



ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

Gojra Toba Road 3.1 km



APRIL 1, 2023

**PUNJAB MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FUND COMPANY
MC Gojra**

Contents

Section 1.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Punjab Cities Program (PCP)	1
1.2. Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF).....	1
1.3. Environment & Social Assessment Categories	1
1.3.1. Environmental Categories:	1
1.3.2. Social Categories:.....	2
1.3.3. Environment & Social Assessment Category of the Sub-project	2
1.4. Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP).....	2
1.5. Objectives of ESMP	3
1.6. Sub-Project Team.....	3
Section 2.....	4
SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	4
2.1. Area Description	4
2.2. Problem Statement.....	4
2.3. Description of Work Activities.....	4
2.4. Cost estimates	11
2.5. Duration of the Sub-project	11
2.6. Sub-project Alternatives.....	11
2.6.1. Site Alternative.....	11
2.6.2. Design Alternative.....	11
Section 3.....	12
LEGAL & POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	12
3.1. General.....	12
3.2. Regulations for Environmental Assessment, Punjab EPA	12
3.3. Regulatory Clearances, Punjab EPA.....	12
3.4. Guidelines for Environmental Assessment, Pakistan EPA	12
3.5. Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS), 2016	12
3.6. Other Environment Related Legislations.....	13
3.7. INTERNATIONAL LAWS/TREATIES.....	16
3.7.1. The World Bank Operational Policies.....	17
Section 4.....	19
ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL BASELINE.....	19
4.1. City profile	19
4.2. Climate	19
4.3. Temperature	20
4.4. Clouds	20
4.5. Precipitation	21
22	
4.6. Environmentally Sensitive Receptors and Impacts.....	22
4.7. Flora & Fauna	22
4.8. Government Seed Farm Gojra.....	22
4.9. Water Resources	23

4.4.9.1.	Water Quality	23
4.4.9.2.	Surface water Body	23
4.10.	Sewerage System	23
4.4.10.1.	Wastewater Treatment	24
4.11.	Solid Waste Management	24
4.12.	Demographic Status	24
4.13.	Socially Sensitive Receptors	24
4.14.	Roads	25
4.14.1.	Land Use & Land Acquisition	25
4.15.	Socio- Economic Baseline	25
4.16.	Sex segregated data at MC Gojra	25
Section 5.....	26
5.1.	General.....	26
5.2.	Public Consultation.....	26
Section 6	29
GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	29
6.1.	GRM AT SUB-PROJECT SITE.....	29
6.2.	Types of Grievances	29
7.1.	Objective	35
7.2.	Institutional Arrangements	35
7.2.1.	MC GOJRA.....	35
7.2.2.	PMDFC ESM Wing	35
7.2.3.	The Contractor.....	35
7.3.	Mitigation.....	36
7.4.	Monitoring Plan	36
7.4.1.	Monitoring Mechanism	37
7.5.	Reports	37
7.6.	Inclusion.....	37
7.7.	Monitoring	38
7.8.	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan.....	35
8.9.	Environmental Implementation Budget.....	38
Section 9.....	47
CAPACITY BUILDING	47
9.1.	General.....	47

ACRONYMS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Government of Punjab (Govt. of Punjab) sought support from the World Bank for the economic growth of urban sectors in Punjab and launched Punjab Cities Program (PCP). Program is expected to achieve overarching goals of ending poverty and promoting shared prosperity by delivering improved urban infrastructure inclusively and in ways that enhance economic growth and development in the participating cities. The Project has a number of financial, social, economic and environmental benefits, including institutional development, rehabilitation and improvement of municipal services, capital investments, better quality of life and employment generation. In addition, a large number of secondary benefits are also likely to accrue in the medium to long term such as institutional reforms at the local level. Environmental and social management under the program will be largely based on the existing legal, regulatory and institutional systems in Pakistan and in the Punjab province. PCP IPF Window (technical assistance component) supports the strengthening of social and environmental risk management systems in the participating cities. It will finance the strengthening of: a) social and environmental focal points in each city; b) the creation of social and environmental management system at the city level; and c) rolling out a training program by PMDFC for city officials.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is prepared according to the World Bank core principles and guideline followed by Environmental and Social laws of Government of Punjab (GoPb). The combination of these guidelines would be helpful to identify and mitigate the environmental and social impacts that may emerge during implementation of proposed Sub-project **“Rehabilitation of Gojra Toba Road followed” near Railway Chowk, Toba Tek Singh**, which will be executed by MC Gojra from the financial grant of PCP. This ESMP follows the social and environmental appraisal and compliance in the light of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of PCP.

Sub-project Summary:

<i>Scope of Work</i>	Sub-project involves rehabilitation of Gojra Toba road: Road wise detail scope of work is given in chapter 02.
<i>Location</i>	This alignment exists at Railway Road and leads away from Gojra to Toba Tek Singh.
<i>Sub-project Cost</i>	215.264 Million/- PKR
<i>ESMP Implementation Cost</i>	13,33000/- as per PC-1
<i>Sub-project Duration</i>	03 Months approx.
<i>Major Work Activities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geometric Improvement• Asphalt Pavement• Tuff Pavement on Shoulders• Pavement Marking• Street Lighting• Improvement of drainage system• Construction of Storm water drain at Gojra Toba
<i>Executing Agency</i>	Municipal Committee, Gojra
<i>Monitoring Agency</i>	Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC)
<i>Sub-project Financed By</i>	World Bank under Punjab Cities Program (PCP)
<i>Design & Resident Supervision Consultants</i>	JERS Consultants
<i>Environmental Category</i>	E-2
<i>Social Category</i>	S-2

Environment & Social Management:

This ESMP report presents the Sub-project site-specific baseline data, identification, assessment and evaluation of project impacts and preparation of environmental management and monitoring plan for mitigation of adverse impacts that may arise due to the proposed project interventions.

Screening of Impacts:

Environment and social screening checklist included in the ESMF has been used to screen the impacts of rehabilitation of road surface sub-project and filled as per the environmental and social survey conducted in the sub-project area. According to the screening checklist, the subproject's environmental and social impacts are modest to moderate and temporary that can be mitigated and managed using standardized construction practices during execution phase of the project.

Impact Assessment:

Most of the Project's environmental and social impacts will be beneficial. However, during construction phase, there will be some negative environmental and social impacts including waste generation during dismantling of road, noise pollution and temporary disturbance in the accessibility of residents due to road closure. Similarly, during construction phase, compensation to APs will be made in case of dismantling of existing structures other than RoW and if livelihood of any AP is affected. There will be no impact on PCRs as project interventions are outside of the PCR boundaries. There are no environmentally/socially sensitive receptors inside and outside RoW of the Sub-project. There was no Anti Encroachment Drive (AED) carried out since 2018 at the subproject location, confirmed through MC and local residents. Land acquisition is not required in the sub-project and Involuntary Resettlement Checklist was also used during the field survey to assess the social impacts. However, temporary accessibility to the shops may be disturbed during execution phase that has been communicated during public consultation. To ease them, work will be carried out in parts or phases. Some encroached structures might be disturbed during road construction. Hence, compensation will be made by MC through government defined rates.

Mitigation Measures:

Appropriate mitigation strategies are required to cope the impacts during execution phase of the project. The Sub-project specific measures suggested are; a) ESFPs¹ will conduct regular visits to the construction sites and fortnightly by DPO ESM to monitor the compliance of E & S aspects (b) Dismantling material will be disposed of simultaneously (c) it will be ensured to execute the work in portions to minimize the temporary disturbance in accessibility (d) public safety will be ensured (e) workforce will be provided with the PPEs (f) Corona SOPs will be followed (g) Contractor will use efficient machinery and equipment's to reduce noise and air pollution impacts (h) Contractor will ensure public convenience during the course of Sub-project (i) Temporary accessibility to the shops and placement of temporary vendors may be disturbed during execution phase but there is already open space available outside the shops for accessibility.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):

Proposed GRM for subproject implementation will cater to all subproject beneficiaries. This is proposed that exiting Complaint Tracking System (CTS) will be transformed into GRM. The proposed GRM mechanism will be based on three-tier grievance redress committees—at Regional level, PMDFC/LG&CDD level & GRC MC Gojra. 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 is headed by the Secretary LG &CDD. GRM MC Gojra at regional level will play an instrumental role in steering the GRC functions. A record of the grievance redress system will be maintained and analyzed regularly to identify projects weaknesses and bottlenecks (if any) and

¹ MOI Env Focal Person, MOP Social Focal Person

user satisfaction with the GRM. ESMF GRM will be integrated with the PCP's overall program GRM hotline to be developed by the Consultants under the scope of PCP.

