



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

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 03-Dec-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSC23060



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country Pakistan	Project ID P165075	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Punjab Sanitation and Nutrition Improvement Project (PSNIP) (P165075)
Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date Jan 15, 2018	Estimated Board Date Mar 30, 2018	Practice Area (Lead) Water
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Economic Affairs Division	Implementing Agency Public Health Engineering Department	

**Proposed Development Objective(s)**

To reduce open defecation in targeted villages in eleven districts of rural Punjab

**Financing (in USD Million)**

**SUMMARY**

<b>Total Project Cost</b>	60.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	60.00
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00

**DETAILS**

<b>Total Government Contribution</b>	50.00
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Environmental Assessment Category  
B-Partial Assessment

Concept Review Decision  
Track I-The review did authorize the preparation to continue



## **B. Introduction and Context**

### Country Context

Pakistan is the world's sixth most populous country with an estimated 208 million people. While absolute poverty declined from 57.9 to 29.5 percent between 1998-2014, 60 percent of the population remain poor or vulnerable as a large portion of the population is clustered near the poverty line. The situation is of particular concern in rural areas, home to 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). As a lower-middle income country with GDP per capita of US\$ 1,629, and GDP growth of 5.3 percent in FY2016-17, Pakistan's overall macroeconomic situation has improved during the last few years.

Despite recent economic growth, Pakistan continues to face significant human development challenges including high levels of stunting and wasting, and nutrition indicators have shown little improvement. Pakistan ranks 147th out of 188 countries on the 2016 UNDP Human Development Index. Recent estimates by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) suggest that 37.5 million people in Pakistan still do not receive proper nutrition. Pakistan has the eighth highest rate of stunting in the world (44 percent). Wasting has increased from 14.3 percent in 2001 to 15.1 percent in 2011, a situation ranked as critical by the World Health Organization (WHO). The percentage of underweight children has gone down but remains a concern at 31.5 percent. Improvement in child mortality rates has also been minimal from 110 to 90 per 1000 live births from 2001 to 2011. The poor are disproportionately vulnerable to stunting.

The Government of Pakistan (GoP) has set ambitious nutrition improvement targets for the next ten years and devolved key functions from the Federal to Provincial governments including the mandate for water and sanitation. According to Pakistan Vision 2025, the country's long-term development plan, the GoP has committed to increasing the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation from 48 percent to 90 percent, halving the incidence of diarrhea, and halving food insecure population. Pakistan recognized the importance of nutrition in 2002 following the findings of the 2001 National Nutrition Survey (NNS). It established a Nutrition Wing and developed a National Nutrition Program, albeit with limited success: Provincial Nutrition Cells were established but were not able to develop and deliver integrated nutrition programs. The 2010 floods highlighted the critical nutrition situation, paving the way towards a multi-sectoral approach with Pakistan joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in January 2013, followed by the formulation of provincial Policy Guidance Notes and Inter-Sectoral Nutrition Strategies in 2013-14. Generally, although the Government of Pakistan and Government of Punjab (GoPunjab) have invested significant funds in water supply and sanitation the development outcomes have been sub-optimal.

### Sectoral and Institutional Context

In spite of Punjab's relatively high levels of economic growth, decreasing poverty, and improving dietary diversity, it continues to experience significantly high levels of stunting, wasting, and diarrheal diseases. Punjab is home to more than 100 million people, almost half of Pakistan's population, and accounts for around 60 percent of national GDP. However, the stunting rate in Punjab remains a concerning 33.5 percent. Almost one in three children under age five is moderately or severely underweight; 11 percent of these children are severely underweight. 34 percent of children are moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age and 18 percent of children are too thin for their height. Poverty and income inequalities have also played a significant role in determining nutrition outcomes - nearly half of the children living in households in the lowest quintile are stunted and underweight – creating a nutrition crisis in Punjab that needs urgent attention.

High levels of stunting and malnutrition are a direct result of (among other factors) inadequate sanitation, and of the sanitation targets under the MDGs, Pakistan achieved only improved urban coverage. 64 percent of Pakistan's



population now has access to sanitation compared to 24 percent in 1990. However, a gap of 25% in improved access to sanitation services persists between urban and rural Punjab. Rural Punjab is home to 66 percent of the province's population where children in rural Punjab are much more likely to be underweight or stunted than their urban counterparts. Among divisions, children in DG Khan division are twice more likely to be underweight and stunted (44 percent and 47 percent) than children in Rawalpindi division (21 percent). Open defecation is almost entirely a problem of rural Punjab, with poorer districts experiencing higher levels of open defecation: 25.4 percent of the rural population of Punjab practices open defecation compared to 1.2 percent of the urban population. Similarly, access to improved sanitation is much lower in rural Punjab at 66.8 percent compared to 92.1 percent in urban areas.

