replacement cost, the efforts will be ensured for negotiated settlement of land cost and if it is unsuccessful, the process for compulsory acquisition of land will follow and the compensation package may include fair market value of land and other entitled compensation as outlined in Section 23⁸⁰ of LAA 1894 with a 15% compulsory land acquisition⁸¹ surcharge.

Those informal land users without traditional/recognizable rights and encroachers losing land, will not be entitled to compensation but will be provided compensation for their assets other than land or improvements (if any) made to land. In case of arable land, they will be provided an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost; and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the RAPs based on project situation and AP consultation.

Leaseholders or tenants on government land who are registered as per land records/cadastrals (if any) will be entitled to either renewal of the lease/tenancy agreement in other plots/parcels of similar type and size or cash refund equivalent to paid lease amount for remaining lease period or mutually agreed period up to a maximum of two years in addition to the standard crop compensation allowed as per entitlement for crop losses. In addition, they will be entitled for compensation on replacement cost basis for improvements (if any) made to the acquired land.

Lease holders/Rental Tenants on privately owned arable land will receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the affected plot and the duration of the remaining lease period but maximum up to three years and will also be entitled to crop compensation for lost crop and an additional crop. The sharecroppers on privately owned land will be entitled to crop compensation as per their respective share with the land owner based on their sharecropping contract and the compensation in cash will be equivalent to the market value of the gross yield of lost harvest and one additional crop compensation. Moreover, they will be entitled for compensation on replacement cost basis for improvements (if any) made to the acquired land. Agricultural laborers, with contracts to be interrupted, will be provided with compensation equal to their salary/daily wage or minimum wage rate.

Section 23 sub section (1) of LAA require to determine compensation package including, fair market value, costs in consequence of severance, costs for loss of earning or profit the costs for lost fixed assets other than land etc.

81 Additional Compensation entitled under section 28.

Residential, commercial, public and community land

For partial loss of a plot/percent of the total land parcel (taking into account functional viability of remaining land), owners-defined as titleholders or legalized users will receive cash compensation at replacement cost according to the quantity and quality of the land lost, including all transaction costs. Lessees or rental tenants of residential land will receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the affected plot and the duration of the remaining lease period. Non-titled land users/squatters or encroachers on affected land will not be entitled for compensation for partial loss of acquired/affected land but will be provided with compensation to the extent of improvements (if any) made to the land and rehabilitation/resettlement assistance to offset adverse impacts if any or provision of access to remaining land parcel on a secured tenure basis.

In case of full loss of a plot/percent of the total owned plot (taking into account functional viability of the remaining plot), owners may choose between either (i) land for land compensation through the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement plot of comparable value, quantity and quality as the lost plot at a relocation site for the displaced community or another location agreeable to the AP or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost according to the quantity and quality of the land lost. In either case all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, will be borne by the implementing agency. Lessees or rental tenants will receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee for the duration of the remaining lease period for the entire lost plot. Non-titled land users squatting or encroaching on affected land will not be entitled for land compensation, but will be provided with compensation to the extent of improvements (if any) made to the land, rehabilitation/resettlement assistance for self-relocation and to offset adverse impacts if any or provisions of access to land parcel of same size and type either in relocation site or on any other available place on a secure tenure basis.

Temporary Occupation of Land

Temporary occupation of land if required for a short term to maintain diversions for uninterrupted traffic flows during execution of civil works will be procured on temporary lease arrangement through negotiated settlement following the provision of LAA 1894. In case of temporary requisition of land, the owners, lessees and tenants will receive a rental fee commensurate with current local land rents for the period of occupation of the land. All APs so affected will have guaranteed access to their land and structures located on their remaining land and their land will be restored to its original state. Besides, some temporary land may be required by the civil works contractor for construction campsites, equipment and stockyards. In case of requisition by the contractor, the terms and conditions of such requisition will be agreed between the contractor and land owners and accordingly private lease agreement will be signed between the Parties. However, the IA will ensure that the compensation provisions in such private lease agreements are fully consistent with the RPF provisions.

Structures (Residential/Commercial and Other)

For the partial loss of structure: The partial structure loss will be determined based on functional/economic viability of remaining structure or possibility for its restoration and to put it into the same use as it was before the project. In case of partial loss of structure, the owners, including non-titled land-users/squatters, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at the replacement cost and for the repair of the remaining structure at the market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure. They have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. Lessees and rental tenants receive

a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the lost part of the structure and the duration of the remaining lease period.

For the full loss of a Structures: In case of complete loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/economically unviable for use and its restoration and putting into earlier use is not possible, the owner's legal and titleholder, may choose either (i) the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable value, quantity and quality, including payment for all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), at a relocation site or another location agreeable to the AP, or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. The owners have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. While the non-titled land-users/squatters will be compensated either through cash compensation for structure on full replacement cost and rehabilitation/resettlement assistance for self-relocation to the place of their choice or will be provided with replacement structure on a secured tenure basis in the resettlement site developed for the project. Lessees and rental tenants will receive a cash refund for the rental fee equivalent to the paid advances (if any) and the period for which rent is paid or the remaining lease period but maximum up to 12 months.

If minor structures, such as fences, sheds or latrines, need to be moved, their owners or the lessees and tenants, depending on the arrangements between owners and tenants, may either (i) receive cash compensation for self-relocation of the structure at the current market rate for the cost of labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age, or (ii) the structure may be relocated by the sub-project.

For stalls or other temporary commercial structures like kiosks, thatched huts and cabins whether titled or licensed or not, alternative sites comparable in business potential to the lost location will be provided and the vendors will receive cash compensation for self-relocation of their stalls at the current market rate for the cost of labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age.

Crops

All affected land owners/users will be entitled for one year crop compensation, i.e., two crops (one lost crop and other crop for ensuing season) to offset any adverse impacts to their income/livelihood due to accrued crop losses because of acquisition of land. The entitlement for crop losses will link to the cultivators including landowners (self-cultivators), leaseholders/sharecroppers and encroachers/squatters etc. Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop proportionate to the arable/cultivated area of lost plot on the bases of current market rate assessed on gross product value of the grown crops or as assessed and provided by the competent government agricultural department. The second crop (crop for ensuing cropping season) will be paid on net product value proportionate to the cultivated area for the first paid crop. In case of share cropping arrangement between the parties, the compensation so assessed will be apportioned between the parties as per shared cropping arrangement (either legally stipulated or the traditionally or informally agreed).

Trees

Cultivators of affected fruit trees will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost for the lost fruit trees assessed at the current market rate of product value multiplied by a i) period required to grow

a new tree to the age of production or ii) average years of crops forgone. The required number of years to grow a fruit plant to production age can vary for different tree species, however, for compensation purposes, five year period can be taken as a standard and the compensation cost could be calculated by multiplying this standardized period with the average production potential and current market rates of the product. In addition, the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace these trees will be paid. For timber trees, cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current volume, furthermore to the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace the trees. However, the rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology of the Government of Punjab.

8.1.2.3. Resettlement & Relocation

Land for land compensation

Land for land compensation has significant advantages in that it reduces the chance of displaced people spending their compensation on items that will not provide them with an alternative economic livelihood. Therefore, preference will be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, displaced persons will be provided with land, considering the productivity potential, locational advantages, and other factors to ensure the replacement land is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option, or sufficient government land is not available and acquisition of suitable resettlement land is not possible, then non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be considered in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost.

Relocation assistance

Where applicable, the APs will be provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as the case may be, as well as with all related administrative tasks. The physically displaced persons will be relocated at a relocation site or will self-relocate at individual sites and structures of their own choice.

Security of tenure

Arrangements for a secured tenure for the replacement land and structures will be made, according to the level of eligibility of each AP.

Transport allowance

All APs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures including residences, business premises or agricultural land, are entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property (furniture, household items, personal effects, machinery, tools etc.) and of setting up at the new premises at the current market rate for labor, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs. A lump sum amount of compensation (covering all items discussed) will be provided to the APs.

Transition allowances

The affected households facing interruptions in livelihood earning during the period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential/commercial structure will be entitled for transitional support

up to a period of three months. Such transitional support/allowance will be based on officially designated minimum wage rates and shall be paid to household heads. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household members or APs.

Besides rental assistance (residential and commercial) will also be provided as transitional support to facilitate the APs for temporary relocation of their assets and continue their activities while the replacement assets are provided or the partially damaged structures are restored to their original use. This rental support will be computed in consultation with APs on the basis of prevailing rental value of the affected assets or market rental values of available asset in the relocation site and will be paid as such for the agreed period. The period required to re-establish partially affected asset or construction of similar new assets will be determined during the preparation of respective sub-project RAPs and the rental assistance will be elaborated based on consultations with the APs and other stakeholders.

8.1.2.4. Income Restoration Measures

In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding relocation and resettlement costs, the APs facing loss of productive assets/livelihood source will be entitled to the income restoration measures as explained below.

Loss of agriculture-based livelihood

In case of partial but significant⁸² loss of arable land without provision of alternate land but with the remaining land functionally viable, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land as indicated above, the displaced persons (owner, lessee, share-crop tenant or non-titled user) of land will be provided with financial support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs like land levelling and erosion control, irrigation infrastructure, farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc. as feasible and applicable.

For the full loss of arable land without provision of alternative land, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land as indicated above, the AP (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land will be provided with sub-project based job-placement or training on alternate employment opportunities as well as with organizational and logistical support to establish the APs in an alternative income generation activity.

Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

The sub-projects and the Implementing Agency IA will ensure that access of the APs to their abodes and livelihood sources like agricultural fields, business premises remain open and unrestricted during the execution of the project works. To achieve this objective, either obstruction to any known access route will be avoided or alternate access will be provided in technical design as integral to sub-project

⁸² More than 10 % of productive arable land.

facilities. The relevant sub-project RAPs will elaborate on specific anticipated impacts and outline measures to ensure access.

8.1.2.5. Businesses Loss

For the loss of business income (temporary or permanent) due to Land Acquisition & Resettlement Process (LAR) or construction activities by the project, the owner of a business will receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption up to three months if the loss is temporary and reversible, and up to six months if the loss is permanent, based on business turn over or tax records produced. In case of non-production of record, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type in the same area with tax records will be used as a reference. However, if tax based lost incomes are unknown, then official designated minimum wage rate will be used as a base rate to compute compensation for affected households. For permanent loss of business in addition to compensation, opportunities for project-based job or training to alternative livelihood sources with organizational and logistical support to establish the AP in an alternative income generation activity will be worked into and elaborated in the respective RAPs. For this purpose, relevant governmental and non-governmental organization will be coordinated and their support will be sought.

8.1.2.6. Employment

The loss of employment due to LAR or construction activities among all laid-off employees of affected businesses will be compensated through cash compensation equal to the lost wages during the period of employment interruption but maximum up to three months, based on registered wages or tax records if available or based on officially designated minimum wage rate or poverty line (inflation adjusted), if tax based lost incomes are unknown. The APs facing employment loss due to lost assets like agricultural land and business enterprises will be documented and the income restoration provisions will be elaborated in the respective RAPs.

8.1.2.7. Special Provisions for Vulnerable APs

All vulnerable APs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, including relocation and income restoration as explained in the above sections will be entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash and preference to project-based employment or training with additional financial support. To facilitate the process of training and establishment of a new income generation activity, a subsistence allowance equal to three months income. The calculation based on officially designated minimum wage will be paid in addition to any income loss compensation and transition allowance, as applicable. Apart from support of the government departments, other resources like support from NGOs will be sought to assist APs for additional financial support and micro-credit facility and accessing the organizational and logistic support to establish alternative means of livelihood. Moreover, provisions related to preference for project related employment will be reflected in the civil works contracts as well as the agreements between the project executing agency and the WB.

8.1.2.8. Public Services and Facilities

Public services and facilities interrupted and/or displaced due to LAR will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a relocated site. All compensation, relocation and rehabilitation provisions of this RPF are applicable to public services and facilities. These include but are not limited

to schools, health centers, community centers, local government administration, water supply or graveyards

Compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix in Table below:

Table 43: Entitlement Matrix (APs eligible for each type of entitlement)

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
I. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost, or ✓ Cash compensation at full replacement cost either through negotiated settlement between the implementing agency and the land owners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable, free from taxes and levies plus 15% Compulsory Land Acquisition Surcharge (CLAS) from publication date of section-4 to the date of compensation. ✓ If BoR⁸³ compensation falls below replacement cost, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the APs to restore affected livelihoods. ✓ Resettlement Assistance if the impact is 10% or more of productive resources including arable land.
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Compensation commensurate with the lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. ✓ Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the landowner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No compensation for land loss. ✓ Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the ARAP/RAPs based on project specific situation and consultation with APs.
		Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity

⁸³ Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with APs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent.
		Renter/ leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with APs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No compensation for land loss. ✓ Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate, or as assessed based on income analysis. <p>Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.</p>
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rental fee payment for the period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties. ✓ Restoration of land to original state. ✓ Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) ✓ Restoration of land to original state. ✓ Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. ✓ Right to salvage materials from lost structure. ✓ Any improvements made to a structure by a lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable through apportionment between the owner and the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash refund at the rate of rental fee proportionate to the size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. ✓ Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<p>The AP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of fully titled and registered replacement structures at relocation site (if any) comparably of equal size and value as that of lost one including payment of all transaction costs, fees and taxes applicable under law. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>or</u></p>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. ✓ In any case, AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash refund at a rate of rental fee proportionate to the duration of remaining lease period; ✓ Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) or relocation of the structure by the Project.
	Stalls, kiosks, cabins	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location. ✓ Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age).
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation (one-year crop) at the current market rate proportionate to the size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over the past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments. ✓ Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with APs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. Trees	Affected crops	Land owner/Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash compensation for fruit trees at the current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. ✓ Cash compensation for timber trees at the current market rate of timber value of species at the current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All APs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The project will provide logistic support to all eligible APs in relocation of affected structures whether project-based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the APs.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		result of losing land and structures	✓ If project-based relocation, PAPs will be provided with access to civic amenities including electricity, water supply and sewage as well as school and health center (if applicable).
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All APs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites (if applicable).	✓ If APs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with a secured tenure to the replacement land and structures.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	✓ For residential structure, a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. ✓ For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure, a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	✓ Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed on the basis of prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting a house or a commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs and tenants required to relocate	✓ On a case-to-case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All APs with land-based livelihoods affected	✓ Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of the lost and if land-based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the APs: ✓ Partial loss of arable land: APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc, as feasible and applicable. ✓ Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in the bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by sub-project facilities	All APs	✓ Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or	Owner of business (registered,	✓ Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	construction activities by Project	informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal) This also includes hawkers and vendors.	<p>✓ Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.</p> <p>✓ Provision of project based employment to one of the grown household member or training opportunities to establish AP in alternative income generation activity.</p>
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<p>✓ Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computation based on official minimum wage rate.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>✓ Provision of project-based employment or training to establish AP in alternative income generation activity.</p>
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	<p>✓ Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site/alternate place of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this Entitlement Matrix</p>
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable APs including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children	<p>In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section 1 to 7 the vulnerable APs will be provided with:</p> <p>✓ Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate and other appropriate rehabilitation measures to be defined in the ARAP/RAPs based on income analysis and consultations with APs.</p> <p>✓ Preference for provision of project-based employment.</p>

8.1.3. Cut-off Date

The cut-off date shall be set to prevent false claims for compensation or rehabilitation appearing after disclosure of the Resettlement Action Plan. Compensation eligibility for non-land losses will be limited by a cut-off date for each sub-project on the day of the beginning of the census survey for the impact assessment in order to avoid an influx of outsiders or announcement of Section-4. The cut-off date will be announced through local means of communication including face-to-face communication with communities. Any persons who would settle/or build assets on encroached lands in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

8.1.4. Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)/Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Preparation

The RAP preparation activities will be initiated as part of the preparation of each new sub-project of the Program involving resettlement impacts. The procedures will be to take the land requirements for each proposed sub-project and carry out a measurement survey and enumeration (Generic RAP template is given in **Annexure G**). The PO-ESM based at PMDFC will be overall responsible for RPF implementation and follow the procedures as described in the ESMF. In this regard, PD PCP will facilitate the MCs to hire an individual consultant-Land Acquisition/Resettlement/Firm for short term to prepare the ARAP/RAP as per RPF of PCP. MCs will be responsible to acquire map of the land from the Punjab Land Revenue Department and overlay sub-project site requirements with clear demarcation of Government and private land, and also carryout demarcation on the ground in the presence of local community representatives and APs, ESFPs and DPOs-ESM in a transparent manner to avoid any confusion. The appraisal will entail the following studies and investigations:

- ✓ **Socioeconomic Survey:** A socio-economic survey will be carried out to provide a detailed socio-economic profile of the population in the sub-project areas. The information gathered will include but not be restricted to the following aspects:
 - ✓ Households composition;
 - ✓ Demography and ethnicity;
 - ✓ Health and education;
 - ✓ Community assets;
 - ✓ Livelihood patterns and income baseline;
 - ✓ Land ownership patterns;
 - ✓ Affected persons income levels and expenditure patterns;
 - ✓ Affected Persons views on the sub-project and various resettlement and rehabilitation options;
 - ✓ Specific impacts on the poor, women, and other vulnerable groups.

Census Survey: A census of all people/households to be displaced or resettled will be undertaken based on the categorizations in the Entitlement Matrix. The Census will determine the exact number of AHs/APs and how they will be affected by the specific impacts of a sub-project. The Census will also identify all severely and vulnerable AHs.

Social Impact Assessment and Inventory: This task will be based on a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) which identifies the nature and magnitude of the loss. The survey will include all losses including encroached land (residential and agricultural), immovable structures, communal, public and cultural/religious facilities, crops, trees and business incomes and wages. The impact assessment will also include a survey of compensation rates as detailed above and the incomes of the APs.

Mitigation of Impacts: The project will endeavor to avoid resettlement by changing the sub-project site locations. If unavoidable, a RAP or Abbreviated RAP shall be prepared in line with this RPF and World Bank core principles, policies, procedures and LAA (1894) thus will cover all resettlement related impacts. The ARAP/RAP shall be implemented and monitored by the project proponent (Relevant MC with technical support of PMDFC) before contractor mobilization or physical works commencement. The entitlement matrix included in the RPF will serve as a basis for the mitigation.

Gender Impacts, Social Inclusion and Mitigation Measures: RAP will include measures ensuring that the socio-economic needs and priorities of women are identified, addressed, and mitigated. The gender provisions will be incorporated to safeguard the specific needs and problems of women displaced persons during the sub-project implementation. The socio-economic data gathered will be gender disaggregated. Female staff will be hired to collect data and assist women in resettlement activities. Female household heads will be registered as the recipients of compensation and rehabilitation measures to be extended to their households. Women will be included in the consultation process and will be encouraged to participate in the ARAP/RAP planning and implementation process.

ARAP/RAP Preparation: All ARAPs/RAPs will be based on the provision outlined in this RPF. The RAPs may need to be updated to take into account changes in the final site locations. If needed, the ARAPs/RAPs should be updated (i) on finalization of sub-project site location but prior to the mobilization in the field and (ii) during the sub-project operations (imparting training packages) which results in changes to the resettlement impacts.

ARAP/RAP Approval: Land will not be possessed until all ARAPs/RAPs are approved by the World Bank, payments made, replacement land found, replacement structures provided, and displaced persons relocated. All RAPs/ARAPs are subject to final review and approval by the World Bank to ensure compliance with the Bank Policies and Procedures. At its sole discretion, the World Bank may delegate, through the Government, to the PMDFC/LG&CDD or any other Government entity this responsibility to ensure compliance with the provisions in this RPF after it is satisfied that effective monitoring of this process is in place.

8.1.5. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure/ Access to Information

8.1.5.1. Stakeholder Consultation

At first stage, consultations with potential affected persons and beneficiaries will be carried out including communities, potential affected, District Governments and provincial line departments, and further consultations will be carried out particularly with APs and other key stakeholders during preparation and implementation of ARAPs/RAPs mentioned in this RPF. The timing and nature of these consultations will vary depending upon the implementation program. Stakeholders will be identified through the initial social impact assessment for sub-projects.

Below table describes the proposed consultation framework for RPF at different phases of sub-projects.

Table 44: Consultation Framework for RPF

RPF Stages	Stakeholders	Consultation Tools	Responsibility
Sub-projects Design	Institutional Stakeholders: relevant provincial and local government departments, academia, bonafide development agencies, NGOs and subject experts in relevant area of sub-project	Scoping Meeting with Institutional Stakeholders to deliberate on the planned project interventions and potential risks regarding land acquisition and resettlement	ARAP/RAP Consultant/Firm, MCs with the technical support of PMDFC
	Selected Local Communities, notables and from Low-Income backgrounds (including women)	Focus Group Discussions with Community Representatives on potential risks regarding land acquisition and resettlement	ARAP/RAP Consultant/Firm, MCs with the technical support of PMDFC
Sub-project Inception (determining compensation entitlements, eligibility criteria)	Institutional Stakeholders: Commissioner Office of relevant sub-project-area, Punjab Land Revenue Department, Land Acquisition Collector	✓ Scoping Meetings at CPMT level and relevant MC level	ARAP/RAP Consultant/Firm, MCs with the technical support of PMDFC
	Affected Persons	✓ Focus Group Discussions and informed consultation meetings ✓ Provision of information dissemination brochures	ARAP/RAP Consultant/Firm, ESFPs, Regional offices with support of DPOs-ESM
Sub-project implementation (land and asset acquisition process, income restoration measures and delivery of compensation)	Affected Persons	✓ Focus Group Discussions and informed consultation meetings ✓ Provision of information dissemination brochures	ESFPs, Regional offices with support of DPOs-ESM
	Institutional Stakeholders including implementation partners: Commissioner Office, Revenue department of GoPunjab, Patwari, Land Acquisition Collector	✓ Scoping Meetings at CPMT level and relevant MC level	ESFPs, Regional offices with support of DPOs-ESM

8.1.5.2. Disclosure of Information Plan

The executive summary of this RPF, after its clearance from the World Bank, as well as sub-project ARAPs/RAPs will be translated into Urdu and disclosed to the public through websites of the PMDFC

and relevant MC, the World Bank and shared with institutional stakeholders, APs and beneficiary communities.

Before the socio-economic baseline surveys are mobilized, relevant sub-project MC needs to have developed a workable strategy for public consultation and information disclosure, PMDFC will take lead in assuming this responsibility to facilitate the MCs. During the census surveys, each Affected Household will be directly informed about the sub-project entitlements and procedures.

The consultation process will need to outline the legal procedures that are to be followed for land acquisition and relocation. The details of the process will have to be clearly communicated to any displaced/APs and in a form that can be easily understood. The information given should also include the provisions of the WB principles and outline the rights and obligations of APs.

8.1.6. Institutional Arrangements and Implementation Mechanism

The PD-PCP will have the overall responsibility for implementation of all resettlement tasks and to facilitate the MC. The PO-ESM under PD-PCP will oversee and direct all the activities during the implementation of ARAPs/RAPs. ESFPs and DPOs-ESM at the regional level will be responsible for implementing the ARAPs/RAP according to the agreed principles and procedures.

The Executive District Officer of Revenue Department, along with his staff, will be responsible for the acquisition of private land under Land Acquisition Act 1894 of Pakistan. The ESFPs will be responsible for coordination with the Revenue Department.