Stakeholder Consultations:

Stakeholder consultations were carried out during preparation of ESMP. Interviews were undertaken with primary stakeholders including shopkeepers to discuss present working condition of road and improvements recommended. Meetings were held with **MC Gojra Officials** (CO, MOI, MOP, Sub-Engineers) and key environmental and social issues were discussed. Consultations revealed that overwhelming majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the current status of road as road is eroded and erupted at several points and require dualization for smooth flow of traffic. However, all the respondents were in favor of rehabilitation of roads.

Section 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Punjab Cities Program (PCP)

Punjab Cities Program (PCP) Program-for-Results (PforR) will support participating MC Gojra 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 operation is expected to contribute to the World Bank's overarching goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity by delivering improved urban infrastructure on an inclusive basis and in ways that enhance economic growth and development in the participating cities. Moreover, this project will come up with a number of financial, social, economic and environmental benefits, including institutional development, rehabilitation and improvement of municipal services, capital investments, better quality of life and employment generation. In the long run, this will also make a substantial contribution in attaining Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, sustainable cities and communities.

1.2. Environmental & 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 Gojra in better understanding and compliance of social and environmental management processes and procedures as per WB policies, 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. Subprojects 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 Sub-project, 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 multiple site visits conducted, 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. Owing to project activity, there might be some moderate environmental impacts as per scope of work that will be minimized through mitigation measures.

“Sub-project is categorized as E-2 and ESMP is prepared under this category”

Involuntary land acquisition is not required, and therefore there will be no physical displacement or impacts on livelihoods nor restrictions on access of the local community. However, access to business might be affected during execution phase. Similarly, during execution phase of the road and construction of new drain, some encroached structures might be dismantled and for these compensations will be made through MC. However, there is no significant negative impact in terms of livelihood and means of livelihoods, business loss and any other economic loss anticipated. In the light of the observations:

“Sub-project is categorized as S-2 and ARAP is prepared under this category”

1.4. Environmental & 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 said Sub-project:

“Rehabilitation of multiple roads such as Gojra Toba, MC Limit Via Railway Crossing Chowk to Gojra By Pass, MC Gojra”

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: Composition of Sub-project Team

Sr. #	Name	Designation	Department
1.	Mr. Haider Ali	Consultant (E&S)	PMDFC
2.	Ms. Tehmina Kiran	PO-ESM	PMDFC
3.	Mr. Asif Gillani	DPO-ESSs	PMDFC

Section 2

SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Area Description

Sub-project is consisted of three main roads to be rehabilitated:

Road 01 – Gojra Toba road

Sub-project alignment passes Gojra Toba, MC Limit Via Railway Crossing Chowk to Gojra By Pass, MC Gojra The present physical condition of the site is presented in the **Figure 1**.

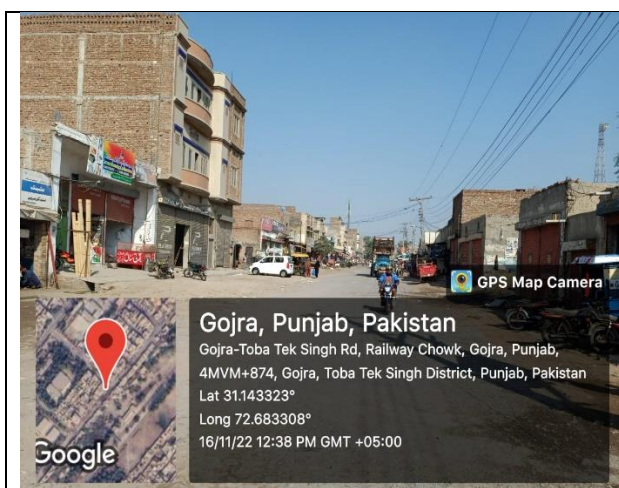
2.2. Problem Statement

There are multiple reasons for the selection of the sub-project site in MC Gojra. Existing geometry of roads and condition is not suitable to sustain the smooth and steady flow of traffic. Similarly, pavement structure of the road is manifesting worst state, which needs to be rehabilitated to support more traffic and provide improved riding conditions. Owing to the poor condition of the pavement surface, this results in significant delays, longer travel times, accidents at junctions, and increased wear and tear on cars. Hence, the current road network must be improved to handle the increased traffic load. Moreover, the development of this sub-project was based on the demand from the local communities residing along with the alignment of the Sub-Project. This road alignment serves as major entry point from Jhang City and link with M-4 Gojra terminal. Therefore, MC Gojra has decided to rehabilitate the sub-project road with addition of other secondary components in the light of the scope defined in the PC-1.

2.3. Description of Work Activities

Major activities to be carried out on three roads are shown hereunder:

- Geometric Improvement and
- Rehabilitation of Existing pavement Structure
- Pavement Marking
- Street Lighting
- Improvement of drainage system



1. Condition of Gojra Toba Road



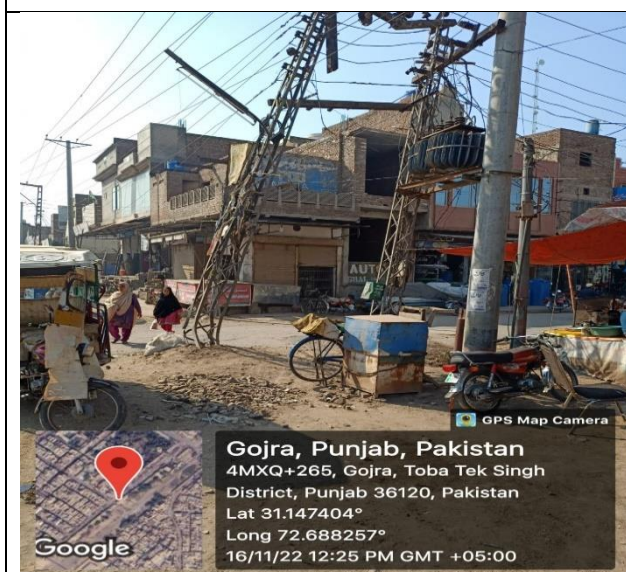
2. Gojra Toba road condition and RoW



3. Glimpses of Gojra Toba road



4. Gojra Toba road RoW and shoulder condition



5. Poles at Gojra Toba road but outside of RoW



6. Glimpses of Gojra Toba road

Figure 7: Present Condition of Sub-Project Site

2.4. Cost estimates

Total cost of the scheme: 215.264 (PKR Million)

ESMP implementation cost: 13,33,000/- PKR (Break-up of this cost is shown in section 08)

2.5. Duration of the Sub-project

Implementation Schedule/Duration: 06 month approx.

No. of workers involved: 20-25 approx.

2.6. Sub-project Alternatives

Sub-project involves rehabilitation of multiple roads and improvement of drainage system.

2.6.1. Site Alternative

Sub-project involves dualization and widening of road 01 on the basis of need so there is no site alternative envisaged because no other site available to serve this purpose.

2.6.2. Design Alternative

Sub-project will involve improvement of drainage system and rehabilitation of the road that may temporarily affect the access to the road and nearby shops. However, the sub-project involves design change of existing road alignment when it comes to Gojra Toba road, a 3.1 km patch. A single corridor will be transformed into dual carriageway with median. This proposed activity can better serve the purpose to the communities and traffic. ESM Wing has suggested design alternate as there is one working condition weight station (owned by MC) which is leased out to some private vendor till 30th June 2023. It should be included in the scope of work that site of weight station will not be affected and covered through tuff pavement

Section 3

LEGAL & POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1. General

This section deals with the policy and legal framework which apply for protection, conservation, restoration, rehabilitation and also related to sustainable development in context of project implementation and its operation. The project is expected to comply with all the legislation related to the environmental aspects as regards of Pakistan.

3.2. Regulations for Environmental Assessment, Punjab EPA

Under Section 12 (and subsequent amendment) of the PEPA (1997), a project falling under any category specified in Schedule I of the IEE/EIA Regulations 2022 requires the proponent of the project to file an IEE with the concerned provincial EPA. Projects falling under any category specified in Schedule II require the proponent to file an EIA with the provincial agency, which is responsible for its review and accordance of approval or request any additional information deemed necessary.

