



Rehabilitation of Existing Park in Jhelum City

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

February 2023

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PUNJAB
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
COMPANY



MMP

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List of Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
AHs	Affected Households
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
DPO	Deputy Program Officer
CO	Chief Officer
CPMT	Central Program Management Team
CTS	Complaints Tracking System
EHS	Environment Health & Safety
ESMP	Environment & Social Management Plan
EMMP	Environment Management and Monitoring Plan
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESFPs	Environment & Social Focal Persons
ESM	Environment & Social Management
ESMF	Environment & Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environment & Social Management Plan
ESMMP	Environment & Social Management and Monitoring Plan
ESSs	Environment & Social Safeguards
GoP	Government of the Punjab
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HSE	Health Safety & Environment
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
LG & CDD	Local Government & Community Development Department
MC	Municipal Corporation/ Committee
MO-I	Municipal Officer Infrastructure
MO-P	Municipal Officer Planning
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
NOC	No Objection Certificate
OHS	Occupational Health & Safety
OPs	Operational Polices
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PC-I	Planning Commission Form-I
PCP	Punjab Cities Program
PCRs	Physical Cultural Resources
PD	Project Director
PDO	Program Development Objectives
PEPA	Punjab Environment Protection Act
PHED	Punjab Health Engineering Department
PMDFC	Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment
PO	Program Officer
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SMP	Social Management Plan
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPO	Senior Program Officer
STIs	Site Transmission Infections
TORs	Term of References
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Government of Punjab (Go Punjab) 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. Punjab Cities Program (PCP) Program-for-Results (PforR) will support participating Municipal Committees (MCs) to improve their urban management and service delivery performance. The operation will provide capacity-building and institutional support to 10 secondary cities in Punjab.

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared for Punjab Cities Program (PCP). This ESMF will facilitate and technically assist the MCs in better understanding and compliance of social and environmental management processes and procedures as per WB policies, local policies/ legal 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.

This Sub project includes Rehabilitation of Existing Park in Jhelum City. The Sub-project has been screened to assess the environment and social anticipated impacts. As per findings of the site visit (Checklists provided in Annexure-A), discussion with officials and stakeholder consultations, the Sub-project area does not fall in any of the wildlife habitat or reserve area/ environmental sensitive areas; therefore, it will not cause any harmful impact directly or indirectly during execution of civil works. Sub-project will have no irreversible environmental and social impacts. Involuntary land acquisition is required, and therefore there will be no physical displacement or impacts on livelihoods. The Sub-project site will create some localized disturbances related to construction activities that produce noise, movement or vibration, traffic, hindrance of movement, and dust. The nuisance and disturbance related to construction activities may be mostly felt by nearby settlements. Sub-project may have temporary social impacts related to community health and safety and accessibility. Therefore, Sub-project is categorized as E-2, S2 and thus as per ESMF the preparation of ESMP becomes obligatory.

The ESMP has been prepared in accordance with provincial and national legislation, and the World Bank's Core Principles. The number of mitigations included in the ESMP is based on the scope of work. Requirements to train the contractor's staff in the implementation of all mitigation measures have also been included in ESMP.

Direct stakeholders can be defined as those stakeholders who are likely to be directly impacted by the Sub-project and have livelihood restoration measures targeted towards them. Participants of consultation were first briefed about the Sub-project objectives and major interventions associated with the Sub-project implementation. Afterward, people were asked to express their views regarding the proposed Sub-project. In general participants appreciated the Sub-project and offered comments & suggestions to enhance the expected environmental and social benefits and to mitigate the adverse impacts. The community perception of the Sub-project is very good and most of the people wish to implement the Sub-project through sustainable and safety manner.

The mitigation plan, being a key component of ESMP includes measures to mitigate potential negative impacts and enhance its positive impacts during construction phase of the Sub-project. The Contractor is responsible

for implementation of ESMP under the supervision of Punjab Municipal Funds Development Company (PMDFC), Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC).

The Contractor will ensure implementation of on-site safety measures to protect community from any mishap/incident or accidents. He will install safety signage to aware public about on-going construction activities (caution, safety, construction work in progress etc.). The Contractor will also provide information about diversion routes (where necessary) with safety cautions/flagmen in addition to provision of personal protective equipment (PPEs) to workers as per nature of their jobs.

The present ESMP will be included in the bidding/contract documents and its implementation will be a contractual binding for the Contractors. In addition, the Contractor's guidelines prepared by PMDFC/ safeguards procedures will also be made part of contractual agreement.

The impacts, mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, frequency and responsibility has been discussed in Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP). Environmental implementation budget is calculated as **1.041 million PKR.**

A comprehensive program will be followed to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the executing agency (MC Jhelum), contractors, and laborers. Training program will be scheduled after approval of ESMP from World Bank and Labors will be trained before and during the execution of the Sub-project.

1 Introduction

1.1 Punjab Cities Program (PCP)

Punjab Cities Program (PCP) Program-for-Results (PforR) will support participating MC Khanewal to improve their urban management and service delivery performance. The operation will provide capacity-building and institutional support to 16 secondary cities in Punjab, with an estimated total population of 4.1 million, half of whom are female.

Program Development Objectives (PDO) *is to strengthen the performance of participating urban local governments in urban management and service delivery.*

By achieving the Program Development Objective (PDO), the execution of the subproject is expected to contribute to the 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).

1.2 Environment & Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared for Punjab Cities Program (PCP). ESMF will facilitate and technically assist the MC Khanewal in better understanding and compliance of social and environmental management processes and procedures as per the World Bank Core Principles under PforR financing modality, local policies and legal 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 a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or SMP, while those having environmental impacts of significant nature or they come under Schedule I or II of PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulation 2000 will require to conduct the detailed studies (IEE/EIA) and further submission of reports to PEPA for review and to obtain NOC/ environmental approval.

1.3 Environment & Social Assessment Categories

1.3.1 Environmental Categories:

Depending on size, cost, location and the nature, scheme will have varying impacts on city environment. The rigorousness of environmental assessment requires identifying and mitigating the impacts, largely dependent upon the complexities of scheme. To facilitate effective screening, ESMF categorized schemes into three categories viz. E-1, E-2 and E-3.

- E-1 schemes are those wherein major environmental impacts are foreseen;
- E-2 schemes are expected to have only moderate environmental impacts; and
- E-3 schemes are the schemes with negligible environmental impacts and hence, these can be termed as “environmentally benign”.

1.3.2 Social Categories:

Based on the number of households that may be affected by the scheme, i.e., Affected Households (AHs) and magnitude of impacts, schemes are categorized as S-1, S-2 and S-3.

- S-1 schemes are those schemes that will impact more than 40 households, and are expected to have significant negative social consequences;
- S-2 schemes are those which will impact less than 40 households and are expected to have significant social consequences affecting local inhabitants
- S-3 schemes are not expected to have any significant adverse social impacts.

1.3.3 Environment & Social Assessment Category of the Sub-project

Sub-project has been screened to assess the environment and social impacts anticipated as per scope of work. As per findings of the site visit conducted on 05-10-2022 to 07-10-22, discussion with officials and stakeholder consultations, Sub-project area does not fall in any of the wildlife habitat or reserve area/ environmental sensitive areas; therefore, it will not cause any harmful impact directly or indirectly during execution of civil works. Sub-project will have no irreversible environmental and social impacts. There are some moderate environmental impacts (minor excavations and civil works) as per scope of work which will be minimized by following mitigation measures. Sub-project categorized as E-2, S2 and thus preparation of ESMP is considered under this category for the rehabilitation of park.

As regards social aspects involuntary land acquisition is not required for this project. The Sub-project site will create some localized disturbances related to construction activities that produce noise, movement or vibration, traffic, hindrance of movement, and dust. The nuisance and disturbance related to construction activities will be most felt by nearby settlements. Sub-project may have temporary social impacts related to community health and safety and accessibility. Therefore, Sub-project categorized as S-2. Accordingly, ESMP has been prepared in accordance with provincial and national legislation, and the World Bank's Core Principles. The number of mitigations included in the ESMP is based on the scope of work.

1.4 Environment & Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is prepared in compliance with the guidelines provided in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the following Sub-project:

“Rehabilitation of Existing Park in Jhelum City”

1.5 Objectives of ESMP

The primary objectives of the ESMP are as follows:

- To facilitate the implementation of the identified mitigation measures.
- To define responsibilities of the project proponents, Contractor, and other members of the project team.
- To define a monitoring mechanism and identify monitoring parameters in order to ensure complete implementation of all mitigation measures and ensure effectiveness of the mitigation measures.

1.6 Sub-Project Team

Following team members participated during the preparation of ESMP.

Table 1-1: Composition of Sub-project Team

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Department
1.	Mr. Muhmmad Ahmad	MOI	MC Jehlum
2.	Mr. Muhammad Dawood	MOP	MC Jehlum
3.	M. Raheel Kayani	Sub-Engineer	MC Jehlum
4.	Mr. Ihasan Ul Haq qamar	Team Laed	MM-Pakistan
5.	Mr. Azmet Baig	Environmental Specialist	MM-Pakistan
6.	Mr. Hanan Yousaf	Sociologist	MM-Pakistan
7.	Mr. Nasir Altaf	Social Specialist	MM-Pakistan

1.7 Study Methodology

This was based on a combination of fieldwork (e.g., meeting with officials, walk through survey, public consultations etc.) and desk reviews (gap analysis reports, PC-I) as deemed necessary to meet the needs of the ESMP.

Sub-project Description: Sub-project documents have been reviewed to reflect the proposed interventions/mitigation measures in the ESMP. This information is collected and analyzed as part of ESMP process. A detailed review of information is presented in the Sub-project description section.

Legislative Review: A legislative review has been conducted for the Sub-project. This included a review of all the related national and provincial legislation, guidelines and WB Core Principles which are relevant to the Sub-project and applicable in conducting ESMP study. ESMF has been thoroughly reviewed to tag environmental & social category to this Sub-project.

Environmental and Social Surveys: After the review of the Sub-project information, detailed environmental and social survey was conducted to collect primary information for the Sub-project area. The environmental survey was focused on collection of specific baseline information of the Sub-project area including existence

of environmental & social sensitive receptors along with the alignment of the Sub-project which may get influenced direct or indirect due to construction activity. The social survey was focused on the specific aspects of Sub-project area including infrastructure and utilities, gender, survey of PCRs and the survey of land use/land acquisition requirement if any. The socioeconomic data was collected from people and households that are located along the Sub-project area but use the Sub-project roads for commuting. The survey for identification of PAPs was done through a transect walk.

Stakeholder Consultation and Participation: Stakeholder consultations were carried out during preparation of ESMP. A series of interviews were undertaken with primary and secondary stakeholders including businesses and households located in the vicinity of the Sub-project. Meetings were held with MC Officials (Sub-Engineers, MO-I, MO-P and CO) and key environmental and social issues were discussed.

Identification and Assessment of Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures:

Environmental and Social aspects and their associated impacts were considered for proposed interventions under the Sub-project. Specific mitigation measures were proposed to minimize the significant environmental and social impacts. Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) is developed for the implementation of the mitigation measures identified during the study.

ESMP Implementation Budget: Budgetary requirements have been proposed for the OHS essentials & activities proposed for the Sub-project.

2 Sub-project Description

2.1 Project Description

The Sub Project includes the Rehabilitation of existing Altaf park in Jhelum. Area of existing park is 9 Acres. The project comprises rehabilitation of 1 existing parks with the addition/replacement of damaged item/facilities. The present physical conditions of Altaf Park is presented below:



2.2 Problem Statement

In Jehlum 01 existing park is Altaf Park and the conditions of the facilities in the parks are not up to the mark. Some of the main key features of the park like Lighting, toilets for females, cafeterias doesn't even exist. The project comprises rehabilitation of 1 existing parks with the addition/replacement of damaged item/facilities.

2.3 The Park Sector

The sector objectives include:

- ❖ Community development through improving basic infrastructure.
- ❖ Clean and green environment for better living standards.
- ❖ Effective use of land through master planning of urban areas.
- ❖ Social uplifting and cohesion through provision of public open spaces and playgrounds.
- ❖ Capacity building of Local Governments MCs in municipal service delivery.

2.4 Sub-project Location

Name of park and location of the park is given below.



Table 2-1: Parks, Location and Area

Sr. #	Name of Park	Area of park	Location	
1.	Altaf park	9 Acres	Latitude: 32.921804	Longitude: 73.726598



Figure 2.1: Project Layout Map

2.5 Key Facilities:

Keeping in view of the objectives following works have been proposed in the parks.

- ❖ Construction of Cafeteria for the Visitors.
- ❖ Construction of Toilets for Males and Females
- ❖ Construction of Gazebos
- ❖ Provision of concrete benches with M.S table
- ❖ Construction of Walkways with tuff tiles
- ❖ Construction of Jogging Tracks.
- ❖ Development of Seasonal Flowering Bed and plantation of Ornamental Trees.
- ❖ Construction of office building and guard room
- ❖ Installation of swings for kids and provision of electrical swing area
- ❖ Open Gym facilities for the visitors
- ❖ Provision of rainwater harvesting wells in park.
- ❖ Parking area for park.
- ❖ Removal of existing structures in park.
- ❖ Installation of LED lights and poles.
- ❖ Installation of fountains
- ❖ Provision of area for net cricketing
- ❖ Provision of area for museum and monuments

2.6 Area of Influence (AOI)

The zone of impact would be 30 feet in the periphery of the Sub-project. The construction activities are very much limited to reduce impact on the surrounding area and public.

2.6.1 Direct Impacts

- Sub-project will be temporary hindrance in the movement of people of residential & commercial units, local transport and livelihood of shopkeepers because most of the ramps.
- Sub-project will generate loose earth material during construction activities, which can generate construction waste and waste water problems temporarily till it will be reused or disposed of on daily basis.
- There may be noise generation and exhaust emissions during material transport which will be mitigated by using new and well-tuned machinery by the contractor.
- Safety issues may arise during construction which will be mitigated by appointing skilled labor for the particular task and use of PPEs by labor during works.
- Excavation may cause accidents particularly for children and elderly. Special attention will be given to remove irrelevant persons away from construction site by installation of barricade and safety/ caution sign boards for the safety of local community.
- Mismanagement of construction activities/ materials & equipment may impact inhabitants along the Sub-project.
- Solid waste issue raised in the area if not properly handled.

2.6.2 Indirect Impacts

There are some masjids & shrines near the project area, which are the sensitive receptors but located outside the RoW of the Sub-project and movement and educational activities of students/ commuters across

The Sub-project sites will not be affected. The only minor or in-significant impact on these sensitive receptor will due to dust and noise during the construction activities.



Figure 2.2: Sensitive Receptors

2.7 Construction Scheduling

Project Implementation Period Chart						
Sr. No.	Activity	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
		2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
1	ALTAF PARK					

2.8 Labour & Community Health & Safety

Contractor will ensure implementation of on-site safety measures to protect community from any mishap/incident or accidents. Contractor will install safety signage to aware public about on-going construction activities (caution, safety, construction work in progress etc.). Contractor will also provide information about diversion routes (where necessary) with safety cautions/flagmen. Contractor will also provide personal protective equipment (PPEs) to workers as per nature of their jobs.

2.9 Rationalization of Sub-project

As cities become more densely populated and concern about the impact of climate change increases, planners, elected officials, and community advocates are committed to rehabilitate the existing storm water lines and their potential to help address critical urban infrastructure and public health issues.

2.10 Material Requirement

Contractor will utilize excavated material for refilling with the approval of the Engineer. Contractor will dispose of construction waste at designated place of the MC.

2.11 Temporary Storage Area

As, this Sub-project is of short duration, henceforth, land will be rented with mutual negotiation between owner of the land and the contractor. Contractor will be bound to pay the rent to land title holder for temporary storage of construction material. Contractor will systematically layout his construction material as per scope of work to avoid hindrance in the movement of public and transport.

2.12 Contractor's Camp

Approximately 95% of the workforce will be from the Sub-project local area while some 5% of labor (skilled) might be hired from outside the Sub-project area. The contractor's camp may not be required due to limited scope of work/ duration of Sub-project. Contractor will provide complete health care facilities especially first aid on the Sub-project site. If Contractor will establish any big labor camp; Camp Site Management Plan will be required from the contractor site for approval of the consultant.

2.13 Traffic Management

The contractor will disseminate information about on-going construction activities by installing safety signage for pedestrians as well as for traffic. Contractor will install diversion routes sign boards on-site (if required). Flagmen will also be deployed to direct traffic and avoid any mishaps/ accidents. Contractor will submit Traffic Management Plan to DPO-ESSs for review.

2.14 Machinery & Equipment

It is estimated that the equipment given below will be required to complete the different Sub-project engineering activities.

- a. Mixer Machine (01)
- b. Rig (01)
- c. Excavator (JCB) (01)
- d. Crane (01)

Contractor will use well-tuned machinery to minimize air pollution and noise. Contractor will never park their machinery on the working area to avoid obstacles in the mobility of commuters. Machinery with poor exhaust and making nuisance for community will not be allowed to work on-site.

2.15 Manpower Requirement

It is estimated that the manpower of 15-20 persons will be required by the Contractor for the rehabilitation of Existing Park in Jhelum city. No child labor will be hired and verification will be made through CNIC. Majority of manpower shall be hired locally that will return to their homes on daily basis.

2.16 Construction Waste Management & Disposal

The main types of waste expected to be generated and requiring disposal include:

2.16.1 Minor Excavation Material

Contractor will stockpile excavated earth material aside to be produced and will redress (re-use) it during refilling of the excavated area if recommended by the Engineer.

2.16.2 Construction Material

Contractor will never stockpile huge quantities of construction material (sand, aggregate, bricks etc.) in the working limits to reduce chaos in the area. Contractor will remove construction waste and will dispose of on immediate basis. Contractor will submit construction waste management plan to DPO-ESSs and PSC for review.

2.17 Capital Cost of the Sub-project:

The summary of the works included in the Sub-project is given below;

Sr. No.	Description	Cost (PKR)
A	CIVIL WORKS	62,060,268
B	ELECTRICAL WORKS	9,839,836
C	WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE WORKS	16,586,046
Cost A+B+C		88,486,150
Contingencies @2%		1,769,723
Environmental Management Cost		1,016,000
PRA@ 5%		4,424,308
Escalation @ 6.5%		5,751,600
Total Cost		101,447,781
Total Cost in (Million)		101.45

3 Legal and Policy Framework

3.1 Introduction

The Government of Pakistan and Government of Punjab (GOP) have enacted a range of laws, regulations, policies and procedures for management and mitigation of social and environmental impacts for infrastructure development Sub-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.

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

Table 3.1: National and Provincial Laws, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines dealing with the Environmental Aspects

Sr.#	Applicable laws, regulations, Guidelines	Relevancy/Applicability
1.	Punjab Environmental Protection Act 2012	PEPA does not require IEE or EIA of rehabilitation Sub-projects
2.	PEPA Review of IEE/EIA Regulations, 2000	IEE/EIA regulations do not require IEE or EIA of rehabilitation Sub-projects.
3.	Punjab Local Government Act, 2019	Follows the environmental and social assessment procedures state in PEPA 2012
4.	Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Motor Vehicle Exhaust and Noise	Applied to vehicles used by the contractor
5.	Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Ambient Air	Compliance required during construction activities
6.	Punjab Environmental Quality Standards for Noise	Compliance required during construction activities
7.	Punjab Restriction of Employment of Children Act 2016	Compliance required during construction activities
8.	Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010	Compliance required during construction activities
<p>Sub-project doesn't fall in any schedule of IEE/EIA Sub-project categories; thus, it doesn't require any NOC from EPD.</p>		

3.1.2 Other Environment Related Legislations

The Table below provides a summary of all legislations, guidelines, conventions and corporate requirements.

Legislation/Guideline	Description
Punjab Environmental Protection Act, 2012	Post adoption of the 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2011, the subject of environment was devolved and the provinces have been empowered for environmental protection and conservation. Subsequently, the Punjab government amended PEPA 1997 as Punjab Environmental Protection Act 2012, and Punjab EPA (PEPA) is responsible for ensuring the

Legislation/Guideline	Description
	implementation of provisions of the Act in Punjab's territorial jurisdiction. PEPA is also required to ensure compliance with the NEQS and establish monitoring and evaluation systems.
Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency Review of IEE and EIA Regulations, (2022)	The Regulation classifies projects on the basis of expected degree of adverse environmental impacts and lists them in two separate schedules. Schedule I lists projects that may not have significant environmental impacts and therefore require an IEE. Schedule II lists projects of potentially significant environmental impacts requiring preparation of an EIA. The Regulations also require that all projects located in environmentally sensitive areas require preparation of an EIA. It also lists projects not requiring either an EIA or an IEE.
National Environmental Policy (2005) (NEP)	NEP is the primary policy of Government of Pakistan addressing environmental issues. The broad Goal of NEP is, "to protect, conserve and restore Pakistan's environment in order to improve the quality of life of the citizens through sustainable development". The NEP identifies a set of sectoral and cross-sectoral guidelines to achieve its goal of sustainable development. It also suggests various policy instruments to overcome the environmental problems throughout the country.
The Forest Act (1927)	The Act empowers the provincial forest departments to declare any forest area as reserved or protected. It empowers the provincial forest departments to prohibit the clearing of forest for cultivation, grazing, hunting, removing forest produce, quarrying and felling, lopping and topping of trees, branches in reserved and protected forests. No protected forest is situated in the three Project areas.
Punjab Wildlife Protection Ordinance, 1972	It empowers the government to declare certain areas reserved for the protection of wildlife and control activities within in these areas. It also provides protection to endangered species of wildlife. As no activities are planned in these areas, no provision of this law is applicable to the proposed project.
The Antiquities Act (1975)	It ensures the protection of Pakistan's cultural resources. The Act defines "antiquities" as ancient products of human activity, historical sites, or sites of anthropological or cultural interest, national monuments, etc. The Act is designed to protect these antiquities from destruction, theft, negligence, unlawful excavation, trade, and export. The law prohibits new construction in the proximity of a protected antiquity and empowers the GOP to prohibit excavation in any area that may contain articles of archaeological significance. Under the Act, the subproject proponents are obligated to ensure that no activity is undertaken in the proximity of a protected antiquity, report to the Department of Archaeology, GOP, any archaeological discovery made during the course of the project.
Pakistan Penal Code (1860)	It authorizes fines, imprisonment or both for voluntary corruption or fouling of public springs or reservoirs so as to make them less fit for ordinary use.
National Environmental and Conservation Strategies	
National Conservation Strategy	Before the approval of NEP, the National Conservation Strategy (NCS) was considered as the Government's primary policy document on national environmental issues. At the moment, this strategy just exists as a national conservation program. The NCS identifies 14 core areas including conservation of biodiversity, pollution prevention and abatement, soil and water conservation and preservation of cultural heritage and recommends immediate attention to these core areas.
Biodiversity Action Plan	The plan recognizes IEE/EIA as an effective tool for identifying and assessing the effects of a proposed operation on biodiversity.

Legislation/Guideline	Description
Environment and Conservation	There is a well-established framework for environmental management in Pakistan. The Ministry of Environment deals with environment and biological resources. Within the ministry, the NCS unit established in 1992 is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the strategy. Two organizations, the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council (PEPC) and the Pak EPA are primarily responsible for administering the provisions of the PEPA, 1997. The PEPC oversees the functioning of the Pak EPA. Its members include representatives of the government, industry, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. The Pak EPA is required to ensure compliance with the NEQS, establish monitoring and evaluation systems, and both identify the need to and institution of legislations whenever necessary. It is thus the primary implementing agency in the hierarchy. The Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies are formed by the respective provinces.
International Conventions	
The Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1981.21)	The Convention requires countries to take action to avoid endangering migratory species. The term "migratory species" refers to the species of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries. The parties are also required to promote or cooperate with other countries in matters of research on migratory species. There are no endangered species of plant life or animal life in the vicinity of the Project.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973)	The convention requires Pakistan to impose strict regulation (including penalization, confiscation of the specimen) regarding trade of all species threatened with extinction or that may become so, in order not to endanger their survival further.
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources Red List (2000)	Lists wildlife species experiencing various levels of threats internationally. Some of the species indicated in the IUCN red list are also present in the wetlands of Pakistan.

3.1.3 World Bank Policy Core Principles and Applicability on Sub-project

Table 3.2: World Bank Policy Core Principles and Applicability on Sub-project

Core Principles	Applicability
<p>Core Principle 1 Environmental and social management procedures and processes are designed to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	ESMP prepared under the light of this Principle in order to mitigate negative impacts envisaged in this Sub-project. ESMP implementation will help in achieving environmental and social sustainability
<p>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</p>	Table 7.2 prepared to mitigate all minor impacts anticipated during the course of the Sub-project.

Core Principles	Applicability
<p>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, hazardous wastes, and otherwise dangerous materials</p>	<p>All the mitigation measures have been incorporated in the Table 7.2 to address risks associated with workers and community health and safety. Contractor will ensure compliance with these attributes.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>This core principle trigger in this Sub-project as land acquisition is required during the replacement of existing sewer-line.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>No indigenous/ Vulnerable groups exist in the Sub-project sites.</p>
<p>Core Principle 6 Avoid exacerbating social conflict, especially in fragile states, post-conflict areas, or areas subject to territorial disputes.</p>	<p>This principle doesn't trigger in this Sub-project.</p>

3.1.4 World Bank Environmental, Health and Social Guidelines

The principal World Bank publications that contain environmental and social guidelines are listed below.

- ◆ Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines prepared by International Finance Corporation and World Bank in 2007
- ◆ Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook 1998: Towards Cleaner Production
- ◆ Environmental Assessment Sourcebook, Volume I: Policies, Procedures, and Cross-Sectoral Issues.
- ◆ Social Analysis Sourcebook
- ◆ WB Group Gender Strategy

Details of related EHSG can be found in Annex B.

3.1.5 PMDFC Environment Health and Safety SOPs for labour/workers (including Women)

EHS SOPs for labor/workers (including women workers) will be applicable during the labor work and made part of the contractual agreement of the contractor.

3.1.6 COVID-19 SOPs

During the construction and implementation of the Sub-project, the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be strictly followed during construction activities, stakeholder consultations or applicable in any other relevant aspect. The SOPs attached as Annex C.

4 Baseline

Socio-economic baseline of the Sub-project area has been established by utilizing both primary and secondary data sources during survey, primary data has been collected from randomly selected sample communities through formal and informal consultation.

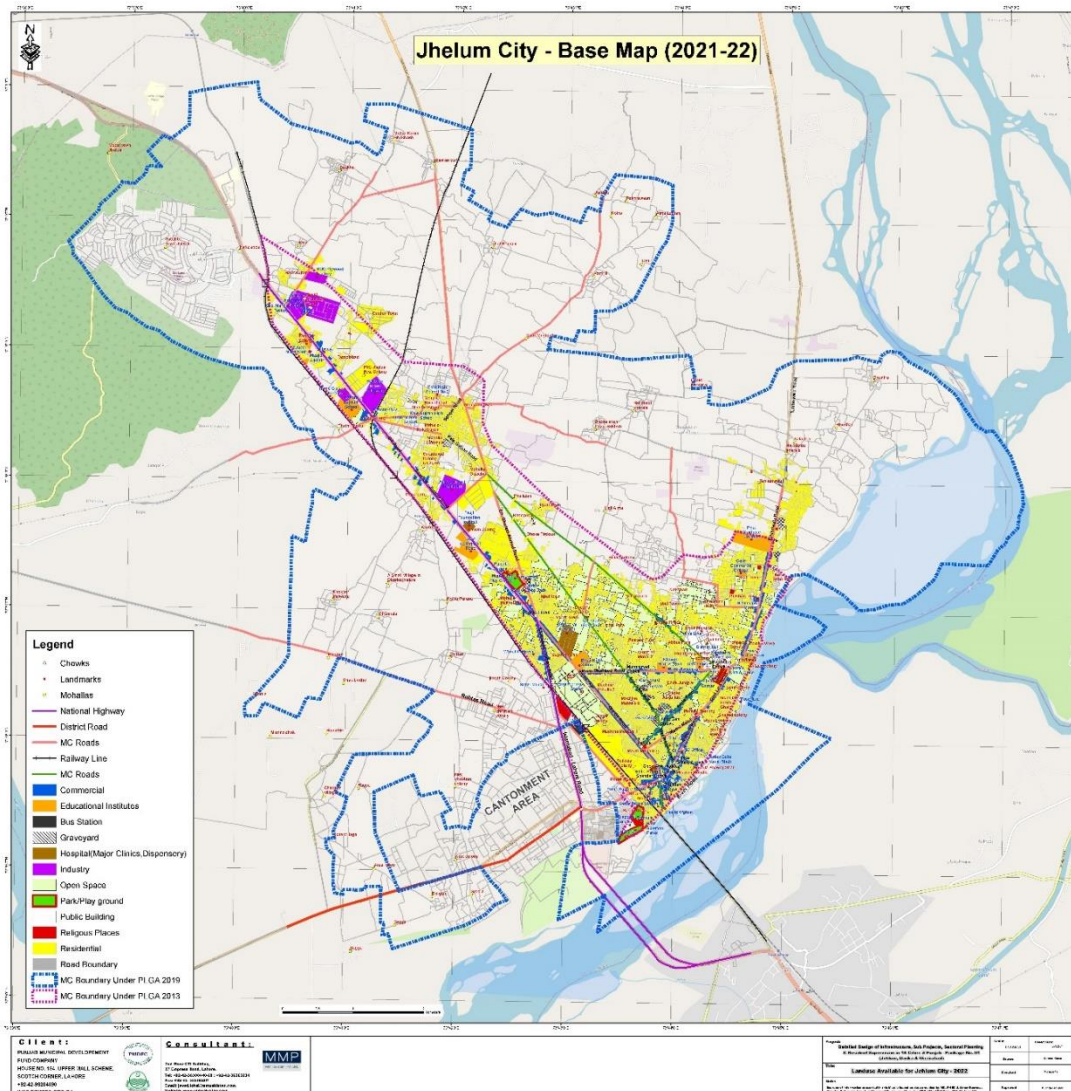
4.1 City profile

Jhelum is a city on the east bank of the Jhelum River, which is located in the district of Jhelum in the north of Punjab province, Pakistan. It is the 44th largest city of Pakistan by population. Functionally Jhelum can be divided into three zones:

- ❖ Southern part (Old city)
- ❖ Eastern part
- ❖ Western part

Old City (or southern Zone) is a high density zone bound by civil lines road towards south-east. River Jhelum is situated along south-east of the town. Drain is towards the south. The zone is predominantly residential, includes main commercial areas. The major commercial activities are concentrated in the southern part of the town as linear strips along the roads, which are though quiet wide, but due to encroachments and congestion create further chaos. The hub of commercial activities is the Shandar chowk. This chowk lies at the intersection of two main roads of the town i.e. Old GT road and civil lines road. This area has been haphazardly developed duem to the lack of systematic planning and effective development control, resulting in narrow and zigzag streets. The Mohallas that exist in this part of the town are: Mohalla Baig, Mohalla Khawaj Ghan, Mohalla Madni, Mohalla Shumali, Nia Mohalla, Machine Mohala, Dhok Juma, Mohalla Peera Ghaib. The eastern zone is bounded by Civil lines Road and River Jhelum is adjacent to the south eastern part of the town. On the south west of the town the Army Cantonment area is situated, which is bifurcated to the entire town by a railway line. The North West of the town is sparsely developed and relatively new developments are taking place. There are many vacant pockets in between. The density is lower as compared to old city. In this zone a main hospital, District Health Quarter is situated along Old GT road. The condition of the residential area is relatively better in this zone. However, the construction activity is taking place in a piecemeal fashion, resulting in many vacant parcels of land. This zone has easy access to major public and private services or facilities. Mostly the government offices and public buildings like Tehsil Municipal Administration, Police Station, Government Boys School, Hospital, parks, post office etc. have been constructed. The future expansion of Jhelum is taking place to the North-west of the city. The city's expansion is restricted in the northern side as to the South – East lies the River Jhelum and to the South- West is the Army Cantonment area. Therefore the city is mainly expanding beyond Bilal town, along Tahlianwala road, in north-east direction. Newly constructed houses can be found in this area. Other non-residential uses as educational, commercial, petrol pumps etc are being developed with the passage of time. Some more expansion is taking place to the north, along GT road. This area is sporadically developed. There are a number of vacant plots in this belt which are mainly used for agricultural purposes, but due to rapid urbanization its use is being converted into residential. There exist two boundaries in the Jhelum city such as MC boundary under PLGA 2019 and MC boundary

under PLGA 2013. The previous MC boundary of year 2013 was extended considering the growth of the city. As informed, the MC boundary of year 2019 is the updated boundary for provision of Municipal services. (Source: inception Report)



4.2 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

This part examines the physical resources such as topography, soil, climate, surface and ground water resources and quality, ambient air quality and geology of not only the project site but also the city as a whole to assess whether the project under assessment can or does have any impacts on any of these parameters. The description of physical environment of the city is presented in the following sub sections.

4.2.1 Topography

The district capital, Jhelum City, is situated on the right and left bank of the Jhelum River, the left side of Jhelum is known as Sarai Alamgir and it also contains the Military College Jhelum (MCJ). The 16th-century Grand Trunk Road passes through the city. Jhelum city is near the site of the Battle of the Hydaspes between the

armies of Alexander and Raja Porus This battle took place a few miles downstream from the city center, along the river banks. Lying at 32°56' North latitude and 73°44' East longitude, Jhelum is located a 1-hour and 30 minutes drive from the Capital of Pakistan Islamabad, and 3 hours' drive from the heart of Punjab Lahore. Jhelum is linked with these cities through the National Highway N-5. Several cities are within 1 to 2 hours' drive including Gujrat, Gujranwala, Chakwal and Mirpur, Azad Kashmir. (Source: inception Report)

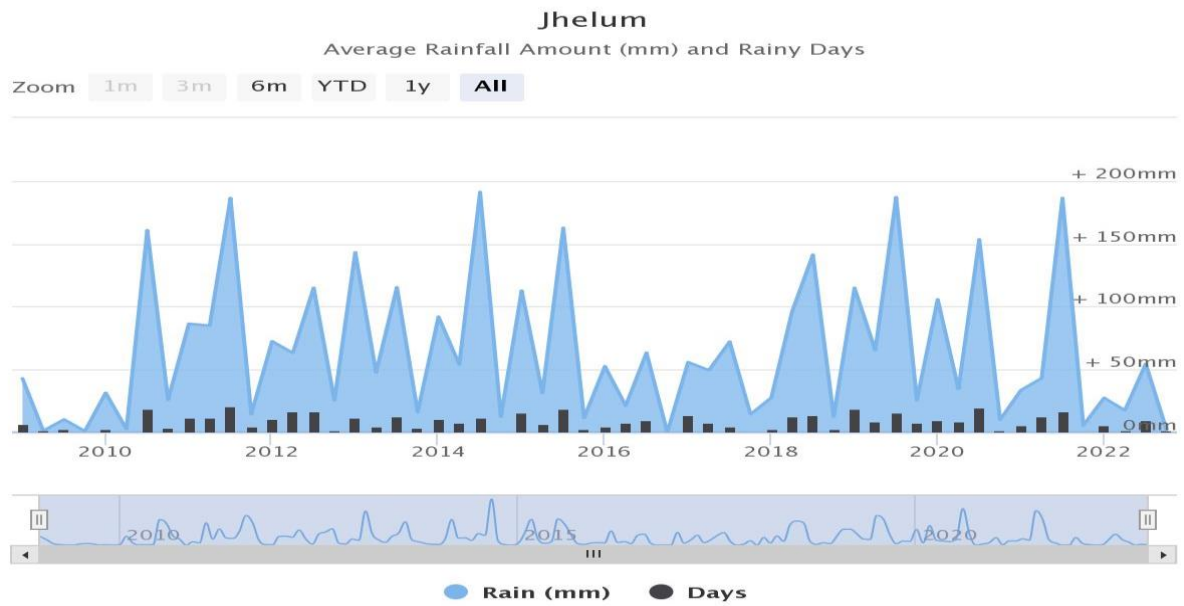
4.2.2 Climate

Lying at 32°56' North latitude and 73°44' East longitude, Jhelum is located a 1-hour and 30 minutes' drive from the Capital of Pakistan Islamabad, and 3 hours' drive from the heart of Punjab Lahore. Jhelum is linked with these cities through the National Highway N-5. Several cities are within 1 to 2 hours' drive including Gujrat (home to fan manufacturing), Gujranwala, Chakwal and Mirpur, Azad Kashmir. Jhelum has a monsoon-influenced humid subtropical climate (Köppen climate classification CWA) and is extremely hot and humid in summer, and cold and generally dry in winter. The maximum recorded temperature in the pre-monsoon season of April to June is 49.2 °C (120.6 °F), whereas in winter the minimum temperature recorded is -0.6 °C (30.9 °F). Average annual rainfall is about 850 millimeters (33 in) which is much below the required quantity given the extremely high evaporation levels. Nevertheless, in the rainy season water torrents flow from the north to the Jhelum River very rapidly and cause damage to the crops, bridges, roads. This is responsible for the soil erosion in the district. Over the years, global climate change has affected Jhelum as well as any other place on earth and below comparison charts from Weather base and NOAA show the difference in rainfall between 1990 and 2015. Below table and graphs show historical climate data, averages of Jhelum city/

Climate data for Jhelum, Punjab													[hide]
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	26.1 (79.0)	30.7 (87.3)	36.7 (98.1)	43.3 (109.9)	49.2 (120.6)	49.0 (120.2)	47.0 (116.6)	42.2 (108.0)	40.6 (105.1)	37.8 (100.0)	35.0 (95.0)	27.8 (82.0)	49.2 (120.6)
Average high °C (°F)	19.7 (67.5)	21.6 (70.9)	26.6 (79.9)	33.0 (91.4)	38.1 (100.6)	40.5 (104.9)	35.9 (96.6)	34.5 (94.1)	35.0 (95.0)	33.1 (91.6)	27.6 (81.7)	21.5 (70.7)	30.6 (87.1)
Daily mean °C (°F)	12.3 (54.1)	14.7 (58.5)	19.5 (67.1)	25.4 (77.7)	30.1 (86.2)	33.2 (91.8)	30.9 (87.6)	29.9 (85.8)	29.0 (84.2)	24.9 (76.8)	18.7 (65.7)	13.6 (56.5)	23.5 (74.3)
Average low °C (°F)	5.0 (41.0)	7.7 (45.9)	12.5 (54.5)	17.7 (63.9)	22.0 (71.6)	25.8 (78.4)	25.8 (78.4)	25.3 (77.5)	23.0 (73.4)	16.6 (61.9)	9.9 (49.8)	5.7 (42.3)	16.4 (61.5)
Record low °C (°F)	-0.6 (30.9)	0.0 (32.0)	4.0 (39.2)	8.6 (47.5)	13.0 (55.4)	18.0 (64.4)	19.4 (66.9)	19.4 (66.9)	15.0 (59.0)	8.9 (48.0)	1.1 (34.0)	0.0 (32.0)	-0.6 (30.9)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	33.8 (1.33)	50.0 (1.97)	60.5 (2.38)	36.6 (1.44)	31.8 (1.25)	51.9 (2.04)	237.3 (9.34)	221.2 (8.71)	77.7 (3.06)	12.2 (0.48)	9.9 (0.39)	30.4 (1.20)	853.3 (33.59)
Mean monthly sunshine hours	212.8	202.9	225.3	256.8	312.7	284.7	247.0	243.6	257.0	287.5	251.9	215.3	2,997.5

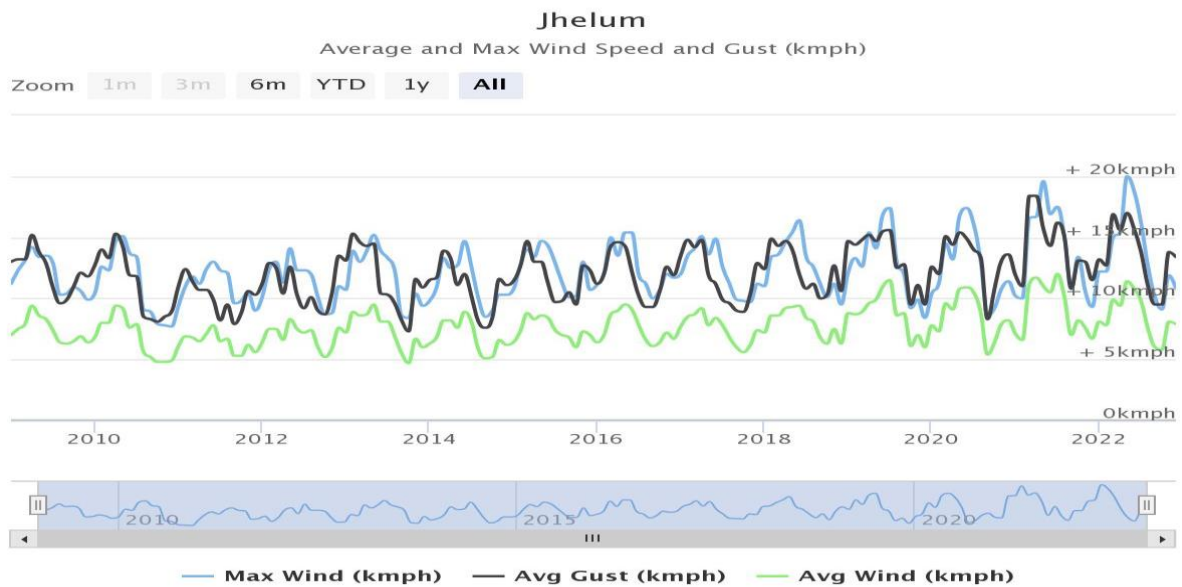
(Source: Weather base 2015)

Figure 3: Climate data of Jhelum city



(Source: Worldweatheronline.com)

Figure 4: Average Rainfall data of Jhelum City



(Source: Worldweatheronline.com)

Figure 5: Average Wind & Dust data of Jhelum City

4.2.3 Soils

Soils form major relation with environment. They influence environment by their special qualities and more so through fertility. Soil should not be taken as a lifeless residual layer but it is a very dynamic element of

environment in which very complicated physical, chemical and biological activities are constantly proceeding. In this way it is a dynamically changing and developing body. Soil scientists restrict the word soil or solum merely to the surface material, which has come to have distinct layers or horizon over the extended period of time. The soil of the proposed site is sandy clay in nature. Sandy soil has its good points. It is easy to dig and can be worked earlier in the spring than other soil types. It is not as susceptible to frost heave as clay soils. This is a condition where the soil is lifted up when the water inside the soil freezes, and it can push plants out of the ground. With the addition of some organic matter, the light texture and open structure of sandy soil is good for growing many varieties of vegetables and flowers, and is well suited to annual root crops, especially potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*).

