Public Disclosure Authorized

Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 26-Sep-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSC25631

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name
Pakistan	P169071		Punjab Rural Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Project (P169071)
Region	**Estimated Appraisal Date**	**Estimated Board Date**	**Practice Area (Lead)**
SOUTH ASIA	Sep 20, 2019	Feb 14, 2020	Water
Financing Instrument	**Borrower(s)**	**Implementing Agency**	
Investment Project Financing	Economics Affairs Division	Public Health Engineering Department	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To provide safe, sustainable and continuous water supply for drinking and sanitation in select districts of rural Punjab.

The proposed Project's objectives are to improve the service standards of the rural water and sanitation systems by:

1. Reform led improvement through governance and institutional improvements associated with technical assistance through studies/assessments
2. Infrastructure development and improvement to enable 24x7, metered, affordable and safe drinking water at household level
3. Infrastructure development for improvement of safe and healthy sanitation
4. Capacity development to improve the rural water supply and sanitation management by introducing responsibility, accountability and transparency at the community level and for the public sector.

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	2,000.00
Total Financing	2,000.00
of which IBRD/IDA	100.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	100.00
IDA Credit	100.00

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	1,900.00
Borrower	1,900.00

Environmental Assessment Category	Concept Review Decision
B - Partial Assessment	Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Pakistan is the world's sixth most populous country with 208 million people – nearly one-third of whom remain poor.** As a lower-middle income country with GDP per capita of US$ 1,548[1], and a GDP growth by 5.7 percent in 2017; Pakistan's overall macroeconomic situation has improved and growth has picked up. While poverty has declined in the country over the last decade, nearly one third of the population is still poor[2]. The situation is especially concerning in rural areas (housing over 60% of Pakistan's population) where poverty is twice as high as in urban areas (35.6 percent versus 18.2 percent in FY14[3]).

2. **Pakistan continues to face significant human development challenges including high levels of stunting and wasting.** Pakistan ranks 147th out of 188 countries on the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index and its human development indicators (health, education, and gender) are below the regional averages for South Asia. Estimates by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) suggest that 19.9%[4] (41 million people) in Pakistan still do not receive proper nutrition. Pakistan has the fifth highest rate of stunting in the world (44 percent)[5]. Wasting has increased from 14.3 percent in 2001 to 15.1[6] percent in 2011, a situation ranked as critical by the World Health Organization (WHO). The percentage of underweight children has

[1] Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (current US$).
[2] Source: Pakistan WASH Poverty Diagnostics Report, The World Bank.
[3] Poverty patterns in Punjab province are comparable if at somewhat lower levels – i.e. 16.4 percent and 29.8 percent for urban and rural poverty respectively. Given that two-thirds of Punjab's population live in rural areas, the poor in Punjab are concentrated in rural areas. Source: Pakistan WASH Poverty Diagnostics Report, The World Bank.
[4] FAO (2017) "The state of food security and nutrition in the world" web link: http://www.fao.org/3/a-I7695e.pdf
[5] National Nutrition Survey (NNS), 2011. Planning Commission, Planning and Development Division, Government of Pakistan.
[6] NNS, 2011. Planning Commission, Planning and Development Division, Government of Pakistan.

gone down but remains alarming at 31.5 percent[7]. Improvement in child mortality rates has also been slow, decreasing from 120 to 89 per 1000 live births from 1990 to 2012[8]. While the country is food self-sufficient, 68 percent of households (HHs) cannot afford a staple-adjusted nutritious diet[9]. Research on sanitation and hygiene in developing countries links oral-fecal contamination to diarrhea, which contributes to stunting and wasting[10]. Hence, bacteriologically contaminated water has a strong link to stunting and wasting.

3. **The newly elected Government of Pakistan (GoP) has put strong emphasis on provision of safe drinking water in its manifesto.** This renewed commitment is in-line with the commitments of Pakistan Vision 2025 where the GoP has committed to provide safe drinking water to all Pakistanis. At the moment, the country's water reserves have gone down to a critically low levels which is making the overall water supply (safe or unsafe) a challenge and unregulated ground water extraction is posing a great threat to water security in coming years. A sustainable piped water system is required with comprehensive monitoring to address both supply and conservation issues of water supply in Pakistan.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. **In rural Punjab, about 97% households use improved water but access to piped water into dwelling is only 4.6% and declining.** About 84.9%[11] of the households rely on self-managed groundwater extraction through handpumps and motorized pumps. Water quality reports by Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources indicate that 88% water is unfit for drinking at point of use in rural Punjab. Among those with access to piped water supply, about 92% population of rural Punjab get 6 hours or less of piped water supply. Moreover, predominant underground brackish water and limitations of O&M capacities in rural setups poses complexity in terms of technological choices, cost-effectiveness and sustainability.