3.3. Regulatory Clearances, Punjab EPA

In accordance with federal regulatory requirements, an IEE/EIA satisfying the requirements of the Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act will be marked cleared by Punjab-EPA and No Objection Certificate (NOC) will be issued for it.

3.4. Guidelines for Environmental Assessment, Pakistan EPA

The Pak-EPA has published a set of environmental guidelines for conducting environmental assessments and the environmental management of different types of development projects. The guidelines that are relevant to the proposed project are listed below:

- Guidelines for the Preparation and Review of Environmental Reports, Pakistan, EPA 1997;
- Guidelines for Public Consultations; Pakistan EPA May 1997;

3.5. Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS), 2016

The Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS), 2016 specify the following standards:

1. Water Quality Analysis Maximum allowable concentration of pollutants (32 parameters) in municipal and liquid industrial effluents discharged to inland waters, sewage treatment facilities, and the sea (three separate sets of numbers);
2. Air Quality Analysis Maximum allowable concentration of pollutants in gaseous emissions from industrial sources;

3. Noise Quality Analysis

These standards apply to the gaseous emissions and liquid effluents discharged by batching plants, campsites and construction machinery. The standards for vehicles will apply during the construction as well as operation phase of the project

Other Environment Related Legislations

Table 2: National and Provincial Legislative Framework

Sr. No.	Act	Description	Applicability to sub-project
1.	Punjab Environment Protection Act, 2012	The Act establishes the Environmental Protection Agency that deals with the preparation of national environmental policies, prepare & publish national environment report, ensure the enforcement of National Environmental Quality Standards, establishment of ambient air, water and land quality standards, measures to control environmental pollution. Additionally, under this Act, no proponent of a project shall commence construction or operation unless he has filed with the Provincial Agency an initial environmental examination or, where the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental effect, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and has obtained from the approval in respect thereof.	Section 11,12,13 and 14 of PEPA, 2012 will be applicable during construction and operation phase of this project.
2.	Punjab Environment Protection Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2022	Provided that the proponent shall file an environmental impact assessment, if the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule I and II of these Regulations are not applicable on this project

3.	Delegations of power for Environmental Approvals) Rules 2017	<p>These rules set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of Approval • Preliminary Scrutiny • Review • Environmental Approval committee • Conditions of approval • Monitoring • Cancellation of approval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of this notification is applicable for environmental screening of the project, which implies that an Environmental study is required for the proposed project.
4.	Pakistan Penal Code, 1860	The Code deals with the offences where public or private property or human lives are affected due to intentional or accidental misconduct of an individual or organization. The Code also addresses control of noise, noxious emissions and disposal of effluents.	The provisions of the Penal Code, 1860 are applicable to the project in terms of penalties for effecting human lives and public property. It also addresses the control of noise, air emissions and effluent disposal.
5.	Motor Vehicle Rules 1969	It defines powers and responsibilities of Motor Vehicle Examiners (MVEs). The establishment of MVE inspection system is one of the regulatory measures that can be taken to tackle the ambient air quality problems associated with the vehicular emissions during operation phase.	This act is applicable to the gaseous emission that will be released from the vehicles in operation phase at machinery used during construction phase of this sub-project.
6.	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is a “law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for companies and for determining the amount of compensation to be paid on account of such acquisition”.	This Act will not trigger as no land acquisition is required.
7.	The Punjab Land Acquisition Rules, 1983,	It describes the land acquisition procedure for public purposes or for a company.	These Rules will not trigger as no land acquisition is required.
8.	Pakistan Antiquities Act 1975 and Punjab Antiquities Amendment Act 2012	The Punjab Antiquities Amendment Act, 2012 is adopted from the Pakistan Antiquities Act of 1975 with a few	The law will be applicable to the project due to its provision that if any accidental

		<p>minor changes. The Antiquities Act, 1975 (amended in 1990) states the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Ancient” is any object that is at least 75 years old; • All accidental discoveries of artefacts must be reported to the Federal Department of Archaeology; • The Government is the owner of all buried antiquities discovered on any site, whether protected or otherwise; • All new construction within a distance of 200 feet from protected antiquities is forbidden; • No changes or repairs can be made to a protected monument, even if it is owned privately, without approval of the responsible authorities; and <p>The cultural heritage laws of Pakistan are uniformly applicable to all categories of sites regardless of their state of preservation and classification as monuments of national or world heritage.</p>	<p>archaeological discoveries may occur during the excavation works for the construction of proposed sub-project. Chance Find Procedures are given as Annexure VII</p>
9.	Punjab Restriction of Employment of Children Act, 2016	<p>According to the sub-section 11(a) of this Act, an occupier who employs or permits a child (person under the age of 15 years) to work in an establishment shall be liable to punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months,</p>	<p>The relevance of this Act to the project will be to prohibit child employment for construction of the proposed sub-project.</p>

		but which shall not be less than seven days, and a mandatory fine between 10,000 and 50,000 rupees.	
10.	The Punjab Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2019	<p>The Punjab Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2019</p> <p>(IV of 2019) An Act to provide for occupational safety and health at workplace.</p> <p>It is necessary to make and consolidate the law for the occupational safety and health of the persons at workplace and to protect them against risks arising out of the occupational hazards; to promote safe and healthy working environment catering to the physiological and psychological needs of the employees at workplace and to provide for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto.</p>	<p>The Punjab Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2019 relevant sections to the proposed projects are:</p> <p>8. Safety and Health, 10. Consultation 13. Notification and investigation of accidents, dangerous occurrences and occupational illness. Adopting this act, PMDFC has developed SOPs for health and safety of the labor and communities which will be applicable in this sub-project.</p>

3.6. INTERNATIONAL LAWS/TREATIES

#		
3	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources Red List (2000)	It lists sensitive ecological resources that are experiencing various levels of threats internationally.
4	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971	The Ramsar Convention is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands. It is the only global environmental treaty that deals with a particular ecosystem.
5	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted in the General Assembly of the United Nations in the year 2000 by all the countries of world and the world's leading developmental institutions. The MGDs are as follows:

		<p>Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty</p> <p>Achieve Universal Primary Education</p> <p>Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</p> <p>Reduce Child Mortality</p> <p>Improve Maternal Health</p> <p>Combat HIV/AIDS Malaria and Other Diseases</p> <p>Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p> <p>Develop A Global Partnership for Development</p>
6	Basel Convention	<p>The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal is an international treaty that was designed to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations, and specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to Less Developed Countries (LDCs). It does not, however, address the movement of radioactive waste. The Convention is also intended to minimize the amount and toxicity of wastes generated, to ensure their environmentally sound management as closely as possible to the source of generation, and to assist 7LDCs in environmentally sound management of the hazardous and other wastes they generate.</p>

3.7.1. The World Bank Operational Policies

The World Bank (WB) has approved a series of Operational Policies which define the conduct of WB operations. A summary of the status of those Operational Policies which relate to environmental and social impacts are provided in the following sections.

Table 3: Assessment of Applicable World Bank Operational Policies

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation
Environmental Assessment OP/4.01	Yes	This sub-project has been categorized as 'Category B'. The sub-project activities under Component 3 may potentially cause negative environmental and social impacts. The sub-project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented.

Physical Cultural Resource OP/4.11	No	The sub-project does not lie in any near any cultural and heritage resource therefore OP 4.11 will not be triggered
Involuntary Resettlement OP/4.12	No	OP 4.12 is not triggered as the sub-project does not require any land acquisition, therefore there be no involuntary resettlement, livelihood impacts. Consequently, there is no need of a Resettlement Action Plan. If this situation changes, the PMDFC will take immediate steps to prepare a RAP.

3.7.2. 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 Committee on disability-inclusive development
- WB guidelines on labor influx
- WB Group Gender Strategy

Section 4

ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL BASELINE

4.1. City profile

Gojra is one of the tehsils of district Toba Tek Singh of the Punjab province of Pakistan. It was initially founded as a small town to serve as a grain market of cash crops. It is a grain market of cereal crops such as wheat, maize, and oil seeds. It is located at 33°16'60N 73°20'60E almost center of the province Punjab. The City is located 30 miles (50 km) away south East from Faisalabad and 20 miles (32 km) north of tehsil Toba Tek Singh. It was given the status of a Tehsil Headquarter and affiliated with newly established district Toba Tek Singh in 1982. Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) Gojra was established in August 2001, following the adoption of PLGA-2001. This Tehsil's lands are very fertile and produce cash crops, which have a thriving market in this city (PMDFC, 2008)².