4.2.4 Air Quality

The major sources of air pollution in the area are vehicular traffic and surrounding factories. To record the baseline ambient air quality of the project area, three samples were collected at different location to observe the level of CO, SO₂, NO₂ and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀). The results of the samples are within the PEQS limits.

4.2.5 Ground Water

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. Ground water quality is fresh (defined as acceptable in terms of its salinity). Raw water abstracted from the deep tube wells is believed to be essentially bacteria free. The water quality in the upper 50 meters zone of subsoil is generally brackish. For city's drinking purposes water is abstracted from groundwater aquifer by means of tube wells located throughout the city. The quality of water is generally adequate for direct consumption. About 83% of city population is consuming groundwater for drinking purposes. Groundwater is available at a depth ranging between 24 to 30m below the natural surface level. Deep groundwater from a depth of about 210m in the vicinity of the Project Area is being extracted for meeting the domestic and commercial water demands in nearby areas.

4.2.6 Surface Water

The river Jhelum is navigable throughout the district, which forms the south-eastern portion of a rugged Himalayan spur, extending between the Indus and Jhelum to the borders of the Sind Sagar Doab. Its scenery is very picturesque, although not of so wild a character as the mountain region of Rawalpindi to the north, and is lighted up in places by smiling patches of cultivated valley. The backbone of the district is formed by the Salt Range, a treble line of parallel hills running in three long forks from east to west throughout its whole breadth.

4.2.7 Sewerage System

The existing sewerage system of Jhelum city encompasses area under jurisdiction of Municipal Committee (MC). The existing sewerage system caters for about 0.13 million people which are about 70% of the MC's present population (188,348 persons, year 2022). At present, the increased population and improved socio-economic conditions have exerted immense pressure on the city sewerage system. A part of the system is outlived and its capacity has decreased due to additional built up area and with little capacity available in sewers due to saturation of population for which it was designed. As a result, sewer chocking causing unhygienic conditions are evident in the city. This situation warrants to improve existing sewerage system as well as to enhance the sewerage coverage in unserved areas. The existing sewerage system in Municipal Area consists of two sewerage zones namely Zone A and Zone B. Zone A mainly comprises main city area and Kala Gujran and is spread over an area of 15 km². This zone has a combined system collecting domestic, industrial and storm water. The sewerage network comprises trunk, sub main and lateral sewers. This zone comprises areas including Shadab colony, Nia Mohallah, Machine Mohallah 1, Machine Mohallah 2, Machine Mohallah 3, Mestrian Mohalla etc. which spreads over an area of 2 Km².

4.2.8 Solid Waste Management

Jhelum city is observing poor state of Solid Waste Management. Open heaps along the road and nullah are common in the city. The reason for this poor condition rests on the inadequate Human Resource and Equipment. Due to insufficient machinery, lifting frequency of containers is usually once a week. This piled up waste causes the nuisance and is a potential health hazard to the community.

4.2.9 Landfill Site Development

Presently, there is a rental open dumping site that is being used by MC Jhelum. It covers 20 kanal of area and is excavated 25 feet deep below NSL. The site is adjacent to Kala gujran village and near to rescue 1122 office and Pakistan Tobacco Company along with the abandoned railway line. This site was rented in April 2021 and is actively being used for open dumping of solid waste under MC. The monthly rent paid is 30,000 PKR per month and is paid by the MC. With the current pace this site is progressing, and solid waste being generated the maximum life of this site will last up to the next 10 years. The road that is used by the vehicles to reach this dumping site is in very poor condition does not function properly, hence the drivers are reluctant to drive this path and there is no alternative route to reach the site. The condition of the road needs complete resurfacing and proper maintenance to be efficiently used by the vehicles for solid waste management. The suitability of the landfill sites will be determined after detailed surveys and design of the Sub-project in compliance with PEPA 2012.

4.3 ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Mainly a country's wilderness areas and scenic landscapes with their associated flora and fauna form natural capital of a country. Both collectively and within each level, the range or variety of the resources is referred to as the "Biological Diversity". The contribution of the "Natural capital" is recognized at three distinct levels including genera, species, and community -habitat and ecosystem. Pakistan comprises of a total of nine major ecological zones and the term has relevance for each of Pakistan's administrative

units—district, province, and particularly country. The greater the number of genera, species and habitats and ecosystems present within these units, the greater is the Biodiversity. It is in this background that the biodiversity of the area is discussed below. City is enriched with the presence of natural flora and fauna; although with the growing population and development activities, the presence of some has been somewhat affected. There are however no significant or well-shaped trees and shrubs on the project site. There are some trees only along the main roads.

4.3.1 Biodiversity

Natural capital of a country mainly includes all of the country's wilderness areas and scenic landscapes, including also with their associated flora and fauna. Pakistan has a total of nine major ecological zones. The contribution of the "Natural Capital" is recognized at three distinct levels: species, genera, and communities (habitat and ecosystem) both collectively and within each level, the range or variety of the resources are referred to as the "Biological Diversity". The term has relevance for each of Pakistan's administrative units district, province, and particularly country. The more the number of species, genera, and habitats and ecosystems present within these units, the greater is said to be the Biodiversity. The biodiversity of the area, with this background, is discussed as under. (Source: IEE report Zohan plastics)

4.3.2 Agriculture

Jhelum District has a total area of 858,767 acres (3,475.31 km²), out of which 316,815 acres (1,282.10 km²) are cultivated. It has four tehsils; Jhelum, Pind Dadan Khan, Dina and Sohawa. The area is located on the eastern part of Potohar upland along with River Jhelum. Agriculture in the District Jhelum depends mainly on rainfall. The average rainfall of the area varies from 20 to 40 inches (1,000 mm). About three fourth of this precipitation is received in monsoon season and the remaining one fourth is received during the rest of the year. The irrigated area at present is limited but the emphasis on construction of small Dams and Mini Dams is gradually increasing. Wheat remains the main crop. In Tehsil P.D Khan Salt is the predominant feature which is spoiling the rich agricultural land day by day. There is a long strip of very rich and virgin soil along the river which could be made a paradise of citrus plantation by drip irrigation if the local people are motivated and the Government of Punjab expressed some interest in it. (Source: IEE report Zohan plastics)

4.3.3 Flora

Vegetation of the forests of Jhelum Forest Division is dry, deciduous shrub type, phulai, kahu (wild olive) and sanatha are the main species. The stocking on the whole is poor and the forests are open. Vegetation is poor on sandstone and red marl. The southern slopes are often devoid of vegetation while north western slopes carry good forests. The forests of Jhelum Forests Division are burdened with right of grazing, browsing and firewood. Vegetation of the forests of Jhelum Forest Division is dry, deciduous shrub type, phulai, Kahu (wild olive), and sanatha are the main species. The stocking, on the whole, is poor and the forests are open. Vegetation is poor on sandstone and red marl. The southern slopes are often devoid of vegetation while northwestern slopes carry good forests. The forests of Jhelum Forests Division are burdened with the right of grazing, browsing, and firewood. Under settlement out of total

area 93,566 acres (378.65 km²) only 5,468 acres (22.13 km²) about (45%) are right free. The remaining 55% are open to grazing. (Source: Wikipedia)

4.3.4 Fauna

No fauna exist on the proposed site. However some scattered birds and buffaloes exists in surrounding of the site. The fauna of the District is mostly indigenous restricted, like the vegetation, but similarly varied and interesting. The rugged and rough terrain, low rainfall, the scanty cover of vegetation and the burning passions of the increasing number of hunters, all have their share in limiting the animal kingdom in the District. The river offers a better environment than elsewhere though the hills support a more interesting wildlife. Urial (an animal from deer family) and chinckara are spot aids while wild bores are found in the Salt Range. Wolves, foxes and wild cats are also found. Hare is fairly common. Chikor grey and black Partridge are also found in the parts of the district. Migratory ducks like Teal Pin tail and mallard and some geese visit during winter. (Source: Wikipedia)

4.3.5 Environmentally Sensitive Receptors

Environmental sensitive areas are more prone towards human disturbance. The river Jhelum is navigable throughout the district, which forms the south-eastern portion of a rugged Himalayan spur, extending between the Indus and Jhelum to the borders of the Sind Sagar Doab. Its scenery is very picturesque, although not of so wild a character as the mountain region of Rawalpindi to the north, and is lighted up in places by smiling patches of the cultivated valley.

4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Jhelum's population has increased around 29.23% over the past 20 years without any prominent improvement in the facilities, which has resulted in extra burden on available facilities for education, health, infrastructure, and utilities. In Jhelum, 64.1% of the population is between the ages of 15 - 64; that is the most important and dominant segment of population as it is working age group. This group can play a very important role in the economic growth and development of the city/region if proper education and vocational training is provided. Approximately 34.5% of population belongs to dependent age group. Those in the 0-15 age bracket form 33.1% and those above 65 years are 1.4 %. This group will need more playgrounds, schools, and medical care facilities for old age people. Average household size (5.71) and the number of earning members reflect that generally a large-sized family is dependent upon a single earning member, which in turn affects the living condition of the entire family in the long run. The literacy ratio of Jhelum city is 88.27%.

4.4.1 Administrative Setup

Under the PLGO 2021, The Municipal Corporation Jhelum has been converted into District Council, which consists of the Chief Officer, Council Officer, 5 District Officers and other officials of the Local Council Service and officials of the offices delegated to the Municipal Corporation. The Chief Officer is acting as coordinating and administrative officer in-charge of the District Officers.

4.4.2 Economic Drivers of the City

There are a numbers of industries located in and around Jhelum City. Major industries include a Tobacco factory, wood, marble, glass and flour mills. The major crop is wheat, annual average production of which during the period 2017-18 was 144.56 thousand Metric Tons. There are 12 flour mills in district Jhelum. Fruit and vegetables are grown in small quantities which are not sufficient to meet the overall requirement of the district. Therefore, there exists very good potential for cold storage in the district, so that the vegetables/fruit purchased from other district would be preserved for short period to maintain regular supply in the local markets. As per Punjab Development Statistics 2008, there exists good scope for organized dairy farms, cattle/goats/sheep fattening farms, and cattle/poultry feed mills. Leather shoes and leather products unit can be established in the district. District Jhelum is quite rich in minerals, Rock Salt, Brine, gypsum, coal are being excavated in the district. There are already three cement and one soda ash manufacturing units operating in the district. The existing chip-Board/Ply-Wood Units suggest good prospects for Flush Door /Panels and Furniture Units. (Source: Internet)

4.4.3 Industrial and Commercial Hubs

According to study of available resources it was determined that the following industrial potentials exists in the city that include Pollywood, Glass Works, Tobacco industry, Textile, marble and flour Mill. The Small Industrial Estates also present in Jhelum is the potential (Interior factory, Pet Crushing Flour mills and other small scale industries) along the old G.T. Road and the railway network. Agricultural sector has great prospective for future expansion that can be a booster for the development of the city and its economy. Jhelum's one of the strength is that it is rich in minerals including Rock salt and coal mining. CBD is located along the major road network old G.T. Road which is the major commercial activity corridor. This corridor is hub of commercial activity and catering the need of whole of the city by provisioning of basic facilities i.e. commercial centers or shopping plazas.

4.4.4 Community Structure

According to MMP's socio-economic survey, the main ethnic communities in the Sub-project area are Rajput, Jat, Kyanis. Between the urban and rural population of the Sub-project area there is a marked contrast regarding gender equality, population composition and traditions. In the Sub-project area, majority of the people are Muslims with different cast systems.

4.4.5 Population & Growth Rate

The available population data for MC Jhelum is as per 2017 census for the MC boundary notified in 2013. The population for the study area will be calculated by identifying additional areas added in extended MC boundary notified in 2019 in addition to the previous MC boundary 2013. After calculating the additional area's population, the population for study area will be determined and further analysis will be carried out according to that population. The existing population for the year 2022 will be projected using the 2017's census of the study area. Furthermore, the population projection up to the year 2050 as per project requirement will also be calculated.

4.4.6 Past Population Trend

The population trend for MC Jhelum from 1972 to 2017 have been as given below:

Year	Population
1972	63676
1981	92646
1998	129442
2017	174196

4.4.7 Population Projection up to the year 2050

The population projection is an estimated calculation of the number of people expected to inhabit a particular place at a future date, based on data on the current population size and the expected natural-growth trends. These trends include births, deaths, fertility rates, occurrences of calamities or natural hazards; political developments, and migration. Population projections are set on a “conditional” future. These projections are a useful tool for policy dialogue and program planning. They help stakeholders plan for the near and distant future and identify potential issues for policy makers. The population growth rate (PGR) is the increase in a region’s population during a specified period of time, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during the period as well as in- and out-migration figures. The importance of forecasting population growth lies in the need to provide a sound basis for development policy. The growth rate from Population and Housing Census Report of 2017 was 1.57% p.a. for Jhelum MC. This growth rate is used for the population projection up to the year 2030. From the study of the past trends, it is expected to rise in future. Therefore, the growth rate used for the population projection of Jhelum MC up to 2050 is taken as 2.0% p.a. The base year population considered below is taken from 2017 census report as per the Jhelum MC 2013’s boundary to carry out the projection up to the year 2050. This projection will be revised after calculating the current study area’s population.

Year	Growth rate	Population Projection
2017	1.57%	190471
2022	1.57%	188307
2025	1.57%	197316
2030	1.57%	213299
2035	2.0%	235499

4.4.8 Health Facilities

Jhelum has some of the largest hospitals in the area which include the hospital in the cantonment area of the city managed by the Pakistan Army or sub organizations. One such hospital is the Combined Military Hospital Jhelum. (Source: Wikipedia)

4.4.9 Educational Facilities

Jhelum has an average educational infrastructure. The overall literacy rate for Jhelum is 35 percent, somewhat a lower literacy in Punjab province (58 percent). Jhelum has 6 Degree Colleges for Women, 6 Degree Colleges for Men, 6 Co-education Colleges, 6 Commerce Colleges, and one Law College, with numerous higher secondary schools and over 150 high schools. Name of some institutions are as following;

- ❖ Punjab University.
- ❖ Air Foundation School System Jhelum (Boys & Girls).
- ❖ Air Foundation School System Junior Branch (Near Al-Bilal Hotel)
- ❖ Army Public School and College Jhelum Cantt.
- ❖ FG Intermediat College Jhelum Cantt.
- ❖ Fauji Foundation Model School & College, Jhelum Cantt.
- ❖ Govt. Postgraduate College, Jhelum.
- ❖ Govt. College. G.T. Road, Jhelum.
- ❖ Govt. College for Women, Jhelum.
- ❖ Govt. College of Commerce, Bilal Town, Jhelum.
- ❖ Research Girls College Kala Gujran, Jhelum
- ❖ Jinnah Law College Near Kutcheri, Jhelum.
- ❖ M.A. Jinnah College of Commerce & Computer Science, Jhelum.
- ❖ PICS, Bilal town, Jhelum.
- ❖ Jhelum Homeopathic Medical College, GT Road Jada, Jhelum
- ❖ SLS College, Jhelum.
- ❖ Govt. College of Technology Chak Daulat, Jhelum

(Source: IEE report Zohan plastics)

4.4.10 Sports

Located within the city is a golf course called the River-View Golf Club, where national golf tournaments are held regularly there is also a Cricket + football Stadium Zamir Jaffri Cricket Stadium where District level tournaments are held. In October 2008, Pakistan Cricket Board upgraded this stadium for Regional events. Besides the mainstream sports like football, cricket, hockey, and squash, a lot of other sports are also played in the rural areas around the city. These, which are equally popular, include tent pegging, volleyball, stone-lifting and Kabaddi. Thousands of people flock to these local grand sporting events as keenly as the average sports fan anywhere in the world. These events are usually sponsored by the UK and foreign based Pakistani diaspora. (Source: Wikipedia)

4.4.11 Socially Sensitive Receptors

Jhelum is not only rich in natural resources, industry, and agriculture, but it is also rich in intellectual capital. Throughout the city, a network of academic institutions is in place, ranging from primary education to higher education institutions. According to the Government of Punjab, there are 803 academic institutions.

4.4.12 Important Places

Important Places Include Adventure Park, Altaf Park Jhelum, Jhelum Bridge, Family Park, Rohtas Fort, NMC Glow Park, and Citi Land Theme Park.

4.4.13 Quality of life values

The individuals assessed from the neighboring communities of the project area were involved in small businesses and private jobs. Most of the people have sound earning sources and practice leisure lifestyles in fresh environments provided by the private housing societies in the nearby areas. Most of the people hesitated telling their incomes; however, incomes average in the range of 20000 to as much as 100000 PKR; enough to meet their basic needs. They avail all the basic facilities of healthy living

and enjoy human rights and civil liberties. The diseases prevalent in the community were stomach disorders, fatigue, joint pain, diabetes and arthritis. But it was also observed that all these disease are commonly due to improper diet and water contamination. Almost all of the interviewed members were in favor of the project; rather they commented even more similar projects should be initiated in such areas as to yield lowering of goods prices and controlling inflation when not comprising on quality of the products and the environment.

4.4.14 Mechanism for Resolving Disputes

According to normal social practices in the society, people have various disputes / conflicts on different issues like other parts of the country. During survey, the people in the Sub-project area told that they have two options available for conflict resolution. First is the government judiciary system and second is mutually resolution of dispute (Council of elders) system. The people of Sub-project area are believed to be peaceful but sometimes a dispute between two individuals, from two casts, may generate problems. Usually the individuals go to government Judiciary system if they are not satisfied with their own resolutions. Ordinarily, whenever there is a dispute between two persons /parties, the notables of one side go for reconciliation to the other party and sit together to resolve the issue. Sometimes the dispute is resolved through imposition of penalties in the form of cash, land and kind. In case of serious matters local political influential intervene to settle the dispute. Police and court of law is the last option.

4.4.15 Gender Issues in the Sub-project area

Mostly consulted women are housewives and remain engaged on a full time basis in household chores including food preparation, cleaning / housekeeping, caring and rearing of children and taking care of old and sick members of the family. Some of the women were contributing in household income through both indoor and outdoor activities, such as teaching, dress making and shop keeping. These numbers are likely indicative of the roles women play in the Sub-project area. Women are also engaged in the informal rural economy through the rearing of animals.

Women face difficulties in getting education and are not consulted for most of the decision-making processes. The gender situation is affected by early marriage of girls, restriction on women's mobility and many household chores. Women in Sub-project area have been victim of patriarchy, male chauvinism, social discrimination, resource deprivation and denial of human rights. Despite constitutional and legislative provisions, the customary law often prevails making it difficult for women even to claim their legal rights which are supposedly guaranteed. Although Islamic laws of inheritance provide a share to daughter in father's property but the custom does not allow it. Some of these respondents were involved in decision making process regarding important issues of sale and purchase of property, for schooling and marriages of their children. However, a vast majority of women were of the view that beside all the discussions regarding decision making, final decision power lies with the male head of the family. A small number of respondents had the right of ownership of the property.

5 Stakeholder Consultation

Timely and broad-based stakeholder involvement is an essential element for an effective environmental and social assessment. Stakeholder engagement during Environmental & Social Assessment contributes in the improvement of the project design, environmental compliance and social acceptability.

5.1 General

This section describes the outcomes of the public consultation sessions held with the community of the proposed project area that can be affected by the project. The objectives of this process were to:

- ❖ Share information with stakeholders on the rehabilitation of the proposed project and expected impacts on the physical, biological and socio-economic environment of the project;
- ❖ Understand stakeholder's concerns regarding various aspects of the project and the likely impacts of construction related activities and operation of the project;
- ❖ Understand the perceptions, assessment of social impacts and concerns of the affected people/communities of the proposed project;
- ❖ Provide an opportunity to the public regarding their valuable suggestions in a positive manner; and
- ❖ Reduce the chances of conflict through the early identification of controversial issues, and consult them to find acceptable solutions.

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

- ❖ Local communities who are the direct beneficiaries of the project interventions and or those who may be affected temporarily due to proposed project activities and therefore identified as the primary stakeholders.
- ❖ Institutions who have an important role in enabling the realization of the project interventions and therefore identified as the secondary stakeholders.

5.2 Primary Stakeholders

The Sub-project area is residential cum commercial and serve as major connectivity between Mohallas. Sub-project area inhabitants are direct beneficiaries of project interventions as it will resolve their long-standing issue of their vicinity.

5.3 Secondary Stakeholders

The Sub-project area lies in the jurisdiction of MC Jhalum and MC has an ambit of providing development services to the citizens. Public has reported about the lack of facilities and services in the park.

5.4 Disclosure of Sub-project Information

The Sub-project ESMP will be uploaded on the project websites, hard copies shall be sent to all institutional stakeholder's offices. The Sub-project ESMP will be disclosed internally within the Bank. Before start of physical works on the subproject, the Sub-project ESMP will be thoroughly briefed to the Contractor to implement ESMP provisions in its letter & spirit. Contractor will keep copy of ESMP on the site and will also brief his labor about its attributes. PCP ESSs team also developed EHS SOPs for labor/workers and contractors and flexes to guide Contractor about HSE aspects required to be

addressed during the construction phase. Contractor will also install project information boards on the project site.

5.5 Future Consultation Plan

The stakeholder consultation is a continuous process, and should be carried out throughout the life of project. The consultations carried out during the present ESMP stage and reported are essentially among the initial steps in this process. During the subsequent project phases as well, participation of the project stakeholders needs to be ensured. MC Supervision staff will ensure time to time consultation with locals to get their feedback on project activities and their related complaints.

5.6 Public Consultation at E&S Screening Stage

For public information/ consultation, visits were made in the proposed project areas on September 09, 2022 to record their concerns regarding Sub-project activities. Local community has been consulted about proposed project interventions during consultation process. Methodology selected for selection of interviewee was Random Sampling/Focus Group Discussion. The complete settlement wise list of participants and their contact numbers are provided in Annex A.

Table 5.1: Consultation with Stakeholders

Sr. No	Community	Person	City	Occupation	Cell No.
1.	Madni Mohalla	Masood Ahmad	Jhelum	Shopkeeper	0324-8763498
2.	Madni Mohalla	Pervaiz Iqbal		Laborer	0334-9641791
3.	Al-Miraj Colony	Imran Azhar		-	03175771219
4.	Al-Miraj Colony	Mudassar Khan		-	03325173728
5.	Al-Miraj Colony	Shahid Naeem		-	03213763558
6.	Iqbal Town/Madina Town	Raja Munawar		-	0332-5848399
7.	Iqbal Town/Madina Town	M. Mushtaq		-	0321-5325119
8.	Iqbal Town/Madina Town	M.Shehbaz		-	031-4804296
9.	Nawab Colony	M.Khadim		-	0307-5400238
10.	Nawab Colony	Sagir Irfan		-	03068167569
11.	Nawab Colony	Arshad Mehmood		-	0333-5809544
12.	Nawab Colony	Javed Akhtar		-	03015800169
13.	Muhalla Dhok	Raja Pervaiz		-	0321-5417138
14.	Makhdombad	M. Danish		-	0321-5482947
15.	Al-Miraj Colony	Shakir Ali		-	0308-8965389
16.	Machine Mohalla 3	M Sadiq		-	0300-5416077
17.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Abdul Rasheed		-	-
18.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Nazar Hassan		-	0301-5829286
19.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Mukhtar Hussain		-	0336-8150215

Sr. No	Community	Person	City	Occupation	Cell No.
20.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	M. Iqbal		-	0347-4982513
21.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Nabeel Akhtar		-	0335-5807263
22.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	M.Toseef		-	0306-0843098
23.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Bilal Ahmad		-	0333-5870626
24.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Jamil Khokhar		-	0316-5351502
25.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Ali Raza		-	0303-5658532

Pictorial View of Public Consultation



5.7 Concerns from the Community and Stakeholders during Consultation

Participants were first briefed about the project objectives, proposed rehabilitation, main design parameters and major interventions associated with the project construction. Afterward, people were asked to express their views regarding the proposed project. In general participants appreciated the project and offered comments & suggestions to enhance the expected environmental and social benefits. The community perception of the project is good and most of the people wish to see immediate implementation of the project, but they are worried of compensation rates of their high valuable land and other properties. They require fairness throughout the whole process. Here are some of their views:

- ❖ When people were asked about their satisfaction level on the facilities provided by MC Jhelum, most of the respondents were happy about the facilities provided; however, some of the residents feel that improvements are required.
- ❖ The participants requested that concerned authorities should enhance the quality of health and education facilities in the area.
- ❖ The residents of Madina town mentioned that the propose Sub-project will generate employment opportunities for the local community during the construction phase of the Sub-project.
- ❖ Concerned authorities who will be familiar the outcomes of the Sub-project and they will ensure to give respect with community's views and concerns.
- ❖ Some participants expressed that the relevant Government departments must ensure that their staff is cooperative with the general public and maintain the right attitude and try to facilitate them instead of being confrontational during Sub-project activities.
- ❖ The one of the participant requested to raise awareness of pollution and how to mitigate.
- ❖ Availability of safe drinking water is big challenge for the communities and they want to request the concerned authorities to provide safe drinking water through filtration plants in this Sub-project.
- ❖ Cleaning and housekeeping of park will be made necessary.
- ❖ Sprinkling of water will be necessary during rehabilitation of the project.
- ❖ The participants expressed the desire to receive regular updates on the Sub-project development from the relevant government departments.
- ❖ One of the educated participant said that there is a need to help mohallas understand, participate in all activities related to this Sub-project and also there is a need to work to increase civic engagement in addressing their concerns and facilitate collaboration among local and regional entities to address their problems.
- ❖ "Environmentally friendly Sub-projects like this Sub-project" are necessary for sustainable growth of the green infrastructure in the area.
- ❖ No impacts on community health, safety and security were seen however the best practices of information discloser proposes to prevention of risks that need to be managed. Its help to diminish the health, safety and security risks that the construction activities will have on the local community.
- ❖ Participants told us that the current Sub-project is good and it is not create huge problem for the residents.
- ❖ The all participants agreed that the dust and noise generation during the construction activities will be the major issue for the residents.
- ❖ Plantation of native trees is very important during the development of the park.
- ❖ The positive impact of the Sub-project will be that urban development will take place due to the Sub-project. This will have overall positive impact on the local environment of the Sub-project area.

5.8 Institutional Consultation

The consultant environmental and social team visited various organizations and offices located in the tehsil and district level for information disclosure and to get feedback. Institutional stakeholder consultations were more formal as they involved government personnel and non-governmental organization, who were consulted. They were briefed on the ESMP process, the proposed Sub-project, proposed interventions and the potential negative and positive impact of the Sub-project on the area's environment.

The public sector representatives of the different line departments expressed their complete support and efforts towards the Sub-project development and mentioned the intent to ensure the Sub-project was completed at the earliest to the highest quality standards. In addition, these officials expressed the commitment to ensuring the support and would adhere to all environmental and social compliance standards with no leniency in this regard to be expected from the relevant Government line departments. The digest of comment and suggestions received is given as under, whereas, complete list of offices visited, official consulted and feedback received is provided below:

Table 5.2: Consultation with Institutional Stakeholders

Sr. No	Department	Official	Designation	Cell No.
1.	MC Jhelum	Raheel Kayani	MO(S)	0331-6662000
2.		Sardar Zubair	Supervisor (WS)	0313-5579125
3.		Waqas Shah	SDFO	0332-9087620
4.	Forest Department	Mudassar Mehmood	In charge	0345-5703533
5.	Housing & Town Planning Department	Ali Imran	DD	0313-7600626
6.	Public Health Engineering	Muhammad Imran	SDO	-
7.		Saleem Anwar Kasani	Community Dev. officer	-
8.		Mirza Zubair	Water testing counter	0344-6113879
9.	Agriculture Department	Miss.Farwa Nasir	Agriculture Officer	0544-920333
10.	Soil Conservation	Ejaz		0343-4362730
11.	Public Health Engineering	Ghulam Shabir	Sub-Engineer	0300-7934407
12.	EPA Jhelum	M.Habib	Inspector	0322-4388076
13.		Izhar Ul Haq	AD	0332-8009695

Figure 5.1: Pictorial View of Institutional Consultation



Information Discloser and Consultation with MC Jhelum	Information Discloser and Consultation with Official of the Agriculture Department
	
Information Discloser and Consultation with official of Social Department	Information Discloser and Consultation with official of EPD
	
Information Discloser and Consultation with official of Forest Department	Information Discloser and Consultation with official of C&W Department

Table 5.3: Feedback and Concerns

Settlement/Village	Feedback and Concerns
Environment Protection Department	❖ Rehabilitation of Existing Park is an environmentally friendly developmental Sub-project in which many sustainable features are added.
	❖ Development of Park Sub-project will yield huge revenue streams to MC. On completion, the Sub-project will create new commercial areas and huge sources of revenue for MC. These revenues will be utilized for infrastructural improvement of the city.
	❖ All sensitive areas such as shrines & Masjid present in the area should be preserved and maintained during the construction and operational phase of the Sub-project.
	❖ He said that environmental awareness in Pakistan is very low therefore raising awareness among the general public about the importance of environment is necessary.
Public Health Engineering	❖ Domestic Wastewater from the Park should be transported through trunk sewers to the main sewerage lines.
	❖ Solid waste should be dumped on the MC specified dumping sites and wastewater generated during both construction and operational phase should be treated before releasing in the sewerage line.
Agriculture Department	❖ To make the Sub-project environment friendly, more trees should be planted and whenever possible cut down of trees during the construction phase should be minimized.
	❖ The official said that it is good opportunity for the local people in the surrounding of the proposed Sub-project as this Sub-project will create employment opportunities.
	❖ Communities and decision-makers should access to information about future challenges.

Settlement/Village	Feedback and Concerns
Forest Department	❖ The official suggested that indigenous plants and environment friendly ornamental trees and shrubs should be planted on the proposed parks.
	❖ Moreover, he added that the proposed Sub-project should invest in development of green belts and green areas. Investing in green structures will help in making the Sub-project environment friendly.
	❖ A friendly environment between the residents and the environment is required for the coexistence and preservation of the ecology of the area.
	❖ Artificial birdcages should be installed at different places within the sector with food. Plantation should be carried out in parks with indigenous trees and ornamental plants.
C&W Department	❖ Local people should be given employment during the development of the Sub-project.
	❖ To make the proposed Sub-project more environment friendly eco-friendly bricks should be used which is eco-friendly as well as economically viable.
MC, Jhelum	❖ The official said that the division of responsibilities and its allied work among all stakeholders needs clear definition.
	❖ Occupational health and safety measures should be adopted by the contractor during construction works for the safety of workers.
	❖ The positive impact of the Sub-project will be that urban development will take place due to the Sub-project. This will have overall positive impact on the local economy of the Sub-project area.
Community Development and Social Welfare Department	❖ Such Sub-projects are much needed particularly after the slump in economy caused by COVID-19.
	❖ To reduce the chances of health and safety risks medical kits should be installed at the Sub-project area during the rehabilitation phase.

5.9 Women Stakeholders Consultation

Female participants were first briefed about the Sub-project objectives and interventions and then were requested to give their views. Women’s main concerns were generally related to the existing hardships they are facing and suggestions, as under:

- ❖ Development of new parks is a great initiative and it should be the game changer for the healthy environment of the area.
- ❖ Physical inactivity is more prevalent among women & children’s than men and is related to poor health outcomes. The walk in the park is the best solution for this problem.
- ❖ In urban areas, parks constitute an important resource for good health.
- ❖ A woman’s place is in her home. A woman’s place is in the workplace. In the community. On the streets and in public parks. In politics and leadership. In grocery stores, classrooms and on college campuses. A woman’s place is everywhere, and in every space, she has the right to feel safe and welcome.
- ❖ Open, public spaces can be the heartbeat of communities. But in many cases, those spaces are unsafe for the women.
- ❖ Arrangement of pardah in exercise rooms for women’s.
- ❖ Separate Timings will be allowed for men’s in parks and women’s.
- ❖ Provision of security in parks will be made necessary.
- ❖ Participants suggested the bathrooms should be safer for women and girls” in the parks.
- ❖ Problems of proper disposal of solid waste and sewage issues.
- ❖ Drinking water in the area is contaminated and people have to use this contaminated water.

Figure 5.2: Pictorial View of Gender Consultation



6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

In order to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected people concerns, compliments, and grievance about the project’s environmental and social performance an Environmental Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has already been established. The GRM will address affected people’s concerns and complaints proactively and promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs and without retribution.

The GRM will address affected people’s concerns and complaints proactively and promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs and without retribution.

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 to be developed by the Consultants under the scope of PCP.*

6.1 GRM at Sub-Project Site

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is 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. For integration of GRM into existing Complaint Tracking System (CTS), Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) - MC will be notified under umbrella of Punjab Cities Program (PCP) comprising of the following members and TORs.

Chief Officer MC	Chairperson
Municipal Officer (Infrastructure Development)	Convener
Municipal Officer (Planning)	Member
Municipal Officer (Regulation)	Member
Environmental/Social Expert (PMDFC)	Member

TORs of GRC-MC are as followed:

- ESFPs 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.
- CO MC will be responsible to share monthly recorded grievances data with regional GRC.

6.1. GRM at Regional Level

Grievance Redress Committee at Regional level will also be notified under umbrella of Punjab Cities Program (PCP) comprising of the following members and TORs:

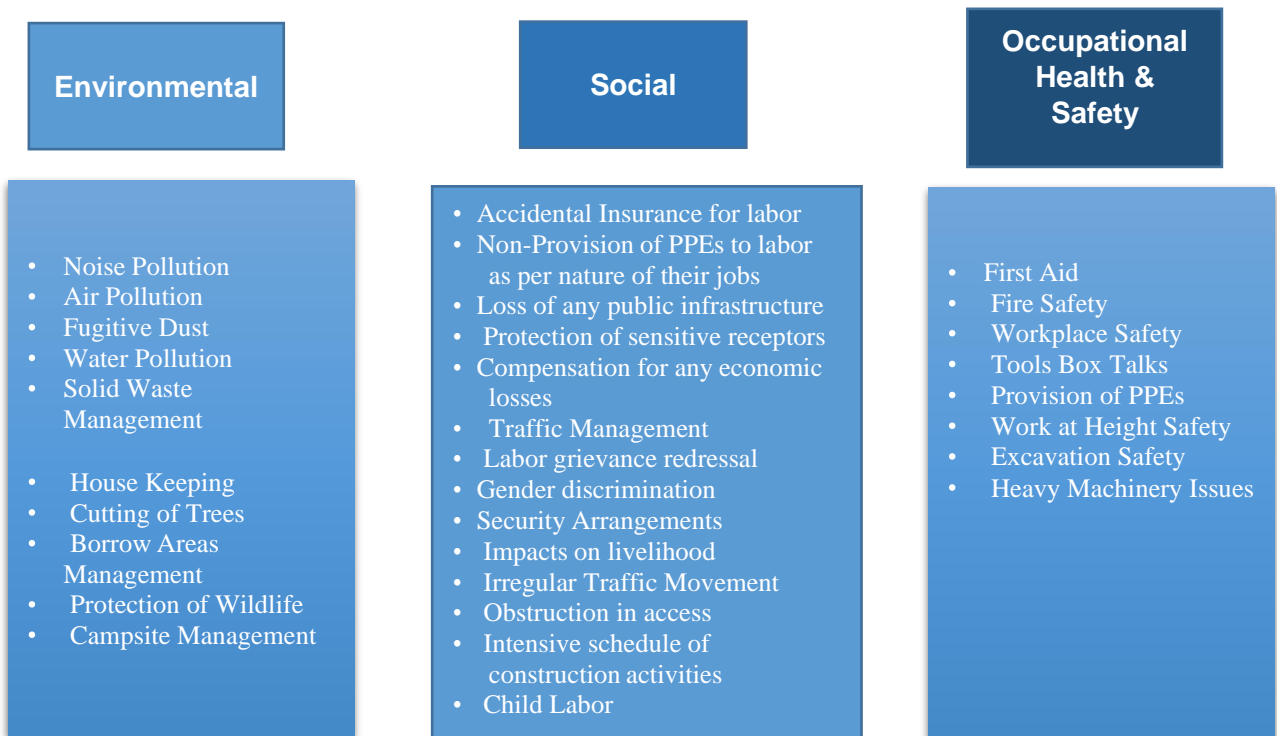
Deputy Program Officer	(Environmental & Social Management)
Chairperson & Convener Deputy Program Officer	(Infrastructure Development)
Member Deputy Program Officer	(Institutional Strengthening)

Member TORs of GRC-Regional are as followed:

- ❖ Committee will be responsible to manage the GRM effectively as per data provided by MC GRC.
- ❖ DPO-ESM will support ESFPs in steering the GRC functions both at city and regional level.
- ❖ `DPO ESM will maintain monthly complaint records from ESFPs.