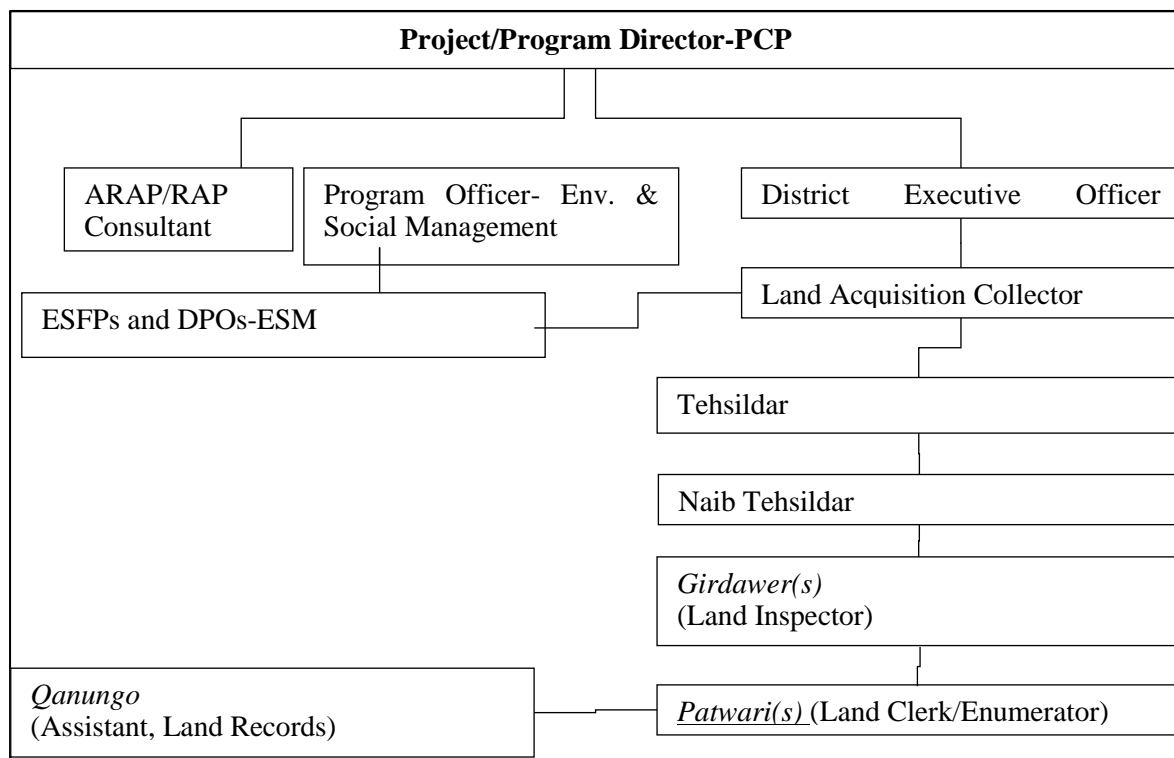


Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of ARAP/RAP

Table 45: Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Process

Step	Action	Responsibility	Monitoring
1	Initial screening indicating for a specific sub-project whether LAR is needed.	ESFPs with the technical assistance of DPOs-ESM	CPMTs-PMDFC
2	Proposal to Revenue Department with brief description of sub-project including LAR.	Relevant MC with the technical assistance of DPOs-ESM	CPMTs-PMDFC
3	Prepare impacts/APs surveys forms and establish coordination with relevant local government agencies.	ESFPs with the assistance of DPOs-ESM	LG&CDD or may be deputed an independent monitor
4	Verify land records in affected areas, conduct survey and carry out impacts and valuation surveys, identify land classification for affected areas	Land Acquisition Collector (LAC), Patwari, ESFPs	
5	Conduct public consultations and negotiations	ESFPs, DPOs-ESM	
6	Preparation and Finalization of sub-project RAPs/ARAPs	MC with technical support of consultant and PMDFC	
7	RAPs/ARAPs disclosure to APs	MC and PMDFC	
8	Compensation Disbursement	LAC/MC/PMDFC	
9	Relocation	MC/PMDFC	

8.1.7. Resettlement Budget and Financing

All ARAPs/RAPs preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation, various eligible allowances, monitoring, evaluation, grievances redress, as well as contingencies, will be estimated and included as an integral part of each sub-project cost. ARAPs/RAPs of each sub-project will include a budget section indicating (i) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances, (ii) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates, and (iii) a cost table for all compensation expenses including administrative costs and contingencies.

Financing for each sub-project specific ARAP/RAP cost, including compensation, allowances, and administration of RAP preparation and implementation, will be provided by the Government of Punjab. Costs for external monitoring tasks can be allocated under the Program. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ARAPs/RAPs tasks, the Local Governments will have to allocate 100% of the

cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in each ARAPs/RAPs plus 10% of contingencies before ARAPs/RAPs implementation.

Allocations will be reviewed twice a year based on the budget requirements indicated in ARAPs/RAPs. Regarding the flow of ARAPs/RAPs finances, it is noted that the budget for land, crops, trees, structures compensation will be disbursed by Punjab Land Revenue Department. MC will be responsible to disburse other entitlements to the APs with assistance from the CPMTs. A timetable will be set within ARAPs/RAPs and the compensation will be done before award of contract, commencement of the physical works or acquiring the land.

8.1.8. Monitoring and Reporting

ARAPs/RAPs tasks under each sub-project will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PO-ESM assisted by the DPOs-ESM and ESFPs. External monitoring will be assigned to APA firm.

8.1.8.1. Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by the ESFPs and DPOs-ESM at the MC level under the supervision of PO-ESM and their results will be communicated to the World Bank through the bi-annual and annual Program implementation reports. The monthly reports will be consolidated quarterly in the standard supervision reports to the World Bank. Specific monitoring benchmarks will be:

- ✓ Information campaign and consultation with APs;
- ✓ Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- ✓ Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
- ✓ Payments for loss of income;
- ✓ Selection and distribution of replacement land areas;
- ✓ Income restoration activities;
- ✓ People's views and feedback on RAP implementation process; and
- ✓ Other relevant aspects.

8.1.8.2. External Monitoring

External monitoring will be carried out twice a year, and its results will be communicated to all concerned APs, CPMT and the World Bank through semi-annual reports. Sub-projects whose implementation timeframe will be under 6 months will be monitored only once. Indicators for External Monitoring tasks include:

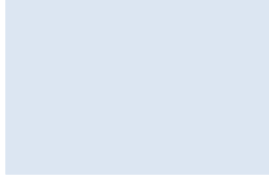
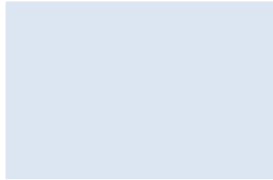
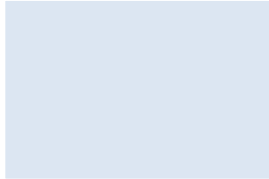
- ✓ Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by ESFPs and MCs;
- ✓ Review of the socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons;
- ✓ Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- ✓ Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;

- ✓ Consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; and
- ✓ Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

The APA firm will also assess the status of sub-project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly, and families below the poverty line. The APA firm will carry out a post-implementation evaluation of the ARAPs/RAPs after completion of its implementation. The compelling reason for this study is to find out if the objectives of the ARAPs/RAPs have been attained or not. The benchmark data of socioeconomic survey of severely affected APs conducted during the preparation of the RAPs will be used to compare the pre and post project conditions. The APA firm will recommend appropriate supplemental assistance for the APs if the outcome of the study may show that the objectives of the RAPs have not been attained.

Annexures

Annexure A: ESMF Briefing/Consultative Sessions with MCs



A Brief Report on Preliminary Consultation and Briefing

To Environment and Social Management Focal Persons
(ESFPs) of MCs

on

**Environment & Social Management Framework
(ESMF)**

(May 11, 2020 to May 15, 2020)

PUNJAB CITIES PROGRAM



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List of Abbreviations

CPMT	Central Program Management Team
DLI	Disbursement Linked Indicators
DPO ESM	Deputy Program Officer (Environmental & Social Management)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESFPs	Environment and Social Focal Persons
ESM	Environmental and Social Management
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GoPunjab	Government of Punjab
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
LG&CDD	Local Government & Community Development Department
MC	Municipal Committees
MO (I & S)	Municipal Officer (Infrastructure and Services)
MO (P)	Municipal Officer (Planning)
PCP	Punjab Cities Program
PEPA	Punjab Environment Protection Act,2012
PMDFC	Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company
PO (ESM)	Program Officer (Environment & Social Management)
RMT	Regional Management Team
ULG	Urban-Local-Government

Introduction

GoPunjab, with the support from the World Bank, has initiated a program “Punjab Cities Program” (PCP) for the economic growth of urban sectors in Punjab. This program would support the development of institutional and financial systems with a focus on the secondary cities, as they provide the most conducive opportunity to pilot an Urban Local Government (ULG) centric model of improving urban governance and service delivery. The primary objective of the program is “**to strengthen the performance of ULGs in urban management and service delivery.**” The program is going to be implemented in Municipal Committees (MCs) of selected 16 cities of Punjab; that includes Daska, Hafizabad, Jhelum, Kamoke, Muridke, Wazirabad, Gojra, Jaranwala, Jhang, Kamalia, Okara, Bahawalnagar, Burewala, Khanewal, Kot Addu, and Vehari.

In the context of PCP, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared. This document serves as the lead document for the Program. It prescribes the complete framework for environmental and social management of all the eligible investment to be carried out under the Program. For the implementation of PCP, a Central Program Management Team at PMDFC office and 03 Regional Management Teams in the regional offices based at Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Khanewal have been established to work in close coordination with the MCs. DPOs-ESM⁸⁴ based at RMTs will technically support the MCs in the implementation and compliance of ESMF as they lack technical capacity in the domain of environmental and social management. MCs have nominated their focal persons (ESFPs)⁸⁵ to work in close collaboration with the DPOs-ESM and PO-ESM⁸⁶ for compliance of environmental and social policies and procedures as per local laws and the World Bank policies and principles.

In CPMT, Program Officer (Environmental and Social Management) (PO-ESM) will be overall responsible for the compliance of ESMF of the Program. As per ESMF, he/she is responsible to develop training plans and manual to build the capacity of other staff at CPMT level, regional offices and MCs regarding implementation of ESMF and environmental and social policies and procedures.

In this regard, preliminary briefing and consultation sessions on Environmental and Social Management Framework were conducted with the MCs. The detail of these sessions is described in the subsequent sections.

Objectives

The primary objectives of carrying out these sessions are as following:

- ✓ To brief the ESFPs⁸⁷ about their role and responsibilities in Program as focal persons for the environment and social management.

84 Deputy Program Officers-Environmental and Social Management

85 Environmental and Social Focal Persons

86 Program Officer-Environmental and Social Management based at CPMT

87 MCs have nominated MOs(I&S) and MOs(P) as Focal Persons for management of environmental issues and that of social issues respectively

- ✓ To provide the preliminary knowledge and information of ESMF and environmental and social impacts that may emerge during the execution of Program's sub-projects.
- ✓ To aware the focal persons about environmental laws, regulations, and guidelines.
- ✓ To apprise the ESFPs regarding details of process and procedures of environmental and social compliance as per ESMF (draft ESMF88) and incorporate their feedback/comments in the ESMF.
- ✓ Components of Training

The consultative sessions were conducted for all 16 MCs. Keeping in view the concept of social distancing under COVID-19 SOPs of Government of Punjab, the sessions were designed for 3-4 MCs each day. The consultative sessions were continued for 5 consecutive days i.e. 11th May to 15th May, 2020.

Agenda and schedule are attached as **Annex A**.

The consultative sessions were designed for the notified focal persons from Local Government & Community Development Department (LG&CDD). The notified persons are Municipal Officer (Infrastructure and Services) (MO I&S) as focal person for environmental sector and Municipal Officer (Planning) (MOP) as focal person for social sector.

Detailed list of participants who attended the workshop is attached as **Annexure B**.

The briefing method adopted in the presentations was "Presentations & Discussion". The briefing was comprised of total three parts:

- ✓ Brief introduction of presenter and participants.
- ✓ Session with environmental and social management team.

There were total three presentations given by ESM team each day in similar manner to all participants. First presentation was of basic definitions, the second was about legal environmental instruments in Punjab and the third was brief introduction of ESMF and its contents. Each presentation was almost 25-30 minutes and 15-20 minutes were dedicated for the queries and discussions session. That made the session time almost 02 hours.

Proceedings

The ESMF briefing/consultative sessions for ESM under PCP were held at Meeting Room of PMDFC, 184-Scotch Corner, Upper Mall Scheme, Lahore. The sessions were proceeded from 11th May 2020 to 15th May 2020. The representatives from some MCs were unable to stick to schedule due to their other commitments and so they joined the sessions on their ease. The attending of sessions by MCs and number of participants in each session is as following:

88 PMSIP ESMF has been updated by CPMT and submitted in draft form to WB team for review and ultimate approval

Table 46: Training Session Details

Session Date	MCs Attended	Total no. of Participants
11 th May, 2020	MC Daska, MC Muridkey	4
12 th May, 2020	MC Jehlum, MC Hafizabad	4
13 th May, 2020	MC Kamoke, MC Wazirabad, MC Gojra, MC Jhang, MC Okara	11
14 th May, 2020	MC Khanewal, MC Kamalia, MC Kot Addu	8
15 th May, 2020	MC Bahawalnagar, MC Burewala, MC Vehari	8

The total participants of ESMF sessions were **35**.

Each session began with welcome remarks by Ms. Humaira on behalf of PMDFC. She informed the participants about the status of project, joining of ESM team and the agenda. After that ESM team introduced itself and the participants gave their short introduction.

Description of Presentations

Presentation 1: Fundamentals of Environment

The presentation covered the basics of environment; as in common definition and definition according to Punjab Environment Protection Act (PEPA), 2012. The components of environment along with its importance were also discussed.

The next section covered the types of environment i.e. physical, biological, and socio economic. These types were discussed in detail along with their environmental parameters. The parameters associated with physical environment are regarding ground water, land, soil, air, and climate. PO-ESM emphasized that land availability is a critical aspect in the program as it is important to know the land details in case of construction projects and relocation schemes. The attendees were informed that they need to cover these types in the preliminary environmental studies before a project is started. Discussing biological environment, flora, fauna, protected area, and overall biodiversity were looked upon.

The third section was conversed as socio-economic parameters of the program. The social part covers population demography, social equity, social cohesion /conflicts, social attitudes, gender, health, safety, culture, and religion. Socio-economic resources include incomes, migration, employment, and poverty. It is important to consider the before and after impacts of a sub-project. Anthropogenic and man-made infrastructure are to be considered. Health and safety concerns of community and labor are also duly important while public consultation and inclusive approach by including vulnerable groups in the decision-making process are significant before and during execution of sub-projects

Major issues of environment along with their causes were also discussed. At the end, sustainability and sustainable development was discussed briefly.

Presentation 2: Legal Regime of Environment in Pakistan

The second presentation discussed the enforced rules and regulations about the environment in Pakistan. It explains the section 12(1) of PEPA 2012. According to it, every project of new construction needs IEE or EIA approval, as per severity of effects, from the Punjab Environment Protection Agency (EPA) before its construction or initiation. Then, the difference between IEE/EIA were discussed in detail. A proper risk category is defined through screening that gives the idea for requiring IEE or EIA for the project.

In the subsequent slides, PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations, 2000 was discussed with participants. The presenter briefly discussed the Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 and discussed that what projects will come under their jurisdiction in PCP. The review cost details were also shared in this regard. The focal persons were informed that guidelines are also adopted by Punjab EPA that can be used for their projects including guidelines for water supply schemes, sanitation schemes, small and medium size road construction and expansion, and construction and expansion of bus terminals.

The focal persons were shown templates for IEE and EIA reports, flow charts for EIA report and review. Ms. Rizwana told the participants that RMTs and CPMTs will support the MC in all these screening and report formation processes. Deputy Program Officers (DPOs) are appointed in every region for their support for compliance with all the processes and procedures. PMDFC will hire a consultant wherever EIA will be needed.

Presentation 3: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The third presentation introduced the participants with draft ESMF prepared by CRMT to comply with the local policy and legal frameworks and the World Bank policies and procedures to cover the areas that does not come under the umbrella of PEPA 2012. The PO ESM explained that primary objective of the project is *to strengthen the performance of participating Local Governments (LGs) in urban management and service delivery*. She also described the regional distribution of MCs in this regard and Disbursement-Linked-Indicators (DLIs) of the project.

The environmental & social categorization of the projects was also discussed. The participants were shown the proposed screening and categorization of PCP sub-projects.

Discussion and Results

Participants showed keen interest in the presentations and they were of the view that though environment and social issues carry so much importance but in Pakistan, practical implementation is not up to satisfactory level. They also told that they do not have even the basic knowledge of environment, neither they were previously familiar with the PEPA, 2012. For the field work, they didn't have Government of Punjab SOPs for construction work during COVID-19 for health and safety of labourers. PO-ESM committed to share with them the GoPunjab SOPs as well.



Figure 2: Briefing/ Consultative Session (Day 1)



Figure 3: Briefing/Consultative Session (Day 2)



Figure 4: Briefing / Consultative Session (Day 3)



Figure 5: Briefing/ Consultative Session (Day 4)



Figure 6: Briefing / Consultative Session (Day 5)

As a result of these training sessions, ESFPs of Program cities were fully acknowledging the role of ESM. Their basic concepts were cleared, and they showed interest in future workshops and trainings for each and every aspect of environmental and social management as per ESMF.

Details of discussion is given as Annexure D.

Schedule**Punjab Cities Program****Consultative/Briefing Session on****Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)****Program Details**

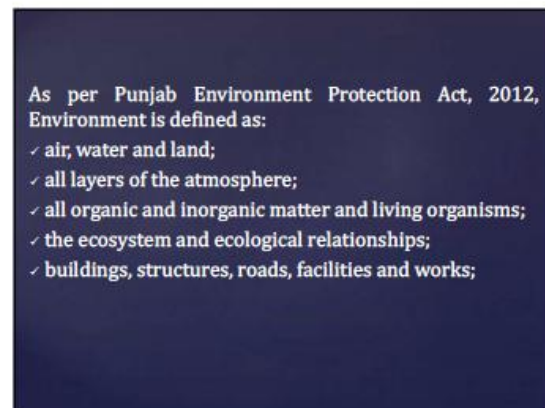
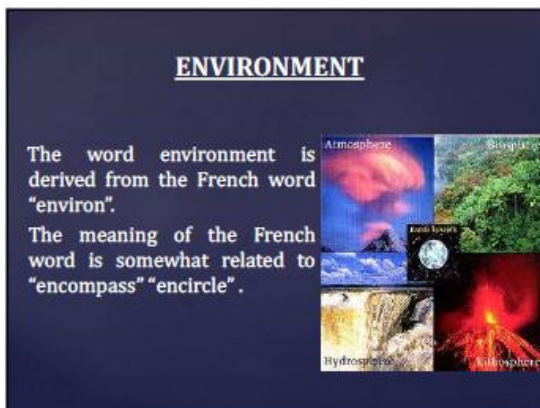
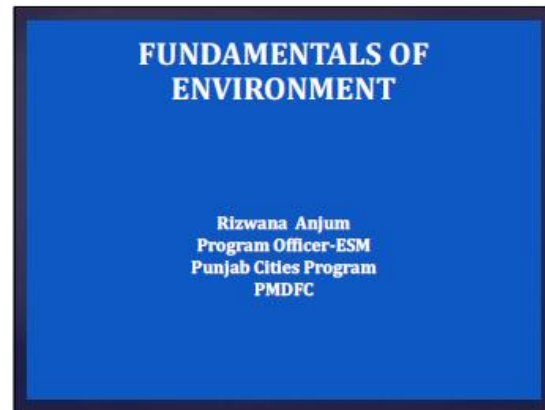
Participants	(1) Municipal Officers (I&S) (2) Municipal Officers (P)	
Duration	Introduction to the Participants	11:00 am to 11:10 am
	2nd Session – Env. and Social Management	12:30 pm to 02:30 am
Venue	Meeting Room of PMDFC	
	184 - Scotch Corner, Upper Mall Scheme, Lahore	
	MC Name	Date of Sessions
	1. MC Daska 2. MC Muridkey 3. Kamoke	11/5/2020
	4. MC Jhelum 5. MC Hafizabad 6. MC Wazirabad	12/5/2020
	7. MC Jaranwala 8. MC Gojra 9. MC Jhang 10. MC Okara	13/05/2020
	11. MC Khanewal 12. MC Kot Addu 13. MC Kamalia	14/05/2020
	14. MC Bahawalnagar 15. MC Burewala 16. MC Vehari	15/05/2020
		Responsibility
		CPMT-ESM Team

ANNEXURE B-List of Participants

Sr#	MC Name	Name	Designation
Date: 11th May 2020			
✓	Daska	Rana Saqlain	MO Finance
✓	MDK	Aisha Bushra	MO Planning
✓	MDK	Rai Mushtaq	CO
✓	Okara	Maryam Sadiqa	MO Planning
✓	PMDFC- PCP	Riazwan Khalid	SPO Procurement
✓	PMDFC- PCP	Zia-ur Rehman	PO Procurement
✓	PMDFC- PCP	Humaira Khan	PO Eng
Date: 12th May 2020			
✓	Hafizabad	Muhammad Ashraf	MO I&S
✓	Jehlum	Shahzad Ahmad	MO Planning
✓	Jehlum	Shahzad Tufail	MO I & S
✓	Hafizabad	Muhammad Bilal	MO Planning
Date: 13th May 2020			
✓	Okara	M.Asif	MO Infrastructure
✓	Okara	Ammjad Sajjad	Sub Engineer
✓	Kamoke	Liaqat Ali	MO Infrastructure
✓	Kamoke	Hafiz Muhammad Tayab	MO Planning
✓	Kamoke	Rizwan Ahmad	Sub Engineer
✓	Jhang	Muhammad Zafar Ahmad	MO I&S
✓	Okara	Ansar Inayat	MO Planning
✓	Gojra	Nabeel Ahmad	Sub Engineer
✓	Jhang	Muhammad Hayat	MO Planning
✓	Wazirabad	Aqeel Khokar	MO Infrastructure
Date: 14th May 2020			
✓	Kot Addu	Qaiser Abbas	MO Planning
✓	Kot Addu	Ghulam Akbar	Sub Engineer
✓	Kot Addu	Younis Shah	Sub Engineer
✓	Khanewal	Ijaz Hussain	MO Planning
✓	Khanewal	Khalid Hussain	MO Infrastructure
✓	Kamalia`	Faraz Anwar	MO Infrastructure
Date: 15th May 2020			
✓	Vehari	Shukat Mehmood	MO Infrastructure
✓	Burewala	Shukat Mehmood	MO Infrastructure
✓	Bahwalnagar	Abdul Razaq	MO Infrastructure
✓	Bahwalnagar	Habibur Rehman	CO
✓	Burewala	Umer Farooq	MO Planning
✓	Burewala	Allah Dita	Sub Engineer
✓	Burewala	Zahoor Ahmad	Head Clerk

Presentations

Presentation 1: Fundamentals of Environment



COMPONENTS OF ENVIRONMENT

- ✓ One is the **natural environment** of the air, water, solid wastes, noise, radiation, soil, timber, wildlife and living space etc.
- ✓ The second one is the **man-made environment** that deals with work environment, housing, technology, aesthetics, transportation, utilities, settlement, urbanization and so on.

IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENT

- ✓ Environment Issues Being of International Importance
- ✓ Problems Cropped in The Wake of Development
- ✓ Explosively Increase in Pollution
- ✓ Need for An Alternative Solution
- ✓ Need To Save Humanity From Extinction
- ✓ Need For Wise Planning of Development




TYPES OF ENVIRONMENT

- PHYSICAL** (Includes: lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, biosphere)
- BIOLOGICAL**
- SOCIO ECONOMIC**


PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- ✓ It is also known as **abiotic environment**
- ✓ The meaning of 'abiotic' or 'physical' is non living like land water air conditions atmosphere which constitutes of soil and affect the living things.



BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

- ✓ It is also known as **biotic environment**
- ✓ The biotic or biological environment is responsible for the living beings.



SOCIO ECONOMIC OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT


- ↳ This type of environment involves the **culture and life style** of the human beings.
- ↳ The social or cultural environment means the environment which is created by the man through his different social and cultural activities and thinking.



ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT


Water Resources

- ✓ Surface water quantity/availability
- ✓ Surface water quality-contamination
- ✓ Contamination sources



ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- ✓ Groundwater levels
- ✓ Groundwater quality-pollution
- ✓ Groundwater sources of pollution



The bottom section of the slide contains four diagrams on the left showing groundwater flow in different geological settings. To the right are two photographs: one of a natural water body with reeds and another of a concrete-lined canal or drainage system.

ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Land and Soil

- ✓ Soil erosion
- ✓ Soil Characteristics
- ✓ Soil salinity
- ✓ Soil Pollution
- ✓ Land availability
- ✓ Land capability



The right side of the slide features three photographs illustrating land and soil issues: a close-up of eroded soil, a view of a dry, cracked, and possibly saline soil surface, and a cross-section of a soil bank showing erosion.


ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Air and Climate

- Dust,
- Odor,
- Noise Pollution

CLIMATE

- Temperature
- Atmospheric Pressure
- Rainfall/Precipitation
- Weather




The right side of the slide contains two sets of photographs. The top set shows dust being kicked up by a vehicle and noise pollution from a construction site. The bottom set shows heavy precipitation (rain or snow) and a snowy mountain landscape.

ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Flora:

- ✓ Forests/trees extent/integrity,
- ✓ Other terrestrial vegetation extent/integrity,



The right side of the slide features three photographs of biological environments: a dense forest with tall trees, a winding river or stream flowing through a wetland area, and a mangrove forest with its characteristic root systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES




Fauna:

- Mammal communities/habitats,
- Amphibian communities/habitats,
- Reptile communities/habitats,
- Invertebrates communities/habitats,
- Bird communities /habitats



ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT



PROTECTED AREAS:

- National Parks,
- Nature Reserves,
- Wetlands,
- Forest Reserves


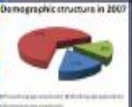
BIODIVERSITY:



- Overall Biodiversity

ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

SOCIAL

- Population
- Social conflicts
- Social attitudes
- Gender
- Health
- Safety
- Culture
- Religion

ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- Incomes
- Employment
- Poverty
- Migration





ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

HUMAN USES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Cultivation
- Livestock/Pastoralism
- Fisheries, (Freshwater and Marine),
- Forestry, Industry,
- Transport,
- Communications,
- Water supply,
- Recreation/Tourism,
- Settlement, Energy supply, Energy utilization



SOME QUESTIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

Should we conserve environment for future generations?

Is it OK to destroy a forest to create certain jobs for people?

Should we drive other species to extinction to maintain economic growth?


Is it OK to hunt or trap animals?

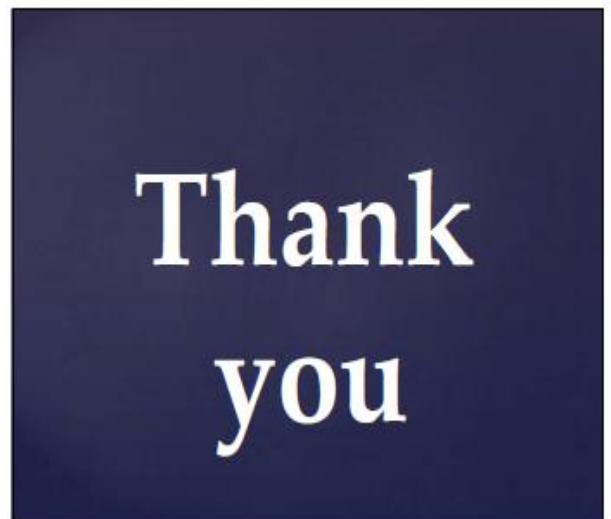


MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

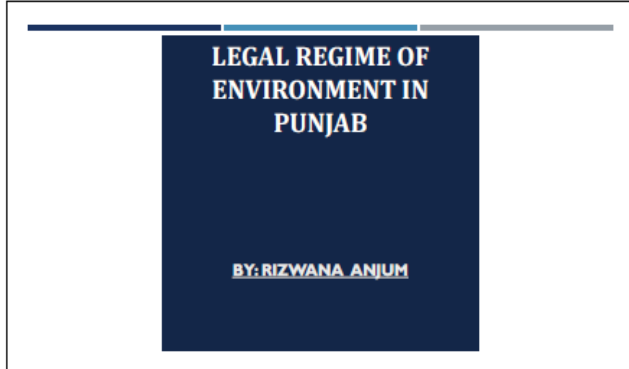
Causes of Environmental Problems

- Rapid population growth
- Unsustainable resource use
- Poverty
- Not including the environmental costs of economic goods and services in their market prices
- Trying to manage and simplify nature with too little knowledge about how it works





Presentation 2: Legal Regime of Environment in Pakistan



PUNJAB ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT 2012

As per Section 12(1) of Punjab Environment Protection Act, 2012

No proponent of a project shall commence construction or operation unless he has filed with the EPA, an IEE, where the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental affect, an EIA, and has obtained approval in respect thereof.

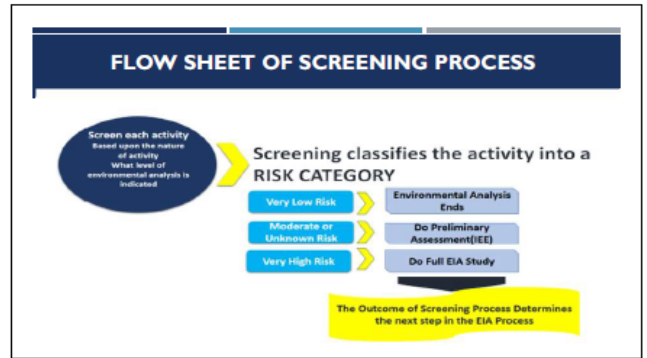
PUNJAB ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT 2012

<p>Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)</p> <p>A preliminary environment review of the reasonably qualitative and quantitative foreseeable impacts on the environment of a proposed project to determine whether it is likely to cause an adverse environmental effect impact for requiring preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</p> <p>A study of the effects of a proposed actions on the environment.</p> <p>An environmental study comprising collection of data, prediction of qualitative and quantitative impacts, comparison of alternatives, evaluation of preventive, mitigation and compensatory measures, formulation of environmental management and training plans and monitoring arrangements, and forming of recommendations and such other components as may be prescribed</p>
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DIFFERENCE B/W IEE AND EIA STUDY/REPORT

#	IEE STUDY/REPORT	EIA STUDY/REPORT
1.	IEEs are conducted for smaller scale projects with relatively less significant impacts	EIAs are carried out for projects that have potentially significant environmental impacts
2.	IEE is a preliminary study to determine the nature and extent of significant environmental impacts	EIA is a detailed study and presents the detailed analysis and impacts assessment (including macro level environmental impacts)
3.	For IEE, public consultation is not mandatory	Public consultation is mandatory to conduct EIA at planning stage & at every review conducted by EPA/Section 12(3) of PEPA 2012 & EPA Guidelines of Public Consultation

DIFFERENCE B/W IEE AND EIA STUDY/REPORT		
#	IEE STUDY/REPORT	EIA STUDY/REPORT
4.	For IEE, EPA has to review within 45 days after ensuring the completeness of documents	For IEE, EPA has to review within 90 days after ensuring the completeness of documents
5.	Public Hearing is not mandatory to conduct IEE	Public Hearing is mandatory in EIA as per Section 10(1)-Public Participation of Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2000
6.	Not much details are required	Institutional Capacity Review and Capacity Building Assessment including Capacity Building Plans and detailed management/mitigation and monitoring programs are the part of EIA.



PEPA REVIEW OF IEE /EIA REGULATIONS 2000 SCHEDULE I - PROJECTS REQUIRING AN IEE	
<p>A. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poultry, livestock, stud and fish farms with total cost of more than Rs.10 million 2. Projects involving repacking, formulation or warehousing of agricultural produce <p>B. Energy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hydroelectric power generation less than 50 MW 2. Thermal power generation less than 200 MW 3. Transmission lines less than 11 KV, and large distribution projects 4. Oil and gas transmission systems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Oil and gas extraction projects including exploration, production, gathering systems, separation and storage 6. Waste-to-energy generation projects <p>C. Manufacturing and processing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ceramics and glass units with total cost of more than Rs.50 million 2. Food processing industries including sugar mills, beverages, milk and dairy products, with total cost less than Rs. 100 million 3. Man-made fibers and resin projects with total cost of less than Rs. 100 million 4. Manufacturing of apparel, including dyeing and printing, with total cost Of more than Rs.25 million 5. Wood products with total cost of more than Rs.25 million

PEPA REVIEW OF IEE /EIA REGULATIONS 2000 SCHEDULE I - PROJECTS REQUIRING AN IEE	
<p>D. Mining and mineral processing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commercial extraction of sand, gravel, limestone, clay, sulphur and other minerals not included in Schedule II with total cost of less than Rs.100million 2. Crushing, grinding and separation processes 3. Smelting plants with total cost of less than Rs.50 million <p>E. Transport</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federal or Provincial highways (except maintenance, rebuilding or reconstruction of existing metalled roads) with total cost of less than Rs.50million 2. Ports and harbor development for ships less than 500 gross tons 	<p>F. Water management, dams, irrigation and flood protection</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dams and reservoirs with storage volume less than 50 million cubic meters of surface area less than 8 square kilometers 2. Irrigation and drainage projects serving less than 15,000 hectares 3. Small-scale irrigation systems with total cost less than Rs.50 million <p>G. Water supply and treatment</p> <p>Water supply schemes and treatment plants with total cost of less than Rs.25 million</p>

PEPA REVIEW OF IEE /EIA REGULATIONS 2000 SCHEDULE I - PROJECTS REQUIRING AN IEE

H. Waste disposal
Waste disposal facility for domestic or industrial wastes, with annual capacity less than 10,000 cubic meters

I. Urban development and tourism

1. Housing schemes
2. Public facilities with significant off-site impacts e.g. hospital wastes
3. Urban development projects].

Other projects -Any other project for which filing of an IEE is required by the Federal Agency under sub regulation (2) of Regulation 5

PEPA REVIEW OF IEE /EIA REGULATIONS 2000 SCHEDULE II - PROJECTS REQUIRING AN EIA

A. Energy

1. Hydroelectric power generation over 50 MW
2. Thermal power generation over 200 MW
3. Transmission lines (11 KV and above) and grid stations
4. Nuclear power plants
5. Petroleum refineries

B. Manufacturing and processing

1. Cement Plants
2. Chemicals projects
3. Fertilizer plants
4. Food processing industries including sugar mills, beverages, milk and dairy products, with total cost of Rs. 100 million and above

C. Mining and mineral processing

1. Mining and processing of coal, gold, copper, sulphur and precious stones
2. Mining and processing of major non-ferrous metals, iron and steel rolling
3. Smelting plants with total cost of Rs.50 million and above
6. Man-made fibers and resin projects with total cost of Rs. 100 M and above
7. Pesticides (manufacture or formulations)
8. Petrochemicals complex

PEPA REVIEW OF IEE /EIA REGULATIONS 2000 SCHEDULE II - PROJECTS REQUIRING AN EIA

9. Synthetic resins, plastics and man-made fibers, paper and paperboard, paper pulping, plastic products, textiles (except apparel), printing and publishing, paints and dyes, oils and fats and vegetable ghee projects, with total cost more than Rs. 10 million

10. Tanning and leather finishing projects

D. Transport

1. Air ports
2. Federal or Provincial highways or major roads (except maintenance, rebuilding or re-construction of existing roads) with total cost of Rs.50 million and above
3. Ports and harbor development for ships of 500 gross tons and above
4. Railway works

E. Water management, dams, irrigation and flood protection

1. Dams and reservoirs with storage volume of 50 million cubic meters and above or surface area of 8 square kilometers and above
2. Irrigation and drainage projects serving 15,000 hectares and above

F. Water supply and treatment
Water supply schemes and treatment plants with total cost of Rs.25 million and above

PEPA REVIEW OF IEE /EIA REGULATIONS 2000 SCHEDULE II - PROJECTS REQUIRING AN EIA

G. Waste Disposal

1. Waste disposal and storage of hazardous or toxic wastes including landfill sites and incineration of hospital toxic waste

Waste disposal facilities for domestic or industrial wastes, with annual capacity more than 10,000 cubic meters

H. Urban development and tourism

1. Land use studies and urban plans in large cities
2. Large-scale tourism development projects with total cost more than Rs.50 million

I. Environmentally Sensitive Areas
All projects situated in environmentally sensitive areas

Other projects

1. Any other project for which filing of an EIA is required by the Federal Agency under sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 5.
2. Any other project likely to cause an adverse environmental effect

PEPA REVIEW OF IEE /EIA REGULATIONS 2000 SCHEDULE III-IEE/EIA REVIEW FEES		
Total Project Cost	IEE	EIA
Upto Rs.5,000,000	Nil	Nil
From Rs.5,000,001 to Rs.10,000,000	Rs.10,000	Rs.15,000
Greater than Rs. 10,000,000	Rs. 15,000	Rs.30,000

KPK AND BALOCHISTAN CHECKLISTS/GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY PUNJAB EPA	
I. Environmental Assessment Checklists and Guidelines – Urban Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Small to Medium Water Supply Schemes (b) Sanitation schemes (c) Small and Medium Size Road Construction and Expansion in Urban Area (d) Rural Schools and Basic Health Units (e) Small Housing Schemes (f) Construction and Expansion of Bus Terminal
II. Environmental Assessment Checklists and Guidelines – Forestry Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Forest Road Construction (b) Construction of Forest Facility in Ecologically Sensitive Areas (c) Forest Harvesting Operations (d) Environmentally Sound Plantation
III. Environmental Assessment Checklists and Guidelines – Industrial Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Poultry Farm (b) Petrol and CNG Station (c) Flour Mills

TEMPLATE FOR IEE REPORT AS PER EPA GUIDELINES	
<p>A.EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Provide an executive summary where an IEE is more than 30 pages long</p> <p>B.INTRODUCTION This section should include the following: Purpose of the report, including identification of the project and the proponent including a contact person, and details of any consultant associated with the IEE preparation, a brief description of the nature, size, and location of the project, and other potential background information Extent of the IEE study, scope of the study, magnitude of effort(data collection, survey etc.) Objectives of Report</p>	<p>C.DESCRPTION OF PROJECT Clear and brief picture of the following: Type and category of project Alternatives considered, and reasons for rejection/selection Location(use maps and photographs showing general location, specific location, and project site layout, include land uses on the site and surroundings, details of population centers, and nearby dwellings, road accesses topography and vegetation features, sensitive land uses(if any) Size or magnitude of the operation, including capital cost, and associated activities Proposed Schedule for implementation as per IEE/EIA Review Regulations 2000</p>

TEMPLATE FOR IEE REPORT AS PER EPA GUIDELINES	
<p>Size or magnitude of the operation, including capital cost, and associated activities Proposed Schedule for implementation Project drawings showing project layout, components of the project, etc. The info should be the same as in feasibility reports in order to give a clear picture. Project extent and its operations Details of restoration and rehabilitation plans at the end of the project life Govt. approvals and leases required by the Govt.</p> <p>D. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT (IN AREA AFFECTED BY PROJECT) (Existing picture including photos and maps) Physical Resources Topography, Soils, Geology, Weathers and climate, surface water/ground water, seismology</p>	<p>Ecological Sources Fisheries/aquatic life, Wildlife, Forest, Rare or endangered species, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Biodiversity Human and Economic Development Population and communities-numbers, location, composition, employment Industries-including waste water disposal Infrastructure-water supply, sewerage, flood control /drainage Institutions Transportation-roads, rail, airports, rivers, bridges Land use planning-including dedicated use areas Energy-Power sources and transmission Agriculture and major development Culture and Religions</p>

TEMPLATE FOR IEE REPORT AS PER EPA GUIDELINES

<p>Public Health Recreation resources and development Aesthetic values, archeological and cultural resources, cultural values</p> <p>E. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES</p> <p>Using the sectoral guidelines, which contains a checklist of environmental parameters for different sector screening, screen out "no significant impacts" from those with "significant adverse impacts" by reviewing each relevant parameter according to the following factors one operational stages. Mitigation measures where appropriate should also be recommended</p>	<p>Environmental issues due to project location, related to design, associated with the construction phase, resulting from project operations, potential environmental enhancement measures and additional considerations</p> <p>F. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM AND INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>Management plan and monitoring surveillance programs, including periodic progress reports to be established and constituted by the proponent following granting of environmental approval. The responsible authority must be assured that all necessary environmental protection measures are carried out in future as planned. The program must be accompanied by the details of the institutional capacity of the proponent, including staff training and equipment which will be provided to ensure implementation and operations</p>
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TEMPLATE FOR IEE REPORT AS PER EPA GUIDELINES

G. CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation of the screening process, and should highlight whether significant environmental impacts exist which need further detailed study or an EIA.

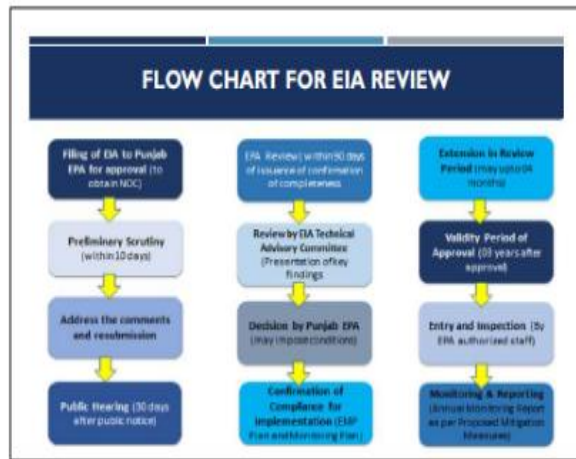
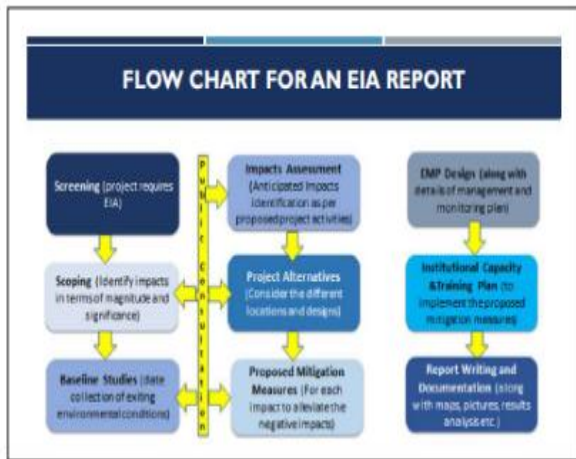
The IEE REPORTS SHOULD PRESENT THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY BRIEFLY AND CONCISELY

TEMPLATE FOR EIA REPORT AS PER EPA GUIDELINES

<p>A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p> <p>A two to 4 page EA including: Title and location of the project Name of the proponent Name of organization preparing report A brief outline of project and major impacts Recommendations for mitigation and management or compensation Outline of Proposed monitoring plan</p> <p>B. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT</p> <p>Outline the objectives of project Discussion on existing and expected environmental conditions Discussion on the proposed and current land uses and policies</p>	<p>C. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT (IN AREA AFFECTED BY PROJECT)</p> <p>In a more detailed way with complete set of information and analysis including primary and secondary data</p> <p>C. DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES</p> <p>At least selection of 03 project sites Evaluation of the impacts for each alternatives Location of Project-Description-Alternatives and justifications</p> <p>E. PROPOSED PROJECT ACTIVITIES VS POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES (detailed study)</p>
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TEMPLATE FOR EIA REPORT AS PER EPA GUIDELINES

<p>F. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, MONITORING AND PROPOSED TRAINING PLAN</p> <p>Description of proposed mitigation measures A detailed Environmental Management Plan(EMP) Schedule of EMP implementation Assign responsibility for implementation Present the monitoring program to assess performance along with respective responsibilities and frequency of monitoring Proposed reporting and reviewing procedures Outline training needs to ensure the plans are implemented successfully</p>	<p>APPENDICES</p> <p>A glossary An explanation of abbreviations A summary of management of environmental study process including the public consultation and listing of names or agencies consulted Source/references of data and info in full list of bibliography A list of names, qualifications and roles of the team members who carried out study ToRs of EIA report conducting an individual specialists</p>
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Presentation 3: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMF

Program Objective

- Program Development Objective is *"to strengthen the performance of participating Local Governments (LGs) in urban management and service delivery"*

Provision of capacity building and institutional support to 16 cities in Punjab

4-1 Million Pop
↓
HALF ARE FEMALE

Distribution of Regional Offices

Region A (Office Location: Gujranwala)	Region B (Office Location: Faisalabad)	Region C (Office Location: Khanewal)
Daska, Hafizabad, Jhelum, Kamoki, Muridke, & Wazirabad	Gujra, Jaranwala, Jhang, Kamalia, and Okara	Bahawalnagar, Burewala, Khanewal, Kot Addu, and Vehari

Disbursement-linked Indicators (DLIs)

DLI-1	Minimum Access Conditions (MAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MC has designated Environmental and Social management focal persons. MC has developed an environment and social management system with gender considerations, including procedures for preparation, approval and supervision of investments. MC has developed acceptable capacity to prepare, approve and supervise management instruments.
DLI-2	Performance Measures (PM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual targets set for incremental application of environmental & social screening including gender considerations, assessment and mitigation processes on all infrastructure investments. (2 points) Eligible investments screened for potential environmental and social safeguard impacts. (3 points) Environmental and Social Assessments, Resettlements Action Plans and other management plans for social and environmental impacts prepared and implemented. (5 points)

Institutional Capacity Building

Environmental and Social Management

- Ensure appointment of Environmental and Social management focal persons in each MC.
- Mainstream social and environmental considerations in the updating of SOPs, O & M manuals and investment planning strategies.
- Develop SOPs, screening checklists, mitigation measures and put in place documented procedures and processes for the management of environmental and social risks.
- Develop training modules and train MC staff.