4.2. Climate³

The hot season lasts for 3.6 months, from April 26 to August 13, with an average daily high temperature above 98°F. The hottest month of the year in Gojra is June, with an average high of 105°F and low of 83°F.

The cool season lasts for 2.7 months, from December 3 to February 22, with an average daily high temperature below 74°F. The coldest month of the year in Gojra is January, with an average low of 44°F and high of 67°F.

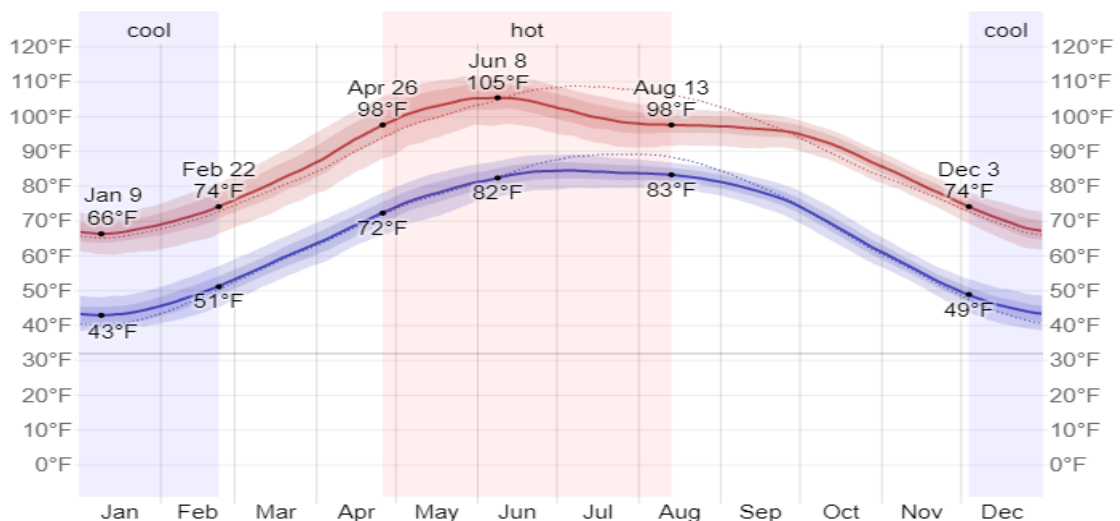


Figure 8: Climate of Gojra City

^{2,3} PMDFC, (2008). "Punjab municipal services improvement project: planning report Gojra". Punjab municipal development Fund Company, Lahore

³ <https://weatherspark.com/y/107387/Average-Weather-in-Gojra-Pakistan-Year>
Round#:~:text=The%20hottest%20month%20of%20the,high%20of%2067%C2%B0F.

4.3. Temperature⁴

The temperature of Gojra is shown in figure below as compact characterization of the entire year of hourly average temperatures. The horizontal axis is the day of the year, the vertical axis is the hour of the day, and the color is the average temperature for that hour and day.

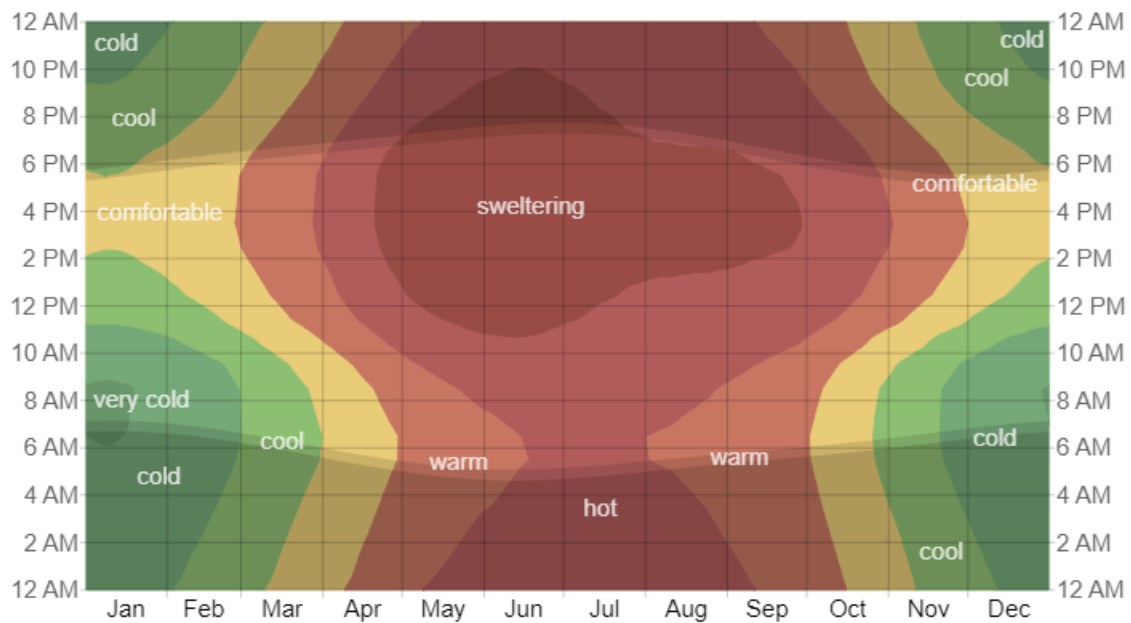


Figure 9: temperature Variation of Gojra City

4.4. Clouds ⁵

In Gojra, the average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences *significant* seasonal variation over the course of the year. The *clearer* part of the year in Gojra begins around *August 10* and lasts for *3.4 months*, ending around *November 23*.

The clearest month of the year in Gojra is *September*, during which on average the sky is *clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy* 97% of the time.

The *cloudier* part of the year begins around *November 23* and lasts for *8.6 months*, ending around *August 10*.

The cloudiest month of the year in Gojra is *March*, during which on average the sky is *overcast or mostly cloudy* 29% of the time.

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

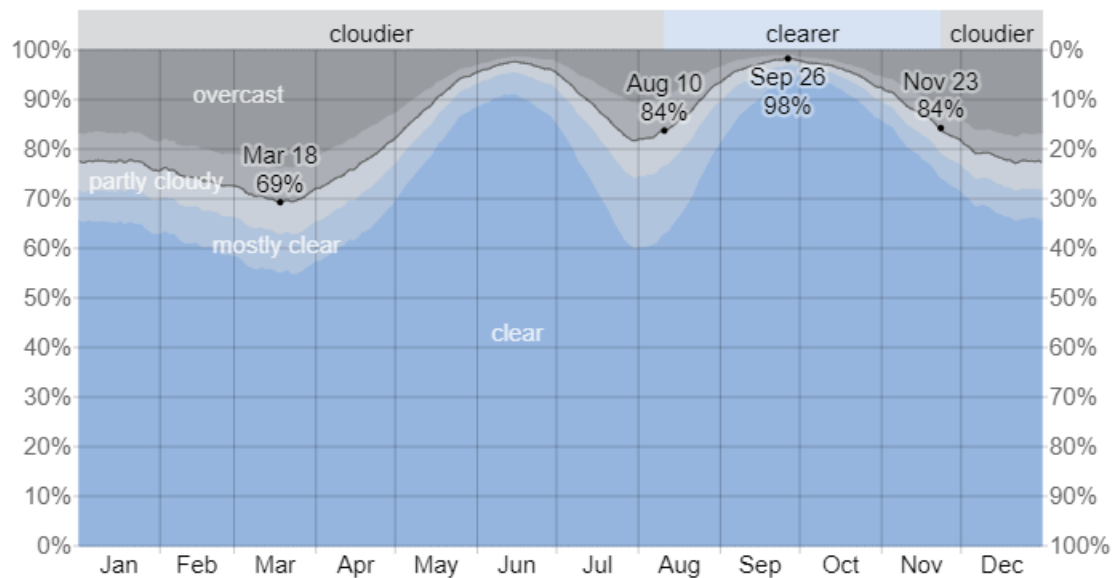


Figure 10: Cloud Cover Categories in Gojra

4.5. Precipitation⁶

A *wet day* is one with at least *0.04 inches* of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. The chance of wet days in Gojra varies throughout the year.