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.

6.1.1. Types of Grievances



7 Impacts and Mitigation

7.1 Introduction

Identification of impacts and determining of their significance is one of the main purposes of an ESMP report. Environmental and social impacts of any project are identified taking into account all phases of the project cycle, including planning and construction. The environmental issues and impacts of a project depend upon the nature of the project activities, and the types and extent of interventions involved. It is not easy to predict the future since every impact has a different and multi-dimensional nature, and also because it involves personal and subjective judgment for many attributes. An environmental or social impact can be either beneficial or adverse and is assessed by comparing the quality of the existing environment (Baseline) with the predicted quality of the environment once the project is in place.

The specific purpose of this section is to;

- Identify and assess the range of potential impacts and extent of their severity;
- Explain the ways in which the project might affect the baseline setting;
- Suggest viable mitigation measures for the identified impacts;

7.2 Assessment of Impacts

The environmental and social safeguards screening checklist depicts that:

- ❖ The Sub-project will not require any land acquisition;
- ❖ The Sub-project will not involve any involuntary resettlement; and
- ❖ The sub Sub-project does not fall in any protected area, such as wildlife sanctuary, game reserve, or national park.

The Sub-project involves Rehabilitation of Existing Park in Jhelum City. However, there may be low to medium adverse environmental and social impacts due to construction activities. Some of environmental and social impacts discussed as under;

7.3 Description of the aspects likely to be significantly affected by the project

The nature and scope of the rehabilitation & construction activities would bring a number of the associated potential environmental and social impacts. The social impacts associated with the hiring of laborers are expected to be recruited largely from local area which will enhance economic opportunity for them. Potential impacts include location and management of work camp and disturbance issues relating to traffic, dust, noise and vibration, construction materials, liquid discharges, sludge waste collection and disposal, and potential hindrance in movement of inhabitants on temporary basis. Construction related impacts are heavily dependent on Contractor's work. Contractor is liable to ensure Contractor's social obligation. These impacts are of routine nature and easily manageable.

The table below provides examines the possible effects on the environment. This approach provides a comprehensive description of the aspects likely to be affected by the proposed development that have not been identified.

Table 7-1: Significance of Impacts

Area	Impact Assessment
Population & Human Health	No Significant Impacts. During the construction phase, there may be possible short-term nuisances to human beings from noise and dust during construction. Once standard mitigation measures are implemented, in accordance with an agreed Construction Management Plan, it is not anticipated that the construction works would result in significant environmental impacts for the local population and human health. There are no operational impacts associated with this development that would be likely to cause significant effects in terms of population and human health.
Biodiversity	No Significant Impacts. Designated sites will not be impacted upon as set out in the Assessment Screening Checklists.
Land, Soil and Geology	No Significant Impacts. The development will be carried out in accordance with environmentally sensitive construction methods and environmental management systems. There are no operational impacts associated with this development that would be likely to cause significant effects in terms of Land, Soil and Geology.
Water	No Significant Impacts. Standard construction mitigation measures will be employed to reduce the risk of pollution during construction. No anticipated significant effects on the existing ground water arising from the proposed development during the operational phase.
Air, Climate & Noise	No Significant Impacts. Potential short-term low probability impact on air quality and noise due to exhaust and noise emissions caused by construction vehicles and machinery required during construction. This will be managed through best practice measures. No anticipated significant effects on Air, Climate & Noise arising from the proposed development during the operational phase.
Landscape and Visual	No Significant Impacts. Construction may result in temporary negative landscape and visual impacts. No anticipated significant effects on Landscape and Visual arising from the proposed development during the operational phase.
Cultural Heritage	No Significant Impacts. No impact on protected structures or archaeological features.
Material Assets	No Significant Impacts. Potential for temporary minor impacts related to traffic inconvenience in the area during construction. No anticipated significant effects on Material Assets arising from the proposed development during the operational phase.

The environmental and social safeguards screening checklist depicts that: (i) the subproject will not require any land acquisition; (ii) the subproject will not involve any involuntary resettlement; and (iii) the sub project does not fall in any protected area, such as wildlife sanctuary, game reserve, or national park. The Sub-project involves replacement of existing chocked sewer-line. However, there may be low to moderate adverse environmental and social impacts due to dismantling of road and excavation for replacement of existing sewer-lines. etc.

Table 7.2: Potential Environmental Impacts

Impact During Different Phases	Environmental Impacts	Nature of impact Positive or Negative	Risk
Impacts during Construction stage	Impacts of Excavation associated with construction of Boundary wall	Negative	Medium
	Degradation of air quality due to construction works	Negative	Medium
	High noise levels from construction activities	Negative	Medium
	Improper handling and/or disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste	Negative	Low
	Installation of Labour Camps	Negative	Medium
	Occupational Health & Safety	Negative	High
	Transport and Traffic	Negative	High
Impacts during Operation stage	Seepage/Spill water	Negative	Low
	Waste Generation	Negative	Low

Table 7.3: Potential Social Impacts

Impact During Different Phases	Socio-economic Impacts	Nature of impact Positive or Negative	Risk
Impacts during Construction stage	Labour Influx and Working Conditions	Negative	Low
	SH, SEA and risk of Disease Transmission	Negative	Low
	Child Labour	Negative	Low
	Risk of Socio–Cultural Unrest and Conflict	Negative	Medium
	Employment Generation	Positive	High
	Access Problems during Construction	Negative	Medium
	Construction Disturbance	Negative	Low
	Community Health and Safety	Negative	Medium
	Transport and Traffic	Negative	High
	Public Infrastructure (Utilities)	Negative	Low
Impacts during Operation stage	Infrastructure Development	Positive	Medium
	Impacts on Livelihood	Positive	Low
	Improvements in Public Health	Positive	Low
	Recreational Activity	Positive	Low
	Improved Environmental Condition of the area	Positive	Low

Impact During Different Phases	Socio-economic Impacts	Nature of impact Positive or Negative	Risk
	Increase in Value of Adjacent Properties	Positive	Low
	Aesthetics and Visual Impact	Positive	Low

8 Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

8.1 Objective

The purpose of Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) for improving in quality life for community for the Rehabilitation of Existing Park in Jhelum city, to ensure that all necessary identified measures have been adopted in order to protect the environment and social situations and to comply with country environmental legislation and applicable World Bank Core Principles. After the preparation of ESMF, PMDFC ESM Wing outlined site-specific ESMMP for the Contractors and executing agency. Environmental and social checklist was prepared by MMP and PMDFC ESM Wing with the help of the field teams and was used to assess the potential impacts of Sub-project on the basis of its scale/size, nature and significant negative impacts.

8.2 Institutional Arrangements

8.2.1 MC Jhelum

Overall responsibility for Environmental Management and Monitoring will rest with the MC Jhelum. ESM Wing of PMDFC will provide support to ESFPs for managing environment and social aspects of the subproject and implementation of the present ESMP. The specific responsibilities of the institutions involved in the ESMP implementation are described below:

8.2.2 PMDFC ESM Wing

MC will be responsible for implementation of ESMP with the technical assistance of ESM Wing PMDFC throughout the Sub-project period. ESM Wing would also support community participation, consultations and other social activities from the Sub-project identification to completion stage.

8.2.3 The Contractor

The Contractor will be responsible for on-field implementation of the ESMP and environmental protection liabilities under the Punjab Environmental Protection Act (Amendment 2012) and World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies. He will also be responsible for compliance of ESMP provisions keeping in view his contract with the MC. The Contractor will train his crews in all aspects for implementation of the ESMP.

The ESMP will be an integral part of the contract document. The bid would include a detailed environmental mitigation budget as part of the engineering costs of the respective works. Contractor will also be responsible for implementation of social and environmental guidelines for Contractors prepared by PMDFC ESM Wing during execution of work. Contractor will engage environmental and social officers to fulfill the above requirements.

8.3 Mitigation Plan

The mitigation plan, being a key component of ESMP includes measures to mitigate potential negative impacts and enhance its positive impacts during construction phase of the Sub-project. The Contractor is responsible

for implementation of ESMP with the co-operation of executing and implementing agencies and local community of the Sub-project.

8.4 Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Plan is also associated with mitigation plan during the different stages of the Sub-project. It ensures that mitigation measures are being effectively implemented. The monitoring of the Sub-project is very imperative for implementation of the ESMP. The ESFPs will carry out the monitoring at the field level on a continuous basis. The DPO ESSs will perform periodic monitoring during their site visits.

8.4.1 Monitoring Mechanism

Safeguards implementation monitoring is an essential tool for testing whether the adopted environmental and social management measures are meeting their stated objectives. Two complementary methodology approaches are being applied to monitor the proposed actions under the ESMP:

- ❖ **Compliance monitoring;** which checks whether the actions proposed by the ESMMP have been carried out by visual observation, photographic documentation and the use of checklists prepared for the ESMMP;
- ❖ **Effects monitoring;** which records the consequences of program activities on the biophysical and social environment; as applicable, these effects are repeatedly measured by applying selected indicators.

The plan also defines the monitoring mechanism and identifies a set of verifiable monitoring parameters to ensure that all proposed mitigation measures laid down in the ESMMP are completely and effectively implemented.

Monitoring will be carried out to ensure that the mitigation plans are regularly and effectively implemented. It will be performed at two levels. At the PMDFC, the environmental team will do ESMP compliance monitoring to ensure that the mitigation plans are being effectively implemented. At Contractor’s level, the Environmental monitoring checklist will be filled on weekly basis by their Environmental Manager.

8.5 Reports

The Contractor will submit weekly compliance monitoring checklist and PMDFC ESM Wing will submit quarterly and annual monitoring reports as well as a final report of the Sub-project based on safeguard implementation status. The monitoring reports will also include process and outcome of consultations with the Sub-project Affected Persons if any. The distribution of periodic reports is given below:

Table 8.1: Reports

Distribution of Periodic Reports Report	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Distribution
Weekly	Contractor	PMDFC DPO ESM	PMDFC ESM team
Quarterly	MC with the support of PMDFC DPO ESM	PMDFC SPO ESM	The World Bank
Annual	MC with the support of PMDFC DPO ESM	PMDFC SPO ESM	The World Bank
Final	MC with the support of PMDFC DPO ESM	PMDFC SPO ESM	The World Bank

8.6 Inclusion of ESMP in Bidding/ Contract Documents

The present ESMP will be included in the bidding/ contract documents and their implementation will be a contractual binding for the Contractors. In addition, the Contractor's guidelines prepared by PMDFC/ safeguards procedures will also be made part of contractual agreement.

8.7 Monitoring of Environmental and Social Non-Compliance

Any environmental and social non-compliance during first half of the reporting month will be considered as a "minor deviation". In case the non-compliance attains the status of "non-mitigation" during the second half of the reporting month, it would be considered a "moderate non-compliance". In case non-compliance continues in the second month, it will fall in the category of "undone" and as such would be considered as a major non-compliance and eventually leading to serious punitive action including the suspension of Contractor's payment or any other penalty as may be considered appropriate with the recommendation of the DPO ESSs/Engineer. No payment will be made to Contractor against non-compliance and no arrears will be paid thereof.

8.8 Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

The impacts, mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, frequency and responsibility has been discussed in Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP).

Table 8.2: Environmental & Social Management & Monitoring Plan

Sub-project: Rehabilitation of Existing Park in Jhelum City.

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Env./Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Construction Phase							
Dismantling, Excavation, and filling operations	<p>Environmental Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dust which may affect visibility ◆ Noise from machineries/ equipment ◆ Soil erosion ◆ Contamination of surface water ◆ Vibration (Shock waves can be produced due to heavy machinery working) ◆ Solid waste/ sludge may be generated due these activities ◆ Safety hazards to labor and nearby resident population. ◆ Worse House Keeping <p>Social Issues:</p>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Solid waste will be properly disposed off at designated place of MC. ➤ Updated and tuned machinery will be used to control noise. ➤ Water sprinkling will be carried out at consecutive intervals as per instruction ➤ Avoiding construction activities during nights. ➤ Removal of excess matter/ debris/ waste water from the site immediately. ➤ Provide PPEs ➤ Provide appropriate signage near the construction activities to sensitize the community and minimize accidents. ➤ Public must be informed about Sub-project major activities, duration of scheme, time and schedule, anticipated impacts and their proposed Mitigation Measures. The contact Nos. of focal person of Grievance Redress Committee will be displayed at different locations and residents will also be informed about it. ➤ Construction work will be done with in the boundary wall of the area which belongs to MC. In this way the business of the shops keepers will not be affected. Contractor will make sure that labor must 	Contractor	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Daily site visit during construction phase ❖ Fortnightly/Weekly ❖ Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO, ID /PD

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Env./Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility Implementation	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Solid waste may cause disturbance in mobility ◆ Temporary blockage of road may restrict mobility ◆ Conflict with public and public complaints 		not damage the property and structures of the residents. In case of damage compensation will be provided as per entitlements.				
Civil work	<p>Environmental Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Earth material ◆ Noise and vibration disturbances to residents and businesses ◆ Road side visibility can be reduced and dusty environment leads to respiratory diseases. ◆ Safety issues ◆ Health problems or immediate risk may take place ◆ Spillage of fuel and oil ◆ Traffic jams and congestion may take place and cause inconvenience to the people where the construction of interchanges will take place. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Immediately transport the accumulated construction waste/ waste water to a site identified by the implementing MC ➤ Removal of excess materials or use as construction material with the approval of the Engineer. ➤ Cleaning of sites upon completion of schemes. ➤ Establish schedule and others specific restrictions ➤ Limit work to day light hours as possible ➤ Use of less noise generating equipment ➤ Regular water sprinkling with the help of water bowsers ➤ Cordon off construction area ➤ Contractor will ensure provision of appropriate housing, water supply, and sanitation facilities to construction labor. ➤ PPEs will be provided to workers ➤ Availability of safe drinking water and food for the workers. ➤ This indirect impact of dust and noise can be reduced by sprinkling water and reducing the noisy activities during the prayer timings. 	Contractor	Visual/ Photographic record, Public consultation, Environment Quality Analysis reports, GRM Complaints record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Daily site visit during construction phase ❖ Fortnightly/Weekly ❖ Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ◆ ID/PD

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Env./Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Worse House Keeping <p>Social Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Reduced pedestrian access to residences and businesses ◆ Temporary passage way interruption Conflicts. ◆ Dissatisfaction for the Sub-project Scattered construction material may obstruct mobility. ◆ Due to the proposed sub-project activities, houses, mosques and schools existing in and around the sub-project area may get affected indirectly due to noise and dust. 						
Construction material, storage, handling and use	<p>Environmental Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Water may also be contaminated due to the any oil spillages from machinery. 	Medium to negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Material will be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between the destinations during transportation ➤ Loads/ heaps will have appropriate cover to prevent spillage and contractor should 	Contractor	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Daily site visit during construction phase ❖ Fortnightly/Weekly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ◆ ID/PD

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Env./Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Health risk to workers and local inhabitants. <p>Social Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Land acquisition for storage of construction material ◆ Accidents/Injuries expected if neglected ◆ Blockage of passage for pedestrians ◆ Haphazard arrangement of construction material 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ be responsible for any clean up resulting from any failure. ➤ Materials will not be loaded to a higher level than the side and tail boards and shall be covered with a good quality tarpaulin; ➤ If land acquired for storage of machinery & materials on temporarily basis: Contractor is liable to compensate the land owner according to agreement/ negotiations/ voluntarily ➤ Contractor will lay/ utilize construction materials as per work requirement from his store. ➤ Contractor will use night vision reflective signboards/ reflective tapes to cordon off the area during construction activities. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Once during the construction phase 	
Labor Camp (if established by Contractor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Health impacts due to absence of housing and sanitation facilities in labor camp. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contractor will ensure provision of appropriate housing, water supply, and sanitation facilities to construction labor. ➤ Good housekeeping will be ensured inside campsite ➤ Labor will be provided with quality food. ➤ Better heating & cooling facilities will be provided by the Contractor as per season accordingly. ➤ Better accommodation will be ensured by the Contractor. ➤ It's better to accommodate labor in Containers Camps/ houses with all amenities. 	Contractor	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Daily site visit during construction phase ❖ Fortnightly/Weekly ❖ Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ◆ ID/PD

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Env./Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility Implementation	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Vehicle Movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Traffic congestion ◆ Conflicts 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alternative routes will be provided. ➤ Sign boards and posters will also be displayed at Sub-project site and adjacent areas as well. Inform the residents about timing, schedule and construction work duration. ➤ Work will be done in portions so that the alternate road may be used safely and vehicles movement will not be disturbed. ➤ Contractor will submit Traffic Management Plan and approve from ESFPs before the execution of work. 	Contractor	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Daily site visit during construction phase ❖ Fortnightly/Weekly ❖ Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ◆ ID/PD
Safety Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Accidents 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contractor will ensure site safety using safety cautions (night vision), boards, flagmen, cordon tapes for smooth flow of traffic and pedestrians during the construction phase of the Sub-Project. 	Contractor	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Daily site visit during construction phase ❖ Fortnightly/Weekly ❖ Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ◆ ID/PD
Public access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Problems for pedestrians. Normal mode of transport may be disturbed during Sub-project execution. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alternate access route will be made sure. ➤ Construction works will be done within the premises of MC facility area. ➤ Cordon off excavated area. 	Contractor	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Daily site visit during construction phase ❖ Fortnightly/Weekly ❖ Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ◆ ID/PD
Drinking water contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Health issues. ◆ Public Conflicts with labor. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Control of waste water with Sucker machines to avoid drinking water contamination. ➤ Contact Nos. of MC help line will be displayed at Sub-project site and public may contact on these Nos. in case of any emergency. ➤ Minor leakage control with tapes. ➤ Disposal of construction waste in environment friendly way. 	Contractor	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Daily site visit during construction phase ❖ Fortnightly/Weekly ❖ Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ◆ ID/PD

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Env./Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility Implementation	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Occupational Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injuries to workers/LTI 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will follow HSE SOPs for all activities on the site. Workers will be trained and guided to follow SOPs and will be provided with necessary PPEs (Safety Helmets, Safety Shoes, Gloves, Chemical Masks etc.) wherever required. First aid will be provided immediately to save the life of affected person. Careful monitoring will also be carried out. 	Contractor	Visual/Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site visit during construction phase Fortnightly/Weekly Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESFPs DPO ESSs SPO ID/PD
Damage to Public Infrastructure/utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents/Incidents/Injuries Structural loss Social Conflicts 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will ensure no damage to public utilities or structures. Contractor will provide compensation for the damages to entitle accordingly. 	Contractor	Visual/Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site visit during construction phase Fortnightly/Weekly Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESFPs DPO ESSs SPO ID/PD
Sexual Harassment, Labor Influx & Child Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Conflicts 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will give behavioral training to the workforce. Contractor will hire local labor for unskilled works. Child labor hiring is prohibited 	Contractor	Visual/Pictures/Reported/Complains by public during visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site visit during construction phase Fortnightly/Weekly Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESFPs DPO ESSs SPO ID/PD
COVID-19 SOPs implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread of Corona among the labor 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will provide face masks to the labor on daily basis to reduce Corona impact. Contractor will follow COVID-19 guidelines during construction works 	The Contractor	Visual/Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site visit during construction phase Fortnightly/Weekly Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESFPs DPO ESSs SPO ID/PD
Operational Phase							

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Env./Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Restoration of Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents/Injuries due to haphazard refilling of trenches. 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will do compaction of refilled material into trenches after installation of tube wells. 	The Contractor	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site visit during construction phase Fortnightly/Weekly Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESFPs DPO ESSs SPO ID/PD
Seepage/Spill water	<p>Environmental issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase moisture content in soil which affects the structures / foundation of buildings in nearby areas. Contaminate the water <p>Social issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant impacts will arise 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper technical design to minimize, the seepage and chances of possible failure of the structure. Ensure proper design, construction and operation of the structure and system to minimize seepage and appropriate implementation techniques. In case of failure of nearby building structures, foundation, monetary compensation shall be provided. 	Contractor	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site visit during construction phase Fortnightly/Weekly Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESFPs DPO ESSs SPO ID/PD
After the completion of the construction work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees Plantation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural vegetation will be considered to the best possible extent during the tree plantation, and native species will be used after completion of the construction phase. Different vegetation management methods will be considered and used. The planting plan should include details of all treatments, from initial site preparation to at least three to five years after planting. Following the inspection, the next decision is what trees to plant a single species or a mixture. Once the species composition is decided, the planting layout must be considered. 	MC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once in a week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESFPs DPO ESSs SPO ID/PD

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Env./Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
			<p>Depending on how intensively managed the plantation will be, there may be a need for repeated re-entry (for weed control, pruning, pest management, or pre commercial thinning). If trees are planted in straight rows, the alleys must be wide enough to accommodate equipment for these various treatments. If the site is going to be fenced, sufficient room should be left at the ends of the planting rows for equipment to turn around. If trees are spaced randomly, roads or trails may be necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recruit and train the gardener. ➤ Gardener responsibilities include monitoring the health of all plants and greenspaces, watering and feeding plants, trimming trees and shrubs, fertilizing and mowing lawns, weeding gardens and keeping green spaces and walkways clear of debris and litter. You should know how to use and maintain landscaping equipment, including mowers, trimmers and fertilizers, while following health and safety regulations. 				
After the completion of the construction work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Community grievances 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensures the timely resolution of community grievances after the construction 	MC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Once in a week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ◆ ID/PD
After the completion of the construction work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Worker grievance 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensures the timely resolution of worker grievances to prevent lost time incidents during the operational stage 	MC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Once in a week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Env./Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility Implementation	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SPO ID/PD
<p>After the completion of the construction work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Generation of solid waste 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Determining sufficient and appropriate dumping areas ➤ Ensuring impermeability on the grounds of storage areas against possible contamination of soil and groundwater, ➤ Sufficient ventilation of the area under conditions where volatile wastes need to be stored, ➤ Establishing a suitable drainage system against leaks, ➤ Restriction of physical access to waste storage areas (through gates, fences, etc.); ensuring that only authorized persons can enter the storage areas, ➤ Placing warning signs and panels with the name and contact number of authorized personnel in storage areas, ➤ In order to response in case of emergency such as spills and fire immediately, keep absorbent materials, fire extinguishing equipment, etc. ready at a close location, ➤ Quick identification of any possible spillages / leaks by periodically performing visual checks in hazardous waste storage areas, ➤ Ensuring that wastes are not spilled out of areas other than those reserved for this purpose and providing all necessary waste management training and periodic repetition of these trainings, ➤ No waste should be disposed of or burned 	MC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Once in a week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ID/PD

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Env./Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
After the completion of the construction work	◆ Impact of discharge of wastewater		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MC will ensure continuous flow of wastewater into the main sewer lines with safety manners and smooth operation because there is wastewater (sewage) system near the park and its immediate surroundings, wastewater generated will be removed by sewage system. 	MC		❖ Once in a week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ◆ ID/PD
After the completion of the construction work	◆ Operation and maintenance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MC will ensure that all the machinery is in working condition and necessary backup material/machinery is available to avoid problems. ➤ Coordinating with the operational staff to monitor environmental compliance during operation; ➤ Instituting good housekeeping and operating practices, including inventory control to reduce the amount of waste resulting from materials that are out-of-date, off-specification, contaminated, damaged, or excess to needs <p>Materials handling and storage areas need to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Easily accessible in a safe manner ➤ Well ventilated ➤ Unlikely to be damaged 	MC		❖ Once in a week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ESFPs ◆ DPO ◆ ESSs ◆ SPO ◆ ID/PD

8.9 Parks Maintenance Plan

Reliable park maintenance is essential regardless of your park's type, size, or location. Follow these basics to preserve this vital community resource. Park maintenance involves keeping parks and other public recreation spaces clean, safe, and functional. This could include activities like mowing, planting, and pruning, as well as cleaning and general repair of park infrastructures such as jogging tracks, toilets, and playgrounds. The presence of a well-maintained park can boost the perceived desirability and value of a neighborhood, especially for families.

8.9.1 Park Maintenance Activities

Landscaping: Most parks have some landscaping and natural areas that need to be maintained. These activities will vary by the season but generally include:

- ◆ Mowing
- ◆ Watering
- ◆ Fertilizing
- ◆ Planting, trimming, pruning, and weeding
- ◆ Trail maintenance

Cleaning: All public spaces need to be kept clean. Depending on the type of infrastructure at your park, cleaning activities will range from removing garbage and litter to regular bathroom cleanings and restocking supplies.

Removal of graffiti and other signs of vandalism is also a common need in public spaces. Not only does cleaning improve citizens' experience of a park, but it also ensures safety.

General infrastructure maintenance: Most parks have some form of infrastructure in buildings or equipment. Repair of broken amenities such as playground equipment, benches, shelter structures, and other park facilities are major maintenance tasks.

Security: It is crucial for park maintenance activities to enable park security. Aside from ensuring the cleanliness and proper functioning of the park, installation and maintenance of signage and surveillance equipment are also part of regular operating procedures.

In addition, when security issues do arise, park maintenance staff must also collaborate with local authorities.

Common park infrastructure: Most public parks have a set of standard features, and each will require its own maintenance tasks.

Jogging tracks and trails: Ask any jogger about their favorite places to run and parks will inevitably be on their list. Trails and walking paths are some of the most used park features. Common maintenance tasks include:

- ◆ Cutting undergrowth or clearing after a storm to keep paths clear
- ◆ Maintenance of tracks and other trail signage
- ◆ Lighting maintenance on lighted trails, entrances, and exits

Playgrounds: What is a park without a playground? A missed opportunity, that's what Playgrounds are not only used by the littlest and most trusting of our community members, but they are also constantly exposed to the elements, causing wear and tear. Staying on top of playground maintenance helps keep families and their kids safe.

Common maintenance tasks include:

- ◆ Sweeping, trash removal, litter collection
- ◆ Wiping and disinfection of play equipment

Maintenance equipment: Anyone can't perform all this park maintenance without the appropriate equipment. Mowers, trimmers, and other tools must be maintained in order for you and your team to be able to do your job effectively. Don't forget to dedicate time to maintaining the tools of the trade.

8.9.2 Types of park maintenance jobs

Park maintenance workers are often part of a larger recreation team within the park system. This team is responsible for providing a safe and clean environment in addition to protecting the natural resources of the park. At public parks in Jhelum city, hiring maintenance workers usually falls under the jurisdiction of the MC. So, what kind of maintenance staff can find working in parks and what exactly is in their job description?

Janitors: Janitors handle the cleaning of all amenities in the park buildings, washrooms, and other park facilities. In smaller parks with a smaller workforce, janitorial staff will also handle routine maintenance tasks like the replacement of burnt light bulbs.

Gardeners and landscape professionals: Landscape professionals attend to the park's vegetation. They remove diseased flowers and shrubs, recommend and plant new ones, mow lawns, remove weeds, and clear leaves and debris. As part of their duties, they'll manage irrigation systems and apply fertilizers to plants in addition to maintaining fencing and signages. Since they are responsible for handling fertilizers and pesticides, they are required by national and provincial laws to have a pesticide applicator license.

Maintenance technicians: Maintenance technicians are skilled workers that perform hands-on maintenance for park infrastructure like pump and plumbing systems, electrical fittings. They are often involved with repairing and servicing equipment and tools used by landscape professionals. This includes, but is not limited to, lawnmowers, irrigation sprinklers, and pesticide spraying equipment.

Maintenance supervisors: Maintenance supervisors coordinate and oversee the staff, they plan and schedule park maintenance, organize resources like tools and parts needed for park maintenance, and enforce compliance with park rules and regulations. They are usually actively involved in the hiring and onboarding process for other maintenance workers.

8.10 Environmental Implementation Budget

Sub-project: Rehabilitation of Existing Park in Jhelum City

Table 8.3: Environmental Implementation Budget

Estimated ESMP Implementation Cost Rehabilitation of Altaf Park Jhelum			
Item	Quantity	Tentative Cost/Item- Rs./-	Total Cost
A-PPEs			
Face Masks (3 PLY) - box	30	300	9000
Safety Hard Helmets	15	3,000	45000
Safety Shoes	15	3,000	45000
Hand Gloves	15	1,000	15000
Ear Plugs	15	500	7500
Reflective Safety Vest	15	1,000	15000
Safety Goggles	15	500	7500
B-Community Health and Safety			0
First Aid Box Complete	1	10,000	10000
Infrared Thermometer (Benetech GM-2200 or equivalent)	1	40,000	40000
Safety Signs	5	15,000	75000
Safety Cones	10	1,000	10000
Safety Tapes	20	1,500	30000
Emergency Portable Lights	2	3,000	6000
Fire Fighting Equipment Purchase and refilling	1	10,000	10000
Pole Hanging Waste Bins	1	12,000	12000
Labor Campsite Management	Lump sum		100,000
Social and Behavior Change Campaign	Lump sum		100,000
C- Environment Quality Testing			
Ambient Air Quality-during and after construction	2	85000	170000
Noise Quality-one sample during & after construction	2	1000	2000
Water Quality-one sample during & after construction	2	22000	44000
Total (PKR)-A+B+C+D			753,000

9 Capacity Building

General

A comprehensive program will be followed to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the executing agency (MC Jhlum), contractors, and laborers.

Table 9-1: Training / Awareness and Sensitization Plan

#	Components	Audience	Level	Modality	Frequency	Responsibility	
1	ESMF Specific requirements and E&S Management and Mitigation Plan	Site MO-1 MC and field staff	MO-P	Training	Briefing Presentations Mock Activities	Before execution of sub-project and time to time instructions	PMDFC ESM team
2	ESMP Implementation and Monitoring Plan	MO-1 MC staff	MO-P field	Training	Briefing Presentations Mock Activities		
		Contractor		Awareness and sensitization	Briefing	At the time of Contract signing and before execution	DPO-ESM ESFPs
		Labor		Awareness and sensitization	Briefing	Before execution and time to time during execution	DPO-ESM ESFPs
3	EHS SOPs for Labor/Workers (including women workers)	Contractor		Awareness and sensitization	Briefing and Illustrations	Before execution and time to time during execution	DPO-ESM ESFPs
		Labor/ workers		Awareness and sensitization on SOPs Training on Use of PPEs	Presentations Illustrations Mock activities Resource material	Before execution and time to time during execution	DPO-ESM ESFPs
4	GRM	Contractor		Awareness and sensitization	Briefing	Before execution and time to time during execution	DPO-ESM ESFPs

5	GRM, Environmental Pollution, Social issues	Local communities	Awareness Sensitization	Public consultation Awareness Messages Traffic Signage Temporary cardon of the construction area	Throughout the cycle of execution of sub- project	MC DPO-ESM
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10 Institutional Framework

Following institutions of Govt. of Punjab/ others are related to the implementation of environmental and social management of PCP.

10.1 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.

10.2 Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC)

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

- ❖ Provide capacity building support to partner MCs to achieve DLI results.
- ❖ Deployment and maintenance support for e-governance and improved judiciary systems, and training of MC staff on new systems.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Assist with Program reporting, including the mid-year and annual program reports. Assist with day to-day coordination of the Program.

10.3 Central Program Management Team (CPMT)

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

- ❖ Senior Program Officer Environment & Social Management
- ❖ Program Officer Environment & Social Management

10.4 Regional Program Management Team

PMDFC has Regional Program Management Team in Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Khanewal regions, which will have overall responsibility for the ESM tasks. This ESM team comprise of:

- ❖ Deputy Program Officer Environment & Social Management (Faisalabad)
- ❖ Deputy Program Officer Environment & Social Management (Gujranwala)
- ❖ Deputy Program Officer Environment & Social Management (Khanewal)

10.5 Municipal Committee Jhelum

Environment & Social Focal Persons (ESFPs) will play a key role in true implementation of E & S prospects of ESMP. ESFP are following nominated officials;

- ❖ Municipal Officer Infrastructure (For Environmental Aspects)
- ❖ Municipal Officer Planning (For Social Aspects)

10.6 Environment Protection Department (EPD)

Environment Protection Department (EPD) will play key role towards making Sub-project environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable. EPD will assign focal persons to give their part in making PCP a success story.

10.7 Contractor

Contractor will ensure implementation of ESMP provisions in its true essence. Contractor will ensure site safety, occupational safety, use of best equipment's and machinery and public convenience during the course of the Sub-project. Contractor team will be comprised off following personal for E & S management onsite;

- ❖ Environmental Manager
- ❖ HSE Supervisor

Annexure A: Environmental and Social Screening Checklists of the Sub-Project

Rehabilitation of Altaf Park Jhelum Environmental & Social Screening Checklist

Instructions:	
<p>Environmental and Social Focal Persons (ESFPs)¹ nominated by the MCs for PCP environmental and social management, will use this checklist in field for environmental and social screening and categorization of each and every sub-project proposed to be executed under the Program.</p> <p>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</p> <p>It is to be attached with the main document² of sub-projects at planning stage and will be duly signed by the relevant ESFP and endorsed by the respective DPO-ESM</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	
Name of ESFP:	Muhammad Ahmad MOI&S/ Muhammad Dawood MOP
Name of MC:	Jhelum
Sub-Project Sector:	parks
Sub-Project Title:	Rehabilitation of Existing Altaf Park in Jhelum City 9 Acre
Sub- Project Categorization:	E-2 & S-2
Date of Screening:	10-09-2022
Sub- Project Categorization:	
E-1 <input type="checkbox"/>	S-1 <input type="checkbox"/>
E-2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S-2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E-3 <input type="checkbox"/>	S-3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Anticipated Activities:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Walkway • Rehabilitation of Boundary wall • Rehabilitation of Main Gate • Construction of Toilet Block • Construction of Cafeteria 	

¹In all MCs, ESFPs are to be notified by Local Government; MO (I&S) are focal persons for environmental sector and MO (P) are focal persons for social sectors.

² It is

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Gazebos • Installation of New Benches • Rehabilitation of Existing Benches • Installation of New Swings • Construction of Rain Water Storage Tank • Construction of Jogging 	
Estimated Cost of Subprojects	101.47 Million PKR
Tentative Completion Time/Duration	6 months
Estimated Labor for Subproject	20

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		✓	Legally protected area not recorded nearby to the city.
Any surface water body (river, canal, stream, lake, wetland) within 250 meter of the proposed road		✓	Not observed
Estuarine		✓	Not applicable
Special area for protecting biodiversity		✓	Biodiversity protected area not recorded nearby to the city.
Buffer zone of protected area		✓	Not applicable
Mangroves Forest		✓	Not applicable
Man-made forest /game reserve, orchid /crops or any other area of environmental importance		✓	Not observed
Socially sensitive /important areas/communities/ people?			
Physical Cultural Resources (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 subproject	✓		One mosque and shrine observed
Sensitive receptors (Schools, colleges, hospitals and clinics) within 100 meter of the proposed sub project ³	✓		One school observed
Any graveyard of local community (Muslims or Christians)		✓	Not applicable
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 ⁴ of the society and women or children)?		✓	Not applicable
Already existing infrastructure ⁵ (including public amenities) which may be required to dismantle or may be affected temporarily by any means?		✓	Not applicable

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
B. Potential Environmental Impacts			
Will the Sub-Project cause...			
1. Disturbance to habitats/biodiversity of environmentally sensitive or protected areas?		✓	Not applicable
2. Cutting of trees?		✓	Not applicable
3. Disruption to habitats/biodiversity of surrounding ecosystem/environment?		✓	Not applicable
4. Generation of wastewater during construction or operation?	✓		The domestic wastewater collected from the septic camp of labor camp will be disposal in the nearby sewerage lines.
5. Pollution of surface water/ground water due to wastewater discharge from construction site or due to direct/indirect disposal of waste water?	✓		Domestic waste water will be produced during construction but the waste will be collected in septic tanks.
6. Alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways resulting in increased sediment in streams/rivers or due to increased soil erosion at construction site?		✓	No such activity is foreseen
7. Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from worker-based camps and chemicals used in construction?		✓	No deterioration in surface water quality is anticipated
8. Over pumping of ground water, leading to salinization and ground subsidence?		✓	Pumping of groundwater is expected on small scale only for construction purpose
9. Serious contamination of soil due to construction works?		✓	No serious contamination of soil is foreseen
10. Aggravation of solid waste problems in the area?	✓		Construction waste generated during road improvement will be collected and disposed of at designated place to avoid solid waste problem in the project area
11. Generation of hazardous waste?	✓		Solid waste will be generated during dismantling of existing

³Ibid.

⁴due to caste, creed, religion or gender e.g. transgender

⁵Sewerage /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
			infrastructures(like Fountains, old benches) which will be disposed of to a designated place approved by the MC
12. Increased air pollution due to sub-project construction and operation?	✓		<p>Increased air pollution due to smoke and dust generated by the movement of vehicles and construction machinery at project site is expected.</p> <p>The mitigation measures include control on speed limit of project vehicles and use of construction machinery in good working condition and regular sprinkling of water at dust prone roads/site.</p>
13. Noise and vibration due to sub-project construction or operation?	✓		<p>The noise pollution during construction phase because of project vehicles and construction machinery is expected.</p> <p>The mitigation includes use of tuned vehicles and machinery will be ensured.</p> <p>Vibration abating devices will be used.</p> <p>Use PPEs by labor will be ensured.</p> <p>The working hours will be scheduled and restricted in school, colleges and prayers timings in daytime only.</p>
14. Creation of temporary breeding habitats for diseases such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and rodents due to solid/liquid?	✓		<p>The stagnant water in construction areas may create temporary breeding habitat for mosquitoes and resulting in dengue issue. Proper housekeeping and tidy conditions will avoid the creation of breeding habitats.</p> <p>Use of anti-mosquito spray will be ensured</p>
15. Use of chemicals during construction?		✓	Not applicable

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
C: Potential Social Impacts Will the Sub-Project cause...			
1. Impairment of historical/cultural areas; disfiguration of landscape or potential loss/damage to Physical Cultural Resources (PCRs)?		✓	Not applicable
2. Displacement or involuntary resettlement of people? (physical displacement and/or economic displacement) (If "Yes", please also fill Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist)		✓	Not applicable
3. Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children and or other vulnerable groups (mentioned above)?		✓	Not applicable
4. Temporary impediments in movements of people/transport and animals?	✓		The movement of people may put some impediments during dismantling of existing drain and construction of new drains. Traffic management Training will be provided to drivers. Alternative routes will be provided to community.
5. 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)?		✓	The proposed intervention of construction of storm water drains requires 20 working staff at a time and thus largescale population influx is not foreseen. The contractor to establish construction camp at appropriate place at open place sufficiently away from the populated area.
6. Social conflicts if workers from other areas are hired?		✓	In ESMP, the contractor will be bound to prefer local labor to avoid social conflicts.
7. Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation?	✓		Binding of contractor to take care of H&S aspects. Supervision consultants to monitor the OHS aspects.