PCP Sub-Projects Social Screening and Categorization

Type of Project	Nature of Social Issues	Social Category	Instruments Required
> 40 households Involved	Negative Impacts of serious nature are expected	S-1	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) in addition of a Social Assessment Report
1-40 households Involved	Social Impacts of moderate nature may be expected	S-2	Social Management Plan In addition to Social Assessment Report
No Involuntary resettlement and PAs Involved	No negative social Impacts expected	S-3	Social Assessment Report

PCP Sub-Projects Environmental Screening and Categorization

- E1:** Sub-projects which may have significant environmental impacts-IEE or EIA
- E2:** Sub-projects which may have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts -ESMP
- E3:** Sub-projects which may have negligible environmental impacts-NA

PCP Sub-Projects Environmental Screening and Categorization-(draft ESMF)

#	Project Categories	Type of Sub-Projects	Nature of Environmental Issues	Env. Category	Instruments Required
1.	Waste Management				
	Solid Waste	Collection Equipment, Collection Bins	Negligible environmental impacts	E3	NA
		Sludge ponds	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	E2	ESMP
		Construction of Community septic tanks/Toilets	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	E2	ESMP
	Liquid Waste	Vacuum Trucks, Vacuum Handicarts and others	Negligible environmental impacts	E3	NA
Construction of Waste Water Treatment Plants		May have significant environmental impacts	E1	EE/EIA, as per nature of impacts and Schedule I and II of PDN, Review of EE/EIA Regulations 2000	

PCP Sub-Projects Environmental Screening and Categorization-(Draft ESMF)

2. Water Supply				
	Water supply pumps / tube wells	May have negligible environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
	Overhead reservoirs (O/Rs)	May have negligible environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
	Water Supply distribution network	May have some negative to significant environmental and social impacts depending upon the scope of work	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF or IEE/OIA as per scope of work and environmental impacts and categorization given in Schedule I and II of PDA Review of IEE/OIA Regulations 2000

PCP Sub-Projects Environmental Screening and Categorization-(Draft ESMF)

3. Storm Water Drainage				
	Urban drainage systems Open Drainage System Covered Drains	May have some negative to significant environmental and social impacts depending upon the scope of work	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF or IEE/OIA as per scope of work and environmental impacts and categorization given in Schedule I and II of PDA Review of IEE/OIA Regulations 2000
	Flood control systems	May have some negative to significant environmental and social impacts depending upon the scope of work	<input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF or IEE/OIA as per scope of work and environmental impacts and categorization given in Schedule I and II of PDA Review of IEE/OIA Regulations 2000

PCP Sub-Projects Environmental Screening and Categorization-(Draft ESMF)

4. Connectivity				
	Rehabilitation and maintenance of urban roads	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
	Pedestrian walkways, Bicycle paths	May have negligible environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
	Streets and security lights, and road signs	May have negligible environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
	Construction of Bus Workshops	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF
	Rehabilitation of Bus Stands/Terminals	May have negligible environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA

PCP Sub-Projects Environmental Screening and Categorization-(Draft ESMF)

5. Social and Livability Infrastructure				
	Urban greenery and public spaces	May have negligible environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA
	Construction of Community Parks	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESMF
	Rehabilitation /Maintenance of Community Parks	May have negligible environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA

PCP Sub-Projects Environmental Screening and Categorization-(Draft ESMF)

5. Fire and Disaster Management				
	Fire control and disaster management (firefighting Trucks)	May have negligible environmental impacts	□	NA
	Rehabilitation and / or construction of new firefighting station and Facilities	May have some negative but localized environmental and social impacts	□	ESMP

- ### TEMPLATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)
- **Description of Sub-Project Introduction** and details of proposed activities: Sub-project location, components and proposed activities, estimated time duration etc.
 - **Description of existing environmental conditions:** Physical, biological and socio economic conditions of the area where sub-project is proposed to be executed
 - **Description of adverse environmental and social impacts:** The anticipated effects are identified and summarized.
 - **Description of mitigation measures:** Each measure is described with reference to the effect(s) it is intended to deal with. As needed, detailed plans, designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures are described.

- ### TEMPLATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)
- **Description of monitoring program:** -what information will be collected, how, where and how often. It should also indicate at what level of effect there will be a need for further mitigation. How environmental and social effects are monitored is discussed below.
 - **Responsibilities, Capacity Development and Training** There may be a need to train people to carry out these responsibilities, and to provide them with equipment and supplies.
 - **Implementation schedule:** The timing, frequency and duration of mitigation measures and monitoring are specified in an implementation schedule, and linked to the overall subproject schedule.
 - **Cost estimates and sources of funds:** This are specified for the initial subproject investment and for the mitigation and monitoring activities as a subproject is implemented.

Thank You

ANY
QUERIES

ANNEXURE D-Participants Queries and Reply

#	Participants Queries	Reply by PO-ESM
1.	How environmental budget is taken in projects overall cost?	Environmental considerations should be taken at the projects planning phase and environmental instruments preparation and implementation cost will be made the part of procurement plan and overall estimated cost of a sub-project.
2	How we could plant new trees to protect the environment?	Through a notification of GoPunjab, 1% budget is allocated for trees plantation in every project. It is not only to plant new trees but also, we can conserve the old ones. The investment is needed on maintenance of trees and appointment of gardeners to look after the trees.
3	How smog is related to the Man-made activities?	In the recent years, industry has flourished, and several mega projects have been initiated like Metro Project and Orange line Project. These projects have degraded the environment as environmental protection and pollution mitigation measures were not considered during construction and massive tree cutting was carried out. The agriculture areas are converting into residential ones in general. Burning of rice paddies is another concern and all these have accumulated the severity of smog. Overall, we should apply mitigation measures during execution of development projects.
4	During execution of development projects, how could we change the site due to environmental concerns particularly due to presence of trees?	There is no single solution to change the site but there are other mitigation measures as well. There was quoted an example that during renovation of Jinnah Hospital, old deep-rooted trees were excavated along-with the roots and after the renovation; they were replanted in the same place or they might be replanted at some other place available in the vicinity to enhance the microclimatic impacts.
5	How should we deal with the environmental issues related to solar towers and poles as per Regulations 2000?	Regulations 2000 are bit outdated and solar energy & other renewable energy related projects are missing in it.
6	Is a Project wise criterion for categories E1, E2 and E3 given in the final draft of ESMF ?	ESMF is a living document and may be revised time to time. It depends upon the site, nature, and severity of the project to categorize under the guidelines of the World Bank and local policies and Laws.
7	How MCS implement the PEPA 2012?	Punjab EPA is overall responsible for the implementation of PEPA 2012 and EPA has appointed District Officer (DO) Environment in each district of Punjab. In case of violation of PEPA 2012, the DO Environment can issue Environmental Protection Order. To avoid such hindrances and conflicts, MCs need to comply with the PEPA 2012

- 8 Who will issue approval for ESMPs? PO (ESM) will review and approve the ESMPs in the light of the World Bank policies and local laws and in case of any critical matter, it can be forwarded to the World Bank for further guidance and advice
- 9 Why cultural heritage sites are given an importance in the development projects? Cultural heritage sites are an important parameter of socio-cultural environment and this information is the part of baseline data of sub-projects sites. Data of PCRs will be required to be collected at the screening stage and their details will be the part of relevant instruments as well. Moreover, it was briefed that presence of PCRs and their relevant questions are the part of Social and Environmental Screening Checklists to be used at screening stage of each sub-project.
A recent example faced during construction of Orange Line Metro project was also narrated that the project site was originally to be built in the close proximity of the Shalimar Gardens which was opposed by the Archeology Department and Court of Law and construction work was delayed till the court decisions.
- 10 What is the difference between EIA and ESMP and should we consider ESMP as a smaller scale EIA? EIA is mandatory as per PEPA 2012 for new projects while Schedule I and II of PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2000 categorize the projects into IEE or EIA. Rehabilitation and maintenance projects do not come under scope of PEPA 2012 and Schedule I and II of Regulations 2000.
In case of rehabilitation and maintenance projects, ESMPs will be prepared for the mitigation of localized social and environmental impacts of minor level.
ESMPs may be considered as IEE/EIA report of smaller scale where it will not require an NOC and approval from Punjab Environment Protection Agency. DPOs-ESM based in 03 regional offices will technically assist the cities in preparation and compliance of ESMPs.
- 11 How PCP will help to resolve the existing environmental issues of cities? Solid waste management, water pollution and air pollution are the major environmental issues of our cities.
PCP will help to reduce these issues and by preparing and implementing ESMPs and IEEs/EIAs, we will be providing mitigation measures to these issues.
For example, during the rehabilitation projects of parks, there should be provision for waste bins and messages for community awareness to properly dispose of the garbage. Such small acts will help in enhancing the environmental value of cities.

- Moreover, sub-projects of green belts and green spaces will help in improving the environmental benefits through PCP.
- 12 Is there any legal instrument at the Government of Pakistan/Punjab level to define the social issues? In Pakistan, we have Land Acquisition Act, 1894 to deal the issues related to land acquisition. However, there are many gaps in it and to cover those, the World Bank policies will be used. Furthermore, an entitlement matrix has been developed and made part of ESMF to include all the titleholders missing in LAA 1984. Whereas for the mitigation of social impacts of localized level, ESMPs and SMPs will be developed according to the screening and categorization of the sub-projects. Socio-economic environment is also an integral part of baseline data of IEE/EIA reports and mitigation of social issues is provided through EMPs. PEPA Guidelines for preparation of IEE/EIA Reports provide legal cover to give due importance to the social issues and their mitigation.

Annexure B: External Stakeholder Consultations

The stakeholder consultations are a prime component of ESMF. The approval of ESMF is linked with these stakeholder consultations. As due to COVID-19 limitations, a proper seminar could not be arranged so one-to-one or Zoom meetings are arranged in this regard. Following was the schedule of the meetings with external stakeholders.

External Stakeholders Consultation Sessions -Schedule

#	Designation	Department	Address	Date/Time	Consultation Mode
1.	Dr. Masood Arshad Makhdoom Sr. Director Water, Food and Climate	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Pakistan	WWF-Pakistan office, inside Ali Institute of Education, Ferozepur Road, Lahore marshad@wwf.org.pk	14th July 2020 Tuesday 12:00 PM	One to one Meeting
2.	Ms. Anum Shahid Sr. Environment Engineer Mr. Amjad Ghafoor Chief Engineer	Engineering Consultancy Services Punjab (Pvt.) Limited (ECSP)	83 A/E-I Main Blvd Gulberg, Block A Block E 1 Gulberg III, Lahore, Punjab	17th July 2020 Friday 11:30 AM	One to one Meeting
3.	Dr. Ramzan Director, Institute of Social & Cultural Studies	Punjab University	Canal Road	23rd July 2020 Thursday 02:00 pm	One to one Meeting
4.	Imran Yasin Sheikh CEO	JERS Consultancy (Pvt.) Ltd.	24-Civic Center Commercial Area Township, Lahore Punjab	27th July 2020 Monday 11:00 am	One to one Meeting
5.	Usman Ahmad Chaudhary Team Lead Omar Jahangir (District Team Lead - North Cluster)	Sub-National Governance Program	House 4B (A) Lane 3 Zaman Park, Lahore	28th July 2020 Tuesday 11:30 am	Zoom Meeting
6.	Fauzia Viqar-Ex- Chairperson	Punjab Commission on Status of Women (PCSW)		28th July 2020 Tuesday 01:30 am	Zoom meeting
7.	Nusrat Gill Chief Environment	P&D Department, Government of Punjab	P&D Office	28th July 2020 Tuesday 01:30 am	One to one Meeting
8.	Gohar Ayub GIZ	GIZ	Islamabad	30th July 2020 Thursday 01:00 pm	Zoom Meeting
9.	Prof. Dr. Sajjad H. Sheikh Chairman, Institute of Environmental Engineering and Research	UET	GT Road	6th August 2020 Thursday 12:00 pm	Zoom Meeting
10.	Irfan ul Haq GM/ Head Geo-Tech Division	NESPAK	1-C, Block-N, Model Town Extension	8th Aug 2020 Friday 11:00:00 AM	Zoom Meeting
11.	Khurram Fareed MD	Shehar Saaz (Pvt.) Ltd.	Mall Road	17th August 2020	One to one Meeting

External Stakeholder Consultation

#	Designation	Department	Address	Date/Time	Consultation Mode
				Monday 11:00 pm	
12.	Mr. Shahid Lalli Secretary Consolidation	Board of Revenue (BOR)	Nabha Road, Anakali Bazaar, Lahore	19th August 2020 Wednesday 12:30 pm	One to one Meeting
13.	Dr. Rizwan Naseer Director General	Rescue 1122	Rescue Headquarters, M-2 Motorway Service Lane, Thokar Niaz Baig, Lahore 37512222-99332303	21st August 2020 Thursday 10:30 pm	One to one Meeting
14.	Mr. Zahid Hussain Secretary	Punjab Environment Protection Department (EPD)	Gate No. 8, National Hockey Stadium, Gaddafi Stadium, Ferozepur Road, Lahore	25th August 2020 Tuesday 12:30 pm	One to one Meeting
15.	M. Malik Ullah Director General	Population Welfare Department (PWD)	58-Abu Bakar Block (New Garden Town) Lahore 99232457-99242436- 35843087	3rd September 2020 Thursday 11:00 pm	One to one Meeting
16.	Babar Abbas DG-PESSI	Labour & Human Resource Department	2 Bank Road, Old P&D Building, Civil Secretariat, Lahore 99210886	23 September 2020 Tuesday 11:00 am	One to one Meeting

Agenda of the Consultative Sessions

The consultative sessions had the following mandatory steps involved:

- ✓ Remarks and comments by the audience (Attached in individual reports of Session – (Annexure I-XVI)
- ✓ Attendance of the participants (Attached as Annexure XVII)
- ✓ A brief presentation about PCP and ESMF (Attached as Annexure XVIII)
- ✓ Proceedings

Annexure I

Stakeholder Consultation with WWF

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESM under PCP was held at WWF-Pakistan office on 14th July 2020 at 12:00 pm. The briefing session was headed by Dr. Masood Arshad Makhdoom, Senior Director Food, and Water & Climate-WWF Pakistan and other members of his team were also present in the meeting. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

Name & Designation	Questions	Response by PO-ESM
Dr Masood Arshad Sr. Director Water, Food and Climate-WWF Pakistan	What was the criterion of selection of 16 MCs/cities for PCP?	For selection of 16 cities to be included in the PCP, detailed surveys and studies, based upon existing conditions & needs of the cities were conducted by the engineering teams of PMDFC. The focus was to consider intermediate cities rather than big cities of Punjab or all those cities where interventions of similar nature are under process by other projects of WB or other donors, are not be covered under PCP. Also, participation of 3 major regions of Punjab, Central, North and South Punjab was considered to give equal consideration in the Program.
Sohail Naqvi Coordinator	How wetlands will be protected from construction activities if there may come any urban wetland area in the domain of sub-projects of PCP?	Environment and Social Screening Checklist has been developed for all the sub-projects of PCP and it is mandatory for each sub-project of PCP to be screened before initiation and categorized accordingly. Wetlands and all other areas of significant environmental importance will be identified at the planning stage of sub-projects and as per WB policies and local laws, any negative environmental and social impact will be avoided, minimized, mitigated, and restored.
Sohail Naqvi Coordinator	Is PCP similar to PICIIP?	PICIIP is ADB funded project for intermediate cities and initially for Sahiwal and Sialkot while PCP is funded by World Bank for 16 MCs while nature of Eligible Investments is almost similar.

Dr Masood Arshad

WWF is going to undertake the soft engineering of hill torrents and wetlands and there are identified water recharge sites for flood water storage near wetlands. How PCP will consider conservation of such areas during the PCP interventions?

Protection and conservation of environmentally sensitive area will be given due importance during execution of all the construction related sub-projects and mitigation measures will be provided if there may come any such attribute in the domain of any sub-project of PCP and implementation of all the relevant local policies and laws and WB policies and procedures will be followed in true letter and spirit.

Annexure II

Stakeholder Consultation with ECSP

Proceedings

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESM under PCP was held at ECSP office on 17th July 2020 at 11:30 am. The session was scheduled with Ms. Anum Shahid, Sr. Project Engineer (Environment Division) and Mr. Amjad Ghafoor, Chief Engineer. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

Comments and Feedback

The comments and feedback from the team is as under:

Name & Designation	Query	Response
Amjad Ghafoor Chief Engineer	What was the criteria of selecting 16 MCs	Geographical Location Existing baseline situation and requirements, technical evaluation, land acquisition and where currently no such interventions are planned under WB or other donor agencies.
Amjad Ghafoor Chief Engineer	What will be the criteria of awarding grants to the cities and where it stands the environmental management?	The grants to the MCs will be awarded as per as per MACs & PMs. This evaluation has 10 marks for environmental and social management.
Amjad Ghafoor Chief Engineer	Who will manage the operational cost?	It will be maintained by the regular system of MCs.
Amjad Ghafoor Chief Engineer	Are there any measures taken to engage the disable and marginal communities?	Yes, vulnerable groups are the part of Citizens Engagement process. Moreover, ESMF focuses to provide ramps in the parks during rehabilitation/construction of community parks projects to facilitate the people on wheelchairs or the toddlers who use baby chairs. Similarly, women engagement at every step is the part of overall Program

Suggestions/Comments:

- ✓ Features of safe city project regarding safety & crime handling may also be incorporated in the Program to make cities livable and safe.
- ✓ ECSP team appreciated the efforts made by ESMF team for environmental and social management.

Annexure III**Stakeholder Consultation with Institute of Social & Cultural Studies, Punjab University****Proceedings**

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESM under PCP was held at Institute of Social & Cultural Studies, Punjab University, Lahore on 23rd July 2020 at 02:00 pm. The session was scheduled with Dr. Muhammad Ramzan, Director ISCS. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

Comments and Feedback

The comments and feedback by Dr. Ramzan is as following:

Name & Designation	Questions	Response
Dr. M. Ramzan Director ISCS	How will PCP team ensure the social & environmental management of issues at project sites?	During execution of sub-projects, all the on-going sub-projects will be monitored by DPOs based at the regional offices. Also, the implementation of Gender Framework and SOPs for Environment, Health & Safety for construction workers/labor (including women labor) will be ensured and made part of contractor's terms of reference.
	How will you deal with mitigation measures at site?	The mitigation measures will be devised as per local was/policies and the WB policies and procedures.
	What will be the scope of students in "Punjab Cities Program" and how could they be engaged in the Program?	Students can be engaged in the research aspect. The research could be both desk-based & field based. It could also be beneficial in their professional career. Students may take up the sub-project social issues or issues related to the land acquisition and resettlement as their research topic and may undergo in a field-based research involving the communities and APs

Remarks/Comments

ISCS desires to further collaborate with the ESM team of PCP for research-based studies in the relevant domains of Program.

Annexure IV

Stakeholders Consultative Session with JERS Consultants Pvt. Ltd.

Proceedings

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESM under PCP was held at JERS office on 27th July 2020 at 11:00 am. The session was scheduled with Mr. Nadeem Mehmood Qureshi, Manager Business Development and Mr. Mudassar Arbi, Manager Design. However, CEO-JERS Consulting and other members of his team were also present in the meeting. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

Comments and Feedback

The queries/comments by the team are as under:

Name & Designation	Query	Response
Mudassar Arbi Manager Design	Will you include landfill sites in later stages as PMDFC past experience in this regard?	Landfill sites are not a part of scope of PCP, so these will not be included in any stage of program.
Mudassar Arbi Manager Design	Will eligible investment sectors stay same during whole program?	The list of eligible investments will not be changed. However, technical nature of work may be different according to the situation.
Nadeem Mehmood Rasheed Manager BD	Are PCP and PICIIP same programs?	No. These are two different programs. Punjab Cities Program (PCP) is WB funded program for MC level and Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Program (PICIIP) is ADB funded Program for Intermediate cities.
Mudassar Arbi Manager Design	How will it carry out capacity building in a MC? Will there be new hiring?	Recently around 150 posts are filled by LG&CDD that include posts for MO (Planning), MO (I&S) and MO (Legal). ESM team of PCP is designing the training program for MCs on ESM and it will be executed for all the 16 cities
Mudassar Arbi Manager Design	Has LGCDD scope for posts of Environment Specialists in field, like engineers and infrastructure team? Or at current, there are any Specialists in Municipal Offices permanent positions?	No such plan is yet known. Anyhow, as per PLGA ,2013, it was the responsibility of Chief Officers to look after environment related measures and necessary actions for environmental management
Mudassar Arbi Manager Design	What will be the level of training for capacity building?	The training session will be quite comprehensive. They will cover all the hierarchies from CO to sanitation workers/labor & contractors. The trainings will be given as per JDs of concerned officers & workers.
Mudassar Arbi Manager Design	How can PCP ensure the labor wear PPEs during construction works?	Contractors and labor will be made aware of the benefits of using PPEs and it will be ensured by the field team

**Mudassar Arbi
Manager Design**

How will you focus on women labor during program execution?

EHS SOPs have been developed for Labor including women labor and it will be notified by the Secretary LG&CDD and made part of contractors' scope of work

**Mudassar Arbi
Manager Design**

Will these Regional Offices serve as PMU?

These offices will be designated for PCP field staff for coordination and to facilitate the MCs in a timely and effective manner.

Annexure V

Stakeholder Consultation with Sub-National Governance Program

Proceedings

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESM under PCP was done via Zoom Meeting on 28th July 2020 at 11:30 pm. The session was scheduled with Mr. Omar Jahangir, District Team Lead - North Cluster. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

Comments and Feedback

The comments/feedback is enlisted below:

Name & Designation	Question	Response
<p style="text-align: center;">Mr. Omar Jahangir District Team Lead - North Cluster</p>	<p>What is meant by eligible investments?</p>	<p>The eligible investments are those types/categories of the sub-projects which can be funded from the World Bank grant under the umbrella of PCP.</p>
	<p>What is explanation of categorization of environmental and social categories?</p>	<p>When more than 40 households are affected negatively or need to be displaced due to activities of sub-projects, it will be called S-1 category. When there are 1-40 households affected, it is S-2 and when there are negligible or no impacts than it is categorized as S-3. Similarly, those environmental sub-projects that come under the category of PEPA 2012, they are of E-1 category requiring IEE/EIA. Those which have no significant environmental impacts, covered as per ESMF will be of E-2 category and E3 category sub-projects will be having no or negligible impacts.</p>
	<p>How will you prepare RAP?</p>	<p>For the Resettlement Plan, individual consultant/firm will be hired by the PMDFC.</p>
	<p>How the cost of environmental mitigation measures will be managed?</p>	<p>E & S Screening Checklist will be used in field at sub-projects designing and planning stage and each sub-project will be categorized on the basis of nature, scope and significance of environmental impacts. Cost of all the mitigation measures will be made part of total estimates of the sub-projects and further BOQs of the contractors.</p>

Annexure VI**Stakeholder Consultation with Punjab Commission on Status of Women (PCSW)****Proceedings**

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESM under PCP was done via Zoom Meeting on 28th July 2020 at 01:30 pm. The session was scheduled with Ms. Fauzia Viqar, Ex-Chairperson of PCSW. Gender Framework of PCP was shared with her and a comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF and implementation of Gender Framework.

Comments and Feedback

The comments/feedback is enlisted below:

Name & Designation	Question	Response
Fauzia Viqar Current A&I Advisor at SNG and Ex-Chairperson PCSW	What women labor will be benefited from the Labor SOPs and Gender Framework?	Gender Framework has incorporated the provisions for separate toilets/washrooms at office places and will ensure the same component during rehabilitation/construction of community parks and the separate ablution spaces for women in community parks are provided. For female labor, there is provision of separate washrooms and prayers areas in labor camps and EHS SOPs will be equally applicable on the women labor and workers. Moreover, women labor who are pregnant or who have delivered the children during the previous 06 weeks will not be hired as labor.
	How are social impacts assessed and identified for development projects?	E&S Screening Checklist has incorporated the nature of social impacts that may be anticipated during the execution of infrastructure related development projects. Screening checklist will be used at sub-projects design phase to identify the social issues and or impacts, their nature and severity. For example, roads blockages and terminated access to houses/shops/business etc. of the local communities, during construction activities is a common social issue. The debris and excavation material accumulation is also very common which becomes a nuisance for the local inhabitants.
	What measures will be taken for Citizen's Engagement?	The citizen engagement will be given due consideration during the course of Program and Grievance Redress Mechanism is proposed to be consolidated with the existing Computerized Complaints Tracking System (CCTS).