The *wetter season* lasts *2.7 months*, from *June 21* to *September 11*, with a greater than *16%* chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most wet days in Gojra is *July*, with an average of *8.5 days* with at least *0.04 inches* of precipitation.

The *drier season* lasts *9.3 months*, from *September 11* to *June 21*. The month with the fewest wet days in Gojra is *November*, with an average of *0.6 days* with at least *0.04 inches* of precipitation.

Among wet days, we distinguish between those that experience *rain alone*, *snow alone*, or a *mixture* of the two. The month with the most days of *rain alone* in Gojra is *July*, with an average of *8.5 days*. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is *rain alone*, with a peak probability of *31%* on *July 23*.

⁶ Ibid

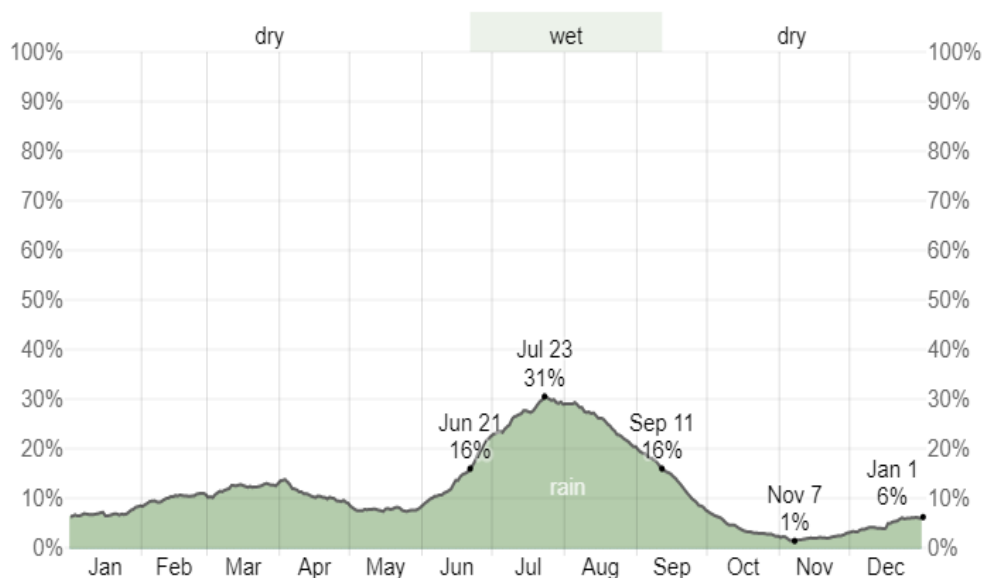


Figure 11: Daily Chance of Precipitation in Gojra

4.6. Environmentally Sensitive Receptors and Impacts

Environmental sensitive areas are more prone towards human disturbance. The road to be rehabilitated is a commercial or central business area surrounded by multiple shops, small food outlets, banks and so on. It doesn't come under any environmental sensitive area category. For this sub-project, no wetland, estuarine, river, protected areas for biodiversity, buffer zone or having mangroves and manmade forest lie within scope of work of scheme area and no significant environmental impacts have been foreseen; however, mitigation measures have been recommended against less significant environmental concerns.

4.7. Flora & Fauna⁷

Major crops sown in Tehsil Gojra are maize, potato, wheat, sugarcane and cotton. Geographically, the land is leveled and rich in nutrients. The trend of planting guava is on the rise owing to its high commercial value.

The wild life of this district (T.T. Singh)includes fox, pig, jackal and wild cat. Among the birds, partridge, pigeon, dove, tilyar, lalmena, bias, parrot, quail, pochard, pintail, mallard, teal, stark etc. are found in the district.

4.8. Government Seed Farm Gojra⁸

The Government Seed Farm was taken over by the Department in 1947 .The Government Seed Farm Gojra situated at 08 Km Jhang Road Gojra in Chak No. 357/JB. Farm is located at the tail end of Jhang Branch and Bobak Minor. Underground water of seed farm area is brackish in nature. Thirteen (13) Patta Dars are present at Government Seed Farm Gojra. These Patta Dars are present since the creation of Government Seed Farm Gojra. Seven Patta Dars were ejected in 2001. Vacated area from these Patta Dars since 2001 is 92 acres and it is cultivated by the department as direct cultivated area.

⁷ <https://tobateksingh.punjab.gov.pk/agriculture>

⁸ ibid

No wild animal/endangered species is found in the area. Some local tree species were found at the sub-project site that are unlikely to be affected during execution phase.

4.9. Water Resources⁹

The city is divided into eight zones by distribution areas and is designated as 1 to 8 Zones. Originally 25 tube wells were installed on the bank of Jang branch Canal and all of these are operational. There are 5 water works named as Tanki Adalat Wali, Dijkot Road, Mehdi Mohallah, Sultan pura and Anarkali water works equipped with 6 GST and 5 OHR are also available in water distribution system. The quantity of water per capita per day presently produced is not enough for the city. However, if the water wastage is controlled by consumer metering and the pumping hours are increased to 15 hours per day, the water availability to the consumers will rise to 19 GPCD.

The sub-project has no significant impact on the water resources of MC Gojra.

4.4.9.1. Water Quality¹⁰

The groundwater analysis revealed that the level of pH, EC, TDS, Carbonates, Bicarbonates and heavy metal concentration in wastewater samples and in sludge samples were noticed considerably high. Wastewater contains heavy metals with extremely high concentration posing a direct threat to soil and groundwater. Contamination is ultimately affecting human health as this ground water is used for drinking purpose. Heavy metals were found in excess in most of the ground water samples up to large extent. Heavy metal analysis (As, Pb, Cd, Cr and Zn) showed the pollution level is high in drain. These contaminants are infiltrating downward, so the concentration of heavy metals in the groundwater samples gradually increasing up. This showed the dangerous situation for groundwater and that would definitely affect the health of inhabitants adversely. On conclusive note, Groundwater analysis showed that the water quality for drinking purpose is not safe for human being.

The sub-project scope is the improvement and rehabilitation of the existing structures and has no significant impact on the water quality of MC Gojra.

4.4.9.2. Surface water Body

At subproject roads, no surface water body (canal, river, stream, lake, and wetland) is found within 250 meters.

4.10. Sewerage System¹¹

The city is equipped with sewerage system in 50% area. The city has been divided into four areas called as Zones with respect to the drainage.

The city has main and branch sewers on main roads and streets but a very small area is equipped with lateral sewers. Most of the city is being served with surface drains discharging into the sewers without gulley grating chambers which is allowing all the silt and the floating materials in the sewers and is the main reason for chocking of sewers. No effective de-silting and cleaning of sewers is being done by MC.

⁹ https://pmdfc.punjab.gov.pk/system/files/Gojra-GAR.pdf#overlay-context=reports_publication

¹⁰ Abdul Rauf, Abdul Nasir, Haroon Rashid (2021). Assessment of Groundwater Quality in Tehsil Gojra by Using Geographical Information System. Environmental Contaminants Reviews, 4(2): 54:57

¹¹ https://pmdfc.punjab.gov.pk/system/files/Gojra-GAR.pdf#overlay-context=reports_publication

4.4.10.1. Wastewater Treatment¹²

Waste water treatment Waste water from all the disposal works is being used for broad irrigation without treatment.

4.11. Solid Waste Management¹³

The entire city is not served with solid waste collection and disposal. The efficiency of the services is 50-55%. Most of the areas of the city remain either un-served or these are partially served. The existing machinery is neither sufficient nor cost effective and efficient giving rise to low efficiency of collection and disposal of the waste and as a result of that, MC Gojra is facing increased waste management cost as well as complaints regarding the insanitary conditions in the city. Sewer lines are often get choked with filling of unattended solid waste on the roads and streets.

Physical & financial resources available with MC to handle the solid waste are too limited to serve the whole area of city. Limitation in resources is described here.

- Shortage of sanitary workers and vehicle drivers.
- Shortage and inefficiency of equipment and machinery.
- No landfill site is available for dumping of solid waste. Currently waste is being dumped along the road side which is totally unhygienic.
- Steel containers have been placed at main collection points which are not adequate for the entire city. However, at some places walled dumps exist wherefrom solid waste is collected and transported to the dumping sites.
- The waste is being openly dumped without compaction and provision of earth covers which is creating all sort of hazards say; pollution of underground water, vector and vector borne diseases, obnoxious smell and high insanitary conditions.