One of the biggest obstacles to improved sanitation is lack of public infrastructure as well as household behavioral trends that lead to open defecation. 69 percent of Pakistan's total population that practices open defecation resides in Punjab (NNS 2011) and almost entirely in rural areas. 25 percent of the rural population practices open defecation and almost 40% of child excreta is not being disposed of adequately in rural Punjab. 18 percent of the population has no access to toilets and over 33.8 percent of households lack access to safe excreta disposal facilities. Lack of access to facilities is higher among the poorest households (69 percent) that are located largely in southern Punjab. As a result, the incidence of water- and sanitation-related diseases is relatively high with diarrheal cases being reported at 18 percent of Punjab's population (MICS). Consequently, stunting rates are also higher in the southern districts of Punjab.

Sanitation is considered a local government subject under the Local Government Act of 2015. Due to delayed local body elections, limited capacity, limited fund transfers covering mainly salaries, and a multitude of additional responsibilities, local governments have not been able to prioritize sanitation. During the last three years, the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been working across all 36 districts through a PKR 400 million, Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS) Program that aims to end open defecation in over 3600 villages in 36 districts. PHED has been utilizing its Community Development Unit - a field team - for social mobilization and helping villages attain ODF status. The Local Government Department has been the lead agency in verifying and certifying these villages within the PATS Program.

Going forward, the GoPunjab has taken up the stunting agenda through multi-sectoral action, and the Chief Minister has initiated the 'Khadim-e-Punjab Child Stunting Reduction Program (KPCSRP)' in 11 districts of southern Punjab that includes Open Defecation Free (ODF) targets. This KPCSRP is managed through a Nutrition Cell in the Planning and Development Board and overseen by Member Health and Nutrition of Planning and Development Department. The Nutrition Cell will be the coordinating and integrating platform for multiple sectors to function in concert and deliver results together (including WSS). GoPunjab has allocated an initial PKR 8 billion for 2017-18. The Nutrition Cell will work in parallel with Secretaries of Public Health Engineering Department, Health Department, Education Department and Agriculture Department.

#### Relationship to CPF

The Project supports four outcome areas in the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2015-19:

- Outcome 3.2: Reduced vulnerability for groups at risk
- Outcome 4.1: Improved public resources management
- Outcome 4.2: Increased access to maternal and child health services
- Outcome 4.4: Adoption of performance and transparency mechanisms in selected institutions

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'.



### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

To reduce open defecation in targeted villages in eleven districts of rural Punjab

Key Results (From PCN)

Proposed key indicators are:

- a) Number of districts declared ODF free
- b) % villages achieving total sanitation
- c) Number of people provided with access to improved sanitation facilities of which xx % are female
- d) MIS system for sanitation monitoring established and operational

### **D. Concept Description**

The proposed Punjab Sanitation and Nutrition Improvement Project (PSNIP) supports GoPunjab's KPCSRP by focusing on improving hygiene and sanitation. The proposed project will target 11 districts in Southern Punjab identified by KPCSRP with the highest open defecation and stunting rates. Drawing on global experience, the proposed project will take an integrated, nutrition-sensitive, and community-based approach to contribute to GoPunjab's efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets and the Vision 2025 framework of the Government of Pakistan. These include halving diarrhea from 18 to 9 percent, improving sanitation coverage from 73 to 90 percent, and helping achieve a 100% open defecation free Punjab by 2025.

The proposed project will focus on three key areas: a) reducing open defecation through a community-based, nutrition-sensitive, behavior change approach involving community mobilization, formation of Village Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH) committees, communication and messaging, training, etc.; b) implementing total sanitation interventions in selected villages by providing adequate drainage systems, and piloting technologies like oxidation ponds and solid waste management, etc. to demonstrate total sanitation models for replication in the rest of Punjab; and c) strengthening the roles and capacity of service delivery institutions through training, Information Technology (IT) solutions, etc. to demonstrate the sustainability of interventions and improve service delivery of all sanitation programs in Punjab.

The anticipated total cost of the project is US\$ 60 million. GoPunjab will contribute \$50 million and the remaining USD 10 million will be provided as a grant through the Pakistan Partnership for Improved Nutrition (PPIN) trust fund which is administered by the World Bank.

PSNIP will follow the PATS approach, a variant of the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach. The PATS and CLTS approaches follow a process of participatory community facilitation and mobilization where communities self-analyze their sanitation status. Once persuaded, communities construct latrines on their own at the household level and regularly utilize them. This approach includes a significant focus on "soft" interventions including mobilization, community sensitization, and communications to inculcate hygienic behaviors and improve the utilization of sanitation infrastructure. GoPunjab, recognizing the importance of this approach, started implementing PATS in 6% villages across all districts in 2014. This project will be improving on the PATS methodology through lessons learnt and scale-up in the remaining villages of the eleven districts of Punjab through converting 3500 villages ODF.

All project interventions will take gender into consideration. This project will ensure women's equal participation in project activities, representation in Village WASH Committees, and proactive involvement in decision making. Women



will be selected as ‘Ambassadors of Change’ from each village to advocate for improved sanitation and hygiene behavior in partnership with the Village WASH Committee.