5. **Inadequate sanitation has been a major obstacle in tackling malnutrition in Pakistan.** Pakistan was among 95 countries that achieved the Millennium Development Goal target of reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation, but this success was disproportionately concentrated in urban areas. Among Pakistan's rural population, only 67 percent have access to sanitation; closing the urban-rural gap remains a challenge. Research on sanitation and hygiene in developing countries links oral-fecal contamination to diarrhea, which contributes to stunting and wasting.[12] Hence, open defecation – currently at 21 percent in rural Pakistan[13] – coupled with unsanitary and unhygienic practices, is strongly linked to stunting and wasting.

6. **The roles and responsibilities of the key institutions involved in provision of water and sanitation in rural Punjab need to be redefined for effective service delivery.** Multiple institutions with overlapping responsibilities undermine the provincial government's oversight role and complicate the execution of a uniform and holistic programs. Drinking water and sanitation has always been the legal mandate of the Local Government and Community Development Department (LGCD) but this function has been neglected and hence Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) remains the main provider of tube well-based infrastructure providing only a small

[7] NNS, 2011. Planning Commission, Planning and Development Division, Government of Pakistan.
[8] Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 1990-91 and 2012-13 taken from Bhutta, Z. A., Nyaku, A., Keylock, J., Zaidi, S., Das, J. (2015). Landscape analysis of multi-sectoral initiatives for under-nutrition in Pakistan. MQSUN, 1-60.
[9] Planning Commission and World Food Program (2016) "Minimum Cost of Diet in Pakistan".
[10] Mbuya, M. N., & Humphrey, J. H. (2016). Preventing environmental enteric dysfunction through improved water, sanitation and hygiene: an opportunity for stunting reduction in developing countries. Maternal & child nutrition, 12(S1), 106-120.
[11] MICS 2014
[12] Mbuya, M. N., and Humphrey, J. H. (2016). Preventing environmental enteric dysfunction through improved water, sanitation and hygiene: an opportunity for stunting reduction in developing countries. *Maternal & Child Nutrition* 12(S1): 106-120.
[13] Pakistan Standards and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2014-15.

amount of demand to be met.

7. **The O&M of the water supply infrastructure has been severely neglected and alternative community solutions for O&M have not been formalized.** In rural Punjab, about 89%[14] of the piped water schemes are installed by the government however about 33% of the schemes are not managed by the government after installation. There is no recurrent budget for water supply schemes which means that no funds are allocated towards continuous operational support and maintenance of water supply schemes.

8. **Judicial inquiries by the apex court in Punjab have created a new impetus in the political thinking towards providing a province-wide long-term solution for ensuring the basic services of water.** The government of Punjab have announced to increase their allocations and are developing plans to address governance, institutional, technology and O&M issues. The World Bank aims to assist government of Punjab in achieving its targets on provision of safe drinking water through this project.

Relationship to CPF

9. **The Project supports four outcome areas in the CPS 2015-19:**

- Twin goal of addressing extreme poverty and increase shared prosperity
- Outcome 2.4: Enhanced Rural Livelihoods
- Environmental Sustainability for Better Health Outcomes and Improved Competitiveness (outcome 3.5)

10. **The project also directly contributes to a key milestone in the CPS**: Change in behavior of 5 million people and 5,000 villages certified as 'open defecation free' reducing the incidence of diseases.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

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Key Results (From PCN)

[14] HIES 2015-16

D. Concept Description

11. The Project (PRSWSSP) will provide rural water supply and sanitation solutions in southern Punjab. Interventions will include governance and institutional reforms, investments for both water supply and sanitation, strengthening monitoring and grievance mechanisms through use of IT, capacity development and behavior change. A detailed concept description will be developed during preparation of the Project.

SAFEGUARDS

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

Topographically, most of Punjab is an extensive plain with some mountainous and hilly areas on the northwest and south west extremes and sandy desert in the south east. The mountainous region and hills in the north western part are the sub Himalayas or Siwalik range. The height of these mountain ridges varies from 2000 to 2500 meters above sea level. Climatically, Punjab is characterized by extremes of heat and cold with fluctuations in temperatures seasonally and, regionally from north towards south.

Punjab's water supply is dependent on groundwater in south which is mostly brackish. In rural Punjab, 41% of the households that rely on groundwater, either practice open defecation or use pit latrines. This combination enables fecal-oral route which leads to diarrhea and stunting (Pakistan WASH Poverty Diagnostics). Incidence of diarrhea (17.4%) and prevalence of stunting (36.7%) are high and persistent in rural Punjab. Diarrhea: 4th largest killer (36,862 children died in 2016). In rural Punjab, about 97% households use improved water but access to piped water into dwelling is only 4.6% and declining. Among those with access to piped water supply, about 92% population gets less than 6 hours of piped water supply. Punjab has lowest piped water at 18% only when compared with Baluchistan, KP and Sindh where access to piped water is at 33%, 35% and 41%, respectively.