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
8. 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?	✓		During construction phase only. Contractor staff to be trained for waste management.
9. 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 project construction, operation and decommissioning?	✓		Contractor staff to be trained w.r.t H&S issues. Liaison with local emergency services and hospitals.
10. Any impact on sensitive receptors (mentioned above)		✓	Not applicable
11. Any impact of negative nature on already existing infrastructure including public amenities		✓	Not applicable

Prepared By:	Reviewed By:	Endorsed By:
Name: Mujhammad Hanan	Name: Tehmina Kiran	Name: Muhmmad Ahmad
Designation: Env Specialist	Designation: PO ESM-PMDFC	Designation: MOI&S
Signature	Signature	Signature

Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist

Name of City/MC/LG: Jehlum
ESFP: Muhammad Dawood MOP

Sub-Project Sector: Parks

Sub-Project Title: Rehabilitaion of Altaf Park Jhlum 9 Acre

Sub- Project Categorization: E-1 & S-2

Date of Screening: 10-9-2022

SECTION 1	Yes	No	Expect ed	Remarks
Does the project require land acquisition? Yes/No				Already Park exist and land owned by govt so no land acquired for this sub project
If yes, then describe the type of land being acquired from thecategories below:				No Land acquired for this sub project

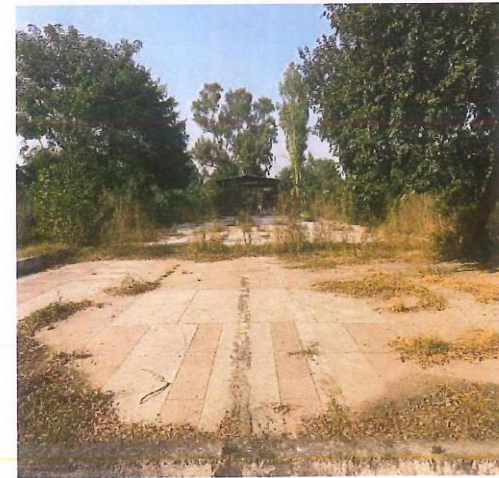
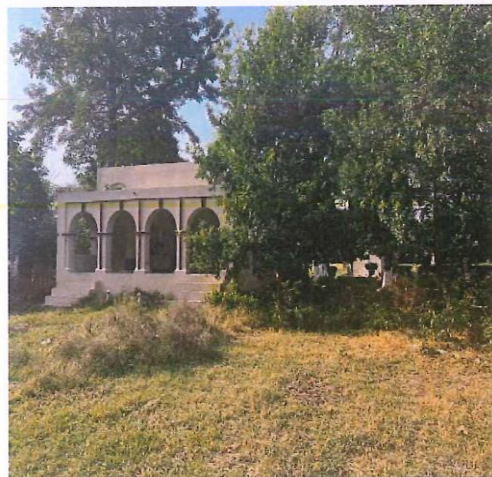
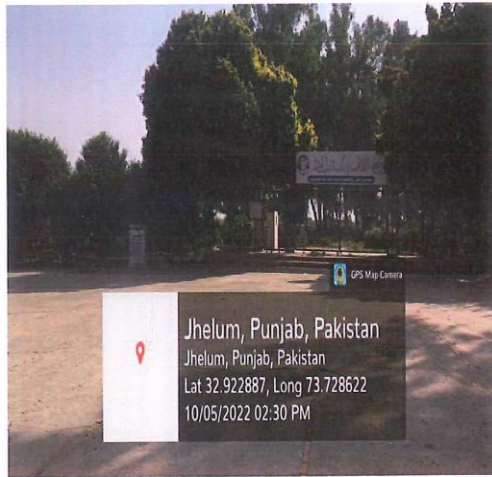
Has any AED been conducted at the proposed location by the government ¹ ? Yes/No				Not observed in sub project area and confirm by MC Staff also
Land (Quantify and describe types of land being acquired in “remarks column”.				No Land acquired for this sub project
Government and LG owned land free of occupation (agriculture or settlement)				Already Park exist and land is owned by govt
Government or state-owned land (other than LG) free of occupation (agriculture or settlement)				No Land acquired for this sub project
Private land				No Land acquired for this sub project
Residential				No Land acquired for this sub project
Commercial				No Land acquired for this sub project
Agricultural				No Land acquired for this sub project
Communal				No Land acquired for this sub project
Others (specify in “remarks”).				Already park exist and land is owned by govt
Name of owner/owners and type of ownership document if available.				Already park exist and land is owned by govt
If land is being acquired, describe any structures constructed on it				No Land acquired for this sub project
Land-based assets:				No Land acquired for this sub project
Residential structures				No Land acquired for this sub project
Commercial structures (specify in “remarks”)				No Land acquired for this sub project
Community structures (specify in “remarks”)				No Land acquired for this sub project
Agriculture structures (specify in “remarks”)				
Public utilities (specify in “remarks”)				Already park exist and land is owned by

				govt.ramps are away from ROW.
Others (specify in “remarks”)				No Land acquired for this sub project
If agricultural land is being acquired, specify the following:				No Land acquired for this sub project
Agriculture related impacts				No Land acquired for this sub project
Crops and vegetables (specify types and cropping area in “remarks”).				No Land acquired for this sub project
Trees (specify number and types in “remarks”).				No Land acquired for this sub project
Others (specify in “remarks”).				No Land acquired for this sub project
Affected Persons (APs)				No Persons Affected during this Project
Will any people be displaced from the land when acquired? Yes/No				No Land acquired for this sub project
Number of APs				No Persons Affected during this Project
Males				No Persons Affected during this Project
Females				No Persons Affected during this Project
Titled landowners				No Land acquired for this sub project
Tenants and sharecroppers				No Land acquired for this sub project
Leaseholders				No Land acquired for this sub project
Agriculture wage laborers				Not involved in this project
Encroachers and squatters (specify in remarks column)				No Land acquired for this sub project

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”.				No Land acquired for this sub project no one effected during this this intervention
Others (specify in “remarks”)				Not involved in this project

<p>Prepared By:</p> <p>Name: Nasir Altaf</p> <p>Designation: Social Safeguards Specialist</p> <p>Signature</p>	<p>Reviewed By:</p> <p>Name: Tehmina Kiran</p> <p>Designation: PO ESM-PMDFC</p> <p>Signature</p>	<p>Endorsed By:</p> <p>Name: Muhmmad Dawood</p> <p>Designation: MOP</p> <p>Signature</p>
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Pictures of Altaf park Jhelum Field Visit



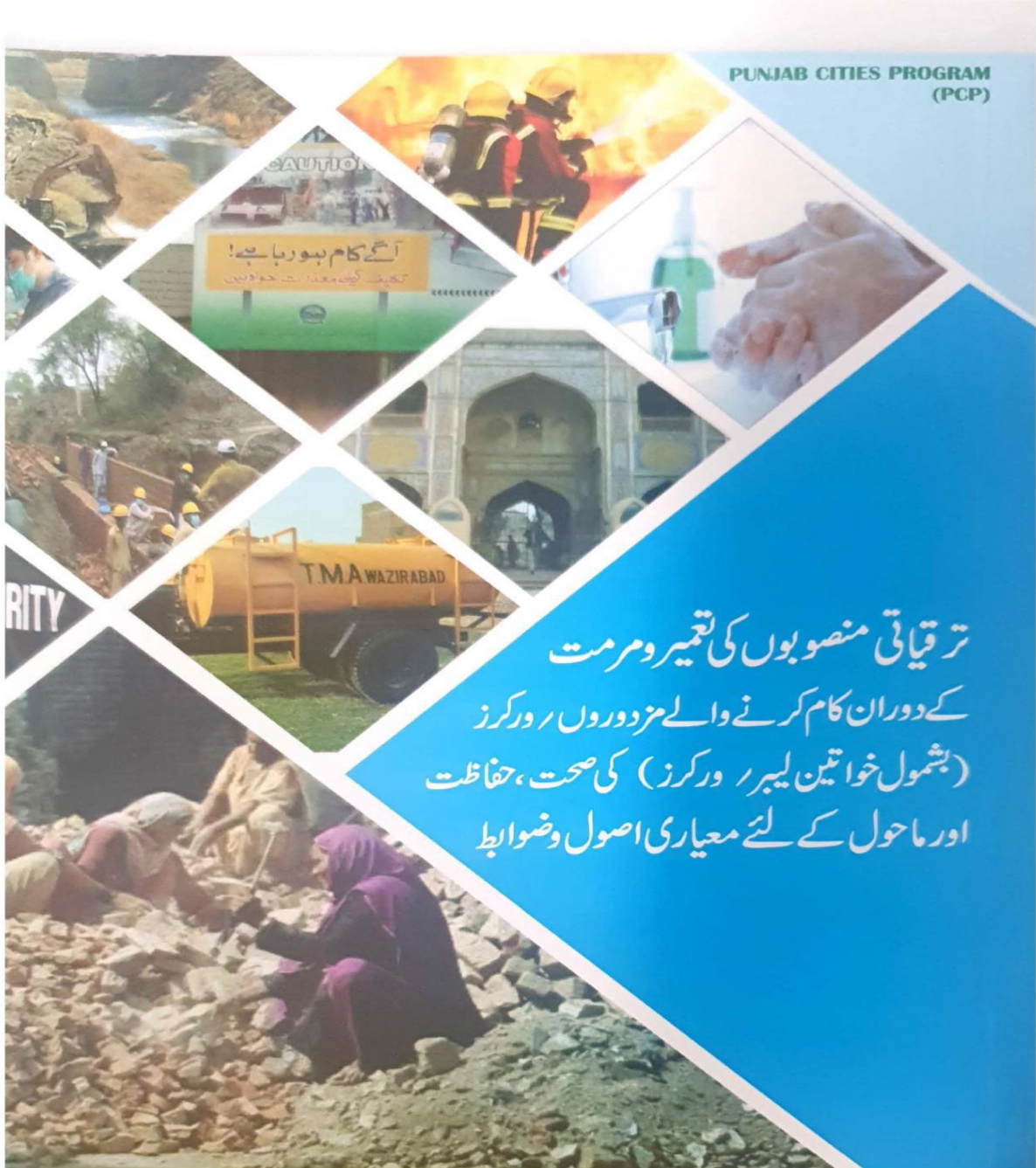
Annexure B: List of Participants Consulted

Sr. No	Community	Person	City	Occupation	Cell No.
1.	Madni Mohalla	Masood Ahmad	Jhelum	Shopkeeper	0324-8763498
2.	Madni Mohalla	Pervaiz Iqbal		Laborer	0334-9641791
3.	Al-Miraj Colony	Imran Azhar		-	03175771219
4.	Al-Miraj Colony	Mudassar Khan		-	03325173728
5.	Al-Miraj Colony	Shahid Naeem		-	03213763558
6.	Iqbal Town/Madina Town	Raja Munawar		-	0332-5848399
7.	Iqbal Town/Madina Town	M. Mushtaq		-	0321-5325119
8.	Iqbal Town/Madina Town	M. Shehbaz		-	031-4804296
9.	Nawab Colony	M. Khadim		-	0307-5400238
10.	Nawab Colony	Sagir Irfan		-	03068167569
11.	Nawab Colony	Arshad Mehmood		-	0333-5809544
12.	Nawab Colony	Javed Akhtar		-	03015800169
13.	Muhalla Dhok	Raja Pervaiz		-	0321-5417138
14.	Makhdombabad	M. Danish		-	0321-5482947
15.	Al-Miraj Colony	Shakir Ali		-	0308-8965389
16.	Machine Mohalla 3	M Sadiq		-	0300-5416077
17.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Abdul Rasheed		-	-
18.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Nazar Hassan		-	0301-5829286
19.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Mukhtar Hussain		-	0336-8150215
20.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	M. Iqbal		-	0347-4982513
21.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Nabeel Akhtar		-	0335-5807263
22.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	M. Toseef		-	0306-0843098
23.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Bilal Ahmad		-	0333-5870626
24.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Jamil Khokhar		-	0316-5351502
25.	Bilal Colony/Behari Colony	Ali Raza		-	0303-5658532

r. No	Department	Official	Designation	Cell No.
1.	MC Jhelum	Raheel Kayani	MO(S)	0331-6662000
2.		Sardar Zubair	Supervisor (WS)	0313-5579125
3.	Forest Department	Waqas Shah	SDFO	0332-9087620

r. No	Department	Official	Designation	Cell No.
4.		Mudassar Mehmood	In charge	0345-5703533
5.	Housing & Town Planning Department	Ali Imran	DD	0313-7600626
6.	Public Health Engineering	Muhammad Imran	SDO	-
7.		Saleem Anwar Kasani	Community Dev. officer	-
8.		Mirza Zubair	Water testing counter	0344-6113879
9.	Agriculture Department	Miss.Farwa Nasir	Agriculture Officer	0544-920333
10.	Soil Conservation	Ejaz		0343-4362730
11.	Public Health Engineering	Ghulam Shabir	Sub-Engineer	0300-7934407
12.	EPA Jhelum	M.Habib	Inspector	0322-4388076
13.		Izhar Ul Haq	AD	0332-8009695

Annexure C: EHS SOPS for Labors/Workers (Including Women Labor/worker) for Construction of Development Project, (URDU)



حق اشاعت

جملہ حقوق محفوظ ہیں۔

اس اشاعت کا کوئی بھی حصہ پی ایم ڈی ایف سی (PMDFC) کی پیشگی اجازت کے بغیر کسی بھی شکل میں الیکٹرانکس، مکینیکل، فوٹوکاپی، ریکارڈنگ یا کسی اور طرح سے دوبارہ بنایا یا منتقل نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔



پیش لفظ

لکل گورنمنٹ اینڈ کمیونٹی ڈویلپمنٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ اور پنجاب میونسپل ڈویلپمنٹ فنڈ کمپنی (PMDFC) نے ورلڈ بینک کے اشتراک سے پنجاب سٹیٹس پروگرام (PCP) کا کامیابی سے اجرا کر دیا ہے۔ اس منصوبے کے تحت صوبہ پنجاب کے 16 چھوٹے شہروں (MCs) بشمول بہاولنگر، بورویالا، خانیوال، کوٹ ادو، وہاڑی، گوجرہ، جھنگ، کمالیہ، اوکاڑا، ڈسکہ، حافظ آباد، جہلم، کاموکی، حیدرآباد اور فیصل آباد کی ترقیاتی کاموں پر کامیابی سے کام جاری ہے۔ ان ترقیاتی منصوبوں میں ویسٹ مینجمنٹ، پانی کی فراہمی، نکاسی آب، سڑکیں، سڑکیں کی مرمت، کمیونٹی پارکس کی بحالی اور قدرتی آفات کی روک تھام کے منصوبہ جات شامل ہیں۔

پنجاب سٹیٹس پروگرام (PCP) کے منصوبہ جات کی تکمیل کے دوران سماجی اور ماحولیاتی مسائل کی جانچ پڑتال اور اس کے حل کے لئے انوائرنمنٹل اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز (ESSs) ٹیم نے انوائرنمنٹل اینڈ سوشل مینجمنٹ فریم ورک (ESMF) بنایا ہے۔ مختلف منصوبہ جات اسی فریم ورک کی رو سے پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچ رہے ہیں۔

تعمیراتی اور ترقیاتی کاموں کی تکمیل میں تعمیراتی جگہوں پر کام کرنے والے مزدوروں رلیہ (بشمول خواتین) کی صحت اور کام کرنے کے دوران حفاظت بہت اہمیت رکھتی ہے۔ اس اہم مسئلہ کو ملحوظ خاطر رکھتے ہوئے، پی ایم ڈی ایف سی کے زیر اہتمام پنجاب سٹیٹس پروگرام کی انوائرنمنٹل اینڈ سوشل مینجمنٹ ٹیم نے "ترقیاتی منصوبوں کی تعمیر و مرمت کے دوران کام کرنے والے مزدوروں، ورکرز (بشمول خواتین لیبر ورکرز) کی صحت، حفاظت اور ماحول کیلئے بنیادی اصول و ضوابط" مرتب کیے ہیں تاکہ متعلقہ میونسپل کمیٹیوں/کارپوریشنز (MCs) کے عہدیداران اور ٹھیکیداران کو آگاہی فراہم کی جائے۔



اغراض و مقاصد

۱۔ مجوزہ معیاری اصول و ضوابط پنجاب سیٹیز پروگرام (PCP) کے تحت پنجاب میونسپل ڈویلپمنٹ فنڈ کمپنی (PMDFC) کے ماہرین ماحولیات نے پروگرام ڈائریکٹر (PCP) اور ڈپٹی پروگرام ڈائریکٹر (PCP) کی زیر نگرانی تشکیل دیئے ہیں۔

۲۔ شہری ترقی کے ترقیاتی منصوبہ جات کی تعمیر و مرمت میں مزدور/ورکرز بنیادی کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ ان (SOPs) کا بنیادی مقصد مزدور/ورکرز (بشمول خواتین لیبر/ورکرز) کو تعمیراتی جگہوں (Construction sites) اور لیبر کیمپس میں ماحولیاتی اور سماجی تحفظ فراہم کرنا اور صحت، ماحولیات اور کسی خطرناک صورتحال سے بچنے کے لئے حفاظت فراہم کرنا ہے۔

۳۔ یہ SOPs (PCP) پنجاب سیٹیز پروگرام کے تحت 16 شہروں کی میونسپل کمیٹیوں/کارپوریشنز میں تعمیر و مرمت کے تمام پراجیکٹس پر لاگو ہوں گے۔

۴۔ یہ SOPs مزدوروں/کام کرنے والوں/دیہاڑی دار (بشمول خواتین) پر بلا تخصیص لاگو ہوں گے۔

۵۔ ان SOPs کو موثر اور یقینی بنانے کے لئے انھیں ٹھیکیداروں کے کنٹریکٹ کا حصہ بنانا اور ان پر عمل درآمد کرنا میونسپل کمیٹیوں/کارپوریشنز کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ جسے پی ایم ڈی ایف سی کی متعلقہ پروگرام ٹیم یقینی بنائے گی۔

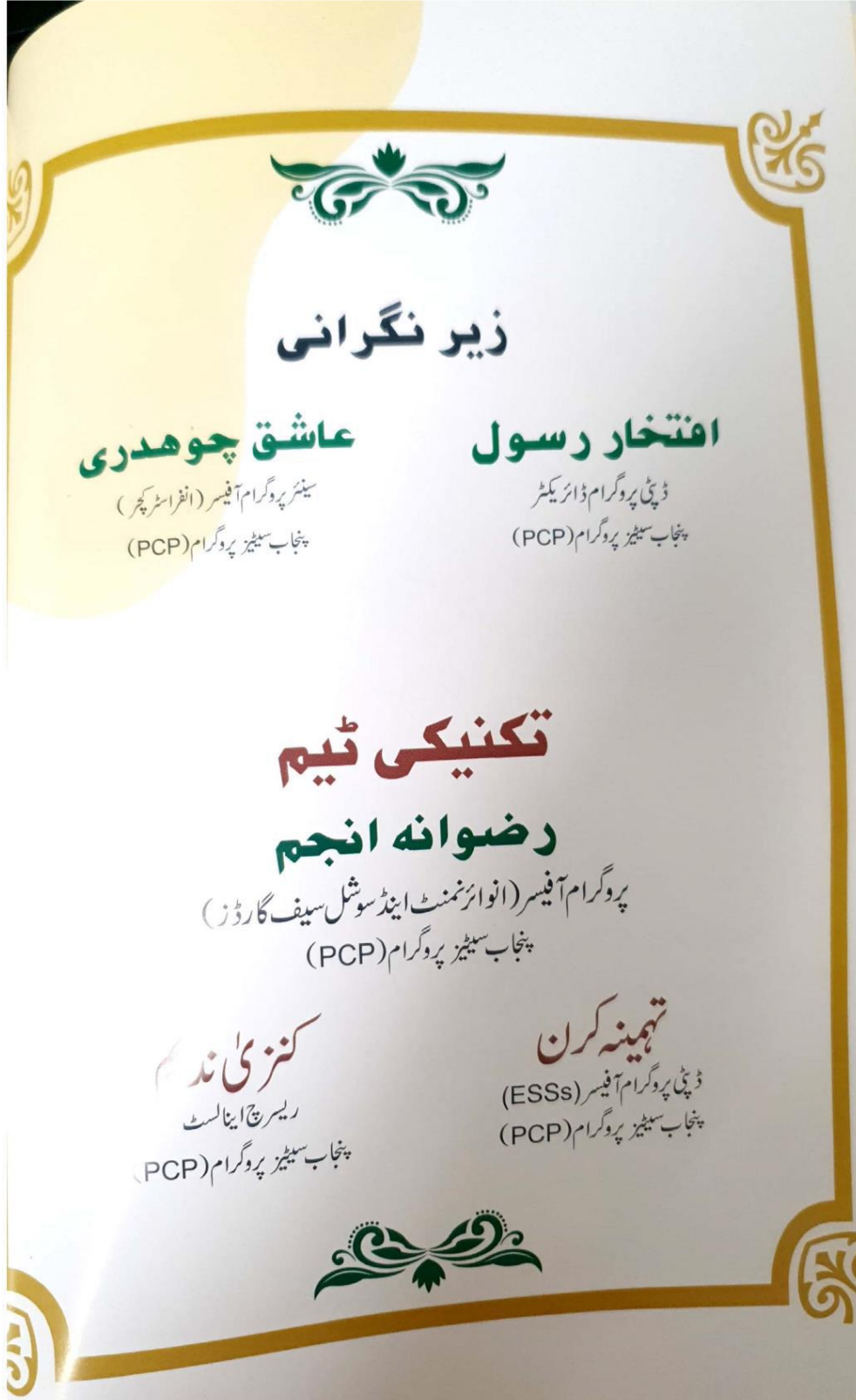
پیغام



پاکستان کی ترقی میں تعمیراتی کاموں کے دوران کام کرنے والا مزدور طبقہ نہایت اہمیت کا حامل ہے اور انکے صحت و تندرستی سے متعلق مسائل کا مؤثر حل انتہائی ضروری ہے۔ "ترقیاتی منصوبوں کی تعمیر و مرمت کے دوران کام کرنے والے مزدوروں رورکرز (بشمول خواتین لیبر رورکرز) کی صحت، حفاظت اور ماحول کیلئے بنیادی اصول و ضوابط" کی اشاعت و ترویج اور ان پر بروقت عمل درآمد بے حد ضروری ہے جس سے اس طبقے کے بنیادی حقوق کا تحفظ یقینی بنایا جاسکے گا اور اس طرح اس طبقے کی کارکردگی میں بھی بہتری نظر آئے گی۔ ان اصولوں کے تحت ہر ٹھیکیدار کو رورکرز کی صحت اور حفاظت کی ذمہ داری دی گئی ہے۔ مزدور تعمیراتی کاموں کے دوران خطرات کے مطابق ذاتی حفاظتی سامان بھی استعمال کریں گے جس سے دوران کام حادثات میں بھی نمایاں کمی نظر آئے گی۔ ماحولیات اور صحت کے اصولوں کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے ہر سطح پر ہم اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کی کوشش کریں گے کہ ہماری پالیسیاں اور طرز عمل فعال ہوں۔ ماحولیات، صحت اور حفاظت (EHS) کے اصولوں کو اپنانے میں کسی بھی قسم کا سبھوینہ نہیں کیا جائے گا۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ان اصول و ضوابط کی روشنی میں مزدور رورکرز (بشمول خواتین لیبر) کے حقوق کی پاسداری کو ایک نیا رخ ملے گا اور حکومتی عہدیداران اور ٹھیکیداران بھی اپنی ذمہ داریوں کا احساس کریں گے۔ اور اس سلسلے میں پی ایم ڈی ایف سی اور پنجاب سٹیٹ پروگرام کی انوائرنمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز (ESSs) ٹیم بلاشبہ مبارکباد کی مستحق ہے اور یہ توقع کی جا سکتی ہے کہ وہ مستقبل میں ان قواعد و ضوابط کی نگرانی کے لئے بھرپور اقدامات کریں گے۔

محمد عامر نذیر

پروگرام ڈائریکٹر
پنجاب سٹیٹ پروگرام (PCP)



(1) لیبر کیمپس کے لئے معیاری اصول و ضوابط

سرگرمیاں

۱. مزدور / لیبر کیلئے عارضی کیمپ / رہائش گاہ کے انتظام و قیام کے لئے جگہ کا انتخاب



مسائل


- ◆ مقامی آبادی کے وسائل پر اضافی بوجھ
- ◆ مقامی آبادی سے تنازعات کا خدشہ
- ◆ سماجی، مذہبی، اور کیورٹی کے مسائل۔

حفاظتی اقدامات

تھیکیدار لیبر کیمپس کے قیام کے وقت مندرجہ ذیل باتوں کا خیال رکھے گا :

- ◆ کیمپس ایسی جگہوں پر لگائے جائیں جو ماحولیاتی، مذہبی، سماجی اور ثقافتی نقطہ نظر سے قابل قبول ہوں۔
- ◆ مقامی آبادی کے ساتھ کسی تنازعہ سے بچنے کے لیے آبادی سے دور جگہ کا انتخاب کیا جائے
- ◆ لیبر کیمپ کی جگہ اور سہولیات سے متعلق ایک تفصیلی نقشہ تیار کر کے متعلقہ میونسپل کمیٹی رکارڈ پر ریشن میں جمع کرایا جائے۔
- ◆ دیگر مقامی ادارے جیسے صحت، کیورٹی وغیرہ کو لیبر کیمپ کے مقام اور مدت کے بارے میں مطلع کیا جائے تاکہ کسی ناگہانی صورتحال سے بچا جاسکے۔
- ◆ لیبر کیمپس کے قیام کیلئے عارضی جگہ زمین کا حصول زمین کے مالک کی مرضی، طے کردہ کرایہ اور باقاعدہ تحریری معاہدے کی صورت میں کیا جائے۔
- ◆ لیبر کیمپس سے ملحقہ بنیادی سہولتوں جیسے پینے کا پانی اور نکاسی آب کے انتظامات سے ماحولیاتی آلودگی میں اضافہ نہ ہو





سرگرمیاں

۲. لیبر کیمپ میں مہیا کی جانے والی سہولیات

مسائل

- ◆ مناسب انفراسٹرکچر کی کمی
- ◆ بنیادی ضروریات اور سہولیات جیسے پانی اور بجلی کی فراہمی، صفائی ستھرائی کی سہولیات اور نکاسی آب کی فراہمی

حفاظتی اقدامات

ٹھیکیدار کیمپ سائٹس پر درج ذیل باتوں کا خیال رکھے گا:


- ◆ ہوادار اور صاف ستھری رہائش گاہ
- ◆ عارضی کمروں کیلئے ایسے میٹرل کا استعمال جو جلد آگ نہ پکڑیں۔
- ◆ نہانے، دھونے اور پانی پینے کیلئے صاف اور مناسب پانی کی فراہمی۔
- ◆ تمام مزدوروں کیلئے مناسب جگہ کی موجودگی اور محفوظ ماحولیاتی معیار۔
- ◆ صاف ستھرے واش رومز اور نکاسی آب کا مناسب انتظام۔
- ◆ خواتین لیبر کیلئے پردے اور پرائیویسی کا انتظام اور الگ کمروں کا قیام مزید براں خواتین لیبر کی موجودگی کی صورت میں اُنکے لیے علیحدہ ٹوائلٹس روٹوں کا انتظام۔
- ◆ بین الاقوامی معیار کے مطابق ہر دس افراد کیلئے مطلوبہ ٹوائلٹ کی سہولت کی تعداد ایک ہے۔
- ◆ اگر لیبر کیمپ طویل مدت کیلئے لگایا جانا ہو تو بارشوں، سیلاب کے پانی سے بچنے کیلئے مناسب انتظامات کا ہونا اور نکاسی آب کی فراہمی بے حد ضروری ہے۔
- ◆ ٹوائلٹس اور عارضی رہائش گاہوں میں بجلی کی کوئی بھی کوئی بنایا جائے۔

سرگرمیاں

۳. لیبر کیمپ سے پیدا ہونے والا سالت اور لیکوئڈ ویسٹ

مسائل

- ◆ تغذی اور بدبو
- ◆ صحت کے لئے نقصان
- ◆ ماحولیات کے لئے نقصان
- ◆ مقامی آبادی کے لئے نقصان
- ◆ بیماریاں پیدا کرنے والے بیکٹیریا اور جراثیموں کا ذریعہ



انوائٹرنمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈ ٹیم

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی

حفاظتی اقدامات

روزمرہ پیدا ہونے والے کوڑا کرکٹ اور پتھن کے کوڑا کرکٹ کے لیے الگ الگ کوڑا، انوں کا انتظام

- ◆ میونسپل کمیٹی رکارپوریشن کی جانب سے منتخب کردہ جگہ پر روزانہ کی بنیاد پر کوڑے کو اٹھانے اور تلافی کرنے کا مناسب انتظام۔
- ◆ عارضی ٹوائلٹس سے پیدا شدہ فضلے اور لیکویڈ ویسٹ کو حفظانِ صحت کے اصولوں کے مطابق ٹھکانے لگانے کا انتظام۔
- ◆ فضلے کو ٹھکانے لگانے کے لیے رہائش گاہ سے کم از کم 500 میٹر دور جگہ کا انتخاب کیا جائے جس کے ارد گرد لوگوں کی رہائش نہ ہو۔
- ◆ عارضی ٹوائلٹس سے پیدا شدہ فضلے کو ٹھکانے لگانے کے لیے منتخب کردہ جگہ کے ارد گرد باڑا لگائی جائے یا درخت لگا دے جائیں تاکہ بچے اور دیگر رہائشی داخل نہ ہوں اور چھس اور بد بو بھی پیدا نہ ہو۔

سرگرمیاں

۴۔ کھانا پکانے کے لیے ایندھن کی فراہمی

مسائل

- ◆ گیس اور دیگر ایندھن سے چلنے والے چولہوں کے پھٹنے کا اندیشہ
- ◆ ایندھن کے لیے لکڑی کے حصول کے لیے درختوں کی کٹائی

حفاظتی اقدامات

تھیکیدار کیمپ سائٹس پر درج ذیل سہولیات مہیا کرے گا۔

- ◆ لیبر کیمپس میں کھانا پکانے، کمروں کہ گرم رکھنے نیز سردیوں میں نہانے اور دھونے کے لیے گرم پانی کے لیے ایندھن کی لکڑی یا دیگر بائیو گیس استعمال کرنے کی حوصلہ شکنی کریں اور ایندھن کیلئے درختوں کی کٹائی نہ کریں۔
- ◆ درختوں اور ارد گرد جنگلات کی حفاظت کیلئے مزدوروں/لیبر کو آگاہ ہی دی جائے۔
- ◆ کھانا پکانے کے لیے قدرتی گیس یا مٹی کے تیل کے محفوظ چولہے استعمال کیے جائیں۔





چوہدر
جانے
کسی
رو
خفا
ما
ما

سرگرمیاں
5. جانوروں / پرندوں کا شکار خرید و فروخت

مسائل
♦ جنگلی حیات کو خطرات
♦ ماحولیاتی وسائل کو خطرات

حفاظتی اقدامات
♦ لیبر مزدوروں کو گاہی فراہم کی جائے کیونکہ ارد گرد موجود کسی بھی قسم کی جنگلی حیات کو نقصان پہنچانا ، ان کے گھونسلوں / پناہ گاہوں میں کوئی مداخلت کرنا، شکار کرنا یا جانوروں / پرندوں کو قید کرنا اور خرید و فروخت کرنا پنجاب وائلڈ لائف (پروٹیکشن ، پریزرویشن ، کنزرویشن اینڈ منجمنٹ ایکٹ 1974) کے مطابق ممنوع اور سزا قابل تعزیر جرم ہے۔

سرگرمیاں
6. حفظانِ صحت کے اصول

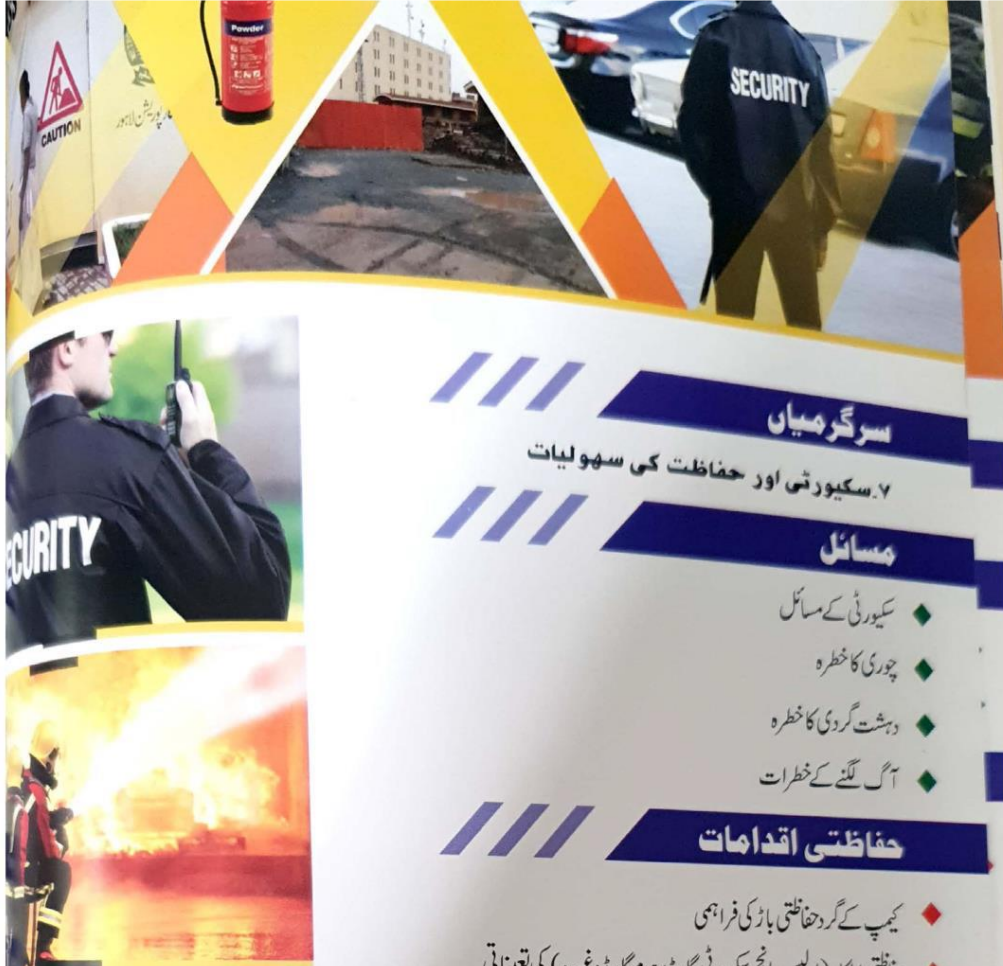
مسائل
♦ حفظانِ صحت کے رہنما اصولوں پر عملدرآمد کرنے کی صورت میں مختلف بیماریاں مثلاً کرونا وائرس ، بلینڈ ، ایچ آئی وی ایڈز اور دیگر انفیکشنز کے پھیلنے کا خطرہ

حفاظتی اقدامات
تھیکیدار لیبر کیمپس میں درج ذیل انتظامات مہیا کرے گا:
♦ لیبر کیمپس میں صحت و صفائی کی مناسب سہولیات کی فراہمی
♦ بیرونی علاقوں سے آنے والے مزدوروں کی صحت کی ابتدائی سکریننگ

انوائٹمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز ٹیم

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی ۹

- ◆ چوبیس گھنٹے لیبر کیس میں پرفرسٹ ایڈکس کی سہولت موجود ہو۔ کیپ سائنس میں ابتدائی طبی امداد سے متعلقہ دواؤں کا موجود ہونا یقینی بنایا جائے۔ اور طویل المدتی کیپ کی صورت میں کسی ڈسپنسرز/اکسٹرا کیپ میں موجود ہونا چاہیے۔
- ◆ کسی ایمرجنسی کے دوران مزدوروں کے لیے ایبویٹنس کی سہولت فراہم کی جائے اور ایمرجنسی سروسز 1122 یا 15 پر کال کرنے کے لیے ٹیلیفون نمبروں کی سہولت مہیا کی جائے۔
- ◆ حفظانِ صحت کے بہترین اصولوں، صفائی ستھرائی اور صحت کی دیکھ بھال کے امور کیلئے مزدوروں/لیبر کو تربیت فراہم کی جائے جس میں تمام مزدوروں کی شرکت کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔
- ◆ جنسی طور پر منتقل ہونے والی بیماریوں اور ایڈز وغیرہ کے بارے میں مزدوروں کو مکمل معلومات فراہم کی جائیں اور ان بیماریوں سے بچنے کے لیے حفاظتی اصول اپنانے پر زور دیا جائے۔
- ◆ چھڑوں اور دیگر بیکٹیریا کو پیدا ہونے سے روکنے کیلئے حفاظتی سپرے لازمی کرائے جائیں۔
- ◆ کرونا سے بچنے کے لیے ابتدائی سکریننگ یقینی بنائیں اور بار بار ہاتھ دھونے پر زور دیں اور علامات ظاہر ہونے پر فوری طور پر دیگر مزدوروں سے آئسولیشن کے مکمل اصولوں پر سختی سے عمل کیا جائے۔
- ◆ لیبر کیس کے اندر مناسب مقامات پر حفظانِ صحت کے اصولوں سے متعلقہ پیغامات اور طریقے ڈسپلے کیے جائیں اور تربیتی پروگرام کا اہتمام کیا جائے۔
- ◆ قریبی ڈسپنسری/ہیلتھ کلینک/ہسپتال کے رابطہ نمبر وغیرہ واضح مقامات پر آویزاں کئے جائیں۔



سرگرمیاں

۷. سکیورٹی اور حفاظت کی سہولیات

مسائل

- ◆ سکیورٹی کے مسائل
- ◆ چوری کا خطرہ
- ◆ دہشت گردی کا خطرہ
- ◆ آگ لگنے کے خطرات

حفاظتی اقدامات

- ◆ کیپ کے گرد حفاظتی باڑی فراہمی
- ◆ حفاظتی ہلکار (پولیس یا نجی سکیورٹی گارڈز/ہوم گارڈ وغیرہ) کی تعیناتی
- ◆ کیپ میں موجود افراد کی صحیح تعداد اور آمدورفت کا حساب کتاب رکھنے کے لیے رجسٹر میں اندراج۔
- ◆ آگ سے بچاؤ کے لیے لیبر کیپ بنانے میں ایسا کوئی میٹیریل استعمال نہ کیا جائے جس سے آگ لگنے کا اندیشہ ہو۔
- ◆ بارش، طوفان، سیلاب وغیرہ سے بچنے کیلئے اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جائے کہ کیپ سائٹ اور عارضی کمرے/ہائش گاہیں محفوظ رہیں۔
- ◆ لیبر کیپس میں آگ بجھانے والی آلات موجود ہوں جن پر انکی آخری معیاد کی تاریخ درج ہے۔ اور سکیورٹی گارڈ یا لیبر وغیرہ میں سے کسی ایک کو آگ بجھانے والے آلہ استعمال کرنے کی تربیت دی جائے۔
- ◆ لیبر کیپ میں واضح مقامات پر ہنگامی ایمر جنسی رابطہ نمبر نمایاں درج ہوں۔
- ◆ ٹھیکیدار، لیبر کے ساتھ ماہانہ میٹنگز میں ایمر جنسی کی صورت میں ہر ایک مزدور کو اسکی ذمہ داریوں اور تربیت سے آگاہ کرے اور انکی تفصیلات کنسلٹنٹ اور میونسپل کمیٹی رکارڈ پر اپڈیشن کو فراہم کرے۔ اور کسی بھی قسم کی شکایات ایک رجسٹر میں درج کرے۔

اضواء ذمہ داری اینڈ سوشل سیفنگ ٹیم

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی



سرگرمیاں

۸. حفظانِ صحت کے اصولوں پر مبنی خوراک (Food Safety)

مسائل

◆ فوڈ پوائزنگ کا خدشہ

◆ بیماری کا ڈر

حفاظتی اقدامات

◆ مزدوروں کو صاف ستھرے اور تازہ کھانے کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔

سرگرمیاں

۹. مذہبی و سماجی میل جول

مسائل

◆ مذہبی عبادات میں رکاوٹ

◆ سماجی تعلقات میں دشواری

◆ سماجی، ثقافتی اور مذہبی خیالات میں شدت پسندی یا لڑائی جھگڑا وغیرہ

حفاظتی اقدامات

◆ مزدوروں ریلبر کو ان کے مذہب اور فرقے کے مطابق مذہبی عبادات کی سہولیات فراہم کرنا۔

◆ خواتین لیبر کی موجودگی کی صورت میں ان کے لیے علیحدہ وضو، نماز اور پردے کا اہتمام کیا جائے۔

◆ تمام مزدوروں کی مذہبی، ثقافتی یا فرقے کی وابستگی سے قطع نظر غیر متعصبانہ اور برابری کا سلوک کیا جائے۔

◆ مزدوروں کو تعمیراتی کام کے دوران نماز میں شرکت کرنے یا دیگر عبادات کی اجازت دی جائے اور اس سلسلے میں مذہبی اور سیکورٹی امور کے ذمہ دار

مقامی حکام کو تعمیراتی کاموں کے آغاز سے پہلے باضابطہ طور پر آگاہ کیا جائے تاکہ صحت عامہ، معاشرتی اور حفاظتی امور پر موثر نگرانی برقرار رہ سکے۔

سرگرمیاں

10. تعمیراتی کام ختم ہونے کے بعد کسی ذمہ داریاں

مسائل

♦ فالتو سامان اور کوڑا کرکٹ کی گندگی

حفاظتی اقدامات

♦ کیمنٹ سائٹ کو اصل حالت میں بحال کیا جائے۔

♦ تعمیراتی کام کے مکمل ہونے پر فریم اور باڑ لگنے والے دروازوں سمیت لیبر کیمپ میں قائم تمام سہولیات کو ایسے ختم کیا جائے کہ وہاں کوئی کام نہ ہو۔

♦ کام ختم ہونے کے ساتھ لیبر کیمپ کو مرحلہ وار ختم کیا جائے (پورے کام کی تکمیل کا انتظار نہ کریں)

♦ لیبر کیمپ کو مسمار کرنے کے دوران شور اور کسی بھی قسم کی آلودگی مثلاً گرد و غبار، آبی آلودگی وغیرہ پھیلانے سے گریز کریں۔

♦ مسمار شدہ ملے کود دوبارہ استعمال کرنے اور دوبارہ قابل استعمال کرنے کیلئے کسی لوکل ڈیلر/ٹھیکیدار کی خدمات حاصل کریں۔

♦ کوڑا کرکٹ اور دوبارہ ناقابل استعمال سامان کو متعلقہ میونسپل کمیٹی/کارپوریشن کی جانب سے مقرر کردہ مقام پر مناسب طریقے سے تلف کیا جائے۔

♦ لیبر کیمپ کی زمین رجبہ کے مالک کے ساتھ طے شدہ معاہدے کے مطابق کام کریں اور کسی بھی قسم کے اختلاف یا جھگڑے سے گریز کریں۔

♦ جگہ کو متعلقہ منصوبہ کے مطابق اسکے حوالے کیا جائے۔

♦ لیبر مزدوروں سے آئندہ کام یا مراعات کے جھوٹے وعدے ہرگز نہ کیے جائیں۔

انوائٹرنمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیفٹ گارڈ

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی ۱۳



سرگرمیاں

۱. تمام قسم کے تعمیراتی سرگرمیاں اور کام

مسائل

- انجریز اور چوٹیں وغیرہ
- نامناسب دیکھ بھال اور بروقت امداد نہ ملنے کا باعث ہلاکت
- دہشت گردی اور سکیورٹی سے متعلق خطرات

حفاظتی اقدامات

- تمام مزدوروں/ریبر سے مقامی رہین الاقوامی معیار کے مطابق مناسب حفاظتی اور قانونی ضوابط کی پیروی کروائی جائے۔
- کام کی جگہ پر ارد گرد کے علاقوں میں موجود دہشت گردی اور سکیورٹی کے خطرات کے مطابق حکمت عملی کی بروقت تیاری اور ایک محفوظ و صحت مند ماحول مہیا کیا جائے۔
- مزدوروں/ریبر کیلئے ذاتی حفاظت کے سامان (PPEs) کی فراہمی مثلاً حفاظتی جوتے، ہیلیمٹ، ماسک، دستانے، حفاظتی لباس، چشمے، چہرے اور کان کی حفاظت کے سامان وغیرہ کی فراہمی
- تمام مزدوروں/ریبر کو ذاتی حفاظت کے ساز و سامان کے بارے میں مکمل آگاہی اور استعمال کے طریقے کار کے بارے میں تربیت کا انتظام۔
- اگر تعمیراتی کام ایک ماہ سے زائد عرصہ کیلئے جاری رہنا ہو تو تمام مدت کے لیے صحت، صفائی اور تربیت یافتہ ماحولیات کی تعیناتی کی جائے جو مزدوروں کی صحت، صفائی اور ماحولیات کے امور کی نگرانی کرے اور انہیں تربیت و آگاہی فراہم کرے۔
- تعمیراتی کاموں کے دوران کسی چوٹ لگنے یا انجریز کی صورت میں مزدور/ریبر کے علاج معالجے کی سہولت مہیا کرنا اور بروقت ہسپتال/ڈسپنسری وغیرہ پہنچانا ٹھیکیدار کی ذمہ داری ہے۔
- مزید برآں دوران تعمیراتی کام کی وجہ سے لگنے والی چوٹ یا انجریز کے نتیجے میں ہلاکت ہو جانے کی وجہ سے مزدور/ریبر کی انشورنس اور اس کا بروقت ادائیگی کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔
- ایمرجنسی رابطہ نمبر مثلاً 1122 یا 15 اور دیگر قریبی ہسپتالوں/ڈسپنسری وغیرہ کے نمبر تعمیراتی جگہوں پر واضح درج ہونے چاہیں اور کال کی سہولت فراہم کی جائے۔
- شہری ترقی کے تعمیراتی منصوبہ جات کے آغاز سے قبل صحت، مذہبی امور اور شہری تحفظ/سکیورٹی فراہم کرنے والے مقامی اداروں کو آگاہ رکھا جائے اور اس سلسلے میں متعلقہ میونسپل کمیٹی/کارپوریشن کے تعاون سے موثر حکمت عملی تشکیل دی جائے۔

سرگرمیاں

۲۔ تمام قسم کی تعمیراتی سرگرمیاں اور کنسٹرکشن کے کام

مسائل

- ◆ 15 سال سے کم عمر بچوں کی صحت اور تعلیم کا نقصان
- ◆ 18 سال اور اس سے کم عمر بچوں کی صحت کا نقصان
- ◆ حاملہ مزدور عورتوں کی صحت سے متعلقہ خطرات

حفاظتی اقدامات

- ◆ دی پنجاب رسٹرکشن آن ایمپلائمنٹ آف چلڈرن ایکٹ 2016 کے مطابق 15 سال سے کم عمر بچوں کو مزدوری یا کسی سرگرمی کے لیے کام پر نہیں رکھا جاسکتا۔
- ◆ ویسٹ پاکستان میٹرنٹی بانیٹ آرڈیننس 1958 کے مطابق حاملہ خواتین یا ایسی خواتین جنہوں نے چھ ہفتے قبل بچے کو جنم دیا ہو، کو مزدوری یا کسی سرگرمی کے لیے کام پر نہیں رکھا جاسکتا۔
- ◆ دی پنجاب رسٹرکشن آن ایمپلائمنٹ آف چلڈرن ایکٹ 2016 کے مطابق 18 سال اور اس سے کم عمر کے بچوں کو محنت مزدوری کے ایسے کام کے لیے نہیں رکھا جاسکتا جن میں صحت کو نقصان پہنچنے یا چوٹ لگنے یا کسی کیمیائی زہریلے مادے سے نقصان پہنچنے یا جہاں بڑی ٹوٹنے کا اندیشہ ہو۔



انوائرنمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز ٹیم

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی

۱۵



سرگرمیاں

۳. دوران تعمیر حادثات کا پیش آنا

مسائل

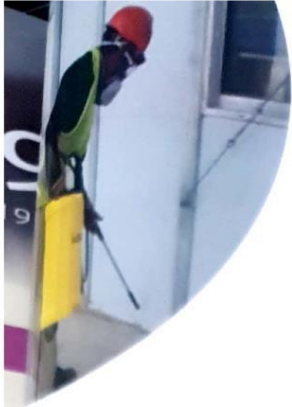

- ◆ فوری طبی امداد کی کمی
- ◆ ارد گرد کے علاقوں میں ابتدائی طبی سہولیات اور صحت عامہ کا فقدان

حفاظتی اقدامات

- ◆ تیسراتی جگہ پرفرسٹ ایڈ باکس کی موجودگی کو یقینی بنایا جائے اور فرسٹ ایڈ باکس میں تمام ضروری ادویات اور طبی امداد کا ضروری سامان موجود ہو۔
- ◆ تیسراتی کاموں کے دوران پیش آنے والے حادثات بیماریوں اور واقعات کا مکمل ریکارڈ رکھا جائے۔ اسی طرح حادثات کی نوعیت و وجوہات کا مکمل ریکارڈ موجود ہو۔
- ◆ مزدوروں کی صحت و سیورٹی سے متعلق ممکنہ خطرات کی بروقت نشاندہی کی جائے خاص کر وہ خطرات جو جان لیوا ثابت ہو سکتے ہیں۔ اور ضروری حفاظتی اقدامات بروقت کئے جائیں۔
- ◆ تیسراتی کاموں سے متعلق مشینری چلانے والے ڈرائیوروں کو دوران ڈرائیونگ قواعد و ضوابط پر سختی سے عملدرآمد کرانے کے لئے آگاہی فراہم کی جائے۔
- ◆ تیسراتی علاقوں اور سڑکوں کے ساتھ ساتھ روشنی کا معقول انتظام ہو۔

انوائٹمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز ٹیم

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی ۱۶

سرگرمیاں

4. تعمیراتی مقامات پر پانی اور صفائی ستھرائی کی سہولیات اور سالڈ ویسٹ مینجمنٹ

مسائل

- ◆ صحت کو خطرہ
- ◆ ارد گرد علاقے کے لوگوں کے لئے ناگواری کا باعث
- ◆ چھجروں اور دیگر بیکٹیریا کی افزائش نسل کا ذریعہ

حفاظتی اقدامات

- ◆ تعمیراتی جگہوں پر تمام مزدوروں کے لئے پینے کے لئے صاف ستھرا پانی مہیا کیا جائے۔
- ◆ اگر تقریباً 25 مزدور ایک مہینہ کے لئے سارا دن کام کر رہے ہوں تو ان کے لیے تعمیراتی جگہوں پر پورٹ ایبل ٹوائلٹ کا انتظام کیا جائے جو مقامی ڈرنیج سسٹم سے ملتی ہوں اور مقامی ڈرنیج سسٹم کی غیر موجودگی میں مقامی ندی نالوں وغیرہ سے کم از کم 6 میٹر کے فاصلے پر ہوں۔ مزید برآں پورٹ ایبل ٹوائلٹس کی صفائی ستھرائی کو روزانہ کی بنیاد پر یقینی بنایا جائے۔
- ◆ تعمیراتی کاموں کے دوران کھدائی سے حاصل شدہ گارامٹی، ریت، کنکر ٹیٹ وغیرہ کو تعمیراتی جگہ پر ایک دن سے زائد مدت کے لئے کھلانا نہیں دیا جائے۔ اور روزانہ کی بنیاد پر متعلقہ میونسپل کمیٹی رکارڈ پوریشن کی جانب سے مقرر کردہ جگہ پر مناسب طریقے سے ٹھکانے لگایا جائے۔

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی

افواہرمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز

COVID-19
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019

سرگرمیاں
کرونا وائرس کی وبا کے دوران حفاظتی تدابیر

حفاظتی اقدامات












گورنمنٹ آف پنجاب اور ورلڈ بینک کی ہدایات کے مطابق کرونا کی وبا کے دوران درج ذیل حفاظتی اقدامات کی پابندی کروانا کنٹریکٹر کی ذمہ داری ہے:

- ◆ کرونا وائرس کی وبا کے دنوں میں کنسٹرکشن سائٹ پر ہاتھ دھونے کیلئے پانی (پورٹ ایبل ہینڈ واشنگ کی سہولت) اور صابن مہیا کیا جائے اور لیٹر کو بار بار صابن سے ہاتھ دھونے کی تلقین کی جائے۔
- ◆ لیبر کیپس میں اور کنسٹرکشن سائٹ پر سوشل ڈیسٹیننگ (6m کا فاصلہ) کے اصولوں کو مدنظر رکھا جائے۔
- ◆ کرونا وائرس کی وبا کے دوران اس بات کا خاص خیال رکھا جائے کہ اگر کنسٹرکشن سائٹ پر آبادی میں وبا پھیلی ہوئی ہے تو آبادی اور مقامی لوگوں سے دور رہیں اور کسی قسم کا میل جول نہ رکھیں۔ اسی طرح اگر کوئی مزدور وبا کے علاقے سے روزانہ کی بنیاد پر آ رہا ہے تو اسے باقی لوگوں/مزدوروں سے میل جول سے دور رکھا جائے۔
- ◆ اگر کسی مریض میں وائرس کی علامات (خشک کھانسی، نزلہ، زکام، بخار وغیرہ) پائی جائیں تو اسے فوراً دوسرے مزدوروں سے آئسولیٹ کر دیا جائے اور ٹیسٹ کروانے کیلئے کہا جائے۔
- ◆ وبا کے دوران کنسٹرکشن سائٹ پر دیگر PPEs کے ساتھ ساتھ مزدوروں کو ماسک لازمی استعمال کرایا جائے۔

انوار نمٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز ٹیم
پی ایم ڈی ایف سی

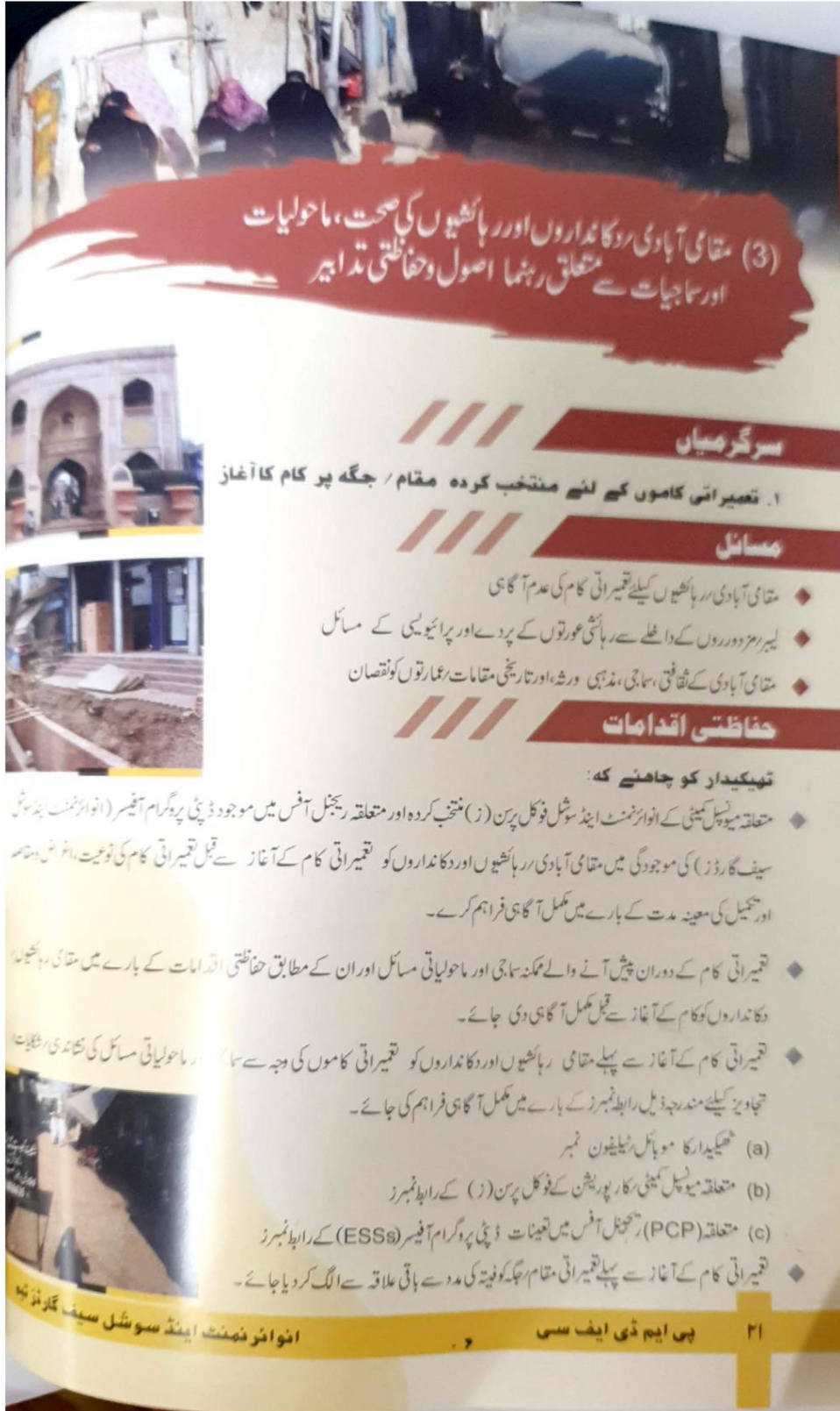
تعمیراتی کاموں کے دوران خطرات / حادثات سے بچنے کیلئے سامان برائے ذاتی حفاظت کا خلاصہ	
تعمیراتی کام	مقصد
اڑنے والے ذرات کا استعمال جیسے پھلی ہوئی دھات مائع کیمیکل گیسوں، اور بخارات، روشنی کی شعاعیں۔	آنکھوں اور چہرے کی حفاظت / تحفظ
ایسے تمام کام جن میں گرنے کا خطرہ ہو، بلندی پر کام کرنا، تعمیراتی کام کو سنبھالنے اور دوسری جگہ پر منتقل کرنے والے کام۔	سر کی حفاظت / تحفظ
کھدائی / شور پیدا کرنے والے کام یا بیماری مشینری استعمال کرنے کی وجہ سے شور۔	سواغت کی حفاظت / تحفظ
تمام تعمیراتی کام جن میں چیزوں کا گرنا یا گھمانا، ٹوکیلی اشیاء شامل ہوں۔ گلانے والا یا گرم مائع، کچرے کے ڈھیر سے کچرا اٹھانا۔	پلوں کی حفاظت / تحفظ
جسمانی صحت کیلئے نقصان دہ سامان جیسے کچرے کو سنبھالنا، ایسے کام جس میں کاٹ یا گہرے زخم لگنے کا اندیشہ ہو، ارتعاش، بہت زیادہ درجہ حرارت۔	ہاتھوں کی حفاظت / تحفظ
دھول، دھند، شعلے، گیسوں، دھواں، بخارات	تحفظ تنفس
آکسیجن کی کمی	
تمام کام جن میں شدید درجہ حرارت، نقصان دہ مواد، حیاتیاتی ایجنٹ، چھوٹے یا گہرے زخم لگنے کا اندیشہ ہو	جسم / ٹانگوں کی حفاظت / تحفظ
تمام تعمیراتی کام جو 4 فٹ یا اس سے زیادہ کی اونچائی پر کے جانے ہوں بشمول سٹریٹ لائٹس وغیرہ	اونچائی پر کام کرتے ہوئے حفاظت
تمام تعمیراتی کام جو 4 فٹ یا اس سے زائد اونچائی پر مسلسل ایک دن کیلئے کیے جانے ہوں	اونچائی پر کام کرتے ہوئے حفاظت
حفاظتی بینکلیں	
اوپر اور اطراف سے نقصان سے بچاؤ کیلئے پلاسٹک کے ہیلمٹ	
سماعت کی حفاظت کے آلہ جات جیسے کن پوز یا ایئر پلگ	
ہلنے اور گرنے والی اشیاء، مائع اور کیمیائی مواد سے بچاؤ کیلئے حفاظتی جوتے یا بوٹ	
ریز یا مصنوعی مواد (نیوروٹین)، چمڑا، پٹیل، غیر موصل مواد سے بنے گوز	
ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ لے جانے والے یا ایک ہی جگہ پڑے مواد کی فراہمی تعمیراتی جگہ پر بچاؤ کا سامان	
چہرے کے ماسک جن میں دھول ہٹانے اور ہوا کو صاف رکھنے کیلئے (کیمیائی مواد، دھند، بخارات اور گیسوں سے) مناسب فلٹر لگے ہوں	
مناسب میٹرل سے بنے غیر موصل کپڑے، ایپرن وغیرہ	
ہیلمٹ، حفاظتی بینکلیں اور گوز اور ریز کے بوٹ	
اسٹیکر، بیٹ، رسی، کنیکٹر، سہلے، سڈہ جگہ اور ایک ساتھی فرد	

Summary of Recommended Personal Protective Equipment According to Hazard

Objective	Workplace Hazards	Suggested PPE	Pictures
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)	
Body/leg protection	Extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, biological agents, cutting and	Insulating clothing, body suits, aprons etc.	
Working at *height	Rehabilitation Projects	Helmet, Safety glasses,	
	New Construction Projects	Anchor, belt, lanyard,	

*In general, use of PPEs is required for any height of 4 ft or more. Ref: OSHA standards

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی واٹر نمٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز ٹیم





تیسری جگہ مقام پر واضح بورڈ نصب کر دیئے جائیں، جن پر درج ذیل پیغامات احکامات لکھے ہوں:

- (a) تیسری جگہ کی نوعیت
(b) ٹریک میں رکاوٹ کی صورت میں متبادل راستے کا نشان اور عارضی رکاوٹ کا پیغام
(c) انٹرنیٹ اور شکایت کیلئے رابطہ نمبرز
(d) (PMDFC) کی جانب سے جاری کردہ سماجی و ماحولیاتی پیغامات پڑنی پوسٹرز۔

تیسری جگہ کی جگہ کے ارد گرد 100 میٹر تک کی حدود میں موجود ثقافتی، سماجی، مذہبی ورثہ، تاریخی عمارتوں اور مذہبی مقامات جیسے قبرستان، مساجد، مندر، گرجا گھروں وغیرہ کو کسی قسم کا نقصان نہ پہنچایا جائے اور ان کی حدود میں کوڑا کرکٹ ڈالنے یا فالتو پانی چھوڑنے سے گریز کیا جائے۔ مزید برآں کھدائی کے دوران کسی نئے آثار قدیمہ ملنے کی صورت میں متعلقہ مقامی محکمے سے رجوع کیا جائے اور کھدائی کا کام بند کر کے تیسری جگہ روک دیا جائے۔

سرگرمیاں

2- کھدائی کی جگہ اور اس سے متعلقہ کام اور نالوں کی صفائی اور اس سے حاصل شدہ بھل وغیرہ

مسائل



کھدائی سے حاصل شدہ مٹی رکنکر کے ڈھیر (Debris) سے رہائشیوں کی آمدورفت اور ٹریک میں رکاوٹ
مقامی رہائشیوں کیلئے ناگواری کا باعث
پتھروں اور دیگر بیماری پھیلانے والے جراثیم کی افزائش کا ذریعہ
کھدائی کی جگہ پر گرنے اور حادثات کے خطرات



سرگرمیاں


4- تعمیراتی کاموں کی وجہ سے راستوں میں عارضی رکاوٹ اور زمین کا عارضی حصول

مسائل

- روزمرہ معمولات اور کاموں میں رکاوٹ
- رہائشی خواتین کیلئے آنے جانے میں رکاوٹ
- دکانداروں کے دکانوں کے آگے رکاوٹیں اور گاہکوں کیلئے مشکلات
- مستقل و عارضی سائز کا کرینچنے والے چھوٹے بڑے مستقل دکانداروں کا گاہک کم ہوجانے کی وجہ سے مالی نقصان

حفاظتی اقدامات

- تعمیراتی علاقے میں ارد گرد موجود تمام چھوٹی بڑی دکانوں، ٹھیلوں، عارضی خانچہ فروشوں اور گھروں کا مکمل سروے (تعداد اور مالی حیثیت وغیرہ) اور ان پر ممکنہ سماجی اور ماحولیاتی اثرات کا جائزہ لے کر ایک تفصیلی رپورٹ اور متعلقہ پلان میونسپل کمیٹی رکارپوریشن کے دفتر میں موجود ہونی چاہئے جو کہ نوکل پرسنز، متعلقہ علاقائی آفس میں موجود ڈپٹی پروگرام آفیسر (ESSs) کے ساتھ تعمیراتی کاموں کی مالیت کا اندازہ لگانے وقت تیار کیا جائیگی۔ اس رپورٹ اور پلان میں موجود سماجی اور ماحولیاتی مسائل کے حل کیلئے مختص رقم اور ان کا صحیح طریقے سے استعمال ٹھیکیدار کے کنٹریکٹ حصہ ہوگا۔
- رہائشیوں کیلئے آنے جانے اور دکانوں، گھروں تک رسائی کے لیے متبادل راستے مہیا کرنا ٹھیکیدار کی ذمہ داری ہے۔
- دکانوں، تھڑوں، ٹھیلوں وغیرہ کے باہر کسی بھی قسم کے نقصان یا توڑ پھوڑ کی صورت میں ٹھیکیدار طے شدہ ضوابط کے مطابق اس کی قیمت متاثرہ لوگوں ادا کرے گا۔
- لیبر مزدور کو تربیت دی جائے کہ وہ ارد گرد رہائشی عورتوں اور بچوں کے آنے جانے میں کوئی رکاوٹ نہ بنیں اور رہائشیوں کے ساتھ بلا ضرورت کوئی میل جول نہ رکھیں۔
- تعمیراتی کیمپ لگانے، تعمیراتی کام کرنے، مشینری اور تعمیراتی سامان رکھنے کے لیے عارضی طور پر حاصل کی گئی زمین کا کرایہ مالک مکان کو وقت پر ادا کی جائے گا۔ اور تحریری معاہدے کی صورت میں ٹھیکیدار تمام قواعد و ضوابط کا پابند ہوگا۔
- تعمیراتی کاموں کیلئے لگانے کے لیے عارضی زمین حاصل کرنے کے لئے مقامی رہائشیوں سے مشاورت اور دونوں کے حساب سے کرایہ اور اس کا مکمل طریقہ کار وضع کر کے باقاعدہ لکھا جائے گا۔ اور خلاف ورزی کی صورت میں ٹھیکیدار ذمہ دار ہوگا۔



سرگرمیاں
5. تعمیراتی کام اور ہیوی مشینری کا استعمال

مسائل

- ◆ شور و غل
- ◆ پانی کی آلودگی
- ◆ ہوائی آلودگی
- ◆ دیگر ماحولیاتی مسائل

حفاظتی اقدامات

- ◆ تعمیراتی علاقے میں موجود ہسپتالوں، سکولوں، رکالوں وغیرہ اور رہائشی گھروں، روڈوں کی تمام تفصیلات کی رپورٹ متعلقہ میونسپل کمیٹی کے دفتر میں موجود ہونی چاہئے جو کہ ٹھیکیدار کے کنٹریکٹ کا حصہ ہوگی۔ اور ٹھیکیدار ان تفصیلات کے مطابق ایسا پلان ترتیب دے گا جس سے ارد گردی کے رہائشیوں اور کارندوں کو کم سے کم پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑے مثلاً زیادہ شور پیدا کرنے والے کام دن کے اس حصے میں کئے جائیں جب ہسپتالوں، اور سکولوں، رکالوں وغیرہ کے مصروف اوقات کار نہ ہوں اور ایسے کام جن کی وجہ سے راستوں کی عارضی بندش ضروری ہوں وہ رات کیے جائیں جب رہائشیوں کی آمدورفت نہ ہو۔
- ◆ تعمیراتی کاموں کے دوران پیدا شدہ فضل پانی یا پورٹیمیل ٹوائٹلٹس کا پانی فضلہ وغیرہ کا محفوظ اور مناسب طریقے سے ٹھکانے لگانے کا بندوبست کیا جائے اور فضل پانی کو پینے کے صاف پانی کے ساتھ شامل ہونے سے بچانے کا ہر ممکن قدم اٹھایا جائے۔
- ◆ دائرہ پلائی کی سکیموں یا ایسی تمام کام جن کی وجہ سے رہائشیوں کو پانی یا سیوریج وغیرہ میں عارضی بندش کا سامنا کرنا پڑ سکتا ہو، ایسے تمام کاموں کے آغاز سے پہلے رہائشیوں کو پیشگی اطلاع دی جائے اور متبادل انتظامات کا خاطر خواہ انتظام کیا جائے۔
- ◆ تعمیراتی کاموں کی وجہ سے درختوں کی کٹائی سے ہر حال میں گریز کیا جائے اور ناگزیر صورت حال میں ایک درخت کی کٹائی کے متبادل کے طور پر چار درخت لگانا ضروری ہیں۔
- ◆ تعمیراتی جگہ پر پیدا ہونے والے کوڑا کرکٹ کو ٹھکانے لگانے کیلئے ڈسٹ بن لگائے جائیں اور ان کو روزانہ کی بنیاد پر متعلقہ میونسپل کمیٹی کی طرف سے مقرر کردہ مقام پر ٹھکانے لگایا جائے۔
- ◆ کوڑا کرکٹ اور فضل پانی ارد گرد موجود فصلوں اور ندی نالوں میں پھینکنے سے گریز کریں۔
- ◆ گرد و غبار اور ہوائی آلودگی کی صورت میں پانی کا باقاعدہ چھڑکاؤ کریں۔
- ◆ تعمیراتی کام کی مدت اور نوعیت کے مطابق کام کے آغاز سے پہلے، کام کے دوران اور کام کے بعد مشینری آلودگی، ہوائی آلودگی اور آبی آلودگی کے نمونہ جات حاصل کر کے ان کی جانچ پڑتال کرنا ٹھیکیدار کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں ریجنل آفس میں موجود ڈپٹی پروگرام آفیسر (ESS) سے مزید رہنمائی حاصل کریں۔
- ◆ تعمیراتی کام مکمل ہو جانے کے بعد علاقے کی صفائی ستھرائی اور ماحولیاتی خوبصورتی کا خاص خیال رکھیں اور پہلے سے بہتر حالت میں چھوڑیں۔

* سرگرمیوں اور کاموں کے دوران ہر ایک درخت کی کٹائی کے متبادل چار درخت لگانے چاہئیں۔

۲۵ پی ایم ڈی ایف سی
اخواثر نمٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈ ٹیم

Annexure D: COVID-19 Pandemic and Health Safety Measures

Given the unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, contractors are bound to take all necessary precautions to maintain the health and safety related measures at site and to ensure suitable arrangements regarding hygiene requirements for the prevention of pandemic.

Following are the measures that should be implemented at the construction site to avoid the spread of Covid-19:

Activities	Adaptive Measures
Pre- Execution Phase	
A. Profile preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail profile of project workforce • Enlist the names, addresses and contact # • Breakdown of the workforce (workers from local communities and those who have on site accommodation) • Assigning the task against each person • Schedule the key activities and their duration at site
B. Initial Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All enlisted workforce should go through initial screening process • Ensuring the availability of Thermogun at site • Record keeping against initial screening • Identifying all workers who are initially at more risk of contracting Covid-19
During Execution Phase	
A. Preliminary Screening	<p>Regular Screening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular screening by using Thermogun on daily basis before starting civil work at site • Checking and recording temperatures of workers and other people entering the site or requiring self-reporting prior to or on entering the site. • If a worker has symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever, dry cough, fatigue) the worker should be removed immediately from work activities and isolated on designated site. • Co-workers (i.e. workers with whom the sick worker was in close contact) should be required to stop work, and to quarantine themselves for 14 days, even if they have no symptoms. <p>Sequential Screening: Concerned DHQ medical staff is requested for screening at regular intervals. List should also be shared with DHQ for avoiding future inconvenience or hire health safety officer on weekly basis.</p>
B. Special Arrangements regarding PPEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring availability of handwashing facilities (sanitizers/soaps) at site • Presence of closed waste bins at key places throughout site, including at entrances/exits to work areas (toilet, canteen or food distribution, or provision of drinking water; in worker accommodation; at waste stations; at stores; and in common spaces). • Special arrangements regarding PPEs and sanitation at site • Record keeping of stock availability on daily basis
C. Restricted Movement/ Demobilization of staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage employees to wash their hands at least for 20 seconds with soap and stay at least one meter away from people who are coughing or sneezing • Breakdown of workers who reside at home (i.e. workers from the communities), workers who lodge within the local communities and workers in on-site accommodation. Workers accommodated on site should be required to minimize contact with people near the site, and in certain cases be prohibited from leaving the site for the duration of their contract, so that contact with local communities is avoided.

Activities	Adaptive Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers from local communities, who return home daily, weekly or monthly, will be more difficult to manage. They should be subject to health checks at entry to the site (as set out above) and at some point, circumstances may make it necessary to require them to either use accommodation on site or not to come to work. All workers should be provided separate accommodation.
D. Training sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and safety training for Contractor's Personnel (which include project workers and all personnel that the Contractor uses on site, including staff and other employees of the Contractor and Subcontractors and any other personnel assisting the Contractor in carrying out project activities. Sessions related to safety procedures, use of construction PPEs, occupational health and safety issues, and code of conduct specially privacy issues including social distancing. Arranging daily briefings with workforce, reminding workers to self-monitor for possible symptoms (fever, cough) and to report to their supervisor or the COVID-19 focal point if they have symptoms or are feeling unwell. Placing posters and sign boards around the site in local languages. Appointing one person on daily basis among the workforce who will serve as trainer for conducting awareness session and encouraging the rest to take preventive measures.
E. Operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective implementation of GRM at site Encouraging to report any COVID-19 related health issue and concerns about the health of their co-workers and other staff as well. In case of unavailability of the PPEs at site, grievance would be lodged directly to PMU.
F. Role of PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU is required to arrange regular meetings with Contractors and workforce to monitor all procedural implementation of COVID-19 prevention related mechanism. Arrange meeting with concerned DHQs for immediate support and guidance in case of emergency. <p>During inspection visit by PMU Staff, if a worker is found to has symptoms of COVID-19, the worker should be removed immediately from work activities and isolated on designated site.</p>
Post Execution Phase	
A. Post Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening should be done at the end of the day on daily basis, if a worker is found to have any symptoms of COVOD-19, he should be immediately reported to concerned health department.
B. Cleaning and waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All waste (PPEs and sanitation related) shall be disposed properly at designated sites.

Annexure E: Personal Protective Equipment According to Hazard

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.

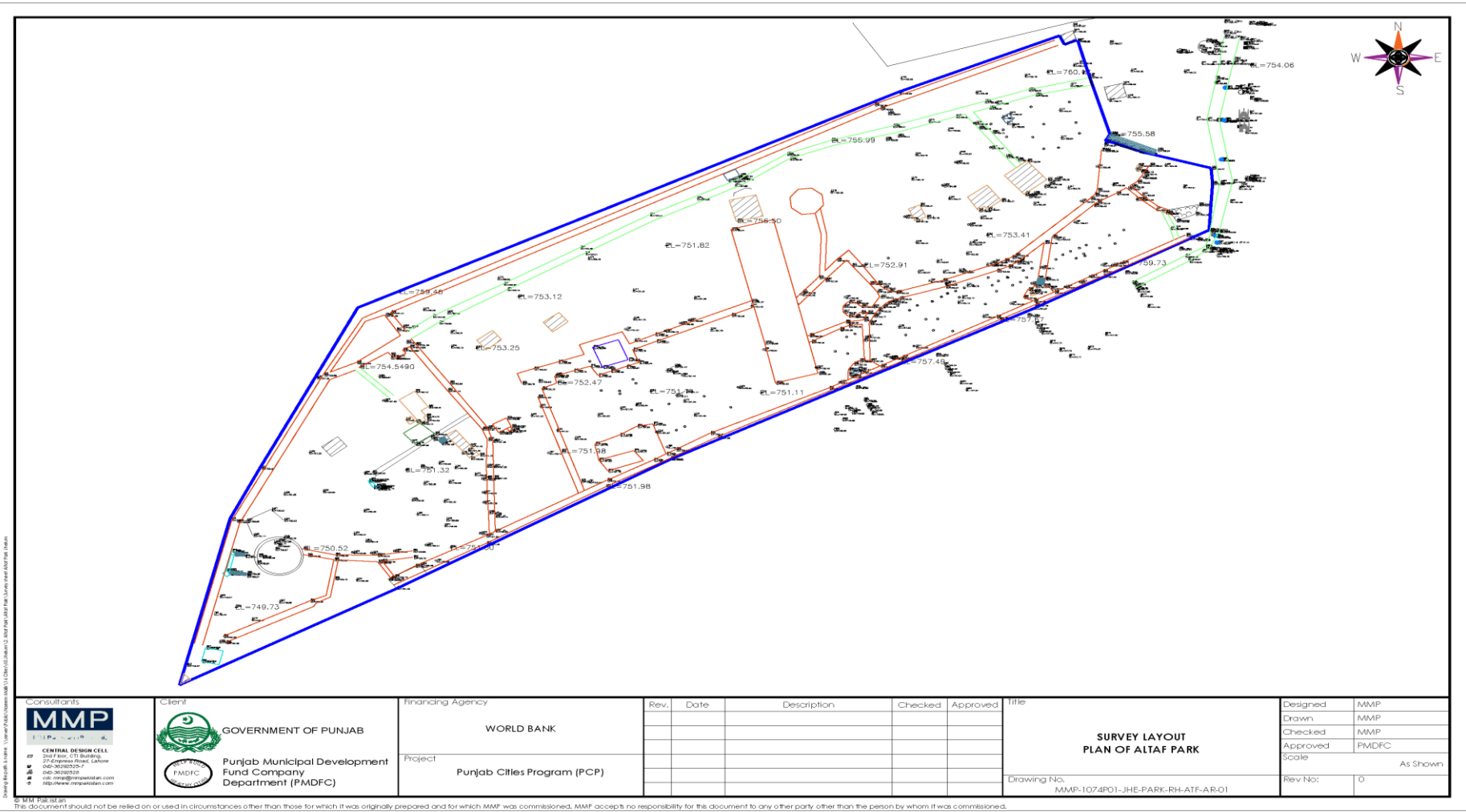
Annexure F: Chance find procedures

Chance find procedures which will be used during this Project are as follows:

- Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;
- Delineate the discovered site or area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology take over;
- Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Ministry immediately (within 24 hours or less);
- Responsible local authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology would oversee protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archaeologists of the Department of Archaeology and Museums (within 72 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archaeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
- Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology; and
- Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology concerning safeguard of the heritage.
- These procedures will be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts, when applicable. During project supervision, the Site Engineer will monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed.