Annexure VII**Stakeholder Consultation with Chief Environment P&D Department****Proceedings**

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESM under PCP was held at P&D Office on 28th July 2020 at 01:30 pm. The session was scheduled with Mr. Nusrat Gill. Other members of his team were also present in the meeting. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

Comments and Feedback

The feedback by Chief Environment was quite fruitful. His comments/feedback is as under:

Name & Designation	Query	Response
Mr. Nusrat Gill Chief Environment	Is there any provision for addition or deletion of any MC in upcoming years of PCP?	MCs will be getting grants for construction after securing the eligible marks and fulfilling the eligibility criteria. (10 marks are designated for ESM)
	Are Master Plans of cities, part of PCP?	Master plans preparation will not be covered under PCP
	Comments/Suggestions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PCP may include a pilot study of wastewater testing and their impacts at ultimate disposal stations and on the basis of that study, a baseline report will entail the wastewater characteristics and impacts analysis. Further GIS mapping may be used as a tool to identify the location points. ✓ Eligible investments of PCP should include all the steps of solid waste management from collection to recycling and disposal. ✓ Alliance for Water Stewardship may also be introduced as a pilot study in any MC to incorporate sustainable water cycle uses. It will help to resolve water supply issues as well. ✓ SDG 11 may also be the part of planning and execution phase of PCP. ✓ As now LGCDD has a qualified experts team of environment and social management at PMDFC, they should include all the MCs to be benefited from the training program of ESM, being designed by the PCP team and all the newly hired MC officers should be given a one day training session on ESM as part of their probationary trainings <p>Under PCP, they should develop the field –based success stories and documentaries related to environment and social management during the execution of sub-projects as it will be a source of knowledge for all the stakeholders engaged in infrastructure related donor funded projects.</p>	

Annexure VIII

Stakeholder Consultation with GIZ

Proceedings

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESM under PCP was held online via Zoom Meeting on 30th July 2020 at 01:00 pm. The session was scheduled with Mr. Gohar Ayub. Other members of his team were also present in the meeting. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

Comments and Feedback

The comments by GIZ team are:

Name & Designation	Query	Response
<p>Ifaza Waheed Advisor Modernizing Revenue Administration</p>	<p>Who are the Primary executors of this program?</p>	<p>PCP is being executed by the LGCDD through 16 MCs while PMDFC is the entity to facilitate and ensure the successful implementation according to the agreed processes and procedures.</p>
<p>Iftikhar Khan Advisor Outreach- Public Dialogue</p>	<p>Is there any communication strategy developed for ESMF?</p>	<p>ESMF has a communication strategy regarding disclosure of all the relevant information to the relevant audience.</p>
<p>Iftikhar Khan Advisor Outreach- Public Dialogue</p>	<p>Which instruments will you be using for communication?</p>	<p>All the relevant mechanisms will be used for communication. There would be display of banners and flex about social & environmental concerns for the public. Also, there will be trainings and workshops for the better understanding of MC Staff regarding social & environmental issues & instruments for monitoring & mitigation.</p>

Ifaza Waheed
Advisor
Modernizing
Revenue
Administration

What is the budget of Program?

It is a World Bank Funded program. It will be sponsored with 80% funds of World Bank and 20% by Govt. of Punjab. The total budget is around 200 Million US dollars.

Ifaza Waheed
Advisor
Modernizing
Revenue
Administration

What is tenure of the program?

It is five-year program that will be ending in 2023.

Annexure VIX

Stakeholder Consultation with IEER, UET

Proceedings

The ESMF stakeholder session with Institute of Environmental Engineering and Research, UET was conducted via Zoom on 6th August 2020 at 11:00 pm. The session was scheduled with Dr. Umar and Dr. Zunaira Asif as faculty members of IEER. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

Comments and Feedback

The feedback is tabulated below:

Name & Designation	Query	Response
Dr. Umar Farooq	What is the legal preview to provided mitigation measure of social impacts that may be emerged during the execution of construction related projects?	To deal the environmental issues, available law in Punjab is PEPA 2012 and it does not cover the social aspects that may emerge during or after the execution of projects while for land acquisition component, there exists Land Acquisition Act which has many gaps in it as well. According to LAA, 1894, only title holders can get the compensation, while encroachments are removed overnight, and project is started without considering the loss of livelihoods and means of livelihoods of the affected peoples. To overcome all these gaps, ESMF has been developed and a very detailed Entitlements Matrix has been developed for all the APs Moreover, ESMF describes the policies and procedures to adopt all the available and applicable mitigation measure for emerging social issues
Dr. Zunaira Asif	Have monitoring or compliance of ESMF will be ensured?	ESMF describes internal Monitoring & External monitoring. For internal monitoring, ESM PCP team will be in the field. There are 3 regions and there will be 1 DPOs (social & environmental expert) in each regional office covering 5-6 cities. PO-ESM would also monitor the social & environmental compliance of construction activities including surprise site visits. For external monitoring, an external firm will be hired to monitor the overall performance of Punjab Cities Program on yearly basis as Annual performance Assessment.

Annexure X

Stakeholder Consultation with NESPAK

✓ Proceedings

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESM under PCP was held online using Zoom Meeting on 7th August 2020 at 11:00 am. The session was scheduled with Mr. Irfan ul Haq, GM Head Geo-Tech Division. Other members of his team were also present in the meeting. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

✓ Comments and Feedback

The comments and feedback are as under:

Name & Designation	Query	Response
<p style="text-align: center;">Irfan ul Haq GM Head Geo-Tech Division</p>	<p>Who is the governing body in Pakistan for approval of Resettlement Action Plan? Who will be reviewing or approving it?</p>	<p>Unfortunately, we do not have any legal preview for preparation and approval of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). We currently have only Land Acquisition Act 1894. Under that Act, Revenue department is responsible only for adopting the procedures of land acquisition under section 4.</p> <p>According to LAA, 1894, only title holders can get the compensation of their lands, while tenants and squatters who are considered as illegal occupants are forcefully removed overnight and project is started without considering the loss of livelihoods and means of livelihoods of the affected peoples neither any compensation of their losses in terms of properties is paid.</p> <p>To overcome all these gaps, ESMF has developed a very detailed Entitlements Matrix for all the APs and they will be benefited under this matrix and they will be given compensation accordingly. For preparation of RAPs, PMDFC will hire the consultants/firm and ESM team of PCP will supervise the overall process of preparation and implementation of RAPs. RAPs will be approved by the World Bank team.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Irfan ul Haq GM Head Geo-Tech Division</p>	<p>Comments/ Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ As Revenue Department will not bother to review the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans, neither they are the authority to approve the RAPs. In this regard, LGCDD under the umbrella of PCP and other donor funded projects should make efforts to strengthen and empower the Punjab Environment Protection Agency or they should nominate some other regulatory body of Government of the Punjab to review and approve the RAPs. ✓ There is a dire need to pass an ordinance or an approved policy in order to carry out a uniform process and procedure of adopting compensations for all the APs as it creates discrimination when at the same site, donor funded projects are awarding 	

	compensations to all the APs while Government funded projects are not giving due considerations to all these aspects. In this regard NESPAK has conducted a study of Resettlement Plans and Guidelines for World Bank and submitted to Ministry of Water. It needs a step forward to work on that document and WB may play its role in it.
M. Shariq Ahmad Head ERSD	<p>What is basis of setting criteria for categorization of social impacts of a sub-project?</p> <p>National and provincial legal framework of Pakistan does not cover or to adopt processes and procedures for identification and mitigation of specified social impacts. To fill this gap, ESMF is developed in the light of available local laws and policies and WB policies and procedure. According to ESMF, sub-projects will be screened out over the basis of environmental and social impacts (their nature, severity and significance) and relevant instruments will be prepared accordingly to describe the details of mitigation measures and or social and environmental compensation and benefits. In this way, if any sub-project will have negative social impacts of significant nature over 1-40 households or it will require displacement and resettlement of 1-40 households, it will be categorized as S2 and vice versa is the case with more than 40 households and that sub-project will be categorized as S1. If there are no social impacts identified at screening stage, the sub-project will be categorized as S3 and no further study will be required</p>
Hammad Qamar Principal Engineer	<p>How PCP team will work to build the capacity of MCs and ESFPs?</p> <p>ESMF has developed training and capacity building framework which describes the capacity needs assessment of MCs. Further, ESM team of PCP is going to develop and design a detailed training program for the MCs particularly, for the ESFPs. Capacity Building/Training Program will be throughout the course of Program.</p>
Hammad Qamar Principal Engineer	<p>Who will prepare the IEEs/EIAs Report of E1 Category of sub-projects of PCP?</p> <p>ESM team of PCP will prepare the IEEs while consultants/firm will be hired to prepare the EIAs.</p>

Annexure XI

Stakeholder Consultation with Shehar Saaz Pvt. Ltd.

✓ Proceedings

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESMF was held in meeting room of Shehar Saaz (Pvt.) Ltd. The session was scheduled with Mr. Khurram Fareed, MD Shehar Saaz (Pvt.) Ltd. on 17th August 2020 at 11 am. Ms. Suhara Malik, Research Analyst (UP) was also present in the meeting. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

✓ Comments and Feedback

The comments and feedback are as under:

Name & Designation	Query	Response
<p>Khurram Farid Managing Director</p>	<p>MCs staff/officers always remain engaged in so many tasks related to local administration and an individual officer has given many additional charges of other assignments. In this manner, how PMDFC is seeking better input in environmental management for PCP sub-projects?</p>	<p>No doubt, MCs officers have limited capacity to deal the social and environmental issues of service delivery Program and they remain occupied on administrative matters and tasks e.g. dengue campaign, Muharram security, Ramzan Bazaars, Eid Bazaar etc. But the follow up and check & balance is quite good in this regard. To keep them on-board, PCP has designed frequent training programs, a strong monitoring regime, an effective GRM and regular follow ups. Moreover, our representative in regional offices, DPO-ESM will be based for full time to activate and mobilize the MCs for ESM</p>
<p>Suhara Malik Research Analyst</p>	<p>What is the total tenure of the project?</p>	<p>the program will last for 5 years (2019-23)</p>
<p>Suhara Malik Research Analyst</p>	<p>Will it be completed as per schedule?</p>	<p>It will be implemented in due course of time. In the initial years rehabilitation infrastructure development projects are and maintenance projects will be taken which are of not mega level and will be completed in a timely manner. Proper monitoring and follow up will make it more efficient and help its completion in due time.</p>
<p>Khurram Farid Managing Director</p>	<p>How solid waste management will be carried out during construction activities?</p>	<p>ESMF has described the SOPs for EHS both at construction and camp site. As per SOPs, at construction site, there is provision of dust bins. MCs will designate the waste disposal site and all the garbage/debris will be removed from the site on daily basis to the designated site.</p>

Annexure XII**Stakeholder Consultation with Board of Revenue****Proceedings**

The ESMF stakeholder session for ESM under PCP was held in BOR office on 19th August 2020 at 11:30 am. The session was scheduled with Mr. Shahid Lali, Secretary Settlements & Consolidation. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

Presentation

Apart from the already described presentation of ESMF, Secretary BOR was also briefed about the Resettlement policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix of ESMF.

Comments and Feedback

The comments and feedback by the worthy secretary are as under:

Questions	Response
What is the criterion of awarding compensation according to World Bank's policies?	World Bank policies emphasize to pay compensation to all the Affected People who will bear the losses in any term. For the purpose, an Entitlement Matrix has been developed under RPF of ESMF and all those APs who come under that matrix will be eligible to get compensation. RFP further describes the processes and procedures of APs identification and evaluation of their assets and properties.

Suggestions

- ✓ There should be a consolidated and uniform policy to pay compensation to the APs but it would be quite difficult & a cumbersome process. It would involve legal sector and require change in legislation through proper channel. The approvals would be required from cabinet to formally propose the amendments in law. Moreover, it would attract so much opposition for benefitting the encroachers.
- ✓ Under PCP, LGCDD may play a role in interpretation of the LAA, 1984 as there are provisions in the existing Act as well to pay compensation to all the land occupants irrespective of their entitlements. There is a cushion to develop further Rules and Guidelines over the basis of all those existing provisions in LAA 1894 and in this process, Board of Revenue will also play its technical role

Annexure XIII

Stakeholder Consultation with Rescue 1122

Proceedings

The ESMF stakeholder session was held in Rescue 1122 Headquarters on 20th August 2020 at 10:30 am. The session was headed by DG Rescue 1122, Dr. Rizwan Naseer.

Presentation

Apart from the previously described presentation on ESMF, DG Rescue 1122 was also briefed about the EHS SOPs developed under PCP for Construction Labor/Workers (including Women Labor) and role of Rescue 1122 in case of any emergency at construction site.

Comments and Feedback

The comments and feedback by worthy DG is as under:

Questions	Response
Which law has provision to give In Punjab, Land Acquisition Act 1894 is used but it does not provide compensations to the Affected Households?	any provision for compensation to squatters or encroachers/illegal occupants. To deal with this gap in the existing Act, ESMF has developed an Entitlement Matrix for all those APs who may get compensation. This RPF and Entitlement Matrix are developed as per the policies and procedures of World Bank. Anyhow, process of land acquisition for public sector projects will be the same as described in LAA,1984

Rescue 1122 staff faces many issues relevant PCP sub-projects will be executed in the cities domain where sanitation to sanitation and toilets, during rescue and sewerage facilities exist in the one or other form. However, activities in the flood and earthquake affected Environment, Health & Safety SOPs developed for the Construction remote areas of the country. How this issue Labor has prescribed detailed measures to be taken for sanitation and will be managed in labor camps construction disposal of solid and liquid wastes at construction site as well from the of PCP projects? labor camps

Suggestions/Comments

- ✓ Rescue 1122 has its presence at District level, and it may facilitate and help the LG&CDD to provide basic trainings on EHS to the labor and construction workers and the MCs officers/staff as well.
- ✓ During construction works, 12% injuries occur due to falls and slips during work at height. In this regard, LG& CDD should notify the EHS SOPs and train the construction labor on the same.

Annexure XIV**Stakeholder Consultation with Environment Protection Department, Punjab****Proceedings**

The ESMF stakeholder session was held in EPD Secretary Office on 25th August 2020 at 12:30 pm. The session was chaired by worthy Secretary EPD. Other members of his team were also present in the meeting. MD PMDFC headed the delegation from PMDFC and delivered the presentation. A comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF.

Discussion:

Secretary EPD admired the working of Local Government Department and PMDFC and following points were discussed:

- ✓ Secretary EPD showed his insight that EPD is currently facing issues of technical capacity at grass root level where it direly needs for the betterment of environmental issues e.g. in small cities there is illegal practice of metals extraction from scrap through conventional methods of burning which is hazardous for the environment and ultimate increase in the air pollutants. In this regard, he was of the view that LG&CDD may support the Environment Protection Department as Local Government has its human resource presence at MCs level. Mr. Aamer Nazeer briefed him that under PCP, Secretary LG&CDD has nominated the MO-I & S and MO-P as Focal Persons for Environment and Social management respectively. Secretary EPD desired that LG&CDD may further extend its support by nominating ESFPs in those MCs where PCP is not working under its service delivery program.
- ✓ Secretary EPD was of the view that there are enormous gaps in knowledge and implementation side at field level and how PMDFC will ensure the technical training and capacity building of MCs staff. Mr. Aamer Nazeer replied that in the first year of Punjab Cities Program, eligible investments are based upon sub-projects of rehabilitation & maintenance and there are negligible social and environmental issues to be expected and a preliminary training session with all the MCs was organized by Environment & Social Management team of PCP. Ms. Rizwana Anjum, PO-ESM further added that a comprehensive training program and respective training manuals are being designed by the ESMF team of PCP for MCs and will be implemented by mid-October 2020. Secretary EPD showed keen interest in the training programs and desired that PMDFC should also include the EPD field staff for training of environmental and social management.
- ✓ Mr. Aamer Nazeer, MD PMDFC delivered a comprehensive presentation on “Punjab Cities Program” (PCP). Secretary EPD & MD PMDFC agreed for a joint liaison to technically support both organizations and Secretary EPD also nominated Mr. Mohammad Javaid, Deputy Secretary (Technical) – EPPP as focal person for coordination from EPD side.

Participants of Meeting

Mr. Zahid Hussain	Secretary EPD
Ms. Khadija Tull Kubra	Additional Secretary, EPD
Mr. Mohammad Javaid	Deputy Secretary (Technical) - EPPP
Mr. Aamer Nazeer	Managing Director - PMDFC
Mr. M. Shoaib	Senior Program Officer – Institutional Development & Strengthening, PCP
Ms. Rizwana Anjum	Program Officer – Environment & Social Management, PCP
Ms. Kinza Nadeem	Research Analyst (Urban Planning)

Annexure XV

Stakeholder Consultation with Population Welfare Department, Punjab**Proceedings**

The ESMF stakeholder was held on 3rd September 2020 at 11:00 am. The session was headed by the DG PWD. Other members of his team were also present in the meeting. The comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding preparation & contents of ESMF including EHS SOPs developed for Construction Labor/Workers (including Women Labor).

Comments and Feedback

The comments and feedback are as under:

Name & Designation	Query	Response
Dr. Afshan Tahir Deputy Director (Reg.)	Is ESMF a proper printed document?	Yes. It will be an approved document by World Bank and LG & CDD and will play the role of a leading document throughout the course of Program
M. Akhtar DD (IEC)	PMDFC has listed its stakeholders at website. I have observed that it does not contain PWD in it. LG has the basic responsibilities of maternal and child health. Please include PWD as stakeholder.	You are right about the mandate but these stakeholders are internal stakeholders of the program. Whereas, we have listed external stakeholders as separately and having briefing consultations in person.
M. Akhtar DD (IEC)	What do you mean by internal/primary and external/secondary stakeholders?	The internal stakeholders are the ones that are directly linked in execution of Punjab Cities Program. Whereas, external stakeholders are those who can collaborate, and provide valuable inputs for the betterment of Program
Dr. Nailah Tahir Director Technical	Suggestions	Training Program design and implementation for the construction labor is a novel idea and PWD may play its role in providing the health and hygiene trainings to the labor in labor camps
Malik Ullah DG PWD	Suggestion:	PWD is ready to assist the PMDFC and LG & CDD in terms of sharing population data and trends and other research data which may be used in GIS mapping as baseline data of MCs.

Annexure XVI**Stakeholder Consultation with Labor & Human Resource Department, Punjab****Proceedings**

The ESMF stakeholder session was held in PESSI Headquarters on 23rd September 2020 at 11:00 am. The session was headed by DG PESSI and Environmental Hygienist Dr. Arshad Mehmood also participated in the meeting. A very comprehensive discussion was carried out regarding “SOPs for Environment, Health & Safety for Construction Worker/Labor (including Women Labor)”.

Comments and Feedback

The comments and feedback are as under:

Name & Designation	Query	Response
	What kind of rules has been developed for workers and who will notify those?	“SOPs for environment, health & safety of construction worker/labor (including women labor)” has been developed under ESMF of PCP Secretary LG &CDD will notify the SOPs and a launch event is proposed in this regard
Dr Arshad Mehmood Environmental Hygienist	Which laws/Acts were referred during preparation of these SOPs?	All the existing local laws/policies/guidelines at provincial, national and international level were studied and their provisions have been included in the SOPs e.g. Section 12 of Punjab Local Government Works Rules, 2017, The Punjab Restriction on Employment of Child Act 2016, Packages and Initiatives for women empowerment, Punjab Occupational Safety and Health Act,2019 Labor Standards of ILO and EHS Guidelines of IFC and WB.
Dr Arshad Mehmood	Most of the construction labor is illiterate, so how would they use these SOPs?	SOPs have been developed in a simplified manner, bilingual (Urdu as well) and to make them user friendly, pictorial views have been incorporated in the publication version. Moreover, labor will be provided with trainings and awareness on the same.
Environmental Hygienist	Beneficiary labor comes under formal sector or informal sector?	Construction labor is mostly on the pay roll of contractors and they are from informal sector. EHS SOPs will be the part of contractors’ agreement and scope of work and they may be levied with charges in case of non-compliance of SOPs

Comments

- Babar Abbas**
- ✓ Recently PM has declared the construction industry as formal sector, so construction labor is quite important. Labor Department has already taken up labor safety agenda with secretary P&D. It is evident as per facts & figures that the highest rate of accidents is found amongst laborers. Efforts made by PMDFC team are remarkable and in time in this regard.
- DG PESSI**
- ✓ Punjab Labor and Human Resource Department is willing to have a detailed session with PMDFC on the same and a comprehensive input will be provided in this regard
 - ✓ LG & CDD should take on-board the P&DD as well to notify and implement these EHS SOPs for all the development projects of construction sector of Government of Punjab.

