

# INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET CONCEPT STAGE

**Report No.:** ISDSC1123

**Date ISDS Prepared/Updated:** 21-Nov-2014

**Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed:** 16-Dec-2014

## I. BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

<b>Country:</b>	India	<b>Project ID:</b>	P150520
<b>Project Name:</b>	IN Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Improvement Program (P150520)		
<b>Task Team Leader:</b>	Srinivasa Rao Podipireddy		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	20-Jan-2015	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	24-Mar-2015
<b>Managing Unit:</b>	GWADR	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	Water supply (40%), Wastewater Collection and Transportation (30%), Sanitation (15%), Wastewater Treatment and Disposal (15%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Rural services and infrastructure (75%), Participation and civic engagement (10%), Gender (10%), Water resource management (5%)		
<b>Financing (In USD Million)</b>			
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	354.00	<b>Total Bank Financing:</b>	248.00
<b>Financing Gap:</b>	0.00		
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
Borrower			106.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			248.00
Total			354.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B - Partial Assessment		
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

### B. Project Objectives

### C. Project Description

The development objective of the Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Improvement Program (hereinafter referred to as the “Project Development Objective” or “PDO”) is “To strengthen local

institutions for improved water supply and sanitation service delivery in select habitations in rural Punjab.

#### **D. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

Punjab, with a population of 27.7 million living in 22 districts, is one of the advanced states of India. It has made significant strides in implementing RWSS sector reforms while delivering services appropriate to meet the specific needs of local communities. Punjab is perhaps the first state in India to provide safe water supply to all its 12,258 villages (146 residual non-covered villages are expected to be covered by end December 2014). Rural sanitation coverage has been impressive at about 71.9% (the all India average is 32.7%). The State has demonstrated impressive fund absorption capacity of close to 100% utilization of World Bank.

Increasing levels of water contamination and over exploitation of ground water resources due to anthropogenic activities is slowly becoming an area of concern in addition to natural contamination like fluoride, arsenic due to geogenic conditions. Lack of means to dispose animal waste, garbage and to some extent open defecation is major contaminating factors in the state. As per baseline data, the state of Punjab has an annual replenish able groundwater resources of 22.53 BCM and net ground water availability is 20.32 BCM. Out of which 172% is being utilized annually. With regards to groundwater exploitation, out of the 138 blocks, 110 blocks are classified as over exploited, 4 as critical, 2 as semi-critical and 22 as safe blocks in Punjab. According to DWSS estimates for the year 2013-14, 1587 villages of the total 15370 villages suffer from poor water quality conditions, viz., iron, fluoride, arsenic, nitrates, etc. Apart from these villages, there are 2307 villages affected with major quality problems such as Uranium, lead, aluminum and Selenium. Due to its higher depth and relative hydrogeological isolation from the shallow aquifer, deep groundwater is expected to be free from the presence of bacteriological contamination, but chemical contaminants such as fluoride, Iron, lead and aluminum could be present. In Punjab, about 75% of the rural households have household latrines and usage level is observed to be good. In many of the habitations open defecation is not widely prevalent. The total area under forests in Punjab is about 1,764 Sq.km., out of which 736 Sq. Km is moderately dense forest area and 1028 Sq.Km is open forest area. Against the total geographical area of 50,362 Sq.Km, forest area is only 3.50%. There are 12 wild life sanctuaries with an area of 32, 370 Hectares.

#### **E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies**

The state has well established Environmental Management System; developed with an appropriate Environmental Assessment conducted both for water and Sewerage schemes at state and district level. The environmental implementation and monitoring systems will be strengthened given the experience of the on -going project. The institutional capacity building on environmental aspects and relevant staff positions at state and district levels will be strengthened in the current project.

Social Assessment was carried and Social Management Framework was prepared that takes into account measures on inclusion, equity, participation, transparency, accountability and gender mainstreaming, citizen feedback and grievance management.

#### **F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Mridula Singh (GSURR)

Pyush Dogra (GENDR)

## **II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Triggered?</b>	<b>Explanation (Optional)</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The project will support construction of single and multiple village based rural water supply and sanitation schemes/services (RWSS) and sewerage schemes, which will improve overall environmental conditions through expected improvement in quality of RWSS services. Incorporating the key environmental challenges identified under the EA, an EMF has been prepared. The EMF includes various environmental management strategies to be used during project implementation. Environmental Code of Practices have been prepared and included in the EMF. The above measures are effectively utilized to screen the schemes from environmental impacts, and suggest measures of mitigation. The same practices will be followed in the current project.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The ongoing project does not provide any learning that project activities are in any way impacting natural habitat. Hence, policy is not triggered.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Environmental Code of Practices have been prepared and included in the EMF. The above measures are effectively utilized to screen the schemes from environmental impacts, and suggest measures of mitigation. The same practices will be followed in the current project.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	No activity will support use of pesticides or related activity, hence policy is not triggered.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities do not foresee any impact on physical cultural resources. Hence, policy is not triggered
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous population in the state.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	No	The project does not entail any land acquisition.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	There is no water supply source involving dams or ponds hence policy is not triggered.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	No source is used for schemes which have flow interstate or international flow across countries. Not applicable
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	Project is not in disputed area.

### III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

**A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 26-Nov-2014**

**B.**

<sup>1</sup> Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.

**Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing<sup>1</sup> should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:**

November 30, 2014

#### **IV. APPROVALS**

Task Team Leader:	Name: Srinivasa Rao Podipireddy	
<b><i>Approved By:</i></b>		
Regional Safeguards Coordinator:	Name: Francis V. Fragano (RSA)	Date: 11-Dec-2014
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: William D. Kingdom (PMGR)	Date: 16-Dec-2014