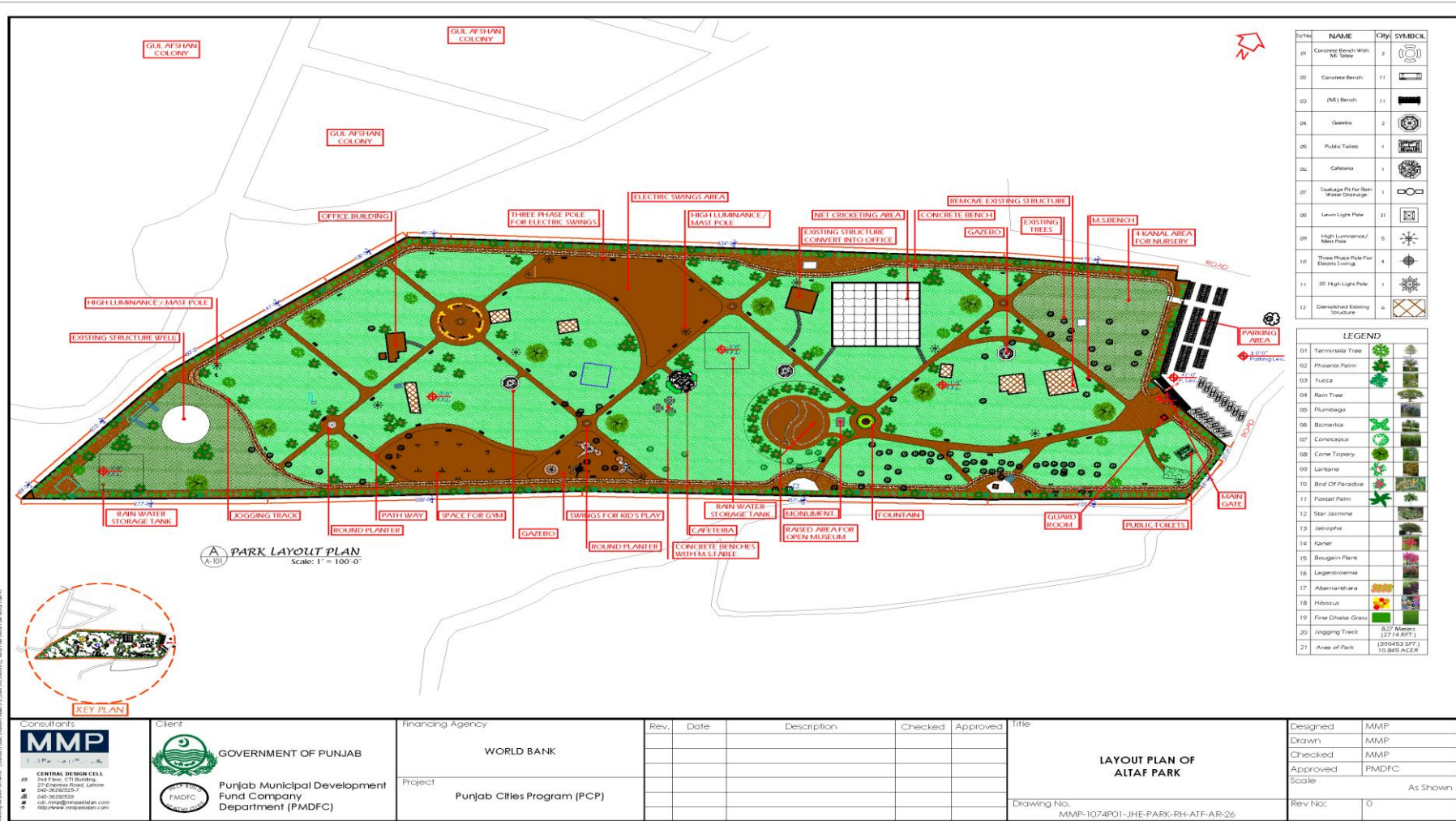
Annexure F: Drawings

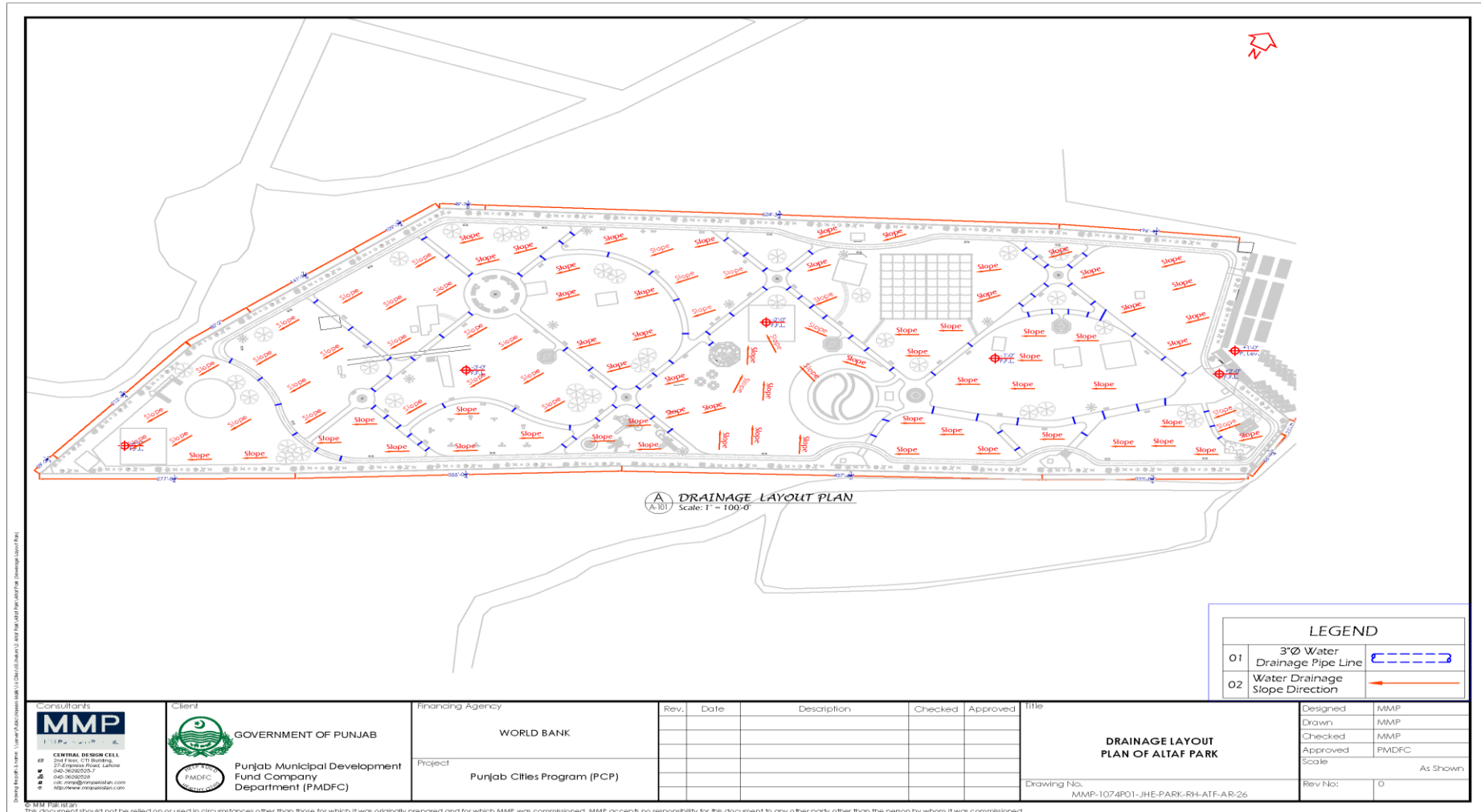
ARCHITECTURE DRAWINGS



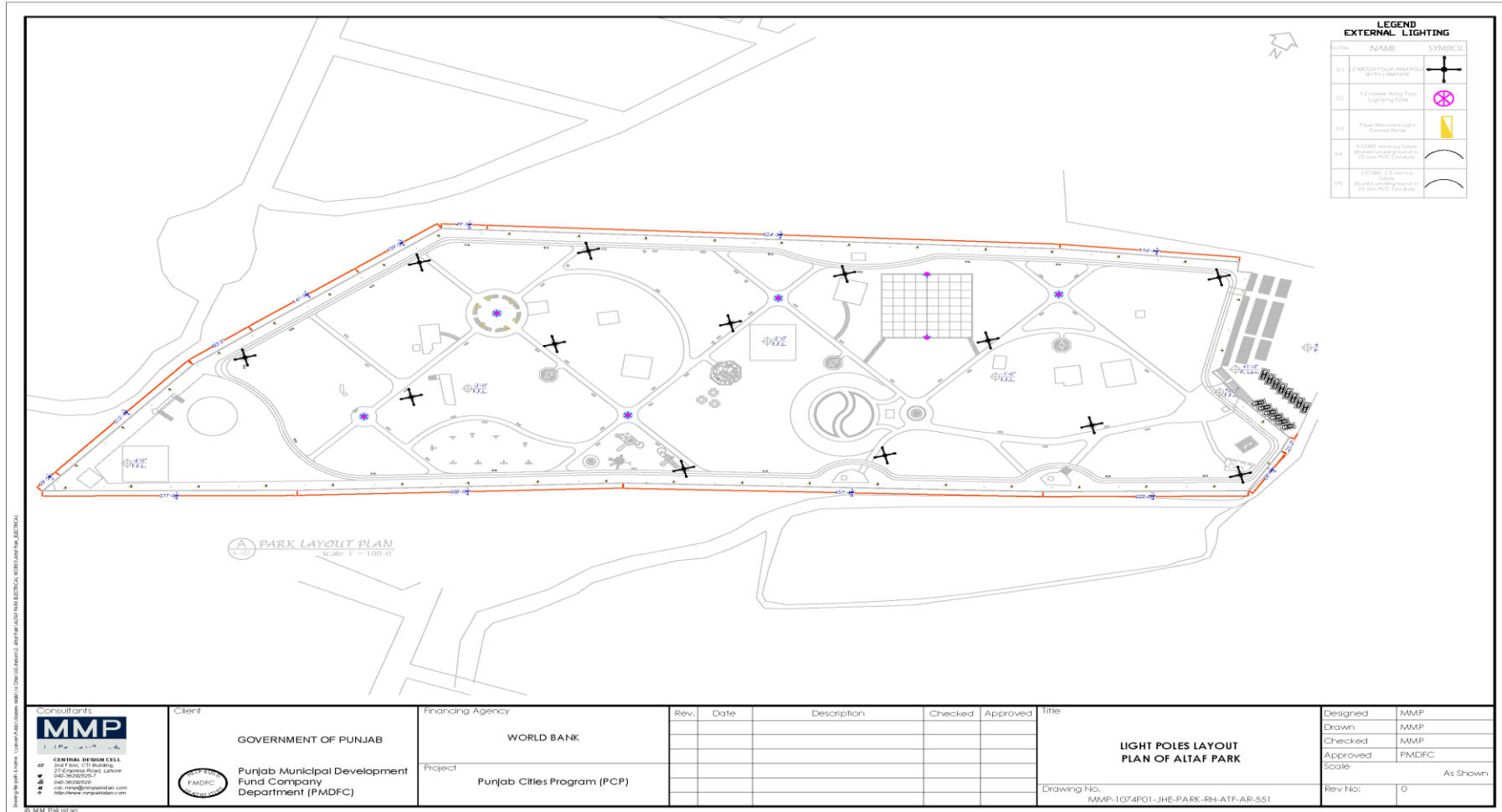
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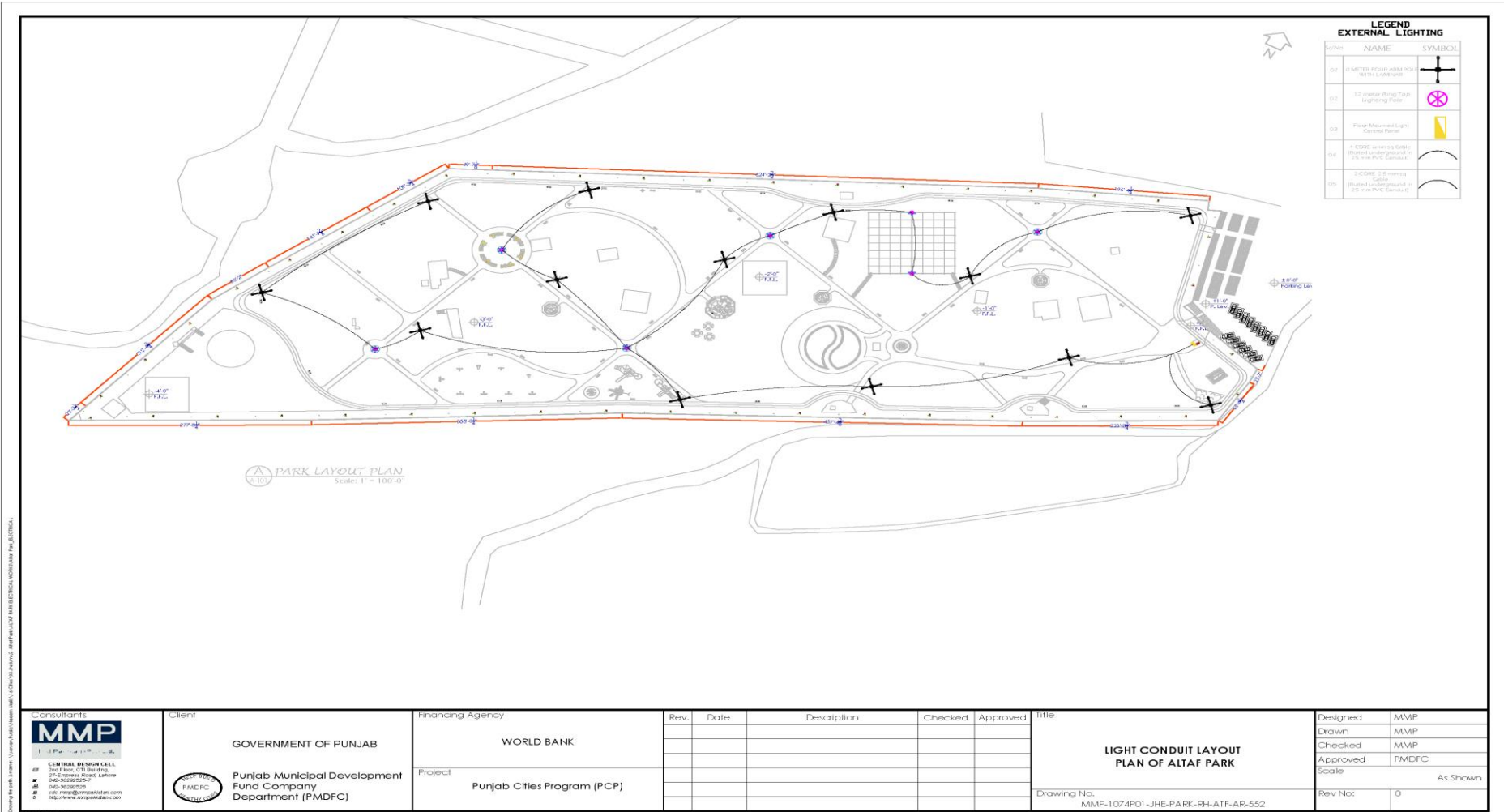




ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS



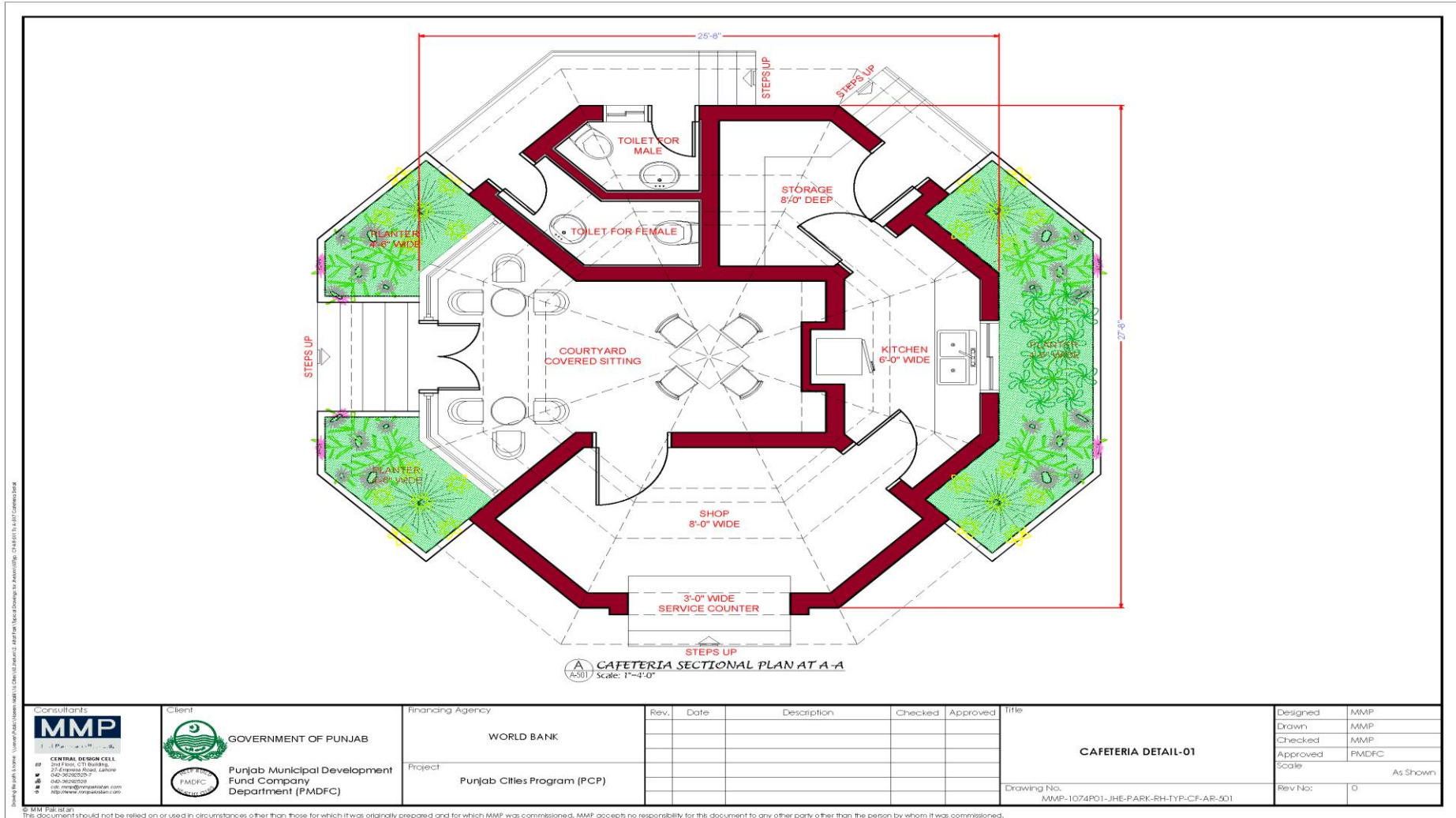
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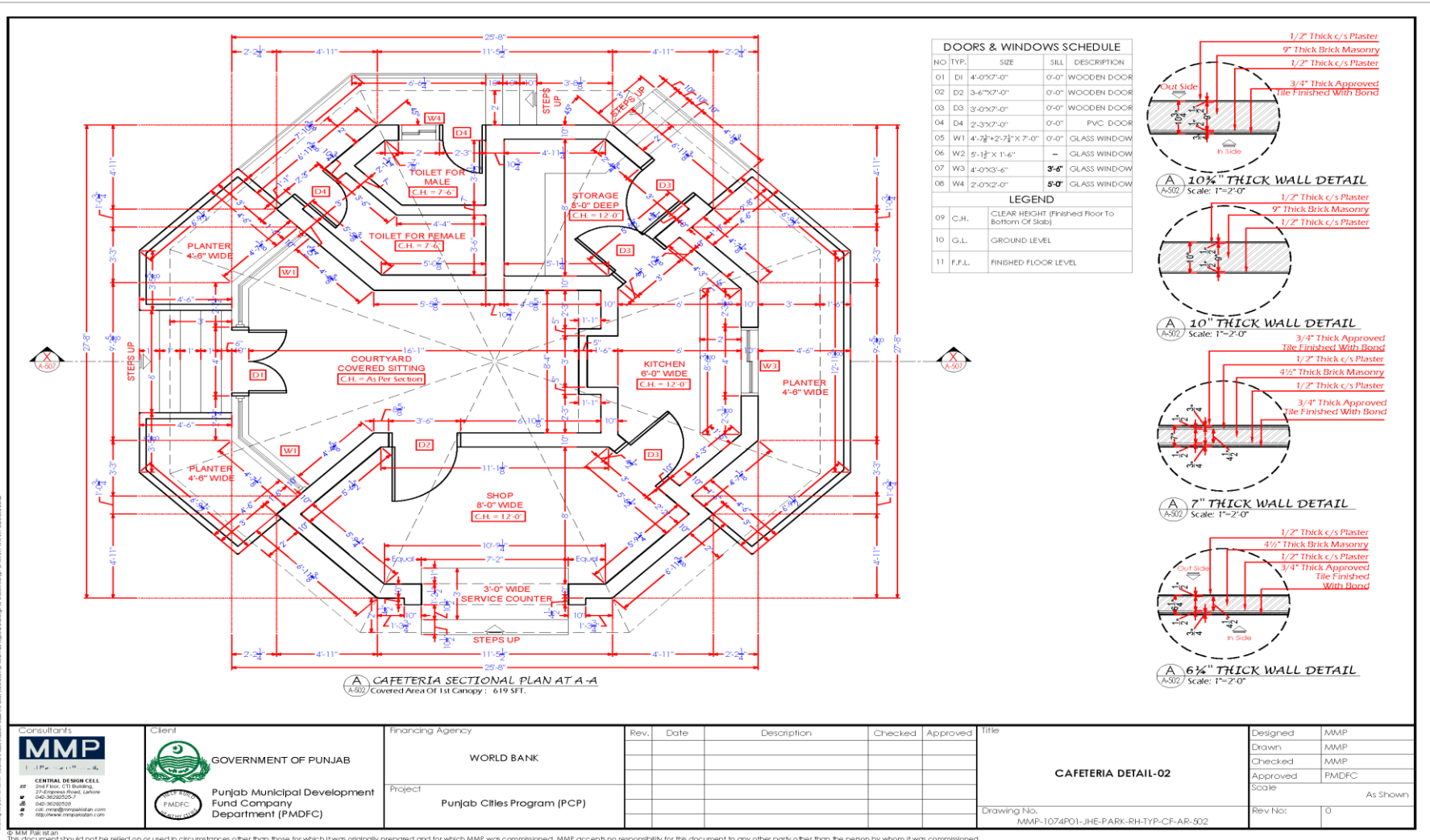


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TYPICAL DRAWINGS





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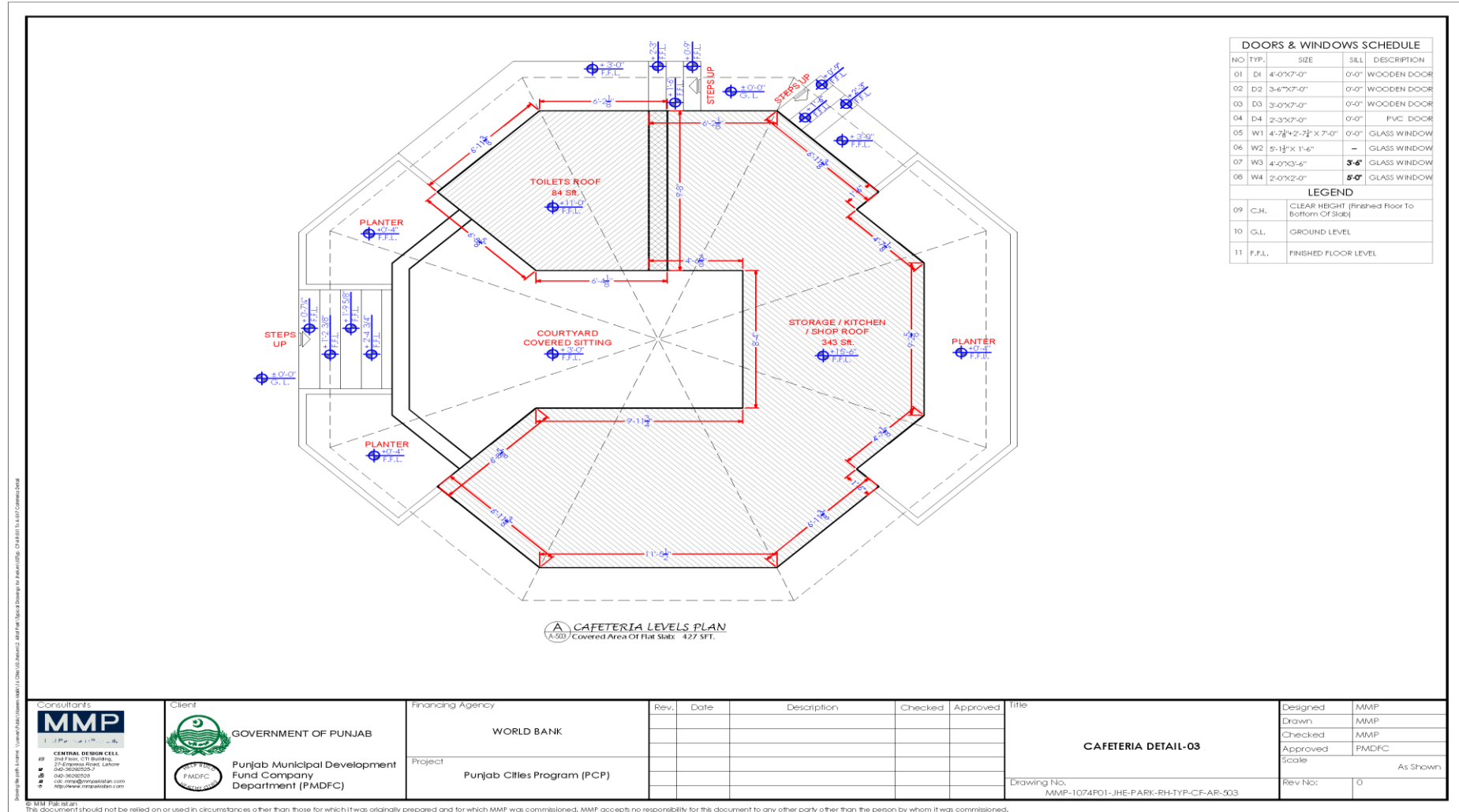
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CAFETERIA DETAIL-02
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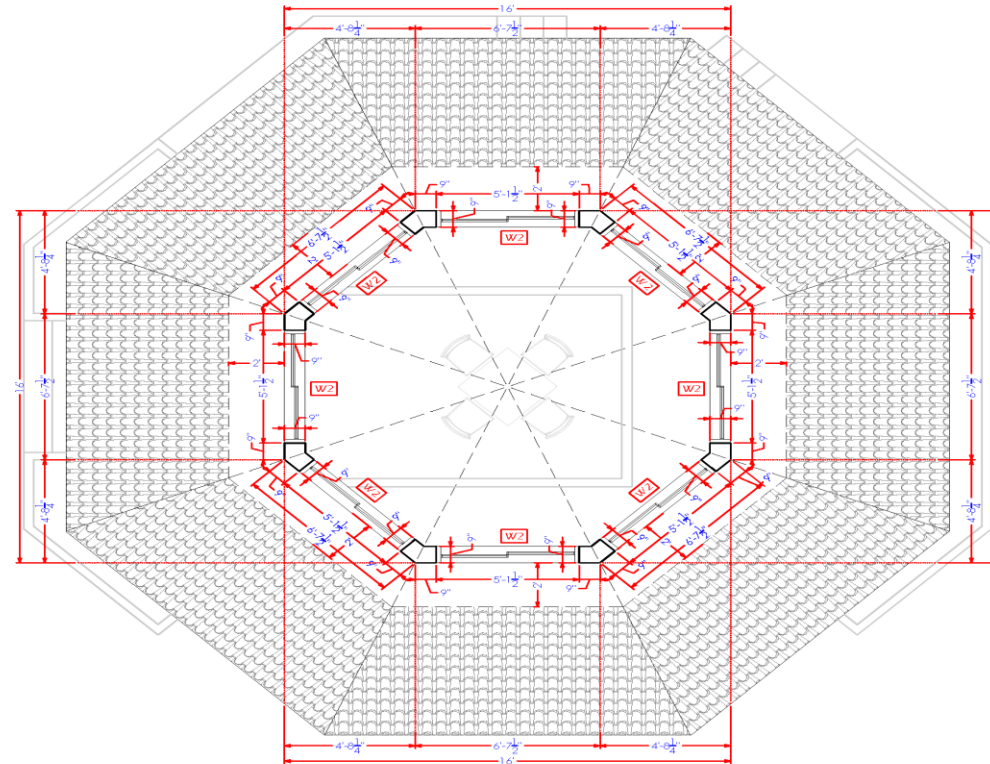
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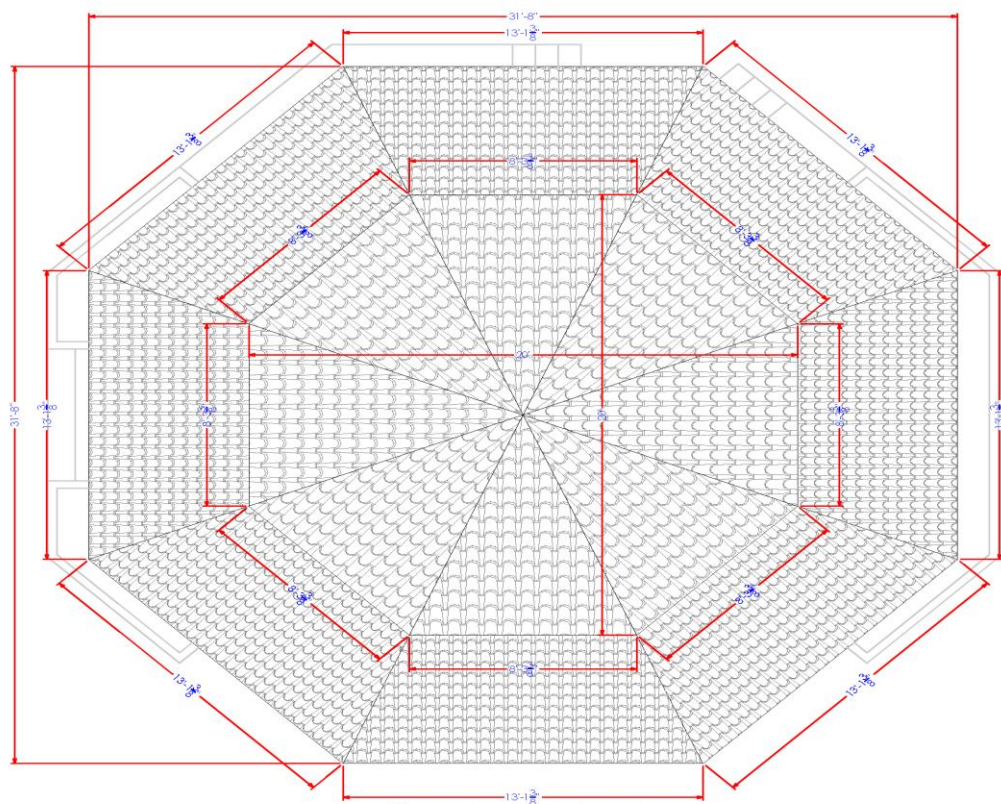
CAFETERIA SECTIONAL PLAN AT B-B
(A50) Covered Area Of 2nd Canopy : 331 SFT.

DOORS & WINDOWS SCHEDULE			
NO	TYP.	SIZE	SILL DESCRIPTION
01	D1	4'-0"X7'-0"	0'-0" WOODEN DOOR
02	D2	3'-6"X7'-0"	0'-0" WOODEN DOOR
03	D3	3'-0"X7'-0"	0'-0" WOODEN DOOR
04	D4	2'-3"X7'-0"	0'-0" PVC DOOR
05	W1	4'-7 1/2"X2'-7 1/2" X 7'-0"	0'-0" GLASS WINDOW
06	W2	5'-1 1/2"X 1'-6"	- GLASS WINDOW
07	W3	4'-0"X3'-6"	3'-6" GLASS WINDOW
08	W4	2'-0"X2'-0"	5'-0" GLASS WINDOW

LEGEND	
09	C.H. CLEAR HEIGHT (finished Floor To Bottom Of Slab)
10	G.L. GROUND LEVEL
11	F.F.L. FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL

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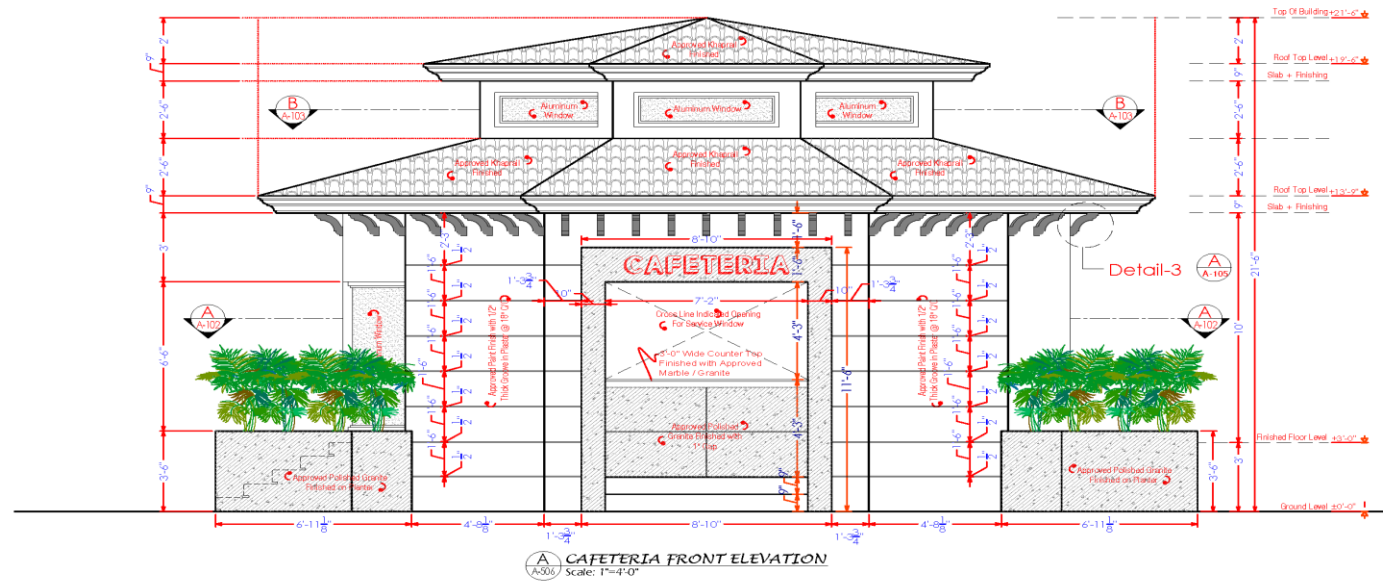
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CAFETERIA ROOF TOP PLAN
Covered Area Of 1st & 2nd Canopy : 950 SFT.