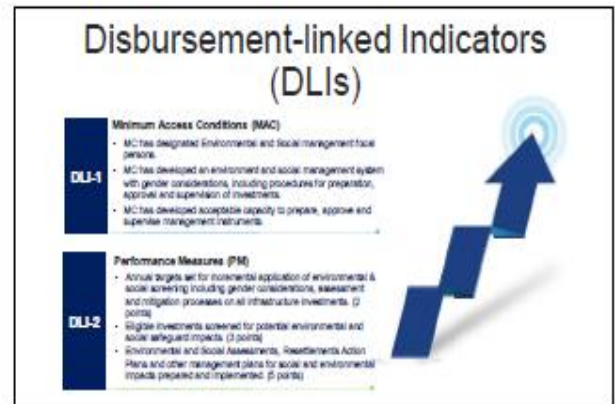
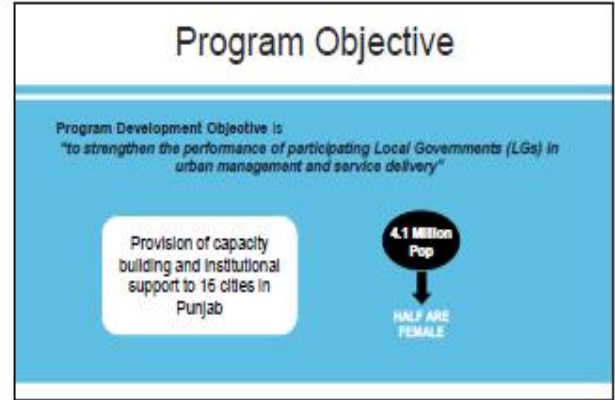
Annexure XVII

List of Participants in External Stakeholders Consultation Sessions

Department & Date	Name	Designation
WWF 14 th July 2020	Dr. Masood Dilshad Makhdoom	Senior Director Climate Change Food & Water
	Sohail Naqi	
ECSP 17 th July 2020	Anum Shahid	Sr. Project Engineer Environment Division
	Amjad Ghafoor	Chief Engineer
Department of Sociology 23 rd July 2020	Dr. Muhammad Rizwan	Director ISCS
Jers Consultancy Pvt LTd 27 th July 2020	Muddasar Arbi	Manager Design
	Obaid Ur Rehman	Senior Engineer
	Nadeem Mehmood Qureshi	Manager BD
	M. Zeshan	Design Engineer
	M. Tauseef	Design Engineer
SNG 28 th July 2020	Omer Jahangir	District Team Lead North Cluster
PCSW 28 th July 2020	Ms. Fuazia Viqar	Chairperson
P&D 28 th July 2020	Nusrat Gill	Chief Environment
	Saista Akhlaq	Assistant Chief
	Mariam Tariq	IT Expert
	Habib ur Rehman	Planning Officer
GIZ 30 th July 2020	Sanam Irshad	Advisor Policy Reforms & institutional Strengthening
	Hamid Masood	Senior Technical Advisor
	Iftikhar Khan	Advisor Outreach Public dialogue
	Daniyal Mansoor	Advisory Improving Domestic Resources Mobilization
IEER, UET 6 th August 2020	Dr. Umar Farooq	Faculty IEER
	Dr. Zunaira Asif	Faculty IEER
NESPAK 7 th August 2020	Irfan ul Haq	GM Head Geo Tech
	M. Shariq Ahmad	Head ERSD
	Uzma	Sr. Env Scientist
	Hammad Qamar	Environmental Scientist
	Ashar Habib	Principal Environmental Engineer
	Ridha Khan	Junior Environmental Scientist
	Tahir	Environmental Scientist
M. Sajjad	Sociologist	
Shehar Saaz pvt Ltd 17 th August 2020	Khurram Fareed	Town Planner
	Suhare Malik	Town Planner Research Assistant
Rescue 1122 21 st August 2020	Dr. Rizwan Naseer	DG Rescue 1122
	Ms. Deeba Shahnaz	Head Community Safety & Information
Board of Revenue 19 th August 2020	Mr. Shahid Laali	Secretary (Settlement & Consolidation)
EPD 25 th August 2020	Khadija tu Kubra	Additional Secretary
	Muhammad Javaid	D.STech
Population Welfare Department 3 rd September 2020	Mian Amjad Farooq	DPWO
	Tahir Ahmad Sadiqui	District Demographic Lahore
	Dr. Afshan Tahir	Deputy Director
	Dr. Naila Akhtar	Director Technical

	Bushra Naveed	Additional Director (M&E)
	M. Akhtar	DD(IEC)
	Bilquis Fatima	Assistant Director (Tech)
Labor & Human Resource Department 23 rd September 2020	Babar Abbas	DG PESSI
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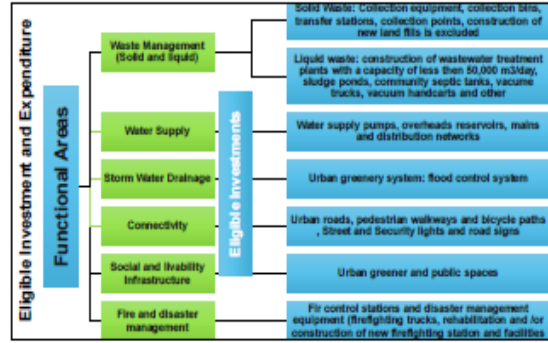
ESMF Presentation



Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
PUNJAB CITIES PROGRAM (PCP)

CHAPTER 1-INTRODUCTION
 CHAPTER 2-LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK REVIEW
 CHAPTER 3: PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
 CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS
 CHAPTER 5: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION IDENTIFICATION AND CONSULTATION
 CHAPTER 6: IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION FRAMEWORK
 CHAPTER 7: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
 CHAPTER 8: RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

Table of Content



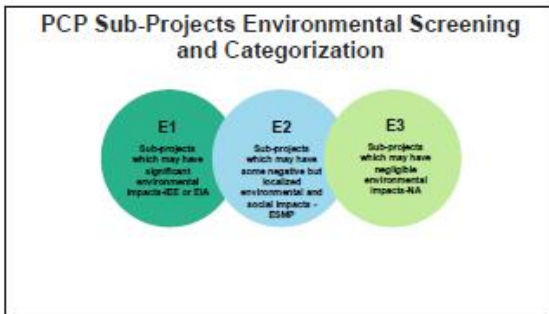
Environmental and Social Management Objectives

- Appointment of Environmental and Social management focal persons in each MC
- Mainstream social and environmental considerations throughout the program cycle.
- Develop SOPs, screening checklists, mitigation measures and put in place documented procedures and processes for the management of environmental and social risks.
- Develop training modules and train MC staff.

Environmental and Social Management

PCP Sub-Projects Social Screening and Categorization

Type of Project	Nature of Social Issues	Social Category	Instruments Required
> 40 households involved	Negative impacts of serious nature are expected	S-1	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) in addition of a Social Assessment Report
1-40 households involved	Social impacts of moderate nature may be expected	S-2	Social Management Plan in addition to Social Assessment Report
No involuntary resettlement and PAPs involved	No negative social impacts expected	S-3	Social Assessment Report



Annexure C: Environmental & Social Screening Checklist

Instructions:

Environmental and Social Focal Persons (ESFPs)

nominated by the MCs for PCP’s environmental and social management, will use this checklist in the field for environmental and social screening and categorization of each and every sub-project proposed to be executed under the Program.

Deputy Program Officers-Environmental and Social Management deputed by PMDFC in regional offices will technically assist and support the ESFPs/MCs in filling in of this Checklist

It is to be attached with the main document⁸⁹ of sub-projects at planning stage and will be duly signed by the relevant ESFP and endorsed by the respective DPO-ESM

This checklist focuses on environmental issues and social concerns. To ensure that social dimensions are adequately considered, Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist will also be used

(iii) The purpose of this E&S Screening Checklists is to identify potential “Negative” impacts of environmental and social attributes or to enhance the existing environmental & social benefits. Use the “remarks” section to discuss any anticipated mitigation measures.

Name of ESFP:

Name of MC:

Sub-Project Sector:

Sub-Project Title:

Sub- Project Categorization:

E-1

S-1

E-2

S-2

E-3

S-3

Date of Screening:

⁸⁹ It is meant as PC-I and/or engineering estimates of sub-project

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Project Siting Is the Sub-Project area adjacent to or within any of the following:			
Environmentally sensitive areas?			
Legally protected Area			
Any surface water body (river, canal, stream, lake, wetland) within 250 meter of the proposed sub project ⁹⁰			
Estuarine			
Special area for protecting biodiversity			
Buffer zone of protected area			
Mangroves Forest			
Man-made forest /game reserve, orchid /crops or any other area of environmental importance			
Socially sensitive /important areas/communities/people?			
PCRs and or any site of cultural/religious importance (Graveyard, Shrine, Mosque, Church, <i>Gordwarah</i> , Temple, Fort, archeological/historical site) within 100 m of the proposed sub-project ⁹¹			
Sensitive receptors (Schools, colleges, hospitals and clinics) within 100 meter of the proposed sub project ⁹²			
Any graveyard of local community (Muslims or Christians)			
Any demographic or socio-economic aspects of the sub-project area that are already vulnerable (e.g., high incidence of marginalized populations, rural-urban migrants, illegal settlements, squatters, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, people in old age, socially isolated segments ⁹³ of the society and women or children)?			

90 Ibid.

91 According to Environmental Assessment Guidelines adopted by Punjab EPA

92 Ibid.

93due to caste, creed, religion or gender e.g. transgender

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
Already existing infrastructure 94 (including public amenities) which may be required to dismantle or may be affected temporarily by any means?			
B. Potential Environmental Impacts Will the Sub-Project cause...			
✓ Disturbance to habitats/biodiversity of environmentally sensitive or protected areas?			
✓ Cutting of trees?			
✓ Disruption to habitats/biodiversity of surrounding ecosystem/environment?			
✓ Generation of wastewater during construction or operation?			
✓ Pollution of surface water/ground water due to wastewater discharge from construction site or due to direct/indirect disposal of waste water?			
✓ Alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways resulting in increased sediment in streams/rivers or due to increased soil erosion at construction site?			
✓ Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from worker-based camps and chemicals used in construction?			
✓ Over pumping of ground water, leading to salinization and ground subsidence?			
✓ Serious contamination of soil due to construction works?			
✓ Aggravation of solid waste problems in the area?			
✓ Generation of hazardous waste?			
✓ Increased air pollution due to sub-project construction and operation?			

94Sewerage /Drainage system, Water supply lines, tube-wells, WAPDA/Telephone transmission lines/electric poles, Railway tracks, Gas pipelines, Roads, Shops/Plazas, Banks, Industry, Disposal stations etc.

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
✓ Noise and vibration due to sub-project construction or operation?			
✓ Creation of temporary breeding habitats for diseases such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and rodents due to solid/liquid?			
✓ Use of chemicals during construction?			
C: Potential Social Impacts			
Will the Sub-Project cause...			
✓ Impairment of historical/cultural areas; disfiguration of landscape or potential loss/damage to Physical Cultural Resources (PCRs)?			
✓ Displacement or involuntary resettlement of people? (physical displacement and/or economic displacement) (If “Yes”, please also fill Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist)			
✓ Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children and or other vulnerable groups ⁹⁵ (mentioned above)?			
✓ Temporary impediments in movements of people/transport and animals?			
✓ Large population influx during sub-project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?			
✓ Social conflicts if workers from other areas are hired?			
✓ Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation?			

95 Women, Children, Women headed households, People in old age, people having disabilities, socially isolated community groups and or people living below the poverty line

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
✓ Risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation?			
✓ Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural causes, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout the project construction, operation and decommissioning?			
✓ Any impact on sensitive receptors (mentioned above)			
✓ Any impact of negative nature on already existing infrastructure including public amenities			

Prepared By:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Endorsed By:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Appendix A-Environmental and Social Categorization of Sub-Projects

Using the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist, E & S Categorization of sub-projects of PCP is and will be carried out as following:

For Environmental Category:

E-1 = All those sub-projects having adverse environmental impacts and or those sub-projects that come under Schedule I and II of Pakistan Environment Protection Agency Review of IEE and EIA Regulations 2000 will need to submit **Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)** or **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**⁹⁶ report

E-2 = All those sub-projects which will have moderate negative environmental impacts will need to submit **Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP)**⁹⁷

E-3 = All those sub-projects which will have no negative environmental impacts will be categorized as E3 and for those, no further process will be required⁹⁸ after E &S Screening

For Social Category:

S-1= All those sub-projects having negative social impacts of significant nature on > 40 households and or it require displacement/resettlement of > 40 households for land acquisition, will need to submit Social Assessment (SAR), Social Management Plan (SMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

S-2= All those sub-projects having negative social impacts of significant nature on 1 – 40 households and or it require displacement/resettlement of 1- 40 households for land acquisition, will need to submit Social Assessment (SAR), Social Management Plan (SMP) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

S-3= All those sub-projects having no negative social impacts and or they are not involved in displacement/resettlement of any nature, will be categorized as S3 and No further process will be required after E &S Screening

96 .All the social impacts (except those that come under S1 and S2 Category of land acquisition) of E1 Category sub-projects will be covered in IEE/EIA report

97 .All the social impacts (except those that come under S1 and S2 Category of land acquisition) of E2 Category sub-projects will be covered in the ESMP

98 .For all those sub-projects which will have no negative environmental impacts and are categorized as E3 but they require construction labor/workers for the execution ,will follow the Environment, Health and Safety SOPs prepared for PCP and they will follow the instructions given by ESM team of PCP

Appendix B-Important Definitions

Environmentally sensitive areas⁹⁹

Environmentally sensitive areas are landscape elements or places which are vital to the long-term maintenance of biological diversity, soil, water or other natural resources both on the site and in a regional context.

Cultural heritage¹⁰⁰

- ✓ Tangible cultural heritage:
 - .1. movable cultural heritage (paintings, sculptures, coins, manuscripts)
 - .2. immovable cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, and so on)
 - .3. underwater cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins and cities)
- ✓ Intangible cultural heritage: oral traditions, performing arts, rituals

Wetlands

- Wetlands are areas where water covers the soil, or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all year or for varying periods of time during the year, including during the growing season.¹⁰¹
- areas of marsh, fen, peat and or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters¹⁰².

Buffer zone of protected area

Areas peripheral to a specific protected area, where restrictions on resource use and special development measures are undertaken in order to enhance the conservation value of the protected area.¹⁰³

Special area for protecting biodiversity/ Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA)

Sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity, in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems¹⁰⁴

Estuarine

Area of the mouth of a river where it broadens into the sea, and where fresh and seawater intermingle to produce brackish water. The estuarine environment is very rich in wildlife, particularly aquatic, but it is very vulnerable to damage as a result of human activities.¹⁰⁵

Hazardous substance means-

- (a) A substance or mixture of substance, other than a pesticide as defined in the Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance, 1971 (II of 1971), which, by reason of its chemical activity is toxic, explosive, flammable, corrosive, radioactive or other characteristics causes, or is likely to cause, directly or in combination with other matters, an adverse environmental effect; and
- (b) Any substance which may be prescribed as a hazardous substance;

Hazardous waste means waste which is or which contains a hazardous substance or which may be prescribed as hazardous waste, and includes hospital waste and nuclear waste; 106

99 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0169204694020169>

100 <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property/unesco-database-of-national-cultural-heritage-laws/frequently-asked-questions/definition-of-the-cultural-heritage/>

101 <https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/what-wetland>

102 <https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/info2007-01-e.pdf>

103 <https://www.biodiversitya-z.org/content/buffer-zones.pdf>

104 <https://biodiversitya-z.org/content/key-biodiversity-areas-kba>

105 <https://biodiversitya-z.org/content/estuary>

106 Punjab Environmental Protection Act 2012

Waste

Waste means any substance or object which has been, is being or is intended to be, discarded or disposed of, and includes liquid waste, solid waste, waste gases, suspended waste, industrial waste, agricultural waste, nuclear waste, municipal waste, hospital waste, used polyethylene bags and residues from the incineration of all types of waste. ¹⁰⁷

107 ibid

Annexure D: Chance Find Procedures

Contracts for civil works involving excavations should normally incorporate procedures for dealing with situations in which buried PCR are unexpectedly encountered. The final form of these procedures will depend upon the local regulatory environment, including any chance find procedures already incorporated in legislation dealing with antiquities or archaeology.

Note: The case for which the general guidance below is provided applies where there will be an archaeologist on call. In exceptional situations, in which excavations are being carried out within PCR rich areas such as a UNESCO World Heritage site, there will often be an archaeologist on site to monitor the excavations and make decisions on-site. Such cases would require a modified version of these procedures, to be agreed with the cultural authorities.

Chance finds procedures commonly contain the following elements:

1. PCR Definition

This section should define the types of PCR covered by the procedures. In some cases, the Chance finds procedure is confined to archaeological finds; more commonly it covers all types of PCRs. In the absence of any other definition from the local cultural authorities, the following definition could be used: "movable or immovable objects, sites, structures or groups of structures having archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance".

2. Ownership

This paragraph should state the identity of the owner of the artifacts found. Depending on the circumstances, the owner could typically be, for example, the state, the government, a religious institution, the land owner, or would be left for later determination by the concerned authorities.

3. Recognition

This is the most difficult aspect to cover. As noted above, in PCR-sensitive areas, the procedure may require the contractor to be accompanied by a specialist. In other cases, the procedures may not specify how the contractor will recognize a PCR, and a clause may be requested by the contractor disclaiming liability.

Procedure upon Discovery

Suspension of Work

This paragraph may state that if a comes to light during the execution of the works, the contractor shall stop the works. However, it should specify whether all works should be stopped, or only the works immediately involved in the discovery, or, in some cases where large buried structures may be expected, all works may be stopped within a specified distance (for example, 50 meters) of the discovery. This issue should be informed by a qualified archaeologist.

After ceasing work, the contractor must immediately report the discovery to the Resident Engineer.

The contractor may not be entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period. The Resident Engineer may be entitled to suspend work and to request from the contractor some excavations at the contractor's expense if he thinks that a discovery was made and not reported.

Demarcation of the Discovery Site

With the approval of the Resident Engineer, the contractor is then required to temporarily demarcate, and limit access to, the site.

Non-Suspension of Work

The procedure may empower the Resident Engineer to decide whether the per can be removed and for the work to continue, for example in cases where the find is one coin.

Chance Find Report

The contractor should then, at the request of the Resident Engineer, and within a specified time period, make a Chance Find Report, recording:

- Date and time of discovery;
- Location of the discovery;
- Description of the per;
- Estimated weight and dimensions of the per;
- Temporary protection implemented.

The Chance Find Report should be submitted to the Resident Engineer, and other concerned parties as agreed with the cultural authority, and in accordance with national legislation. The Resident Engineer, or other party as agreed, is required to inform the cultural authority accordingly.

Arrival and Actions of Cultural Authority

The cultural authority undertakes to ensure that a representative will arrive at the discovery site within an agreed time such as 24 hours, and determine the action to be taken. Such actions may include, but not be limited to:

- Removal of PCR deemed to be of significance;
- Execution of further excavation within a specified distance of the discovery point;
- Extension or reduction of the area demarcated by the contractor.

These actions should be taken within a specified period, for example, 7 days. The contractor may not be entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period.

If the cultural authority fails to arrive within the stipulated period (for example, 24 hours), the Resident Engineer may have the authority to extend the period by a further stipulated time. If the cultural authority fails to arrive after the extension period, the Resident Engineer may have the authority to instruct the contractor to remove the PCR or undertake other mitigating measures and resume work. Such additional works can be charged to the contract. However, the contractor may not be entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period.

Further Suspension of Work

During this 7-day period, the Cultural authority may be entitled to request the temporary suspension of the work at or in the vicinity of the discovery site for an additional period of up to, for example, 30 days. The contractor may, or may not be, entitled to claim compensation for work suspension during this period.

However, the contractor will be entitled to establish an agreement with the cultural authority for additional services or resources during this further period under a separate contract with the cultural authority.

Annexure E: Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist

Name of City/MC/LG:

Sub-Project Sector:

Sub-Project Title:

Sub- Project Categorization: S-1

S-2

Date of Screening:

SECTION 1	Yes	No	Expected	Remarks
Does the project require land acquisition? Yes/No				
If yes, then describe the type of land being acquired from the categories below:				
Has any AED been conducted at the proposed location by the government ¹⁰⁸ ? Yes/No				The sub-projects have to avoid all locations where any government led AED has been conducted.
Land (Quantify and describe types of land being acquired in “remarks column”.				
Government and LG owned land free of occupation (agriculture or settlement)				
Government or state-owned land (other than LG) free of occupation (agriculture or settlement)				
Private land				
Residential				
Commercial				
Agricultural				
Communal				
Others (specify in “remarks”).				
Name of owner/owners and type of ownership document if available.				
If land is being acquired, describe any structures constructed on it				
Land-based assets:				
Residential structures				
Commercial structures (specify in “remarks”)				
Community structures (specify in “remarks”)				
Agriculture structures (specify in “remarks”)				
Public utilities (specify in “remarks”)				
Others (specify in “remarks”)				
If agricultural land is being acquired, specify the following:				
Agriculture related impacts				
Crops and vegetables (specify types and cropping area in “remarks”).				
Trees (specify number and types in “remarks”).				
Others (specify in “remarks”).				

¹⁰⁸ The sub-projects have to avoid all locations where any government led AED has been conducted.

Affected Persons (APs)				
Will any people be displaced from the land when acquired? Yes/No				
Number of APs				
Males				
Females				
Titled landowners				
Tenants and sharecroppers				
Leaseholders				
Agriculture wage laborers				
Encroachers and squatters (specify in remarks column)				
Vulnerable APs (e.g. women headed households, minors and aged, orphans, disabled persons, and those below the poverty line). Specify the number and vulnerability in "remarks".				
Others (specify in "remarks")				
How will people be affected?				

Prepared By:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Endorsed By:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Annexure F: Template of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

When a sub-project includes distinct mitigation measures (physical works or management activities), an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) needs to be included with the sub-project application.

ESMP General Format/ Contents:

An ESMP will include the following components:

- ✓ Description of Sub-Project Introduction and details of proposed activities: Sub-project location, components, and proposed activities, estimated time duration etc.
- ✓ Description of existing environmental conditions: Physical, biological, and socio-economic conditions of the area where sub-project is proposed to be executed
- ✓ Description of adverse environmental and social impacts: The anticipated effects are identified and summarized.
- ✓ Description of mitigation measures: Each measure is described with reference to the effect(s) it is intended to deal with. As needed, detailed plans, designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures are described.
- ✓ Description of monitoring program: Monitoring provides information on the occurrence of environmental and social effects. It helps identify how well mitigation measures are working, and where better mitigation may be needed. The monitoring program should identify what information will be collected, how, where and how often. It should also indicate at what level of effect there will be a need for further mitigation. How environmental and social effects are monitored is discussed below.
- ✓ Responsibilities, Capacity Development and Training: The people, groups, or organizations that will carry out the mitigation and monitoring activities are defined, as well as to whom they report and are responsible. There may be a need to train people to carry out these responsibilities, and to provide them with equipment and supplies.
- ✓ Implementation schedule: The timing, frequency and duration of mitigation measures and monitoring are specified in an implementation schedule, and linked to the overall sub-project schedule.
- ✓ Cost estimates and sources of funds: These are specified for the initial sub-project investment and for the mitigation and monitoring activities as a sub-project is implemented. Funds to implement the EMP may come from the sub-project grant, from the community, or both. Government agencies and NGOs may be able to assist with monitoring.

Monitoring Methods:

Methods for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures or environmental effects should be as simple as possible, consistent with collecting useful information, so that community members can apply them themselves

Methodology

The sector specific ESMPs will be prepared using the standard methodology, as briefly listed below.

- ✓ Scoping – studying the sub-project details and preparing long list of potential issues and concerns
- ✓ Site surveys and data collection – recording the key environmental and social aspects of the area, identifying any environmental/social hot spots or key concerns, carrying out consultations with the community.

Screening on the basis of the above, short listing the key concerns and potential impacts of the sub-project on environment and people.

- ✓ Impact assessment – assessing the significance of each potential impact and identifying appropriate mitigation measures. Assessment of cumulative impacts of a cluster of sub-projects.
- ✓ ESMP compilation – documenting the process and outcome of the study.

ESMP Structure

The ESMP will follow the standard structure as given below.

- ✓ Introduction, including background, a brief description of the Project, an overview of the relevant legal and policy framework
- ✓ A simplified description of the sub-project, including its layout and location, resource requirements, wastes to be generated, manpower requirement, a brief description of construction activities, and a brief description of operation and maintenance activities.
- ✓ Baseline description, primarily describing the proposed site and its immediate surrounding aided with maps, photographs and schematics, key environmental and social aspects/resources of the surroundings such as land form and land use, land ownership, water resources, settlements, any critical habitat or protected area, any cultural heritage sites or graveyards, any sensitive receptor such as schools and hospitals, access routes, and other relevant details.
- ✓ Stakeholder consultations, recording the key concerns and suggestions of the community regarding the sub-project and its potential impacts, and a description of the way these concerns will be addressed.
- ✓ Impact assessment
- ✓ Mitigation plans, listing all the impacts, their mitigation measures, assigning responsibility of implementing these measures, and also assigning responsibility for monitoring. Also identifying cumulative impacts if applicable.

- ✓ Monitoring plan, describing the monitoring requirements, frequency, and responsibility of conducting the monitoring.
- ✓ Training plan, describing the training requirements, contents, frequency, training recipients, and responsibility of conducting these trainings.
- ✓ Documentation and reporting, describing the requirement, frequency, and responsibility of documentation and reporting.
- ✓ Grievances redress mechanism (GRM).
- ✓ ESMP implementation budget, providing the cost estimate of its implementation.

ESMP Format

The ESMP for each sub-project will include the following:

1. Introduction
2. Project Description
3. Legal and Policy Framework
4. Environmental and Social Baselines
5. Social Impact Assessment (in case of Involuntary Resettlement which is not likely or Indigenous People)
6. Stakeholder Consultations
7. Environmental and Social Screening
8. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Mitigation
9. Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
10. Institutional Arrangements
11. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Annexure G: Outline for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as Per World Bank Policies

Project description, including design alternatives considered

- ✓ Socio economic baseline.
- ✓ Project impacts and affected population, including the Project's Impact Zones and details from the inventory and census surveys.
- ✓ Project resettlement policy framework, including summary of the legal framework in Pakistan, ii) proposed measures to fill in any gaps with GoPunjab policies, and iii) a project entitlement policy;
- ✓ Compensation rates and their evaluation basis and methodology, and resettlement and rehabilitation packages;
- ✓ Compensation and resettlement approach and action plan.
- ✓ Community consultation and participation, descriptions of consultations carried out during project preparation and plans to continue consultations during implementation
- ✓ Institutional framework and arrangement for implementing resettlement
- ✓ Grievance Redress Mechanisms
- ✓ Costing and budget
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation.