4.12. Demographic Status¹⁴

According to Pakistan Bureau Statics 2017 population of Gojra tehsil is 174,831 persons with an annual growth rate of 2.09 % and average household size is 6.28.

4.13. Socially Sensitive Receptors

There are few socially sensitive receptors as shown hereunder present at the Sub-project area.

Roads	Socially Sensitive Receptors
Gojra Toba Road	One mosque and multiple shops at both sides of the roads

There is no major significant impact expected to any public infrastructure, cultural heritage sites, graveyard, hospital etc. owing to project activities except the only weigh station that covers some of the road portion of Gojra Toba road. Moreover, minor encroached areas might be affected during

¹² ibid

¹³ ibid

¹⁴ <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population/2017/results/06002.pdf>

construction of storm water drain and affected persons (APs) will be compensated for that through ARAP before execution of project. In addition, access to business would be temporarily disturbed; already informed during public consultation phase. In the long run, this project is in the favor of local community and they are willing to cooperate and wanted MC to get this project completed in a timely manner.

4.14. Roads

Some of the primary roads in MC Gojra are in good condition & few main roads need rehabilitation, resurfacing and widening & improvement. Further many of the secondary roads/streets require either rehabilitation or new construction with concrete pavers

4.14.1. Land Use & Land Acquisition

The land along the alignment of the Sub-project is densely populated. The land of Sub-project is under possession of executing body and used for the purpose of transportation. Major land use of the area is commercial cum residential. Sub-project involves rehabilitation of existing road RoW therefore, no land acquisition is required where no public/private structure, public amenities are to be affected during execution phase. However, portable items of the shopkeepers will be relocated temporarily. Similarly, minor encroachments were observed in the form of cemented floors, tuft tiles pavements and footsteps that might be dismantled during execution phase.

It was confirmed during the public consultation that no Anti-Encroachment Drive (AED) has taken place since 2018 at this location. In the long run, this project is in the favor of local community and they are willing to cooperate and wanted MC to get this project completed in a timely manner.

4.15. Socio- Economic Baseline

The socio-economic characteristics are a comprehensive review of the current conditions of the project area. It is based on a site visits, and consultations with institutional and community stakeholders. The baseline provides a glance of the conditions of the community of the project area. It includes provision of social infrastructure facilities available in the area. Moreover, the existing conditions of utilities and the presence of cultural and religious sites are also discussed.

The communities of the road sub-project fall under the lower to middle income category and some do their shops and some do the work on daily wages. There were also some small restaurants, furniture shops, general stores, motorcycle shops, bird shops, vegetable & fruit shops. There were no permanent mobile vendor at the sub-project site. During public consultation, they supported the idea of road R&M and mentioned that during execution phase they would shift to Railway road, a main commercial hub of Gojra. They were also ensured that work would be carried out in phases or portions to limit the disturbance.

4.16. Sex segregated data at MC Gojra

In Municipal Committee (MC) Gojra, there is one female junior clerk (BPS 11). Many females are hired as sanitary workers (BPS 02-04). At MC Gojra, no workplace harassment committee is notified neither such complaint has been ever filed.

Section 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 within MC Gojra of the proposed project area that can be affected by the project. The objectives of this process were to:

1. 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;
2. Understand stakeholder's concerns regarding various aspects of the project and the likely impacts of construction related activities and operation of the project;
3. Understand the perceptions, assessment of social impacts and concerns of the affected people/ MC Gojra of the proposed project;
4. Provide an opportunity to the public regarding their valuable suggestions in a positive manner; and
5. 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:

- (i) Local communities who are the direct beneficiaries of the project interventions and therefore identified as the '**Primary Stakeholders**'.
- (ii) Institutions who have an important role in enabling the realization of the project interventions and therefore identified as the '**Secondary Stakeholders**'.

5.2. Public Consultation

For public information/ consultation, visits were made in the proposed project areas at different times to record their concerns regarding Sub-project activities. Local communities have been consulted about proposed project interventions during consultation process. Methodology selected for selection of interviewee was Random Sampling and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Public consultation pictorial view is presented hereunder.

Pictorial view of Public Consultation and Official Meetings

Issues Raised by Stakeholders	Proposed Mitigation Measures to address the Stakeholders Concerns
<u>Suggestions by the Local Public</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of dual carriageway is need of the hour due to movement of heavy traffic and public road safety.	Considering all public concerns, Dual carriageway will be constructed with all road furniture. All stakeholders agreed and supported the construction of dual carriageway. They also

Issues Raised by Stakeholders	Proposed Mitigation Measures to address the Stakeholders Concerns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuff pavement of shoulders needs to be part of Sub-Project. Landscaping should be part of the Sub-Project where appropriate as this road serves as entry point towards Gojra. Road lights should be provided. 	appreciated the efforts of MC Gojra for solving an important problem of the area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is normally experience that during construction phase a lot of dust generated bothered the community. Public appreciated the GRM process Commuting difficulties during execution phase of the project 	It was informed that regular water sprinkling will be done and will be strictly monitored. MC ensured that the work will be done in parts to limit the disturbance. Temporary accessibility to the shops may be disturbed for 4/5 days only for which contractor will be instructed to execute that part of work
This project is in the favor of local community and they are willing to corporate and wanted MC to get this project completed in a timely manner.	



At the end, concerns and suggestions from all participants recorded on the Public Consultation Record.
Annex-IV and List of consulted stakeholders is attached as **Annex-V**.

Section 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 be accessible to diverse members of the communities, 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 Gojra will be notified under umbrella of Punjab Cities Program (PCP) comprising of the following members and TORs.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) – MC Gojra:

Chief Officer MC Gojra	Chairperson
Municipal Officer (Infrastructure Development)	Convener
Municipal Officer (Planning)	Member
Municipal Officer (Regulation)	Member

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at PMDFC level

6.2. Types of Grievances

The following are some of the environmental and social issues could be subject for grievance from the affected people.

Environmental Issues	Social Issues	EHS Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise Pollution • Air Pollution • Fugitive Dust • Water Pollution • Solid Waste Management • Housekeeping • Cutting of Trees • Borrow Areas Management • Protection of Wildlife • Campsite Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accidental Insurance for labor • Non-Provision of PPEs to labor as per nature of their jobs • Loss of any public infrastructure • Protection of sensitive receptors • Compensation for any economic losses • Traffic Management • Labor grievance redressal • Gender discrimination • Security Arrangements • Impacts on livelihood • Irregular Traffic Movement • Obstruction in access • Intensive schedule of construction activities • Child Labor • Unsafe conditions for the community (Community Health and Safety, CHS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Aid • Fire Safety • Workplace Safety • Tools Box Talks • Provision of PPEs • Work at Height Safety • Excavation Safety • Heavy Machinery Issues

Section 7

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

7.1. Objective

The purpose of Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) for replacement of existing sewer-lines is 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 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.

7.2. Institutional Arrangements

The specific responsibilities of the institutions involved in the ESMP implementation are described below:

7.2.1. MC GOJRA

Overall responsibility for Environmental Management and Monitoring will rest with the MC Gojra. ESM Wing 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:

7.2.2. PMDFC ESM Wing

MC Gojra will be responsible for implementation of ESMP with the technical assistance of ESM Wing PMDFC throughout the project period.

PMDFC ESM Wing will do the following:

- Provide support to ESFPs (MOI for Environment focal person and MOP for Social focal person) for managing environment and social aspects of the subproject and implementation of the present ESMP.
- Provide support community participation, consultations and other social activities from the Sub-project identification to completion stage.
- Monitor the subproject activities to ensure the project remains complaint as per World Bank and national/provincial policies and regulations.

7.2.3. 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 Gojra.

The Contractor will train his crews in all aspects for implementation of the ESMP and comply with the following responsibilities:

- Usage of machinery/equipment's producing negligible/low noise.
- Ensure health, safety and protective measures including safety equipment, safe drinking water, first aid boxes etc. to the workforce as per nature of their jobs.
- Water sprinkling to avoid dust and air pollution.
- Indicate alternate routes and provide indicators on suitable places during work timings.
- Local labor should be preferred to work.
- Child labor is strictly prohibited as per labor law. All labor should be more than 14 year of age individually.
- Minimize livelihood disturbance of hawkers and shopkeepers
- Proper disposal of wastes and garbage.
- Health, safety and protective measures for the labor.
- Notice board of emergency numbers should be placed on proper place
- Contractors shall also provide safety equipment's i.e., PPEs, safe drinking water, first aid boxes etc. to the workforce as per nature of their jobs. By ensuring all these mitigation measures; not only their company profile shall boost up but also enable them to qualify and win the future Sub-projects.