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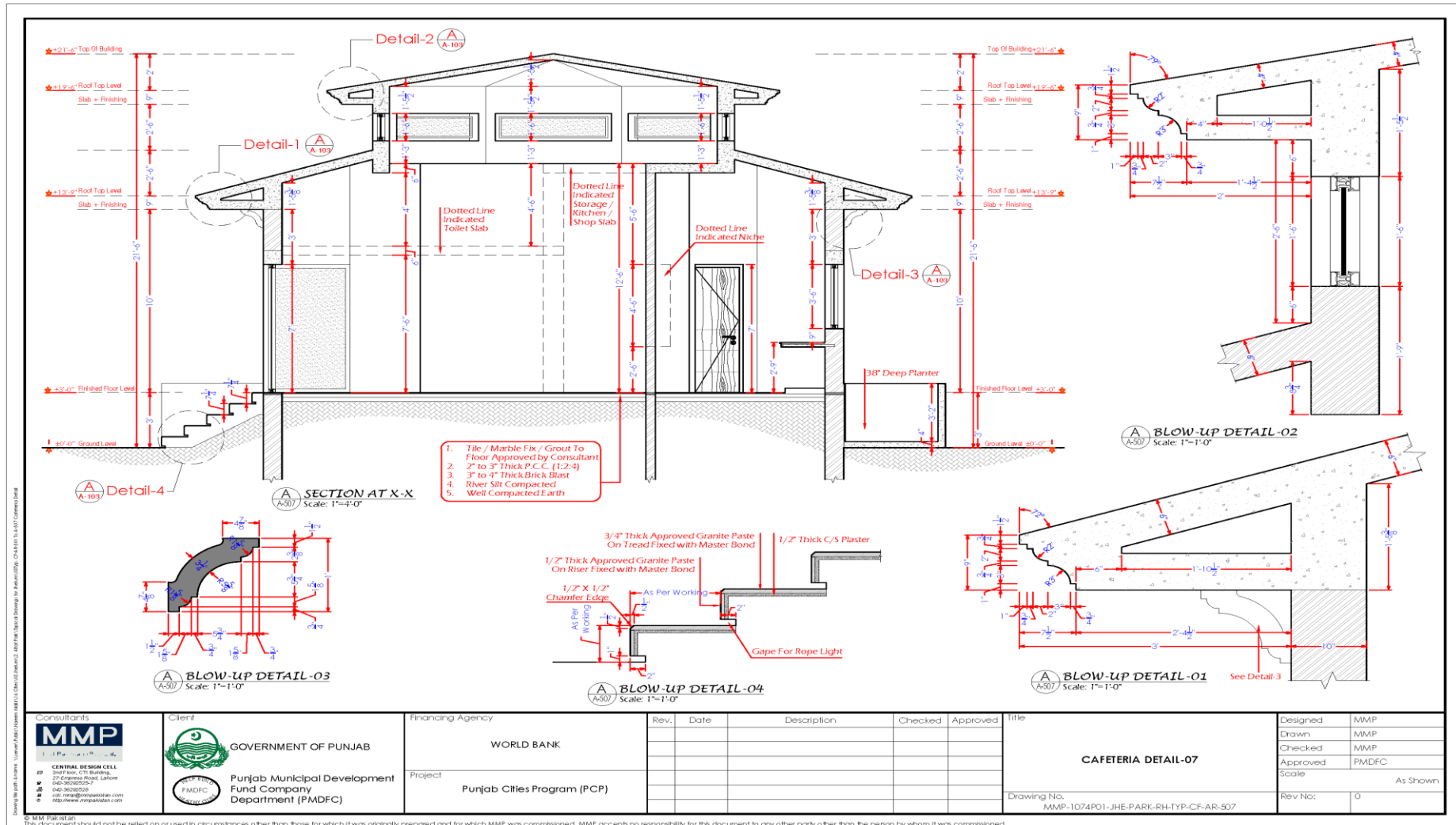
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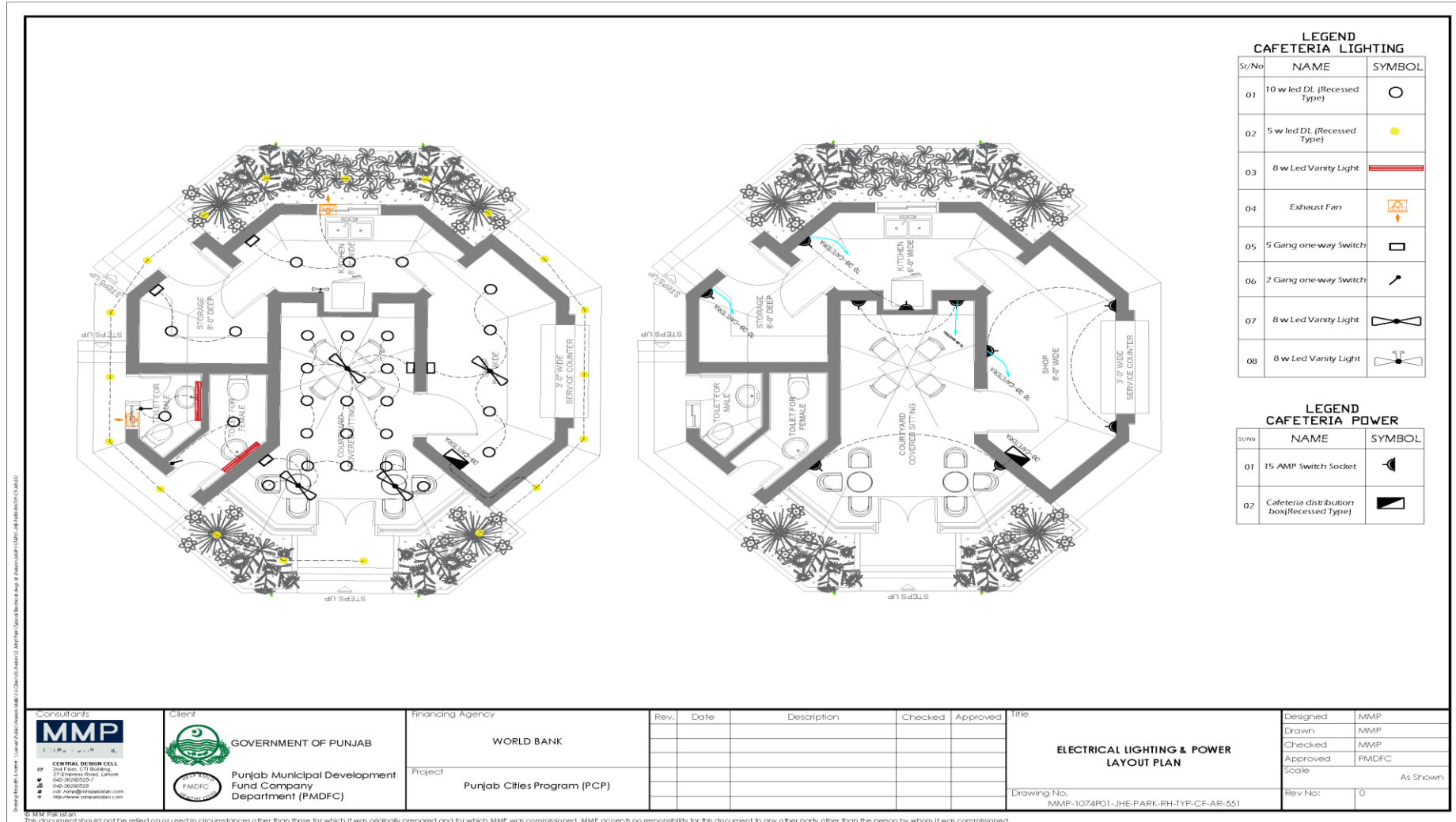


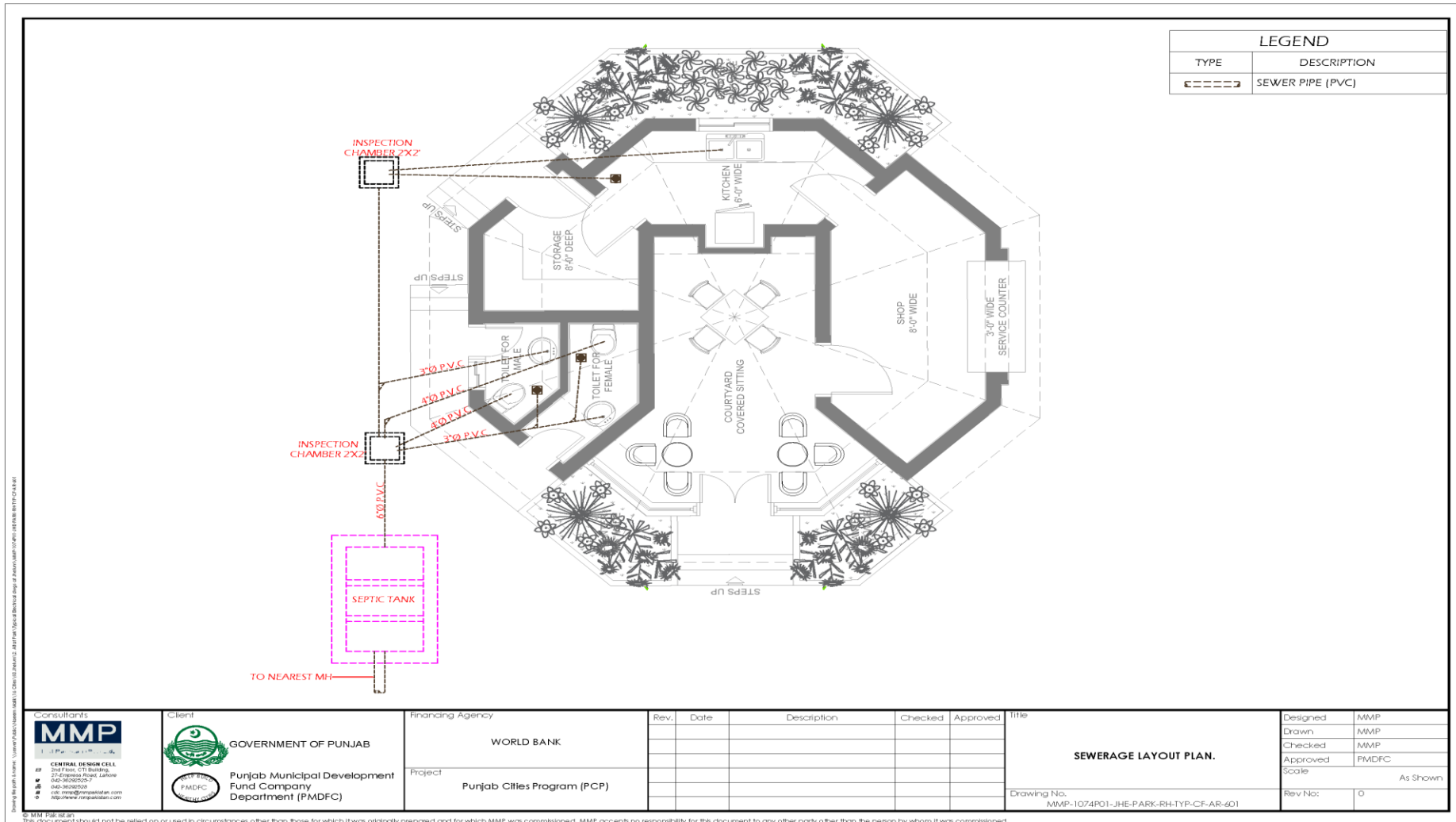
CAFETERIA FRONT ELEVATION
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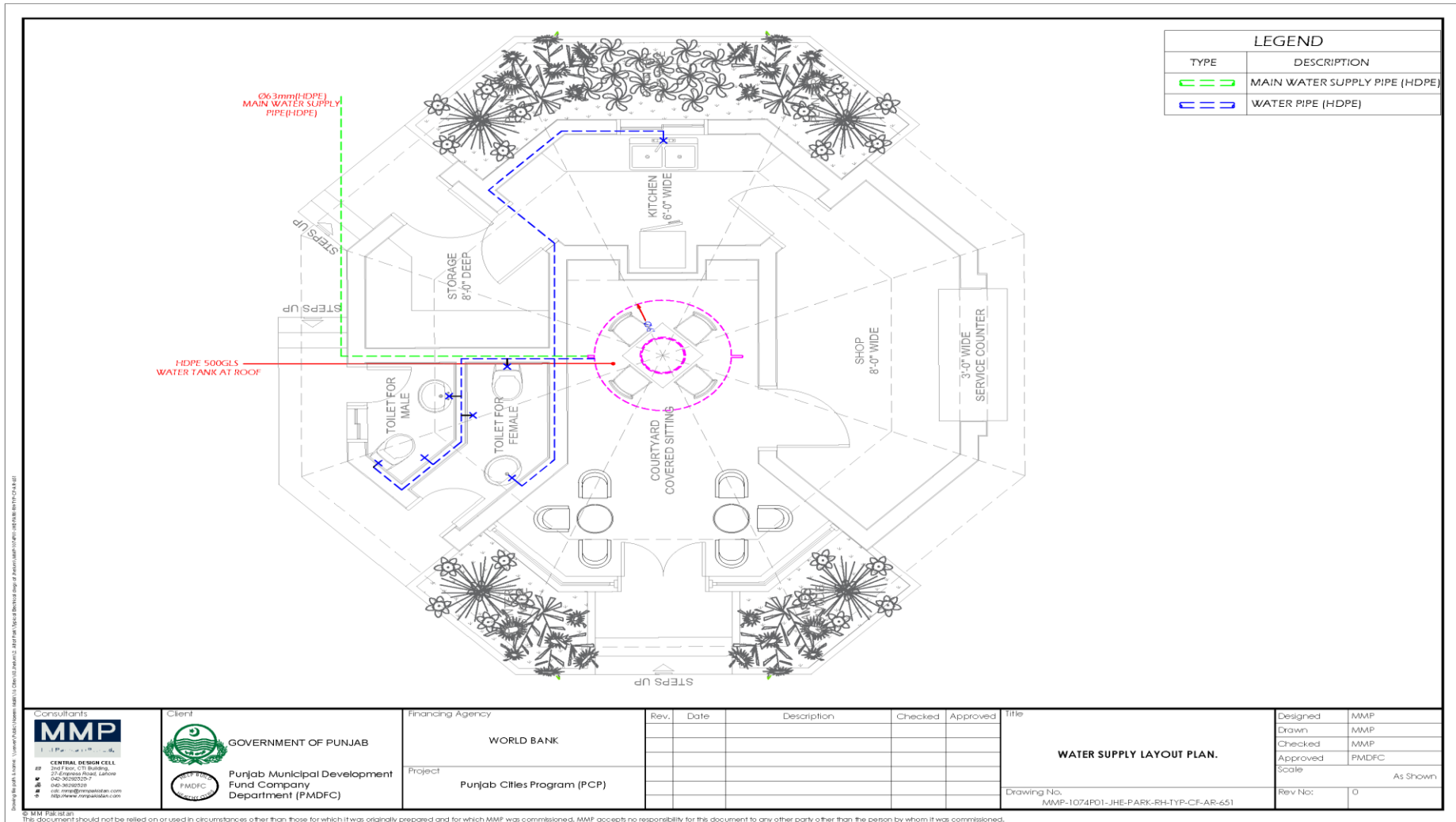


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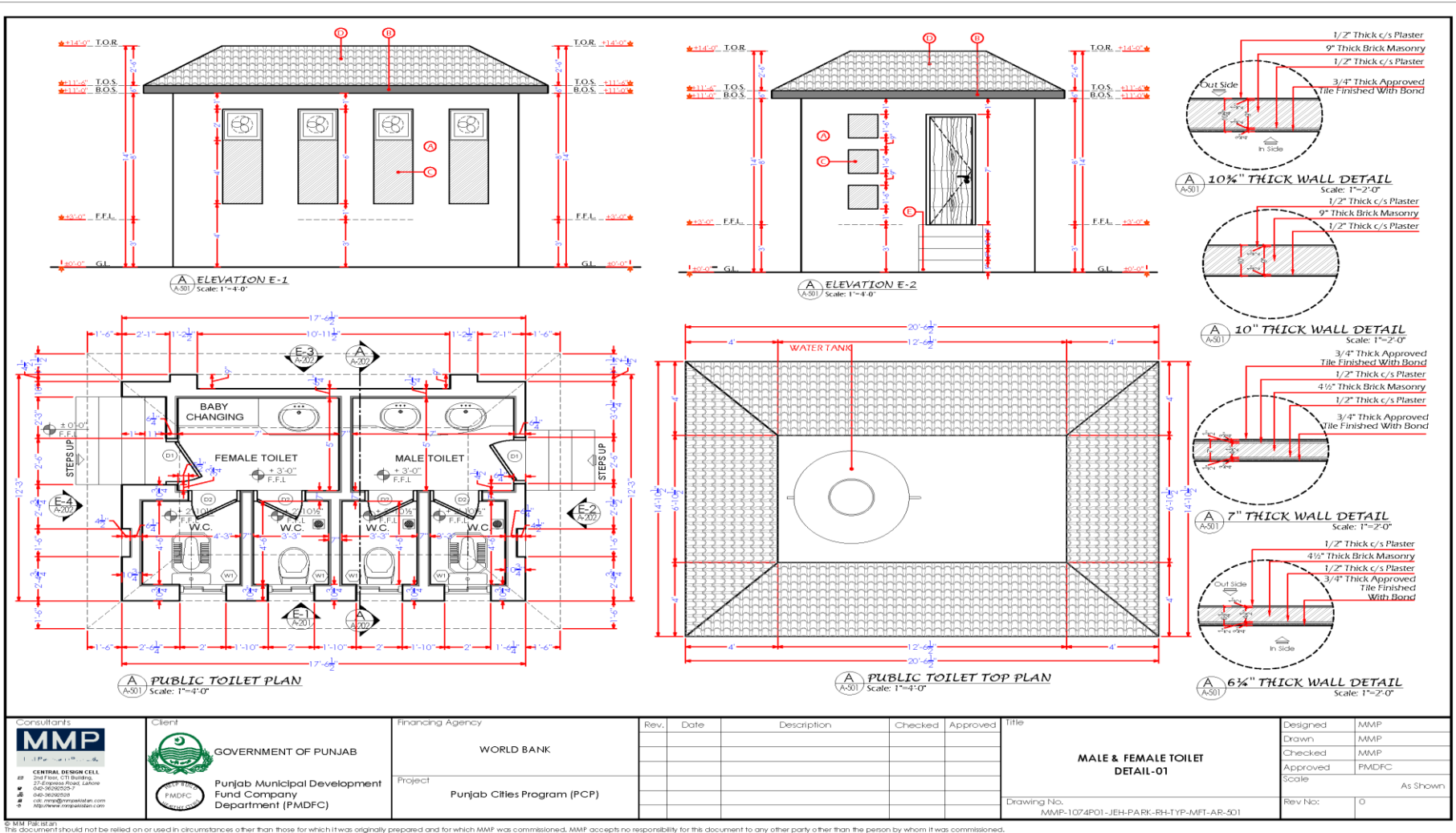
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LEGEND	
TYPE	DESCRIPTION
	MAIN WATER SUPPLY PIPE (HDPE)
	WATER PIPE (HDPE)

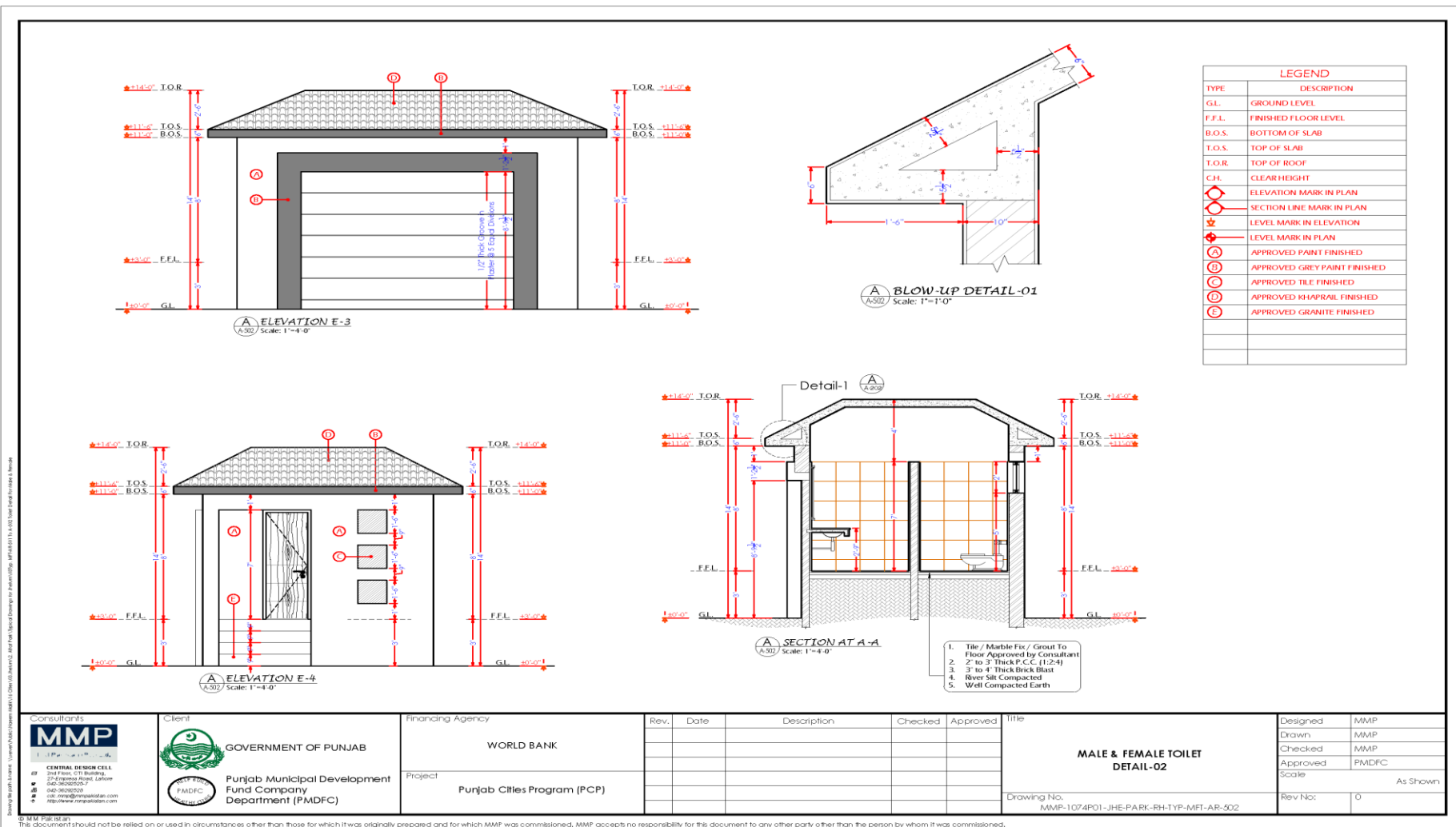
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	<p>Project</p> <p>Punjab Cities Program (PCP)</p>	<p>Drawing No.</p> <p>MMP-11074P01-JEH-PARK-RH-TYP-MFT-AR-501</p>	<p>Rev No:</p> <p>0</p>		

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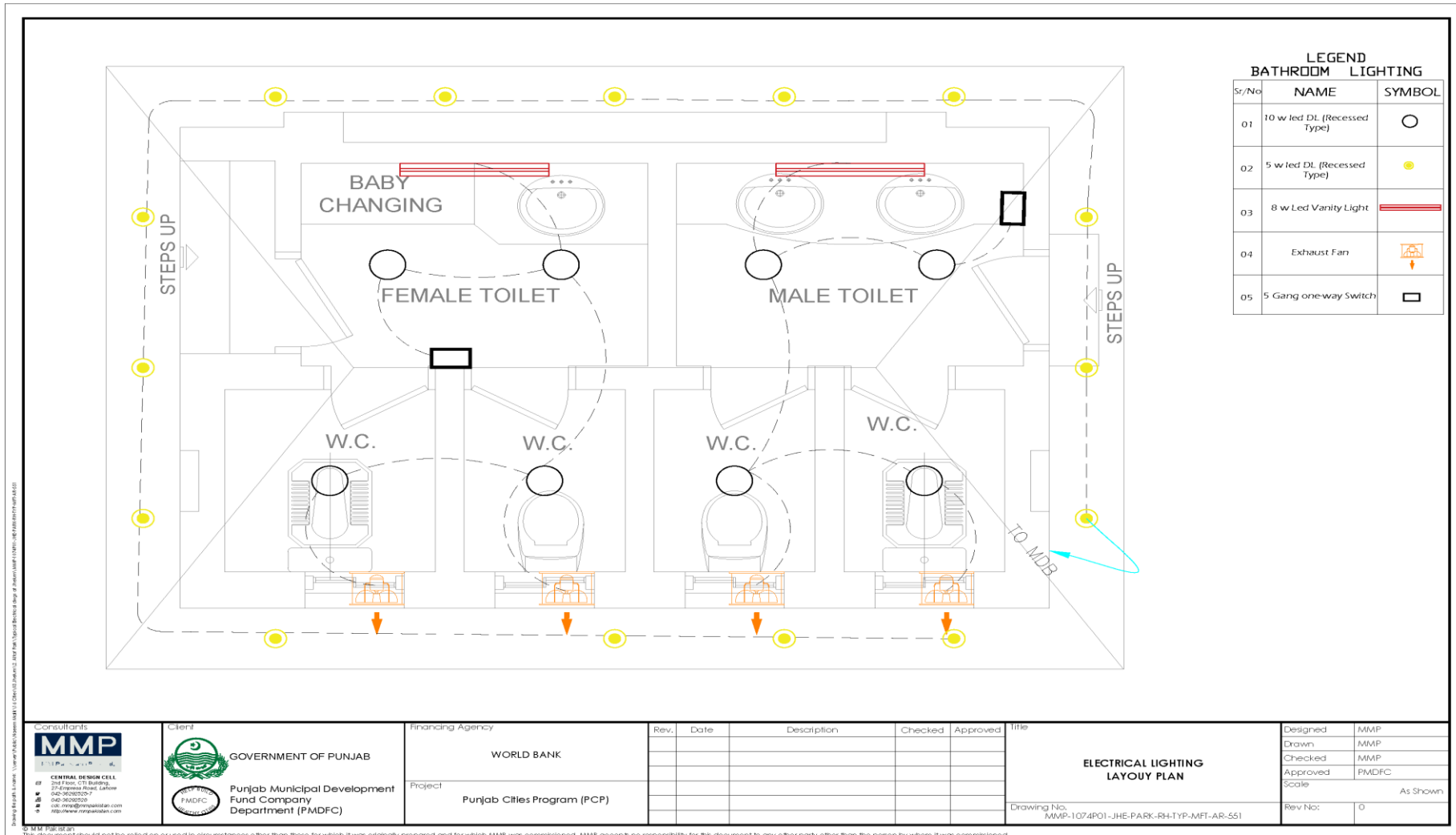
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**MALE & FEMALE TOILET
DETAIL-02**
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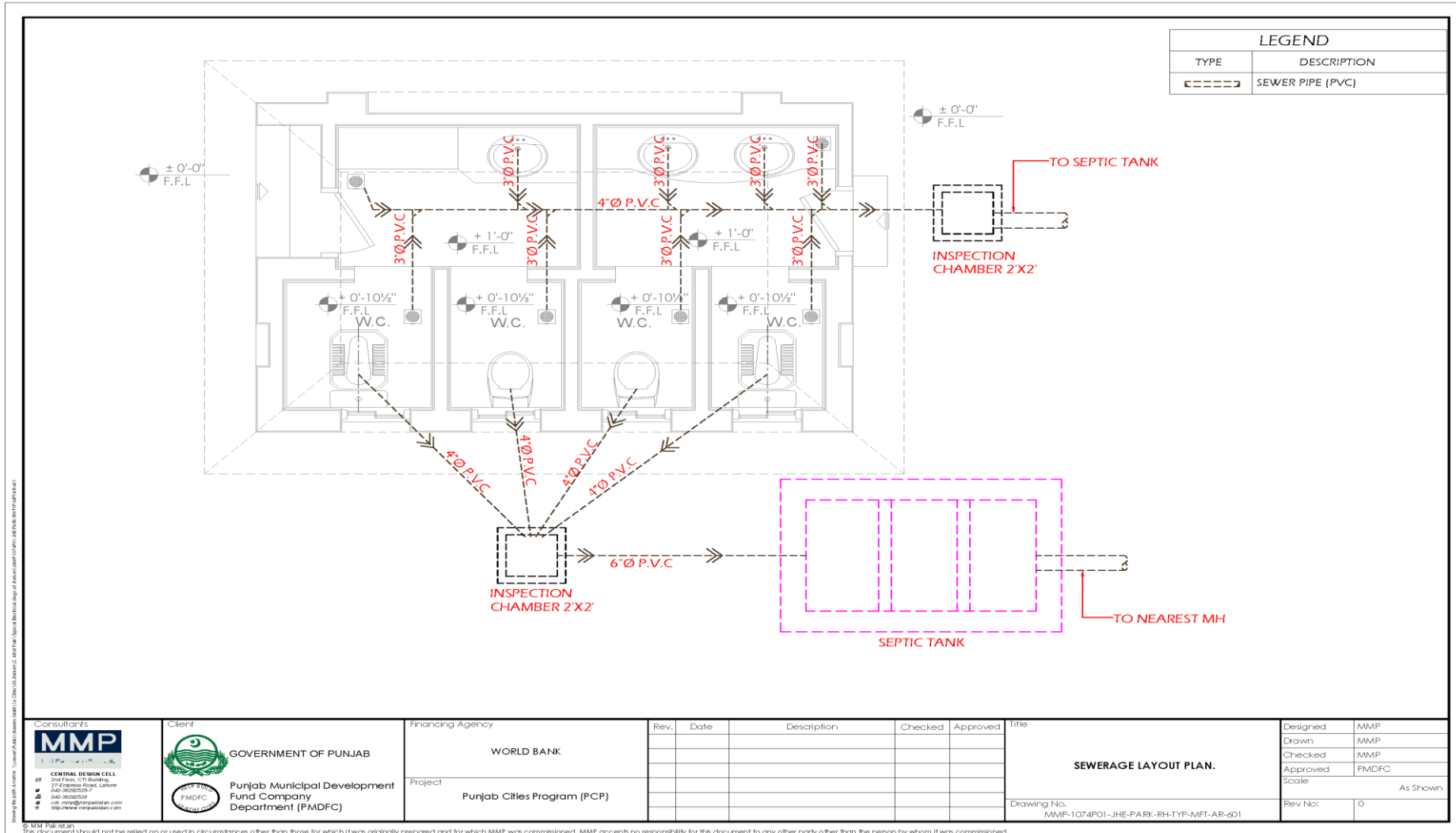
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ELECTRICAL LIGHTING LAYOUT PLAN
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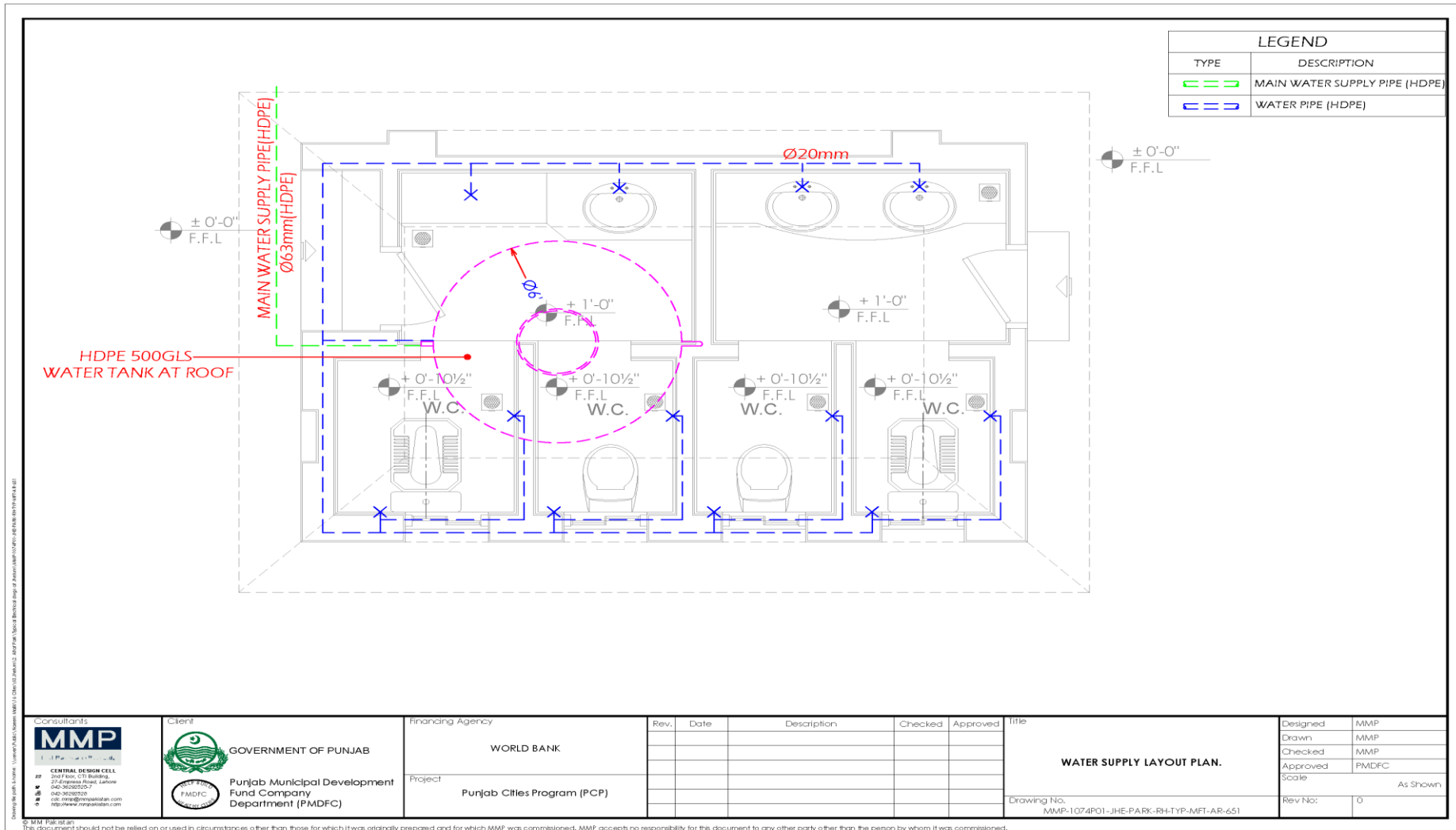
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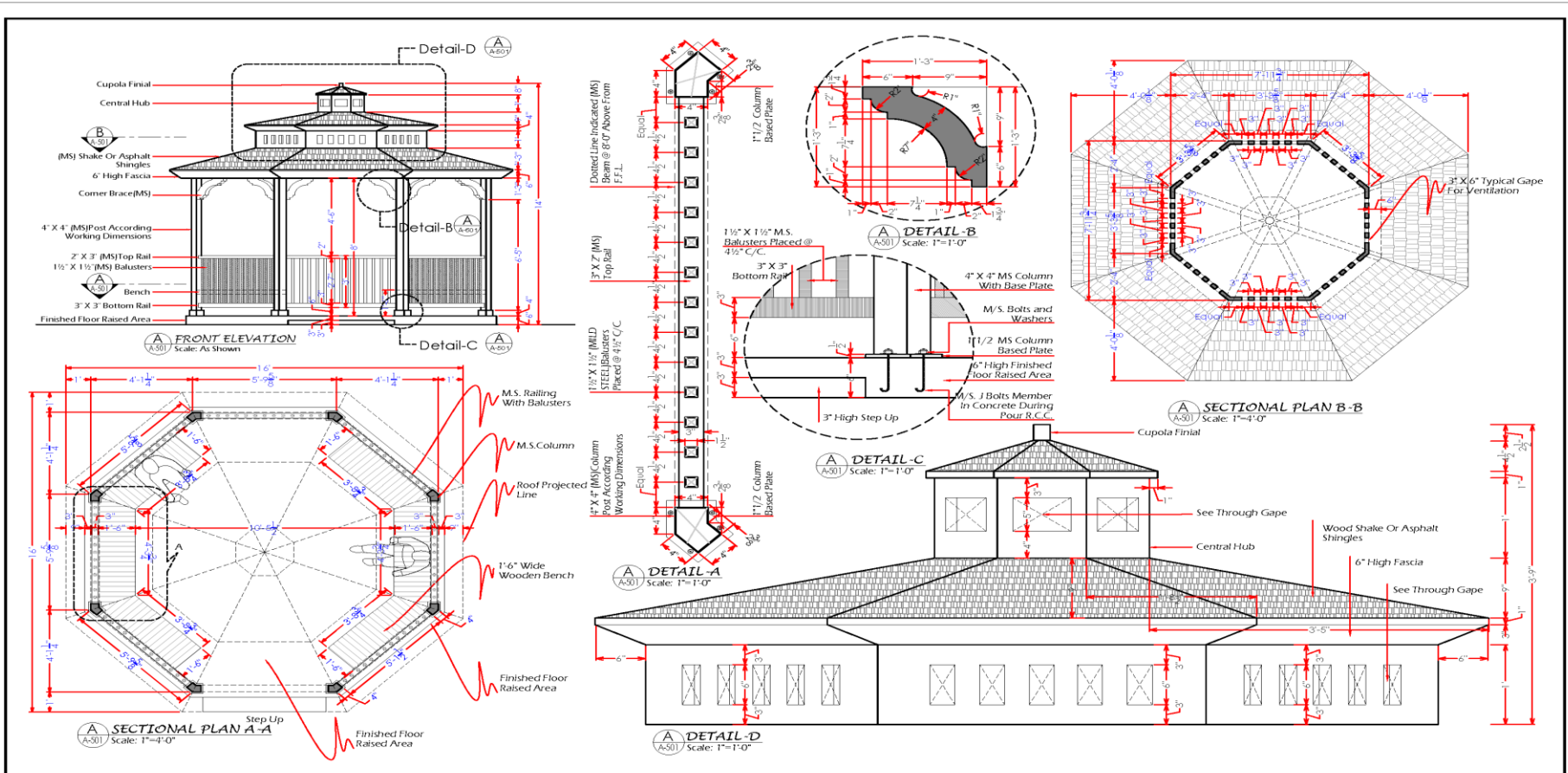
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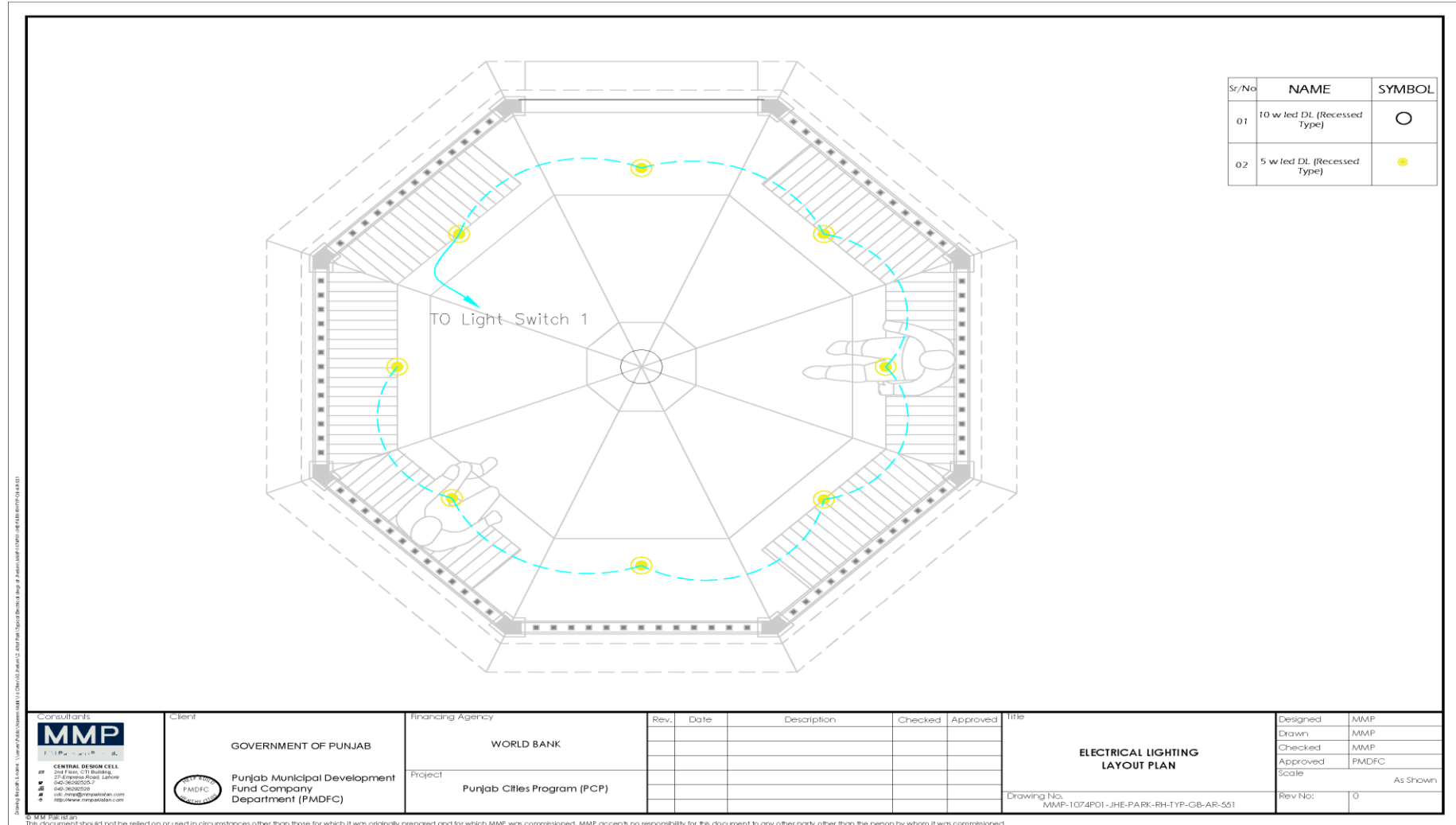
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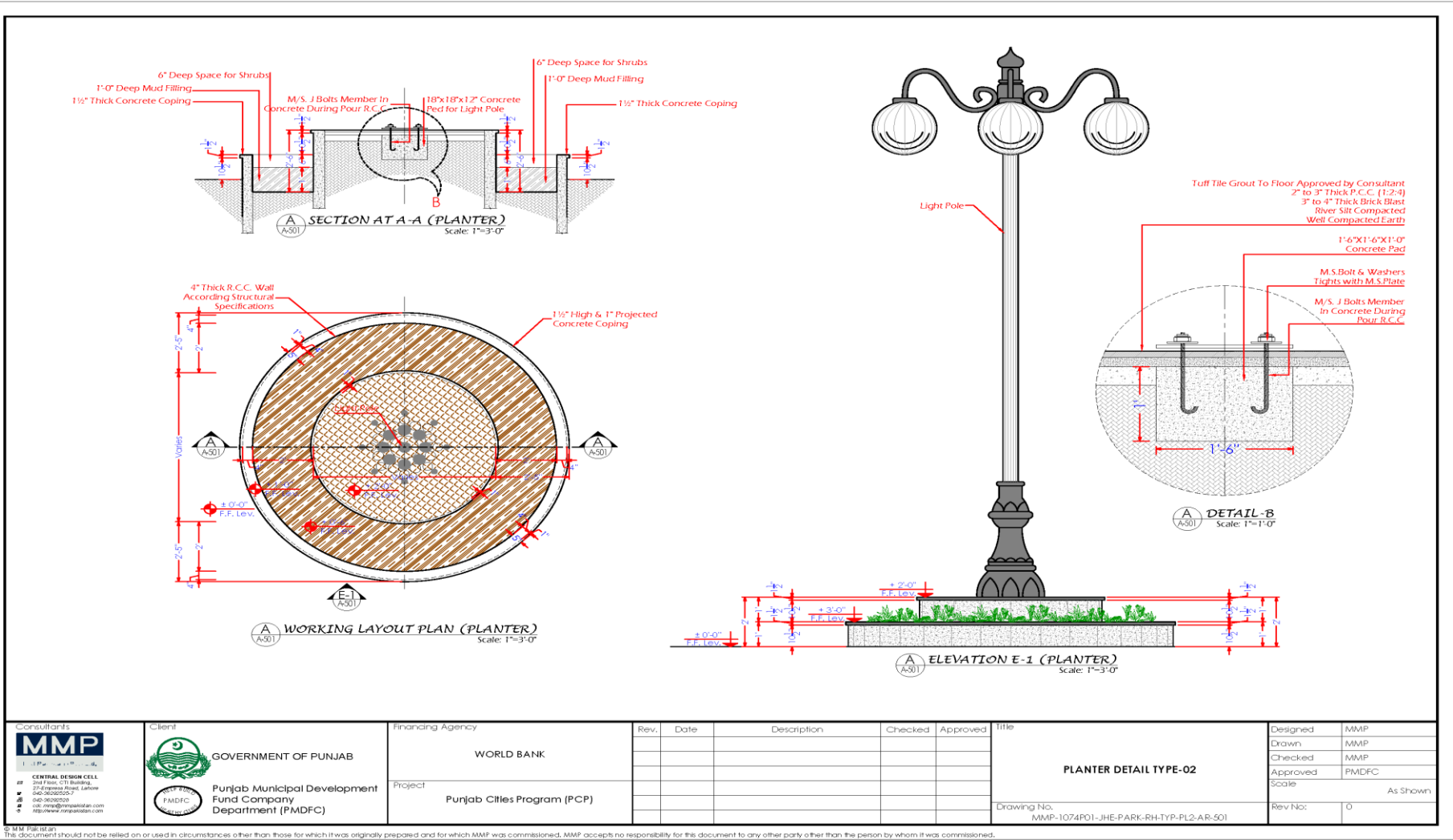