Annexure H: Template for Social Assessment Report (SAR)-for S-1 Category of Sub-projects

Executive Summary:

Provide an outline of magnitude of potential impacts, significant findings of census and socio-economic survey and provide a brief account of proposed mitigation measures including the timetable, budget and its sources and institutional arrangements for implementation.

✓ **Introduction about the sub-project: Brief introduction about the sub-project.**

Description of Sub-project components causing land acquisition and resettlement

Overall estimates of land acquisition and resettlement

✓ **Census and socio-economic surveys:**

Identify all categories of impacts (loss of property and assets; loss of livelihood; impacts on groups and communities).

Census surveys results.

Summarized process for consultations on the results of the census surveys

Describe need and mechanism to conduct updates, if necessary

Resettlement policies and framework

Describe the policy and approach in.

Describe entitlement categories for each category of impact.

Describe method of valuation used for affected structure, land trees and other assets.

Provide entitlement matrix.

Resettlement sites:

Does the project need community relocation sites? Have these been approved by the Affected Households/Persons (APs)?

Give layouts and designs of residential sites.

Have the APs agreed to the strategy for housing replacement? Have the selected sites been explicitly approved by the APs? Describe the specific process of showing the sites to the APs and obtaining their opinion on them

Describe the technical and feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed sites.

Is the quality/area adequate for allocation to all of the APs eligible for allocation of agricultural land?

Give calculations relating to site requirements and availability.

Describe mechanisms for (i) procuring, (ii) developing and (iii) allotting resettlement sites.

Provide detailed description of the arrangements for site development for agriculture, including funding of development costs.

Participation and consultation:

Describe the process of consultation/participation in resettlement preparation and planning.

Describe the various stakeholders.

Describe the plan for disseminating information to affected persons (APs), such as provisions for a booklet to inform APs and other stakeholders

Describe examples of outcomes of participation and consultation, such as how local beneficiaries' views have influenced the design process, entitlements and support mechanisms, or other issues.

Have workshops been conducted, or are they planned? Who are the participants, and what are the expected outcomes?

Women affected and vulnerable groups should be given equal attention

✓ **Institutional arrangements:**

Identify and discuss the institutions responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy.

Describe the project resettlement unit – functions and organizational structure of the unit and coordination relationship.

- a) State how coordination issues will be addressed in cases where resettlement is spread over a number of jurisdictions.
- b) Identify who will coordinate all agencies – with the necessary mandate.
- c) State when the project resettlement unit will be staffed.
- d) Describe plans for training and development of staff in the resettlement unit/local agencies.
- e) Discuss initiatives taken to improve the long-term capacity or resettlement institutions.
- f) Income restoration:
- g) Briefly spell out the main restoration strategies for each category of impacts, and describe the institutional, financial and technical aspects.
- h) Describe the process of consultation with affected persons (APs) to finalise strategies for income restoration.

How do these strategies vary with the area/locality of impact?

Are the compensation entitlements sufficient to restore income streams for each category of impact? What additional economic rehabilitation measures are necessary?

Does income restoration require change in livelihoods, development of alternative farmlands, etc., or involve some other activities which require a substantial amount of time for preparation and implementation?

How are the risks of impoverishment proposed to be addressed?

Are choices and options built into the entitlement? If so, what is the mechanism for risk and benefit analysis of each option? What is the process of ensuring that APs have knowledge about alternatives and can make informed decisions? Is there a mechanism to encourage vulnerable groups among APs to choose lower risk options, such as support in kind rather than cash?

What are the main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programs?

✓ **Implementation schedule:**

List and briefly describe the chronological steps in implementation of the resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for each step of the program.

Prepare a month-wise implementation schedule of activities to be undertaken as part of the resettlement implementation (Gantt Chart).

Describe the linkages between resettlement implementation and initiation of civil works for each of the project components.

✓ **Costs and budgets:**

Clear statement of financial responsibility and authority

Ensure that the cost of resettlement is included in the overall project costs.

Resettlement costs should be a part of annual development plans.

Prepare a cost-wise, item-wise budget estimate for the entire duration of resettlement implementation, including administrative expense, monitoring and evaluation and contingencies.

List the sources of funds and describe the flow of funds.

Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates by the inflation factor.

✓ **Grievance Redress Mechanism:**

Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances.

Provide specific details regarding registering complaints, response time, communication modes, etc.

Describe the mechanism for appeal.

Describe the provisions to approach civil courts in case other provisions fail.

✓ **Monitoring and evaluation:**

Describe the internal monitoring process.

Define key monitoring indicators. Provide a list of monitoring indicators which would be used for internal monitoring.

Describe institutional (including financial) arrangements.

Describe frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring.

Describe process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation.

Describe financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation, including process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the external monitoring.

Describe methodology for external monitoring.

Define key indicators for external monitoring, focusing on outputs and impact.

Describe frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring

Annexure I: Template for Social Management Plan (SMP)-for S-2 category of sub-projects

Social Assessment	Yes	No	If yes, please specify details	Social Management Measures	Cost
Is there loss of homestead land?			Total area of land acquired ii. Total No. of households (HHs) losing their land	No. of HHs (with valid title) to be given alternate land No. of HHs to be given cash compensation No. of squatters / encroaches to be given transition allowance	
Is there loss of agricultural land?			Total agricultural area acquired Total No. of HHs losing their land iii. Total No. of tenants / share-croppers losing their land	No. of HHs (with valid title) to be given alternate land No. of HHs (with valid title) to be given cash compensation No. of individuals to be given cash compensation No. of individual tenants / leaseholder to be given equal leased land	
Is there loss of commercial/industrial/institutional land?			No. of HHs (with title) losing their land No. of tenants/leaseholders losing their land No. of squatters / encroachers losing their land	No. of units (with valid title) to be given alternate land No. of units (with valid title) to be given cash compensation No. of tenants to be given reimbursement for un-expired lease. No. of tenants to be given transition allowance No. of squatters / encroachers to be given transition allowance No. of squatters to be given cash compensation	
Is there loss of house structure			No. of HHs (with valid title) losing their structure No. of tenants/leaseholders losing their structure No. of squatters / encroachers losing their structure	No. of HHs (with valid title) to be given equivalent structure No. of HHs to be given cash compensation No. of tenants / leaseholders to be given transition allowance No. of squatters / encroachers to be given repair allowance No. of squatters to be given cash compensation.	
Is there loss of commercial industrial/institutional structure			No. of HHs (with valid title) losing their structure	No. of units (with valid title) to be given structure	

			No. of tenants/leaseholders losing their structure No. of squatters, pavement dwellers losing their structure	No. of units to be given cash compensation No. of units to be given transition allowance No. of squatters / encroachers to be given repair allowance No. of squatters to be given cash compensation equivalent	
Is there loss of wage employment?			No. of individual losing their livelihood?	No. of jobs can be provided in reconstructed enterprise No. of individuals to be provided employment packages and transition allowance No. of individuals to be provided wages compensation (for closer period)	
Is there loss of access to Common Property Resources (CRP) and or facilities?			Specific type of CPR being lost ii. No. of HHs losing their access to CPRs	No. of HHs to be provided CPRs No. of HHs to be provided amenities	
Is there loss of standing crops/ trees/ perennial plants			No. of trees chopped Amount of crop destroyed No. of perennial plants chopped	Cash compensation to be given for trees Cash compensation to be given for crops Cash compensation to be given for perennial plants Cash compensation to be given for initial investment and care until the time of land acquisition for perennial plants	
9. Is there loss of public infrastructure			No. of relevant agencies	No. of relevant agencies to be given cash compensation	
10. Are any losses expected during transition of displaced establishment?			No. of HHs/units who will suffer losses during transition of displaced persons/ establishment No. of families/units who will suffer maintenance losses due to displacement No. of families/units who will require construction work	No. of HHs / units to be provided transport facilities No. of families / units to be provided with cash equivalent to transportation No. of families / units to be provided with cash compensation equivalent to three months (for maintenance)	

				Total amount paid as cash compensation for construction work Total amount to be given as compensation for materials	
Are there losses to host communities?			Specify the type of losses No. of communities losing their amenities/services	Money to be spent on restoration of losses due to resettlement Money to be spent on restoration of amenities	
Are there any adverse effects to land, structures or other fixed assets, crops trees etc. during temporary possession of land?			No. APs affected Specify the types of losses	No. of APs to be given cash compensation for affected structures and other fixed assets, trees, crops etc. No. of APs to be given rent allowance for shifted structures. No. of damaged assets restored	
12. Is there any induced development?					

Annexure J: Template for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) For E-1 Category of Sub-Projects

AS Per Pakistan Environment Protection Agency Guidelines for Preparation and Review of Environmental Reports 1997

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Provide an executive summary where an IEE is more than 30 pages long

B. INTRODUCTION

This section should include the following:

Purpose of the report, including identification of the project and the proponent including a contact person, and details of any consultant associated with the IEE preparation, a brief description of the nature, size, and location of the project, and other potential background information

Extent and scope of the IEE, magnitude of study (data collection, survey etc.) and Objectives of Report

C. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Type and category of project

Alternatives considered, and reasons for rejection/selection

Location (use maps and photographs showing general location, specific location, and project site layout, include land uses on the site and surroundings, details of population centers, and nearby dwellings, road accesses topography and vegetation features, sensitive land uses (if any)

Size or magnitude of the operation, including capital cost, and associated activities

Proposed Schedule for implementation as per IEE/EIA Review Regulations 2000

Size or magnitude of the operation, including capital cost, and associated activities

Proposed Schedule for implementation

Project drawings showing project layout, components of the project, etc.

The info should be the same as in feasibility reports in order to give a clear picture.

Project extent and its operations

Details of restoration and rehabilitation plans at the end of the project life

Govt. approvals and leases required by the Govt.

D. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT (IN AREA AFFECTED BY PROJECT)

(Existing picture including photos and maps)

Physical Resources

Topography, Soils, Geology, Weathers and climate,

Surface water/ground water, seismology

Ecological Sources

Fisheries/aquatic life, Wildlife, Forest, Rare or endangered species,

Environmentally Sensitive Areas,

Biodiversity

Human and Economic Development

Population and communities-numbers, location, composition, employment

Industries-including wastewater disposal

Infrastructure-water supply, sewerage, flood control /drainage

Institutions

Transportation-roads, rail, airports, rivers, bridges

Land use planning-including dedicated use areas

Energy-Power sources and transmission

Agriculture and major development

Culture and Religions

Public Health

Recreation resources and development

Aesthetic values, archeological and cultural resources, cultural values

E. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Using the sectoral guidelines, which contains a checklist of environmental parameters for different sector screening, screen out “no significant impacts” from those with “significant adverse impacts by reviewing each relevant parameter according to the following factors one operational stages. Mitigation measures where appropriate should also be recommended

Environmental issues due to project location, related to design, associated with the construction phase, resulting from project operations, potential environmental enhancement measures and additional considerations

F. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM AND INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Management plan and monitoring surveillance programs, including periodic progress reports following granting of environmental approval. The responsible authority must be assured that all necessary environmental protection measures are carried out in future as planned. The program must be accompanied by the details of it

G. CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation of the screening process should highlight whether significant environmental impacts exist which need further detailed study or an EIA.

The IEE Reports Should Present the Conclusions of The Study Briefly and Concisely.

The institutional capacity of the proponent, including staff training and equipment which will be provided to ensure implementation and operations

Annexure K: Template for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

As Per Pakistan Environment Protection Agency Guidelines for Preparation and Review Of Environmental Reports 1997

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A two to 4 pages ES including:

Title and location of the project

Name of the proponent

Name of organization preparing report

A brief outline of project and major impacts

Recommendations for mitigation and management or compensation

Outline of Proposed monitoring plan

✓ INTRODUCTION

This section should include the following:

Purpose of the report, including identification of the project and the proponent including a contact person, and details of any consultant associated with the IEE preparation, a brief description of the nature, size, and location of the project, and other potential background information

Objectives of Report

C. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Outline the objectives of project

Discussion on existing and expected environmental conditions

Discussion on the proposed and current land uses and policies

Clear and brief picture of the following:

Type and category of project

Alternatives considered, and reasons for rejection/selection

Location (use maps and photographs showing general location, specific location, and project site layout, include land uses on the site and surroundings, details of population centers, and nearby dwellings, road accesses topography and vegetation features, sensitive land uses (if any)

Size or magnitude of the operation, including capital cost, and associated activities

Proposed Schedule for implementation as per IEE/EIA Review Regulations 2000 Size or magnitude of the operation, including capital cost, and associated activities

Project drawings showing project layout, components of the project, etc.

The info should be the same as in feasibility reports in order to give a clear picture.

Project extent and its operations

Details of restoration and rehabilitation plans at the end of the project life

Govt. approvals and leases required by the Govt.

D. DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

At least selection of 03 project sites

Evaluation of the impacts for each alternative

Location of Project-Description-Alternatives and justifications

E. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT (IN AREA AFFECTED BY PROJECT)

(Existing picture including photos and maps)

Physical Resources

Topography

Soils

Geology

Weathers and climate

Surface water/ground water, seismology

Ecological Sources

Fisheries/aquatic life

Wildlife

Forest

Rare or endangered species

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Biodiversity

Human and Economic Development

Population and communities-numbers, location, composition, employment

Industries-including wastewater disposal

Infrastructure-water supply, sewerage, flood control /drainage

Institutions

Transportation-roads, rail, airports, rivers, bridges

Land use planning-including dedicated use areas

Energy-Power sources and transmission

Agriculture and major development

Culture and Religions

Public Health

Recreation resources and development

Aesthetic values, archeological and cultural resources, cultural values

In a more detailed way with complete set of information and analysis including primary and secondary data

F. PROPOSED PROJECT ACTIVITIES VS POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES (detailed study)

Using the sectoral guidelines, which contains a checklist of environmental parameters for different sector screening, screen out “no significant impacts” from those with “significant adverse impacts by reviewing each relevant parameter according to the following factors one operational stages. Mitigation measures where appropriate should also be recommended

Environmental issues due to project location, related to design, associated with the construction phase, resulting from project operations, potential environmental enhancement measures and additional considerations

G. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, MONITORING AND PROPOSED TRAINING PLAN

Management plan and monitoring surveillance programs, including periodic progress following granting of environmental approval. The responsible authority must be ensured that all necessary environmental protection measures are carried out in future as planned. The program must be accompanied by the details of the institutional capacity of the proponent, including staff training and equipment which will be provided to ensure implementation and operations

Description of proposed mitigation measures

A detailed Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Schedule of EMP implementation

Assign responsibility for implementation

Present the monitoring program to assess performance along with respective responsibilities and frequency of monitoring

Proposed reporting and reviewing procedures

Outline training needs to ensure the plans are implemented successfully

APPENDICES

A glossary

An explanation of abbreviations

A **summary of management** of environmental study process, including the public consultation and listing of names or agencies consulted

Source/references of data and info in full list of bibliography

A list of names, qualifications and roles of the team members who carried out study

ToRs of EIA report conducting individual/specialists

Annexure L: TORs for Deputy Program Officer –Environmental and Social Management (DPO-ESM)

Implement following activities in line with instructions of PO-ESM:

- Collect the sub-project(s) details from infrastructure project proponent(s).
- Assist the MCs/ESFPs in preparing the sub-projects screening and categorization for conformity with the ESMF and requirements under the PEP Act
- Assist the MCs/ESFPs in conducting the public consultation twice for each sub-project requiring EIA. Firstly, before preparing draft EIA and secondly after discussion with EPA and having their comments on draft EIA and once during data collection in case of ESMP, SMP and or during screening.
- Assist the ESFPs in preparation of IEEs
- Assist the MCs in Preparing category wise impacts and compensation for affected persons (APs) in compliance with ESMF.
- Assist in Preparing public consultation & disclosure plans, develop a format for documenting consultation with affected people and initiate a participatory forum for resettlement plan preparation & implementation among affected communities, local representatives, and stakeholders.
- Field monitoring to ensure the implementation and monitoring framework of above-mentioned plans
- Liaise with the sub-project proponent and the EPA to ensure evaluation and approval of above-mentioned plans and reports.
- Assist in carrying out desk and field appraisals in the light of instruments, developed and agreed guidelines of Program Officer – (ESM)
- Assist in Preparing Resettlement & Rehabilitation Action Plans (RAPs) as required in compliance with ESMF.
- Assist in Preparing category wise impacts and compensation for affected persons (APs) in compliance with ESMF.

Required qualification and experience:

Master's degree in Environmental Sciences/Environmental Engineering from a HEC recognized university; More than 5 years of relevant experience in dealing with environment and social management and implementation ,preferably in WB funded projects; have sound knowledge of local laws/policies on environmental management ,Environmental policies and procedures of WB and their compliance in field including ESMF procedures and processes; monitoring and compliance of environmental mitigation measures and EHS practices during projects execution and implementation. Maximum age 40 years

Annexure M: TORs for Program Officer –Environmental and Social Management (PO-ESM)**Roles and Responsibilities**

Report to PD to via DPD to manage designing, planning, and monitoring of environment and social management activities:

The PO Environmental and Social Management will be directly responsible to ensure the sub-projects timely screening, development of sub-project specific ESMPs, SMPs, IEEs and supervise the consultants/firms hired for preparation of RAPs and EIAs and their implementation, internal monitoring and progress reporting

He/ She will be responsible to develop training plans and manual to build the capacity of other staff at CPMT level and regional offices and MCs regarding implementation of ESMF and environmental and social policies and procedures (as currently MCs has no technical capacity on environmental and social management and ESMF)

He/ She will be responsible for maintaining all the necessary records/documents (e.g. Screening reports, ESMPs, SMPs, RAPs, IEEs/EIAs reports, monitoring reports, Quarterly and annual ESMF compliance reports, annual TPV Reports (conducted through outsourcing), training reports etc.

He/ She will provide technical assistance to the DPOs-ESM and MCs in clearance of ESMPs, SMPs, IEEs/EIAs and RAP Preparing quarterly progress reports for submission to World Bank and other stakeholders.

Ensure the Health Safety and Environment (HSE) compliance onsite by the civil works consultants / contractor at project sites.

Coordinate and conduct Environmental Field Monitoring visits of Project Areas.

Review and revision of documents and ensuring timely delivery of outputs as agreed with The World Bank.

Assist the Project Director in routine office matter when require.

Work as the focal point for World Bank to provide necessary requirements of environmental compliances within the projects and ensure the clearance from WB and Punjab EPA.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE:

Master's degree in Environmental Sciences/Environmental Engineering from a HEC recognized university; More than 7 years of relevant experience in dealing with environment and social management and implementation ,preferably in WB funded projects; have sound knowledge of local laws/policies on environmental management ,Environmental policies and procedures of WB and their compliance in field including ESMF procedures and processes; monitoring and compliance of environmental mitigation measures and EHS practices during projects execution and implementation. Maximum age 45 years

Annexure N: SOPs For Environment, Health and Safety for Construction Workers/Labor (Including Women Labor)

Labor /workers play key role in the infrastructure development and construction activities. The objective of preparation of the EHS SOPs for Labor/Workers is to address environment, health and safety issues related to the proposed sub-project implementation. These SOPs will provide guidelines to be followed by the contractors for effective management of EHS issues related to labor/workers/daily wagers (including women). These SOPs will be annexed in the general conditions of all the contracts carried out under the PCP. These SOPs are designed for Punjab Cities Program and will be applicable to all types of labor/workers/daily wagers (including women), hired for the construction activities under PCP. Following are the anticipated Environment, Health and Safety issues and their recommended mitigation measures.

Table 1: Construction Camp Management

Activity/ Source	Impact	EHS Concerns/issues	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Siting and Location of construction camps		Camp sites for construction workers are the important locations that have significant impacts such as health and safety hazards on labor/workers Lack of proper infrastructure facilities, such as housing, water supply and sanitation facilities will increase pressure on the local services and generate substandard living standards and health hazards.	The Contractor shall: Locate the construction camps at areas which are acceptable from environmental, cultural or social point of view. Consider the location of construction camps away from communities in order to avoid social conflict with the surrounding communities. Submit to the relevant MC for approval of a detailed layout plan for the development of the construction camp showing the relative locations of all temporary buildings and facilities that are to be constructed together with the location of site roads, fuel storage areas (for use in power supply generators), solid waste management and dumping locations, and drainage facilities, prior to the development of the construction camps. Local authorities responsible for health, religious and security shall be duly informed on the set up of camp facilities so as to maintain effective surveillance over public health, social and security matters
Construction Camp Facilities		Lack of proper infrastructure facilities, such as housing, water supply and sanitation facilities will generate social issues and impacts on health and environment.	Contractor shall provide the following facilities in the campsites: Adequate ventilation facilities Safe and reliable drinking water supply for personal hygiene (washing or bathing) Adequate housing for all workers Safe and reliable drinking water supply. Water supply from tube wells that meets the Punjab Environment Quality Standards Hygienic sanitary facilities, hand washing facilities and sewerage system.