**SAFEGUARDS**

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

The province of Punjab is predominantly a fertile region along Indus and its tributaries, however sparse deserts can be found in southern parts of the province where the project area lies. The province exhibits wide variations of physical, ecological, socio-cultural and environmental features. Land forms in Punjab province can be divided into the following: Upper hilly region, Potohar plateau, Central plain lands (Doab), Desert like plains, Cholistan and Thal deserts. The project area lies within southern Punjab that exhibits transition zones between flood plains and the deserts of Cholistan and Thal. Development of surface irrigation (in part of the project) to some extent has transformed these areas into irrigable tracts but largely, Thal and Cholistan present true desert features. Cholistan, locally known as Rohi, spans over an area of 16,000 square km. It continues into the Sindh province under the name Thar desert.

Climatically, Punjab has three major seasons: (i) Hot weather (April to June) when temperature rises as high as 110 °F. (ii) The rainy season (July to September). Average rainfall annual ranges between 96 cm sub-mountain region and 46 cm in the plains. (iii) Cooler/ Foggy / mild weather (October to March). Temperature goes down as low as 40 °F.

**B. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies**

The Housing, Urban Development, and Public Health Engineering Department (HUD-PHED) of Punjab Government will implement the project. The HUD-PHED has no experience of implementing World Bank-funded projects (therefore, no experience with World Bank safeguards policies) but is familiar with the safeguards policies of the Asian Development Bank. A consulting firm will be hired by the project to build the capacity of various stakeholders and to develop specific training manuals. The firm will also deliver safeguards training to the staff of HUD-PHED. A Program Management Unit (PMU) will be established at HUD-PHED which will be the main implementing agency. One environmental safeguard specialist and one social safeguard specialist will be hired by the PMU. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will provide the necessary guidance on building the requisite institutional capacity.

**C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

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

**D. Policies that might apply**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Overall project interventions will have no significant



adverse impacts on the environment. OP 4.01 is triggered because physical interventions proposed in the 100 model villages involves infrastructure related to drainage and oxidation ponds. Moreover, a few temporary negative environmental impacts may occur, such as dust pollution, noise pollution, local labor camp management, bad odors during fixation of open drainage, drinking water contamination and improper work management etc. which are associated with the construction of toilets, upgradation and improvement of sanitary/ waste system at the household and village levels. The project will carry out a detailed environmental and social assessment of the eleven proposed districts. A framework approach is proposed since the exact sites of the 100 sub-project investments have not yet been identified by the project. An Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared by the borrower to provide broad safeguards analysis, screening of the proposed sub-project interventions against adverse environmental and social impacts, recommending appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures. Given the generic nature of the construction works in the various project locations, a generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with screening and monitoring checklists will also be prepared as an annexure of the ESMF. This generic ESMP will be updated as the exact sites of the sub-projects are identified during implementation. The draft ESMF will be the subject of consultations in Punjab Province before it is disclosed on the borrower's website in English and Punjabi (executive summary only) and in English on the World Bank's Infoshop. Under Bank project preparation requirements, Bank clearance of the draft ESMF will be required prior to project appraisal.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04

No

The project intervention will not involve any direct or indirect conversion of natural habitat which may cause deterioration of any nearby water body and/or natural habitat. Further project activities will avoid selection of any ecologically significant sites. Therefore, OP4.04 policy is not triggered by the project.

Forests OP/BP 4.36

No

Since the project activities will be planned at the level of settled village; thus, no forest site will be impacted. Hence, OP4.36 is not triggered by the project.

Pest Management OP 4.09

No

Use of pesticide is not part of any project activity since



		it is a general sanitation improvement project. However, under OP4.01 an ESMF study will identify the likely chance of usage of any rodenticides and herbicides especially in relation to waste management/ oxidation ponds; if found, generic ESMP will be devised for pest management and mitigation plan. Therefore, OP4.09 is not triggered at this point.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities are at village scale and household level and hence will not involve large excavation, hence the project is not expected to impact the cultural resources. However, chance find procedures will be included in the ESMF and guidance will be given to ensure that 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 because in few project interventions, land may need to be acquired (for example oxidation ponds, storm water open channels). Certain interventions may also involve minor temporary impacts on livelihoods (due to restricted access; 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 Project Implementation Units 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.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Since the project activities are at household and village levels, it is assessed that this policy is not triggered through any project interventions.





Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project interventions do not have impact on international waterways as defined by the policy. Thus, OP 7.50 is not triggered.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The project areas are in the South of Punjab and it doesn't target any disputed areas. The project activities will not be planned in disputed areas so this policy is not triggered.

**E. Safeguard Preparation Plan**

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Jan 10, 2018

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 ESMF inclusive of an RPF will be submitted to the Bank before appraisal of the project. Generic ESMPs will be developed for identified villages during implementation of the project.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared to provide guidelines for project interventions that may require land acquisition which could lead to impact on livelihood. RPF will be prepared by the borrower by 31 December and submitted to the Bank for approval before appraisal. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), where required, will be subsequently developed.

**CONTACT POINT**

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**APPROVAL**

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