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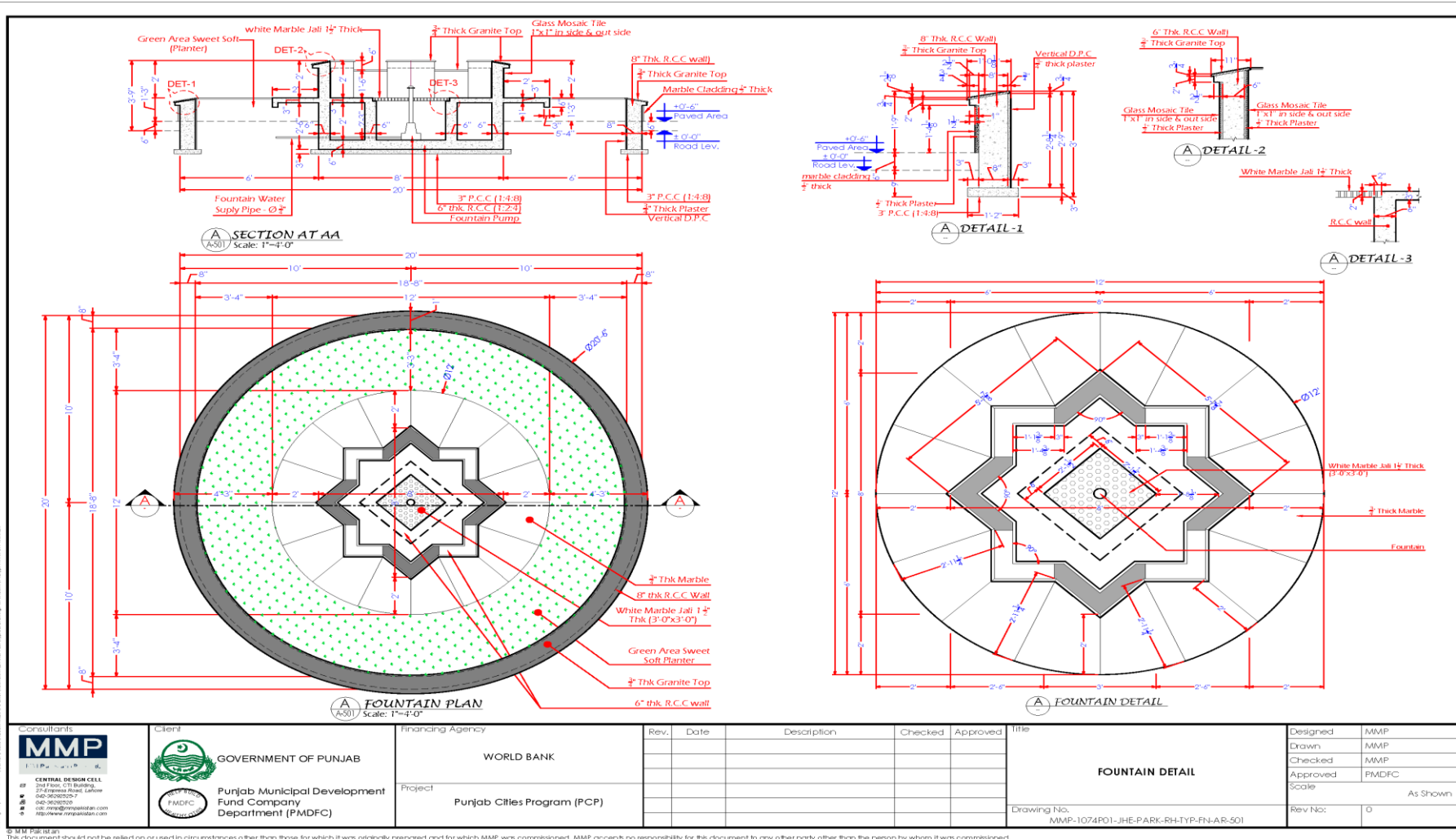
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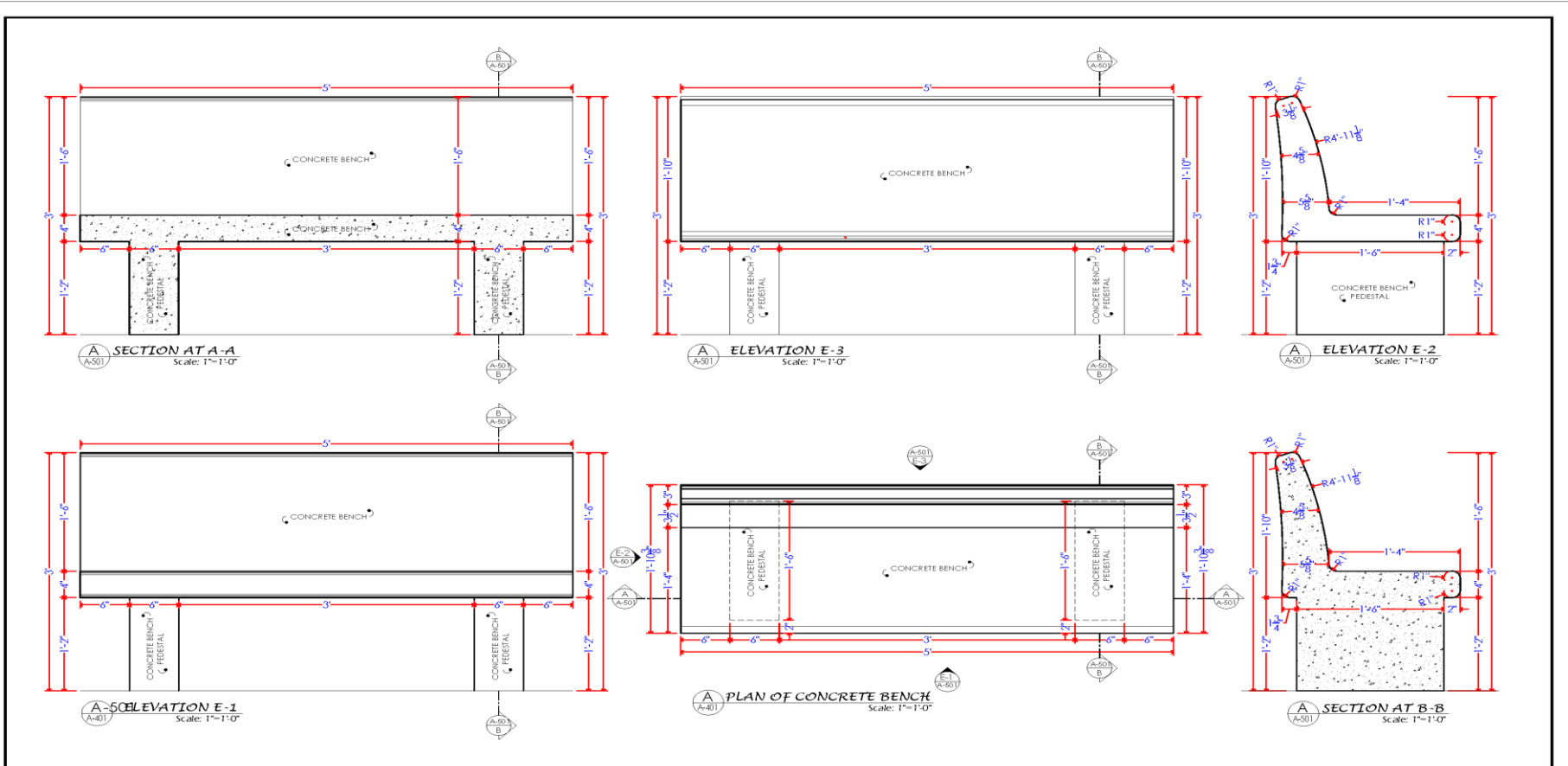
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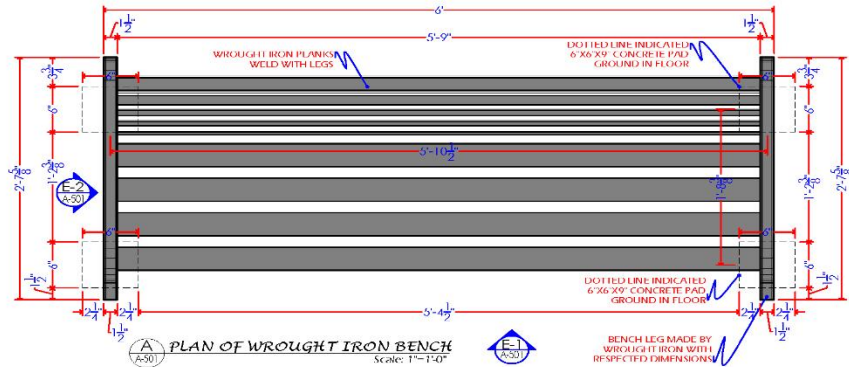
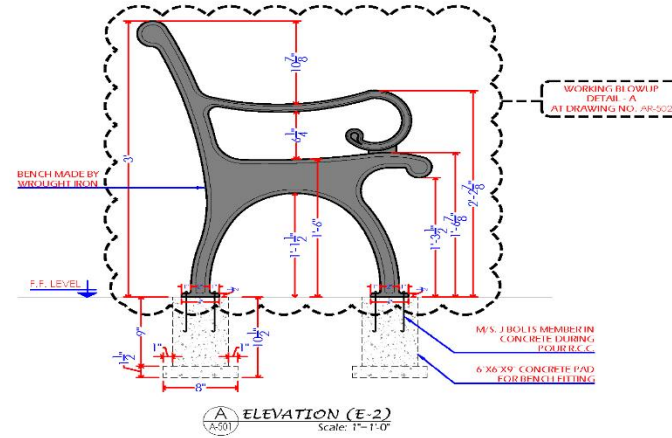
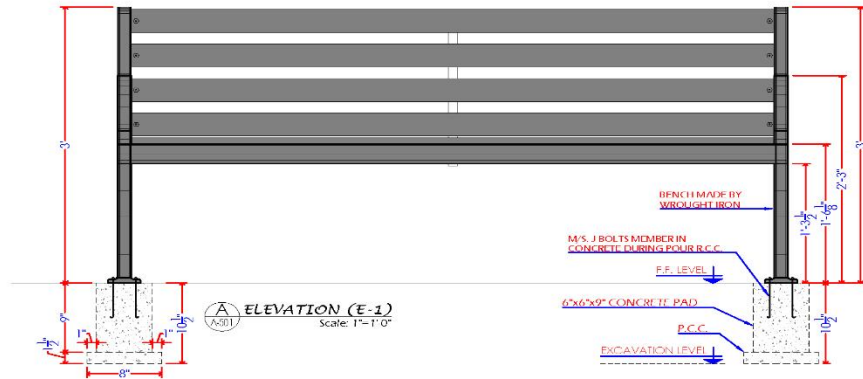
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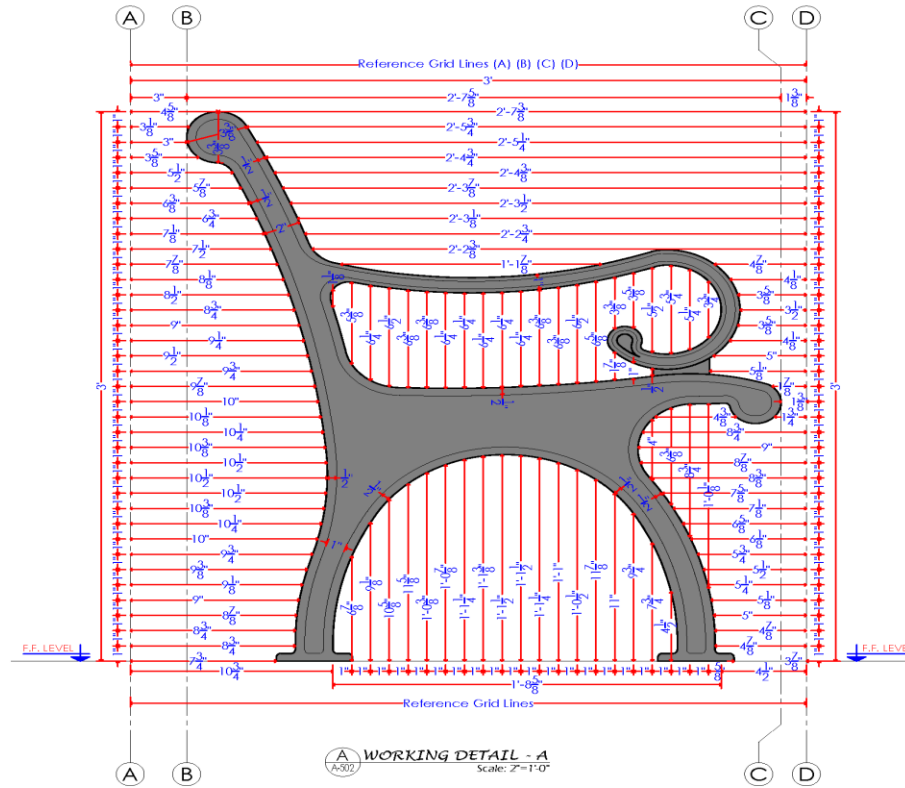
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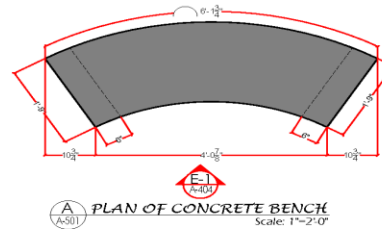
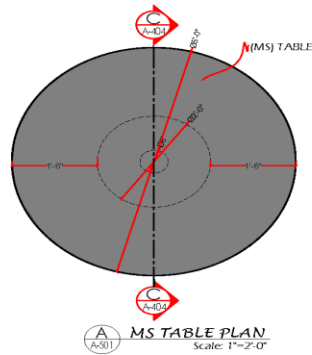
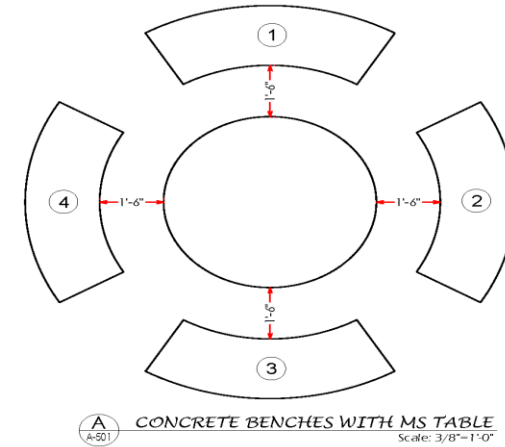
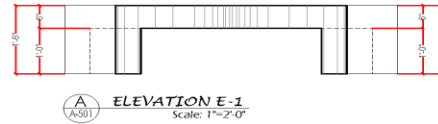
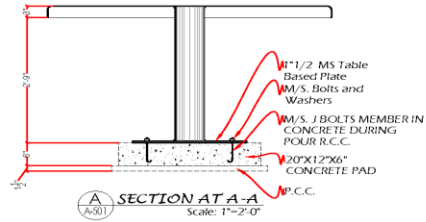
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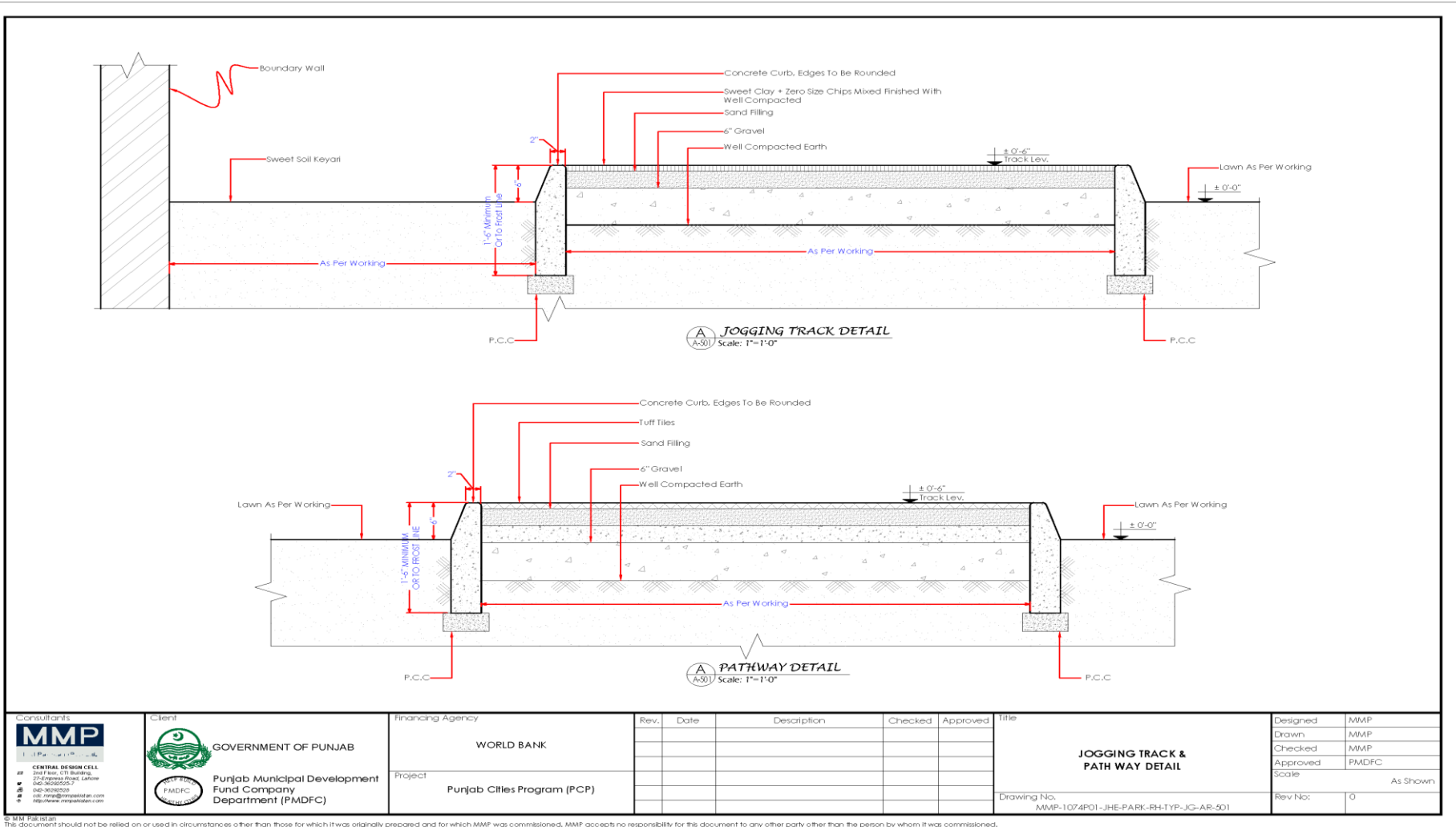
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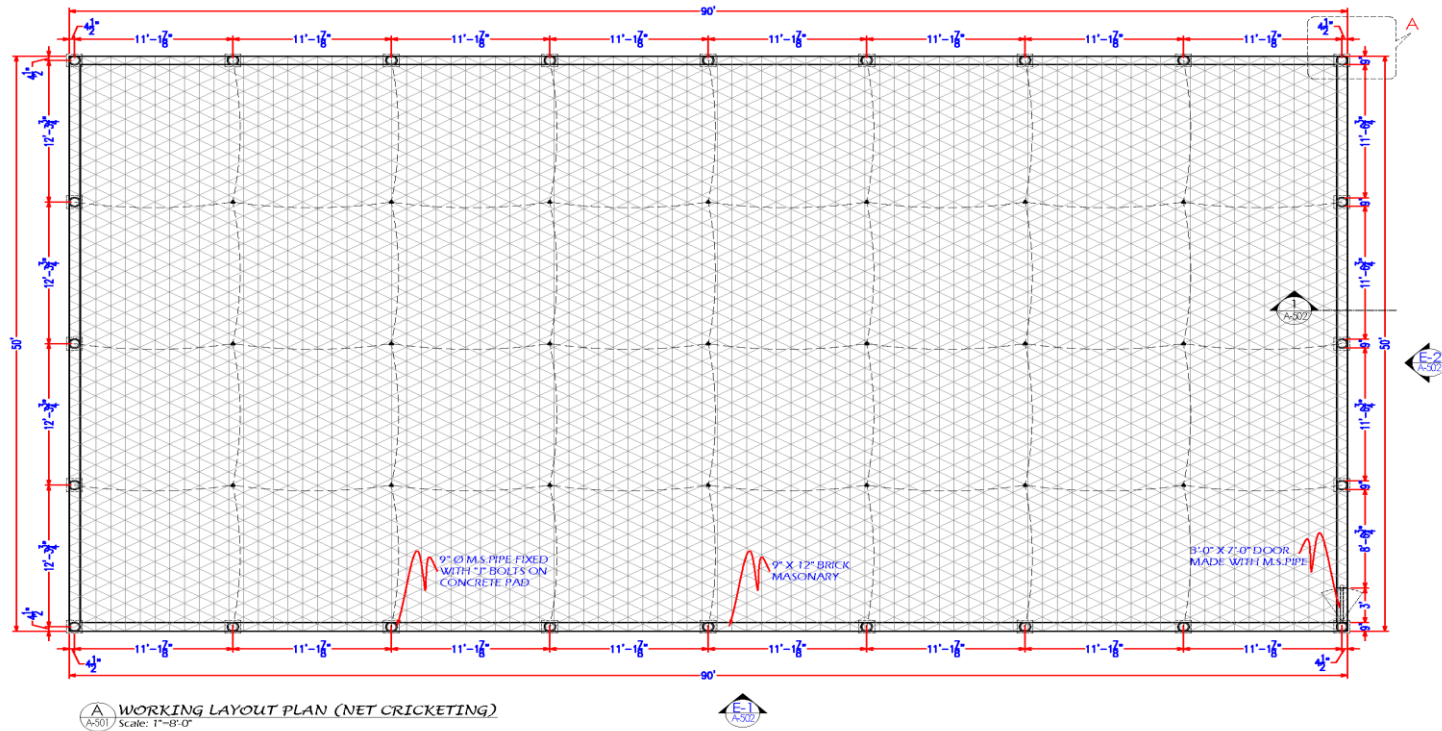
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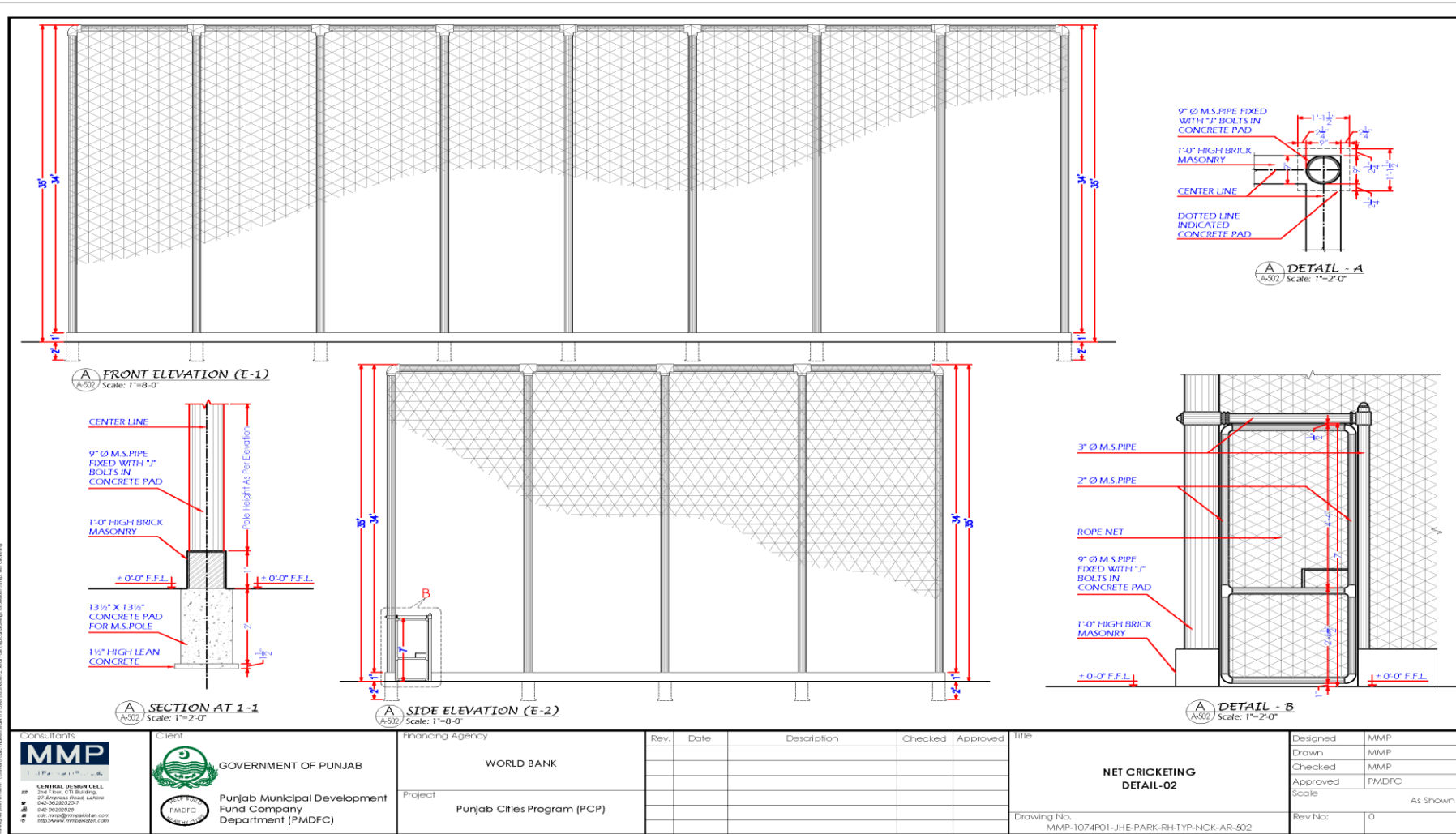
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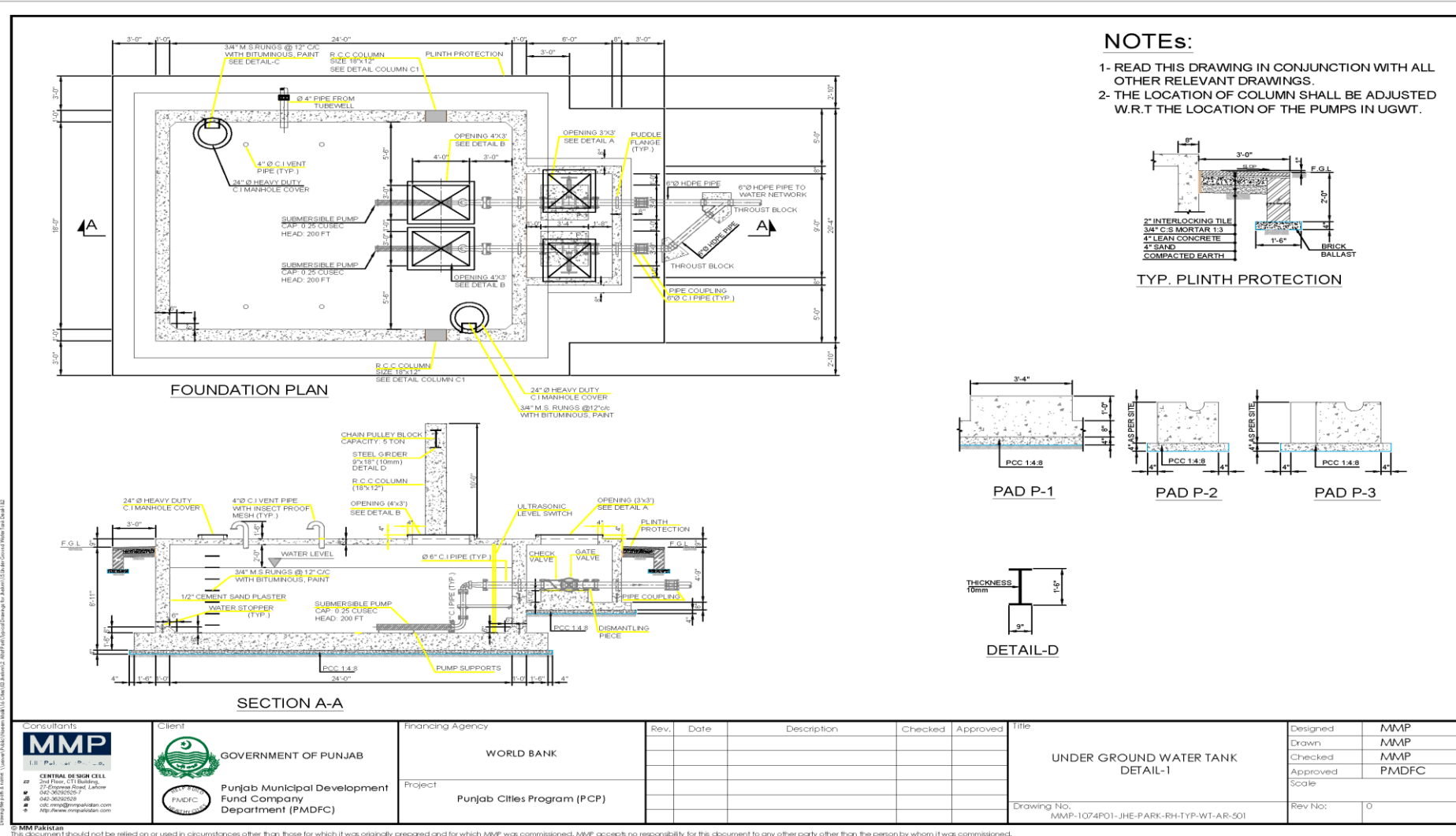
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UNDER GROUND WATER TANK
DETAIL-1

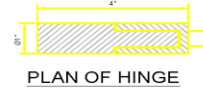
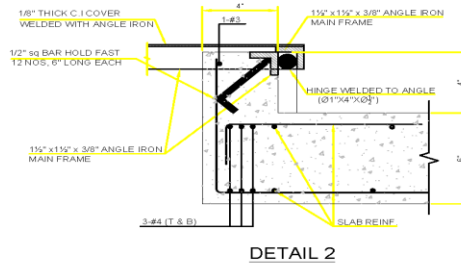
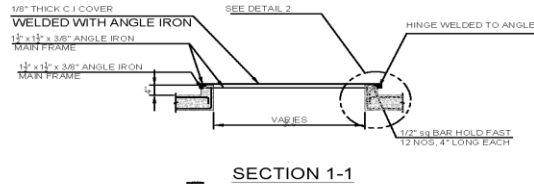
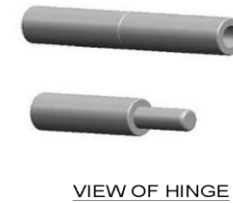
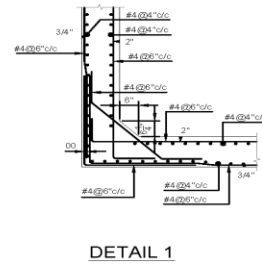
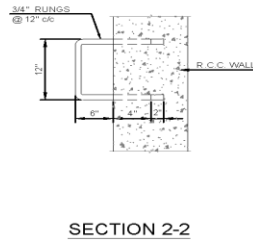
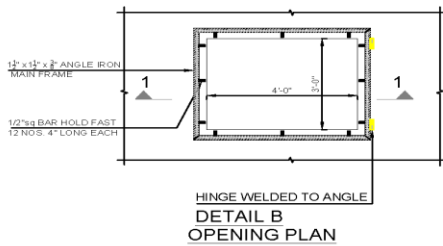
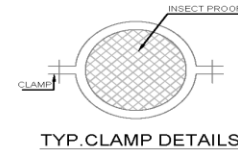
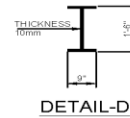
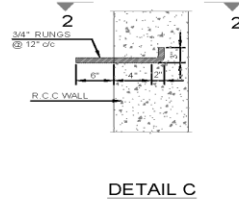
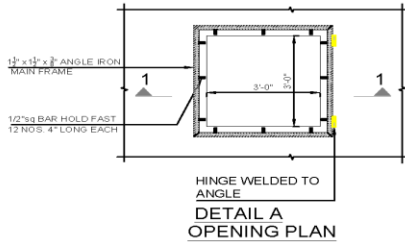
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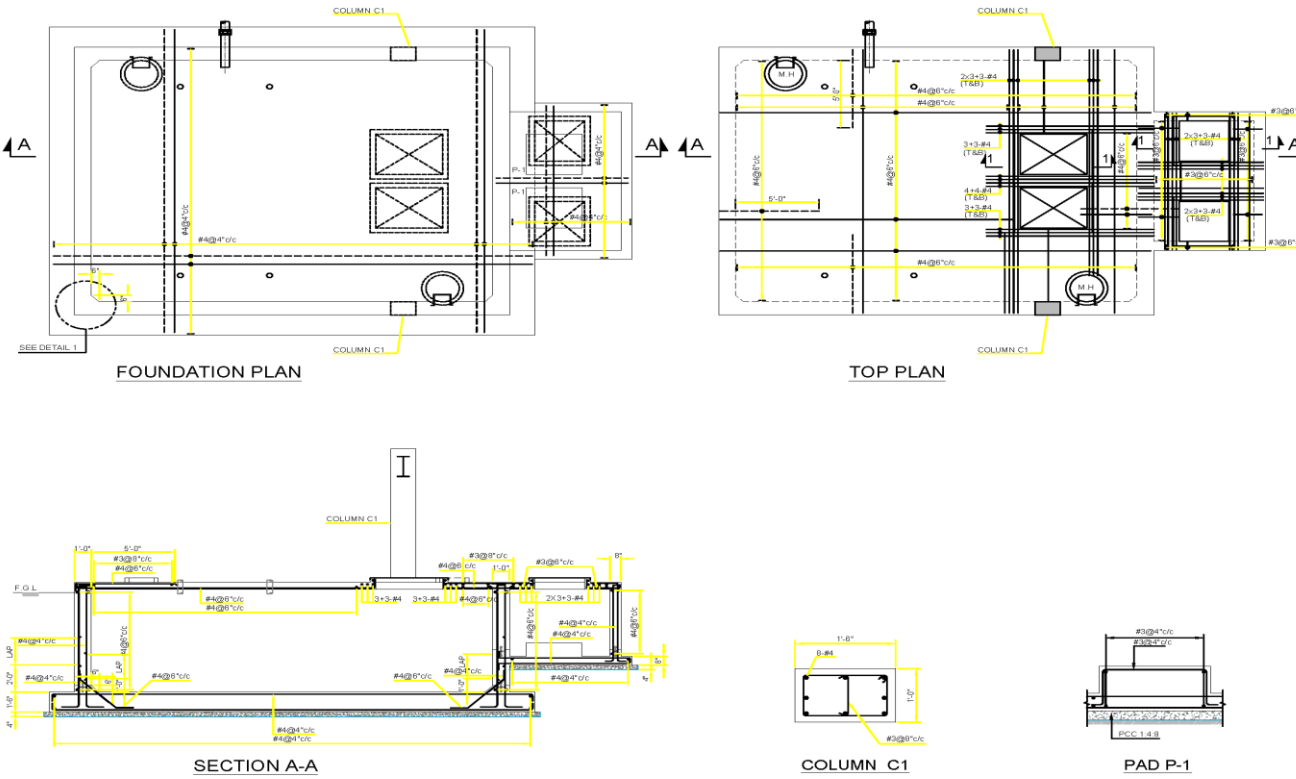
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**UNDER GROUND WATER TANK
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NOTES:

- 1- READ THIS DRAWING IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DRAWINGS.
- 2- THE LOCATION OF COLUMN SHALL BE ADJUSTED W.R.T THE LOCATION OF THE PUMPS IN UGWT.

Consultants

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Punjab Municipal Development
Fund Company
Department (PMDFC)

Financing Agency

WORLD BANK
Project
Punjab Cities Program (PCP)

Rev.	Date	Description	Checked	Approved

Title

**UNDER GROUND WATER TANK
DETAIL-3**

Drawing No.
MMP-1074P01-JHE-PARK-RH-TYP-WT-AR-503

Designed	MMP
Drawn	MMP
Checked	MMP
Approved	PMDFC
Scale	
Rev No:	0

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







































LEGEND			
01	Terminalia Tree		
02	Phoenix Palm		
03	Yucca		
04	Rain Tree		
05	Plumbago		
06	Bismarkia		
07	Conocapus		
08	Cone Topiary		
09	Lantana		
10	Bird Of Paradise		
11	Foxtail Palm		
12	Star Jasmine		
13	Jatropha		

14	Kaner		
15	Bougain Plant		
16	Lagerstroemia		
17	Alternanthera		
18	Hibiscus		
19	Fine Dhaka Grass		

LEGEND		
01	Lawn Light Pole	
02	High Luminance / Mast Pole	
03	Three Phase Pole For Electric Swings	
04	35' High Light Pole	

LEGEND		
01	Concrete Bench with M.S.Table	
02	Concrete Bench	
03	Wrought Iron Bench	
04	Gazebo	
05	Public Toilets	
06	Cafeteria	
07	Storage Tank	

<p>Consultants</p>  <p>MMP CENTRAL DESIGN CELL 2nd Floor, C-11 Building, 22-A, Ganga Road, Lahore 44000, Pakistan 042-35328271 042-35328272 042-35328273 042-35328274 042-35328275 042-35328276 042-35328277 042-35328278 042-35328279 042-35328280 042-35328281 042-35328282 042-35328283 042-35328284 042-35328285 042-35328286 042-35328287 042-35328288 042-35328289 042-35328290 042-35328291 042-35328292 042-35328293 042-35328294 042-35328295 042-35328296 042-35328297 042-35328298 042-35328299 042-35328300</p>	<p>Client</p>  <p>GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company Department (PMDFC)</p>	<p>Financing Agency</p> <p>WORLD BANK</p>	<p>Project</p> <p>Punjab Cities Program (PCP)</p>	Rev.	Date	Description	Checked	Approved	<p>Title</p> <p>LEGEND</p>	Designed	MMP
				Drawn	MMP	Checked	MMP	Approved		PMDFC	Scale
<p>Drawing No. MMP-10/4P01-JHE-PARK-RH-1YP-LG-AR-501</p>											

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