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 (**Annex-II**) during execution of work. Contractor will engage environmentalist officer to fulfill the above requirements.

7.3. 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 communities of the subproject.

7.4. 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 subproject 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.

7.4.1. 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.

7.5. 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 Project Affected Persons (APs) if any. The distribution of periodic reports is given below:

Distribution of Periodic Reports Report	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Distribution
Weekly	Contractor	PMDFC DPO ESSs	PD, The Engineer
Quarterly	PMDFC DPO ESSs	PMDFC SPO ESSs	PD, The Engineer, The World Bank
Annual	PMDFC DPO ESSs	PMDFC SPO ESSs	PD, The Engineer, The World Bank
Final	PMDFC DPO ESSs	PMDFC SPO ESSs	PD, The Engineer, The World Bank

7.6. 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 contracts.

7.7. 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 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.

7.8. 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 4: Environmental & Social Management & Monitoring Plan

Sub-project: Rehabilitation of Gojra Toba, MC Gojra

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
Design Phase								
	Conflict on design				To avoid conflicts at design phase, public consultations was carried out. In this subproject no conflict was raised during public consultation phase.	Pictures & Videos	Not Applicable	ESM team of PMDFC & Consultant
Construction Phase								
Dismantling (Cold milling of	a) Environmental Issues:				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Designated site will be proposed for excavated material and solid waste by MC Goira that will be then	Visual/	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Frequent site visits during	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ESFPsDPO ESSs

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
existing road surface), cleaning & grabbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust which may affect visibility & health of labor and surrounding community Noise from machineries/ equipment Contamination of nearby surface water source Vibration (Shock waves can be produced due to heavy machinery working) Construction waste may be generated due these activities Safety hazards to labor and nearby resident population. Worse House Keeping <p>b) Social Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavated material of road & solid waste may cause disturbance in mobility Temporary blockage of road may restrict mobility Conflict with public and public complaints 				<p>collected for disposal at regular intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuned machinery will be used to control noise and vibration. Water sprinkling will be carried out at regular intervals to settle the suspended particles. Construction at night or off hours would be avoided. PPEs to the workers will be provided to ensure safety (See Annex-VI). Provide appropriate signage near the construction activities to sensitize the communities and minimize accidents. Public must be informed about project major activities, duration of scheme, time and schedule, anticipated impacts and their proposed mitigation measures. The contacts of focal persons (FPs) of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be displayed at different locations and residents will also be informed about it. 	Pictures	<p>construction phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly/ Weekly Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPO ID/PD

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic losses Livelihood's loss. Temporary loss of structures and private property Economic loss of permanent and mobile vendors due to obstruction of passage Presence of Physical Cultural Resources (PCRs) of Archeological importance 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction work will be scheduled in such a way that business of the shopkeepers will not be affected. Alternate routes, if possible will be provided to ease the access otherwise construction in phases will be carried out. Contractor will ensure that labor must not damage the existing property and structures of the communities. In case of damage, compensation will be made as per entitlements and separate plan will be developed in the form ARAP. If there will be any PCR found during excavation; Contractor will follow guidelines of 'chance find procedure'. Please refer to Annexure VII for more details. 			
Construction material storage, handling & use	Environmental Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground water may also be contaminated due to chemical spillage such as oil spillages from machinery. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction material will be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between the destinations during transportation. Materials will not be loaded to a higher level than the side and tail 	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site visit during construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESFPs DPO ESSs SPO ID/PD

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health risk to workers and local inhabitants. Poor Housekeeping Social Issues: <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 				<p>boards and shall be covered with a good quality tarpaulin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At subproject site there is vacant space along the roads other than RoW. This will no cause of hindrance of traffic flow or business activities. Anyhow, if land may need to be acquired for temporary storage of machinery & materials contractor will be liable to compensate the land owner accordingly through agreement/negotiations/voluntarily. Contractor will lay/utilize construction materials as per work requirement from his storage site. Contractor will use night vision reflective signboards/ reflective tapes to cordon off the area during construction/demolition activities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly/ Weekly 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. Security of labor Unhygienic conditions 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First priority would be to engage local labor for which camp wouldn't be required to develop. However, this project will acquire 25-35 workers for more than one 	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site visit during 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESFPs DPO ESSs SPO ID/PD

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
					<p>month. Hence, nearby residence may be rented in worst case scenario. Moreover, it will be included in TORs of contractor to ensure provision of local workers at the site.</p> <p><i>Contractor would require to implement following measures for temporary labor camp site :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure provision of appropriate housing, water supply, and sanitation facilities to construction labor. • Good housekeeping inside campsite • Quality food. • Better heating & cooling facilities as per season accordingly. <p>Contractor to submit approved Campsite Management Plan from SPO & DPO-ESSs before the execution of work.</p>		<p>construction phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortnightly/ Weekly • Once during the construction phase 	

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
Movement of machinery during execution phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic congestion Limited public access Conflict with locals and nearby residents Site safety issues and accidents Emissions 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative routes, if possible will be provided. Construction activities will be carried out in phases to ease the access. Sign boards and posters will also be displayed at project site and adjacent areas to inform the residents about timing, schedule and construction work duration. Contractor to submit traffic management or alternate route plan for rush hours, if applicable. Otherwise, it will be suggested to carry out construction activities during off hours. Detail will be reviewed by MC followed by SPO & DPO – ESSs before the execution of work. Contractor will ensure site safety using safety cautions (night vision), boards in native language, flagmen, cordon tapes etc. to avoid accidents. This aspect should also cover during public consultation phase to create awareness among residents about site safety. 	Visual/ Pictures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent 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 Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle emissions testing will be ensured if required (Hand plater, Compactor) once during execution of work 			
Public access owing to construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems to pedestrians Normal mode of transport may be disturbed during sub-project execution. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work in phases to ease the access. One side of the road will remain open for the public and for the traffic, if possible. Provision of alternate access route if possible. Safety aspects will be consider to avoid any incident. Public will be informed prior to the execution phase Cordon off construction zone. In front of sensitive receptors such as schools, hospitals, masjids etc. contractor will be asked to expedite the activities and ensure speedy completion to avoid conflict and 	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 Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
					hindrance. A plan should be submitted to MC and SPO & DPO ESSS for approval prior to execution.			
Occupational Health & Safety issues during construction works (OH&S)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries to workers • Accidents by not applying appropriate PPEs due to resistance and obliviousness. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will follow PMDFC designed Environment, Health and Safety SOPs for Labor/Workers for all activities on the site and these SOPs will be the part of his TORs and contractual agreement. • 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 box should be available at the site and will be provided onsite in case of any incident. • Careful monitoring will be carried out to avoid any unfortunate incident. 	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 Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the stakeholders such as residents, contractors, workers and representatives from MC would be taken on board to take appropriate measures to avoid site injuries and accidents or near misses. Experience of all stakeholders will be utilized to implement effective OH&S plan. 			
Asphalt manufacturing, transportation, handling and laying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main hazard associated with temperature that will not only lead to just physical pain and disfigurement but also psychological trauma. Emissions might be carcinogenic Emissions such as Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) dulls the senses, bad egg smell at low concentration but high 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of labor Special care will be taken while handling asphalt and bitumen. Suitable PPEs such as heat resistant gloves, safety boots & helmet, full face visor and neck apron must be provided by 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 Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
	concentration may effect nervous system badly.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In well ventilated areas, the hydrogen sulfide tends to disperse into the air. Hence its impact will be negligible. 			
Damage to Public Infrastructure/utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents/Incidents/Injuries Structural loss Social Conflicts 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will ensure no damage to public utilities or structures due to project activities. During pre-construction phase, if any sort of damage is anticipated, APs will be informed and compensation plan will be developed in the form of ARAP prior to the execution of the sub-project activities. Compensation for the damages will be made in the light of entitlement 	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-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Conflicts Psychological stress 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will give behavioral training to the workforce. Contractor will hire local labor for unskilled works. 	Visual/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site visit during 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESFPs DPO ESSs

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
Labor Influx-Child Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical illness 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No child labor is allowed onsite below 14 years. GRM at site level will be ensured to report in case of any such incident 	Pictures/Reported/Complains by public during visit	construction phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly/Weekly Once during the construction phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPO ID/PD
COVID-19 SOPs implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread of Corona among the labor 				<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 (Annex-III). 	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
Operational Phase								
Road Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents Complains 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MC will maintain road lighting system for night vision. Road surface will be repaired/maintained by MC. 	Visual/Pictures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MC Officials

Proposed Sub-project activities	Potential Environmental & Social Impacts	Magnitude of Impact			Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
		Low	Medium	High				
					<ul style="list-style-type: none">Road furniture, if required will be maintained by MC.			