Inadequate sanitation is one of the major determinants of high levels of stunting and malnutrition. 67 percent of Pakistan's rural population now has access to sanitation compared to 23 percent in 1991 . However, closing the gap that exists due to inequities between urban and rural residents in terms of improved access to water and sanitation services, remains a challenge. Rural Punjab is home to 63 percent of Punjab's population but children in rural Punjab are much more likely to be underweight or stunted. Among divisions, children in Dera Ghazi Khan division are twice more likely to be underweight and stunted (44 percent and 47 percent) than children in Rawalpindi division (21 percent). 25.4 percent of the rural population of Punjab defecates in the open, poorer districts are experiencing even higher levels.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) of Punjab Government will be the main implementing agency for the proposed PSSWSSP. While the PHED has some familiarity with the Asian Development Bank's safeguards policies (under the ADB funded PCWSSP program), it has no experience implementing the World Bank' safeguard policies. The PHED is also currently preparing the Bank supported (pipeline) Punjab Sanitation and Nutrition Improvement Project (PSNIP) (P165075). An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework have been prepared under PSNIP. Since, the proposed PRSWSSP is implemented in the same districts as the PSNIP, the existing ESMF for PSNIP may be adapted for PRSWSSP by including the impact analysis of and mitigation measures for water supply and sanitation interventions. A Program Management Unit (PMU), including one environmental and one social

safeguards specialist to meet the Bank's safeguards requirements, will be established at the PHED. The PSNIP and PRSWSSP ESMF and RPF will provide the necessary guidance on building the requisite institutional capacity.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Rahat Jabeen, Environmental Specialist
Najm-Ul-Sahr Ata-Ullah, Social Specialist

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This OP is triggered because the project will support, among others, the "development of infrastructure for water supply and sanitation" involving physical construction activities that may have some negative impacts on environment like soil and water contamination due to improper project siting, exploitation of groundwater, improper disposal of waste, contamination of open irrigation water channels to be used as a source, construction related environmental impacts (excavation and digging of trenches for laying pipes, excessive noise related to use of machinery, vehicular movement and tube well boring operation). Water treatment/disinfection through chlorine may also pose health and safety issues if not handled properly. These likely potential adverse impacts are reversible and have localized impacts which could be mitigate through a set of mitigation measures identified at appraisal stage. The project safeguard category assessed as B with partial assessment. The borrower will develop a detailed E&S assessment using a framework approach and prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF will provide guidance for the process to be followed and the types of management plans, such as ESMPs particularly for construction related activities and will be consulted with the relevant stakeholders including implementing agencies. The safeguards document(s) will be finalized and cleared by the World Bank and get disclosed on client website and Image Bank of the World Bank respectively prior to appraisal of the proposed project.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	This policy is not triggered as project interventions are associated with community organizations and does not include known private sector.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	This policy is not triggered as project interventions are not planned in natural habitats at this point.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	Project interventions do not involve any forest areas. Therefore, this policy is not triggered
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project interventions do not use any pesticides and hence this policy is not triggered.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities are at small scale and household level and hence will not involve large excavation and are not expected to impact the cultural resources. However, chance find procedures will be included in the ESMF and guidance will be given to ensure they are also included in sub project ESMP as matter of precaution.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	No indigenous people as defined in the Policy are known to exist in the area. Hence OP 4.10 is not triggered.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	In most instances, small parcels of land will be required for project interventions. OP 4.12 is triggered as in some project interventions land may need to be acquired (e.g. for water filtration plants, holding and overhead tanks, basic filtration unit, drainage and disposal). Certain interventions may also involve minor temporary impacts on livelihoods (due to restricted access during construction; temporary displacement of vendors/hawkers etc.) which could require small scale compensation. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared for such interventions, consulted upon, and publicly disclosed on the client's website (in-country) and by the Bank prior to appraisal. The RPF will also be accessible and available locally and at the levels of the PIU and district level offices of implementing agencies. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), if required, will be subsequently developed and implemented. In most cases land needs will be met through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) and use of government owned land. The procedure for VLD with clear guidance on implementation; process for ensuring voluntariness; and, criteria for accepting donations to ensure that nobody is worse off after donating lands will be provided in the RPF. The VLD process will be monitored closely at the local level to ensure that there is no coercion for donations and that community members do not become worse off or lose their livelihood due to the donation.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project does not involve any dam related activity; therefore, this policy is not triggered.

Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The water supply schemes are mostly related to ground water as a source, so this policy is not triggered at this point.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project is not located in any disputed area and all interventions are planned in Punjab province, so this policy is not triggered.

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

May 31, 2019

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

An Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) with mitigation measures will be prepared for the Project since the exact location of sub-projects is, as yet, unclear. The ESMF will be prepared and disclosed prior to appraisal of the proposed project.

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APPROVAL

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