Activity/ Source	Impact	EHS Concerns/issues	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
			<p>The toilets and domestic wastewater will be collected through a common sewerage.</p> <p>Provide separate latrines and bathing places for males and females with total isolation by wall or by location. Female toilets should be clearly marked in language or signage clearly understood by the persons using them to avoid miscommunication. The minimum number of toilet facilities required is one toilet for every ten persons.</p> <p>Storm water drainage facilities. Both sides of roads are to be provided with shallow v drains to drain off storm water to a silt retention pond which shall be sized to provide a minimum of 20 minutes retention of storm water flow from the whole site. Channel all discharge from the silt retention pond to natural drainage via a grassed swale at least 20 meters in length with suitable longitudinal gradient.</p> <p>Paved internal roads. Ensure with grass/vegetation coverage to be made of the use of top soil that there is no dust generation from the loose/exposed sandy surface. Pave the internal roads of at least haring-bond bricks to suppress dusts and to work against possible muddy surface during monsoon.</p> <p>Provide child crèches for women working on the construction site. The crèche should have facilities for dormitory, kitchen, indoor/outdoor play area. Schools should be attached to these crèches so that children are not deprived of education whose mothers are construction workers</p> <p>Provide in-house community/common entertainment facilities. Dependence of local entertainment outlets by construction camps to be discouraged/prohibited to the extent possible.</p>
Disposal of Labor Camp waste	Management of wastes is crucial to minimize impacts on the environment as well as on the health of the workers/labor		<p>The Contractor shall:</p> <p>Ensure proper collection and disposal of solid wastes within the construction camps</p> <p>Insist waste separation by source; organic wastes in one pot and inorganic wastes in another pot at household level.</p> <p>Store inorganic wastes in a safe place within the household and clear organic wastes on daily basis to waste collector. Establish waste collection, transportation, and disposal systems at their own.</p> <p>Dispose organic wastes in a designated safe place on daily basis. At the end of the day cover the organic wastes with a thin layer of sand so that flies, mosquitoes, dogs, cats, rats, are not attracted. One may dig a large hole to put organic wastes in it; take care to protect groundwater from contamination by leachate formed due to decomposition. Cover the bed of the pit with impervious layer of materials (clayey, thin concrete) to protect groundwater from contamination.</p> <p>Locate the garbage pit/waste disposal site min 500 m away from the residence so that peoples are not disturbed with the odor likely to be produced from anaerobic decomposition of wastes at the waste</p>

Activity/ Source	Impact	EHS Concerns/issues	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
			<p>dumping places. Encompass the waste dumping place by fencing and tree plantation to prevent children to enter and play with.</p> <p>All solid waste will be collected and removed from the work camps and disposed in approval waste disposal sites.</p>
Fuel supplies for cooking purposes	Illegal sourcing of fuel wood by construction workers will impact the natural flora and fauna		<p>The Contractor shall:</p> <p>Provide fuel to the construction camps for their domestic purpose, in order to discourage them to use fuel wood or other biomass.</p> <p>Make available alternative fuels like natural gas or kerosene on ration to the workforce to prevent them using biomass for cooking.</p> <p>Conduct awareness campaigns to educate workers on preserving the protecting of biodiversity in the project area, and relevant government regulations and punishments on wildlife protection.</p>
Health and Hygiene	There will be a potential for diseases to be transmitted including COVID-19, malaria, exacerbated by inadequate health and safety practices. There will be an increased risk of work crews spreading sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS.		<p>The Contractor shall:</p> <p>Provide adequate health care facilities within construction sites.</p> <p>Provide first aid box facility at the construction site round the clock.</p> <p>Maintain stock of medicines in the first aid facility in camp sites facility and appoint fulltime designated first aider or nurse.</p> <p>Provide ambulance facility for the laborers during emergency to be transported to nearest hospitals and telephone/mobile facility to call for Emergency Services 1122.</p> <p>Initial health screening of the laborers coming from outside areas</p> <p>Train all construction workers in basic sanitation and health care issues and safety matters, and on the specific hazards of their work</p> <p>Provide HIV awareness programming, including STI (sexually transmitted infections) and HIV information, education, and communication for all workers on regular basis</p> <p>Provide adequate drainage facilities throughout camps to ensure that disease vectors habitats (stagnant water bodies, puddles) do not form.</p> <p>Regular mosquito repellent sprays in monsoon.</p> <p>Carryout short training sessions on best hygiene practices to be mandatorily participated by all workers.</p> <p>Place display boards at strategic locations within the camps containing messages on best hygienic practices</p> <p>Place display boards of contact information of nearest dispensary/health clinic/hospital</p>
Safety	In adequate safety facilities to the construction camps may create security problems and fire hazards		<p>The Contractor shall:</p> <p>Provide appropriate security personnel (police / home guard or private security guards) and enclosures to prevent unauthorized entry in to the camp area.</p>

Activity/ Source	Impact	EHS Concerns/issues	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
			<p>Maintain register to keep track on a head count of persons present in the camp at any given time.</p> <p>Encourage use of flame proof material for the construction of labor housing/site office. Ensure that these houses/rooms are of sound construction and capable of withstanding storms/cyclones.</p> <p>Provide appropriate type of firefighting equipment suitable for the construction camps</p> <p>Display emergency contact numbers clearly and prominently at strategic places in camps.</p> <p>Communicate the roles and responsibilities of laborers in case of emergency in the monthly meetings with contractor.</p>
Food Safety		There is potential for exposure to poisonous substances by ingestion	Suitable arrangements are to be made for provision of clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to the hazardous or noxious substances
Site Restoration		Restoration of the construction camps to original condition requires demolition of construction camps.	<p>The Contractor shall:</p> <p>Dismantle and remove from the site all facilities established within the construction camp including the perimeter fence and lockable gates at the completion of the construction work.</p> <p>Dismantle camps in phases as the work decreases (do not wait for completion of the entire work).</p> <p>Give prior notice to the laborers before demolishing their camps/units</p> <p>Maintain the noise levels within the national standards during demolition activities</p> <p>Different contractors should be hired to demolish different structures to promote recycling or reuse of demolished material.</p> <p>Reuse the demolition debris to a maximum extent. Dispose remaining debris at the designated waste disposal site by MCs/ESFPs.</p> <p>Handover the construction camps with all built facilities as it is if agreement between both parties (contractor and land-owner) has been made so.</p> <p>Restore the site to its original condition or to an agreed condition with the landowner defined prior to the commencement of the works (in writing).</p> <p>Not make false promises to the laborers for future employment in O&M of the project.</p>

Table 2: Cultural and Religious Issues

Activity/ Impact Source	Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Construction activities	Disturbance in performance of religious activities	<p>The Contractor shall:</p> <p>Provide separate prayer facilities (men and women) to the construction workers.</p> <p>Show appropriate and non-biased behavior with all construction workers irrespective of their religious or cultural affinities</p> <p>Allow the workers to participate in praying during construction time</p> <p>Inform the local authorities responsible for health, religious and security duly informed before commencement of civil works so as to maintain effective surveillance over public health, social and security matters</p> <p>In case of working during COVID-19 pandemic, SOPs for prayers in Mosque issued by the Government of Punjab, will be applicable and it will be responsibility of contractor to sensitize the labor/workers about it</p>

Table 3: Workers/Labor Health and Safety at Construction Site

Activity/ Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Construction Activities	Construction works may pose health and safety risks to the construction workers and site visitors leading to severe injuries and deaths. The population in the proximity of the construction site and the construction workers will be exposed to a number of (i) biophysical health risk factors, (e.g. noise, dust, chemicals, construction material, solid waste, waste water, vector transmitted	<p>The Contractor shall:</p> <p>Implement suitable safety standards for all workers and site visitors which should not be less than those laid down on the international standards (e.g. International Labor Office guideline on ‘Safety and Health in Construction; World Bank Group’s ‘Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines’) and contractor’s own national standards or statutory regulations, in addition to complying with the national acts and rules of the Government of Pakistan</p> <p>Provide the workers with a safe and healthy work environment, taking into account inherent risks in its particular construction activity and specific classes of hazards in the work areas,</p> <p>Provide Personal Protection Equipment (PPEs) 109 for workers, such as safety boots, helmets, masks, gloves, protective clothing, goggles, full-face eye shields, and ear</p>

109 Table 4 presents general examples of occupational hazards and types of PPE available for different purposes.

Activity/ Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
	diseases etc.), (ii) risk factors resulting from human behavior (e.g. STD, HIV etc.) and (iii) road accidents from construction traffic.	protection. Maintain the PPE properly by cleaning dirty ones and replacing them with the damaged ones. Safety procedures include provision of information, training and protective clothing to workers involved in hazardous operations and proper performance of their job Appoint an environment, health and safety manager to look after the health and safety of the workers Inform the local authorities responsible for health, religious and security before commencement of civil works and establishment of construction camps so as to maintain effective surveillance over public health, social and security matters
	Child and pregnant labor	The Contractor shall: not hire children of less than 14 years of age and pregnant women or women who delivered a child within 8 preceding weeks, in accordance with the Employment of Children Act (2015) ¹¹⁰ and Pakistani Labor Laws and policies respectively .

¹¹⁰ The ECA 2015 defines a child as a person who has not completed his/her 14th year of age. The ECA states that no child shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the occupations set forth in the ECA (such as transport sector, railways, construction, and ports) or in any workshop wherein any of the processes defined in the Act is carried out

Activity/ Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
Accidents	Lack of first aid facilities and health care facilities in the immediate vicinity will aggravate the health conditions of the victims	<p>Provide health care facilities and first aid facilities are readily available. Appropriately equipped first-aid stations should be easily accessible throughout the place of work</p> <p>Document and report occupational accidents, diseases, and incidents.</p> <p>Prevent accidents, injury, and disease arising from, associated with, or occurring in the course of work by minimizing, so far as reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards. In a manner consistent with good international industry practice.</p> <p>Identify potential hazards to workers, particularly those that may be life-threatening and provide necessary preventive and protective measures.</p> <p>Provide awareness to the construction drivers to strictly follow the driving rules</p> <p>Provide adequate lighting in the construction area and along the roads</p>
Water and sanitation facilities at the construction sites	Lack of Water sanitation facilities at construction sites cause inconvenience to the construction workers and affect their personal hygiene.	<p>The contractor shall provide separate portable toilets and hand washing facilities at the construction sites, if about 25 people are working the whole day for a month. Location of portable facilities should be at least six m away from storm drain system and surface waters. These portable toilets should be cleaned once a day and all the sewerage should be pumped from the collection tank once a day and should be brought to the common septic tank for further treatment.</p> <p>Contractor should provide bottled drinking water facilities to the construction workers at all the construction sites.</p>
Other issues	Potential risks on health and hygiene of construction workers and general public	<p>The Contractor shall follow the following management measures to reduce health risks to the construction workers and nearby community:</p> <p>Drainage Management</p> <p>Air Quality Management</p> <p>Noise and Vibration Management</p> <p>Road Transport and Road Traffic Management</p>
Trainings	Lack of awareness and basic knowledge in health care among the construction workforce, make them	The Contractor shall:

Activity/ Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures/ Management Guidelines
	susceptible to potential diseases.	<p>Train all construction workers in basic sanitation and health care issues (e.g., how to avoid COVID-19¹¹¹, malaria and transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STI) HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Train all construction workers in general health and safety matters, and on the specific hazards of their work Training should consist of basic hazard awareness, site specific hazards, safe work practices, and emergency procedures for fire, evacuation, and natural disaster, as appropriate.</p> <p>Commence the COVID-19, malaria, HIV/AIDS and STI education campaign before the start of the construction phase and complement it with by a strong condom marketing, increased access to condoms in the area as well as to voluntary counseling and testing.</p> <p>Implement COVID-19, malaria, HIV/AIDS and STI education campaign targeting all workers hired, international and national, female and male, skilled, semi- and unskilled occupations, at the time of recruitment and thereafter pursued throughout the construction phase on ongoing and regular basis. This should be complemented by easy access to condoms at the workplace as well as to voluntary counseling and testing.</p>

111 .SOPs issued by the GoPunjab during COVID-19 Pandemic will be implemented

Table 4: Summary of Recommended Personal Protective Equipment According to Hazard¹¹²

Objective	Workplace Hazards	Suggested PPE
Eye and face protection	Flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, gases or vapors, light radiation.	Safety Glasses with side-shields, protective shades, etc.
Head protection	Falling objects, inadequate height clearance, and overhead power cords.	Plastic Helmets with top and side impact protection.
Hearing protection	Noise, ultra-sound.	Hearing protectors (ear plugs or ear muffs).
Foot protection	Falling or rolling objects, pointed objects. Corrosive or hot liquids.	Safety shoes and boots for protection against moving & falling objects, liquids and chemicals.
Hand protection	Hazardous materials, cuts or lacerations, vibrations, extreme temperatures.	Gloves made of rubber or synthetic materials (Neoprene), leather, steel, insulating materials, etc.
Respiratory protection	Dust, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, vapors.	Facemasks with appropriate filters for dust removal and air purification (chemicals, mists, vapors and gases). Single or multi-gas personal monitors, if available.
	Oxygen deficiency	Portable or supplied air (fixed lines). On-site rescue equipment.
Body/leg protection	Extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, biological agents, cutting and laceration.	Insulating clothing, body suits, aprons etc. of appropriate materials.

112 Source: IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines

**Annexure O: Government of Punjab Health and Safety SOPs for Construction Workers / Sector
During COVID-19**

MOST URGENT/ TOP PRIORITY



**Primary & Secondary
Healthcare Department**

Government of the Punjab
Dated Lahore the 9th April 2020

To,

1. Additional Chief Secretary (Home), Government of Punjab
2. Inspector General of Police, Government of Punjab
3. Secretary Industries, Commerce, Investment and Skill Development Department, Government of Punjab
4. Secretary Labour and Human Resource Department, Government of Punjab
5. All Commissioners in Punjab
6. Director General, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Punjab
7. All Deputy Commissioners in Punjab
8. All Chief Executive Officers, District Health Authorities in Punjab
9. All Medical Superintendents, DHQ/THQ Hospitals in Punjab

SUBJECT: HEALTH SAFETY SOPs FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS/SECTOR FOR COVID-19

In wake of anticipated waiver of ban on Construction Sector, as decided in the meeting of National Coordination Committee on COVID-19 held on 3rd April 2020, the Primary and Secondary Healthcare Department (P&SHD), hereby, issues Health Safety SOPs for Construction Workers/ Sector with a view to protecting labour workforce and minimizing the spread of COVID-19 infection, as follows:

*Ans
9/4/20*

1. SCOPE	These guidelines are applicable to construction sites of all kind irrespective of its and nature of work and will include but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings (Residential, Commercial, Industrial etc.) • Home construction, repair and maintenance work (small scale) • Roads and Infrastructure • Any other work involving skilled and un-skilled labour related to construction industry
2. RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINES	Responsibility for implementation of SOPs at construction site would be upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner of the site or his designee • Contractor • Site Manager

3. MONITORING BY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour and Human Resource Department Respective District Administration Respective District Health Authority
4. SELECTION OF LABOR/WORKFORCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers selection and enrollment should be managed through head-hunting and snow-balling to discourage picking from labour addas. Anyone who meets one of the following criteria should not come to site for work and not be allowed to work either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a high temperature or a new persistent dry cough Is a vulnerable person (by virtue of age and underlying health condition etc.) Is a close contact of person diagnosed as COVID-19 patient
5. AWARENESS TO LABOUR WORKFORCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site management must ensure awareness and education to the labor and workforce about Coronavirus disease and its prevention Mandatory conduct awareness sessions/drills with labour on daily basis before start of shift. Easy to understand educational and awareness material with preventive measures must be available at site according to nature of risk Site management should remind the workforce at every opportunity that all preventive measures are aimed at protecting them, their colleagues, their families and the general population
6 ACCESS TO THE SITE	
(A) TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wherever possible workers should travel to site alone using their own transport. Spacious parking facility should be available for motorbikes and bicycles If labour is required to be transported in single vehicle, personnel should maintain safe distancing (at least 1 meter while seated) The use of airconditioned vehicle should be avoided Ensure disinfection of vehicle after each trip
(B) ACCESS POINTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop all non-essential visitors Introduce staggered start and finish times to reduce congestion and contact at all times Monitor site access points to enable social distancing – increase the number of access points in case of large-scale construction site.

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	<p>SITE MEETINGS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only essentially required meeting should be held with minimum possible participants • Attendees should be maintaining safe distance i.e. at least 1 meter apart from each other • Rooms should be well ventilated/ windows opened to allow fresh air circulation • Consider holding meetings in open areas where possible. • Strictly Avoid handshakes and hugging
	<p>7. AVOIDING CLOSE WORKING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the labour/workforce capacity of construction site to half or minimum possible strength • The shift arrangements can also be considered to minimize congestion. • Ensure selected and assigned entry of labour to the work areas/floors in order to ensure safe distancing • There will be situations where it is not possible or safe for workers to distance themselves from each other by at least of 1 meter. • Ensure provision of minimum protection equipment to workers like facemasks advise them to use them while working in proximity. • Plan all the work to minimize contact between workers • Maintain daily record of labor/workforce in staff register along with contact details and address • Assign work to laborer on certain site area and maintain the record that will help in identifying close contacts in case any person develops symptoms • Stairs should be used in preference to lifts or hoists. Staircases and handles be disinfected with regular intervals • Where lifts or hoists must be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lower their capacity to reduce congestion and contact at all times o Regularly clean touchpoints, doors, buttons etc. • Increase ventilation in enclosed spaces

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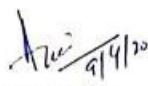
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The labour should not leave the site once on site and try to avoid local shops. In case, this is necessary, all SOPs for site entry will be applied for every visit • Dedicated eating areas should be identified on site to reduce food waste and contamination • The eating area must be ventilated and spacious so that safe distancing can be ensured • Break times should always be divided to reduce congestion and contact • Hand washing facilities should be available at the entrance of any room where people eat • The workers should be asked to bring pre-prepared meals and refillable drinking bottles from home • Crockery, eating utensils, cups etc. should not be exchanged among workers • Workers should sit at least 1 meter apart from each other whilst eating to avoid physical contact • Where catering is provided on site, it should provide pre-cooked food only using disposable packaging and crockery • Drinking water should be provided with enhanced cleaning measures by washing and disinfecting the tap • Tables, if used should be cleaned and disinfected between each use • All areas used for eating must be thoroughly cleaned at the end of each break and shift, including chairs, door handles, vending machines and payment devices.
<p>CLEANING AND WASTE DISPOSAL</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced cleaning procedures should be in place across the site, particularly in communal areas and at touch points including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taps and washing facilities ○ Toilet flush and seats ○ Door handles and push plates ○ Handrails on staircases and corridors ○ Lift and hoist controls ○ Machinery and equipment controls ○ Food preparation and eating surfaces ○ Telephone equipment • Waste collection and storage points should be increased and emptied regularly throughout and at the end of each day • Provide suitable and enough waste bins in these areas with regular removal and disposal • All waste should be put straight in the bin and not left for someone

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<p><i>Handwritten:</i> Date: 9/4/20</p>	<p>... and clean water is always readily available and kept topped up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide hand sanitizer where hand washing facilities are unavailable • Regularly clean the hand washing facilities and check soap and sanitizer levels • Provide suitable and enough waste bins for hand towels with regular removal and disposal. • Monitor Hand washing practices of workers
	<p>• TOILET FACILITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict the number of people using toilet facilities at any one time e.g. depute toilet attendant • Educate on hand washing before and after using the facilities • Enhance the cleaning regimes for toilet facilities particularly door handles, locks and the toilet flush • All toilets must be cleaned and disinfected at least once in a day. • Portable toilets should be avoided wherever possible, but where in use these should be cleaned and emptied more frequently as per SOPs
<p>INSTRUCTIONS FOR WORKERS</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly abide by the preventive measures as advised by the supervisor/site management • Observe safe distancing with other workers (at least 1 meter) • Regularly wash hands with soap and water on entry and exit to work site • Wash hands after using toilets and before meals • Don't shake hands or hug other workers • Isolate your self immediately from others if you develop cough fever or flu and report to your supervisor • Avoid touching items and surfaces of common use • Use face mask 	

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- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cough or sneeze into a tissue and put it in a bin, or if they do not have tissues, cough and sneeze into the crook of their elbow. |
|--|


Dr. Asim Altaf
Additional Secretary (Tech)
Primary & Secondary Healthcare
Department

No. & Date Even:

A copy is forwarded for information and further necessary action to:

1. Secretary Specialized Healthcare Department & Medical Education Department (SHC&MED)
2. Additional Secretary (Staff) to Chief Secretary, Punjab
3. Director General Health Services, Punjab, Lahore
4. PSO to Secretary, P&SH Department, Lahore

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Annexure P: Environmental & Social Monitoring Checklist

Name of the Sub-project:

Executing Agency/MC:

Date of Visit:

Sr. #	Environmental & Social issues	Mitigation Measure	Means of Monitoring	Result Indicator ¹¹³	Status of Mitigation Measure be adopted		Remarks
					Yes	No	
✓ Site Inspections							
1.	Noise	Use of machinery & Equipment having less noise.	Visual Inspection				
		Timely tuning of Vehicles/Machinery	Any complaint from the local residents				
2.	Fugitive Dust	Provision for personal protective equipment (PPEs) i.e. Mask	Visual Inspection				
		Sprinkling of water	Visual Inspection to ensure water sprinkling is being implemented				
3.	Waste Management ¹¹⁴	Immediately transport the accumulated construction waste to	Visual inspection that solid waste is disposed-off at designated site				

113 Result Indicators will be filled/attached during monitoring of each sub-project in field e.g. pictorial records, lab analysis reports etc.

114 Debris and excavated material or packing/unpacking materials related to

Sr. #	Environmental & Social issues	Mitigation Measure	Means of Monitoring	Result Indicator ¹¹³	Status of Mitigation Measure be adopted		Remarks
					Yes	No	
		a site identified by the concerned authority	Any complaint from the local residents				
✓ EHS Management for Labor and Worker							
4.	Health, Safety and Environmental SOPs for Labor	Labor Camp Management					
		Located 01 KM away from any community.	Inspection of location of labor camp				
		Labor facilitated with potable water, Hygienic sanitary facilities and comfortable livings with heating & cooling facilities.	Visual Inspection				
		Provided with sewage treatment facility i.e. Septic Tanks & Soakage Pits ¹¹⁵	Visual Inspection				
		Proper management of solid waste and garbage					
		Provided with firefighting station i.e. Fire extinguishers (DCP), Fire buckets, Spade, Fire Buzzer etc.	Visual Inspection				
		Provided with hygiene mess facility for labor.	Visual Inspection				

¹¹⁵ In case of absence of sewerage/drainage system and flush toilets

Sr. #	Environmental & Social issues	Mitigation Measure	Means of Monitoring	Result Indicator ¹¹³	Status of Mitigation Measure be adopted		Remarks
					Yes	No	
		Provided with health care facilities					
		Separate rooms, toilets and health and hygiene facilities in case of women labor residents at labor camp					
Construction Site Management							
		Adequate safety precautions (PPEs) such as helmets, safety shoes, gloves, etc. should be provided to the labor	Inspection of usage of Personal Protective Equipment during execution				
		Contractor shall provide health care facility at site i.e. First Aid Box, Ambulance etc. onsite as well as at labor campsite.	Visual Inspection				
		Children of less than 14 years of age and pregnant women are not hired.	Visual Inspection				
		Construction site safety ensured by Contractor. i.e. Safety Barricades, Safety Cones, Safety Boards etc.	Visual Inspection				

Sr. #	Environmental & Social issues	Mitigation Measure	Means of Monitoring	Result Indicator ¹¹³	Status of Mitigation Measure be adopted		Remarks
					Yes	No	
✓ Environment, Health, Safety and Social Issues Management of Community							
5.	Public Consultation	Local residents will be consulted before and during execution phase regarding their views i-e, either they are satisfied with the Contractor's activities or not and grievance (if any)	Consultation with local residents/community				
6.	Vehicles Movement and Physical Obstructions	Provision of alternative routes	Visual inspection to see whether proper traffic signs, safety barriers/ safety strips for traffic management are placed				
		Indicators/signboards regarding alternate routes and other instructions be provided at proper distance.					
		Display of emergency contact numbers					
7.	Infrastructure Losses i-e, loss of land, damage to structures, damage to plants etc.	Complaint from the local residents	Record of any grievance and mode of compensation provided				
		In case of any losses Contractor should compensate the owner immediately					
8.	Obstruction in public access	Provision of alternate routes	Visual inspection Record of public grievance				

Sr. #	Environmental & Social issues	Mitigation Measure	Means of Monitoring	Result Indicator ¹¹³	Status of Mitigation Measure be adopted		Remarks
					Yes	No	
		Wooden blocks/ramps will be provided for safe passage of pedestrians/locals etc.	Visual inspection Record of public grievance				
9.	Privacy Issues	Workers should be trained to address privacy issues and ethically behaved.	Visual inspection and record of grievance				
10.	Economic Losses	In case of obstruction of passage, shopkeepers/local businesses may affect, alternate routes will be provided. In case of any loss, compensation will be provided by the Contractor	Record of Public Grievance Visual Inspection				
✓ COVID-19 Related SOPs of Government of Punjab at Construction Sites ¹¹⁶							
11.	Covid-19 SOPs Implementation	Usage of surgical face mask by workers	Visual Inspection				
		Keep social distancing/avoid gatherings of workers	Visual Inspection				
		Provision of hand washing facility onsite for workers	Visual Inspection				

¹¹⁶ will be applicable during the pandemic

Sr. #	Environmental & Social issues	Mitigation Measure	Means of Monitoring	Result Indicator ¹¹³	Status of Mitigation Measure be adopted		Remarks
					Yes	No	
12.	Any other Issue						

Monitored by:

Name: -----

Designation: -----

Date: -----