8.9. Environmental Implementation Budget

Table 5: Environmental Implementation Budget

Item	Quantity	Tentative Cost/Item-Rs./-	Total Cost
A-PPEs			
Face Masks (3 PLY) - box	50	300	15000
Safety Hard Helmets	20	3,000	60000
Safety Shoes	20	3,000	60000
Hand Gloves	20	1,000	20000
Ear Plugs	20	500	10000
Reflective Safety Vest	20	1,000	20000
Safety Goggles	20	500	10000
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	4	15,000	60000
Safety Cones	24	1,000	24000
Safety Tapes	50	1,500	75000
Portable Delineator with chain	10	2,200	22000
Emergency Portable Lights	5	3,000	15000
Solid Waste Collection Drums with Cover	3	12,000	36000
Fire Fighting Equipment Purchase and refilling	2	10,000	20000
Hiring of Environmental Specialist (for 03 months)	3	70,000	210000
Pole Hanging Waste Bins	5	12,000	60000
Labor Campsite Management	Lump sum		150,000
Water Sprinkling	Lump sum		100,000
Social and Behavior Change Campaign	Lump sum		100,000
C- Environment Quality Testing			
Ambient Air Quality-one from each road during construction	2	85000	170000
Noise Quality-one sample from each road during construction	2	1000	2000
Water Quality-one sample from each road during construction	2	22000	44000
Total (PKR)-A+B+C			1,333,000

Section 9

CAPACITY BUILDING

9.1. General

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

Table 9: Training / Awareness and Sensitization Plan

Components	Audience	Level	Modality	Frequency	Responsibility
ESMF Site Specific requirements and E&S Management and Mitigation Plan	MO-1 MO-P and MC field staff ¹⁵	Training	Briefing Presentations Mock Activities	Before execution of sub-project and time to time instructions	PMDFC ESM team
ESMP Implementation and Monitoring Plan	MO-1 MO-P MC field staff	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
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

¹⁵ For ESFPs and MC field staff, PMDFC will organize time to time trainings and a training/ capacity building program has been designed in this regard

Components	Audience	Level	Modality	Frequency	Responsibility
GRM	Contractor	Awareness and sensitization	Briefing	Before execution and time to time during execution	DPO-ESM ESFPs
	Labor/ workers	Awareness and sensitization	Briefing and resource material	Before execution and time to time during execution	DPO-ESM ESFPs
	Public/ communities	Awareness	Briefing during public consultation Resource material	Before and during execution	DPO-ESM ESFPs

Annexure I: Environment & Social Screening Checklist

Environmental & Social Screening Checklist

Instructions: <p>Environmental and Social Focal Persons (ESFPs)¹⁶ 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 document¹⁷ 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>(iii) The purpose of this E&S Screening Checklists is to identify potential “Negative” impacts of environmental and social attributes or to enhance the existing environmental & social benefits. Use the “remarks” section to discuss any anticipated mitigation measures.</p>													
Name of ESFP:	Shahrukh Arif MOI, M. Asad MOP												
Name of MC:	MC Gojra												
Sub-Project Sector:	Roads of Gojra												
Sub-Project Title:	Rehabilitation of P-1 Gojra Toba Road near Railway Chowk, Toba Tek Sigh 3.1 km												
Sub- Project Categorization:	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">E-1</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 25%;">S-1</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E-2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>S-2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E-3</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>S-3</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	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"/>
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"/>										
Date of Screening:	16/11/2022												
Anticipated Project Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geometric Improvement Asphalt Pavement Tuff Pavement on Shoulders Pavement Marking Street Lighting Improvement of drainage system 												
Estimated Cost of Subprojects as per PC-1:	215.264 million PKR – PC1 Estimated Cost of ESMP 1333000/-PKR												
Completion Time/Duration	3 Months												
Estimated Labor for Subproject	20-25												

¹⁶ In all MCs, ESFPs are notified by Local government; MO (I&S) are focal persons for environmental sector and MO(P) are focal persons for social sectors.

¹⁷ It is meant as PC-I and/or engineering estimates of sub-project

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Project Siting Is the Sub-Project area adjacent to or within any of the following:			
Environmentally sensitive areas?			
Legally protected Area		✓	<p>The road to be rehabilitated is a commercial or central business area surrounded by multiple shops, small food outlets, banks and so on. It doesn't come under any environmental sensitive area category. Details are shown hereunder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a legally protected area • No surface body found within 250 meters of the proposed project. • No estuary and coastal water body found in the project area • Not a protected area for biodiversity • Not a buffer zone or having mangroves or manmade forest or any other area of environmental importance that sought special attention or measures.
Any surface water body (river, canal, stream, lake, wetland) within 250 meter of the proposed sub project ¹⁸		✓	
Estuarine		✓	
Special area for protecting biodiversity		✓	
Buffer zone of protected area		✓	
Mangroves Forest		✓	
Man-made forest /game reserve, orchid /crops or any other area of environmental importance			
Socially sensitive /important areas/communities/ people?			
PCRs and or any site of cultural/religious importance (Graveyard, Shrine, Mosque, Church, <i>Gordwarah</i> , Temple, Fort, archeological/historical site) within 100 m of the proposed subproject ¹⁹	✓		Mosque and Church were observed within 100 m of the proposed sub-project but these will not be affected by the project activities. Mitigation measures will be provided in the ESMP
Sensitive receptors (Schools, colleges, hospitals and clinics) within 100 meter of the proposed sub project ²⁰	✓		Educational institutes were observed within 100 meters of project site. However, the probability of any negative impact to these sensitive receptors owing to project activities is low.
Any graveyard of local community (Muslims or Christians)		✓	Graveyard of any local community isn't present at the proposed project site
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 ²¹ of the society and women or children)?		✓	It's a small scale project regarding rehabilitation of existing road surface. Hence, no demographically or socio-economically vulnerable aspects of the sub-project were observed.
Already existing infrastructure ²² (including public amenities) which may be required to dismantle or may be affected temporarily by any means?		✓	<p>The land belongs to MC and all sub-project activities will be carried out there.</p> <p>Similarly, existing road is to be rehabilitated hence, portable items of the shopkeepers will be relocated temporarily.</p> <p>Encroachment in the form of 17 structures was observed in the form of cemented floors, tuft tiles pavements and footsteps that would be dismantled before execution phase. Moreover, one weigh station owned by MC Gojra is over there which covers some portion of the road that will be covered by tuff pavement through design change to avoid dismantling.</p> <p>For the compensation of loss of 17 structures, a detailed ARAP will be developed.</p> <p>20 Electric poles will be shifted as per information given in the PC-I</p>

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
B. Potential Environmental Impacts Will the Sub-Project cause...			
Disturbance to habitats/biodiversity of environmentally sensitive or protected areas?		✓	The proposed project site doesn't have any environmentally sensitive or protected areas.
Cutting of trees?		✓	No tree cutting is required as per scope of work under Sub-Project.
Disruption to habitats/biodiversity of surrounding ecosystem/environment?		✓	No disruption to any habitat/ecosystem due to any Sub-project activities.
Generation of wastewater during construction or operation?		✓	No wastewater generation is anticipated as per scope of work during execution and operational phase.
Pollution of surface water/ground water due to wastewater discharge from construction site or due to direct/indirect disposal of waste water?		✓	No such impact on surface and ground water is anticipated owing to project execution phase.
Alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways resulting in increased sediment in streams/rivers or due to increased soil erosion at construction site?		✓	No alteration of any waterway involved in the scope of Sub-Project.
Deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from worker-based camps and chemicals used in construction?		✓	No labor camps are required to be established as per limited work activities under Sub-Project. However, EHS SOPs developed by PMDFC will be strictly ensured to be followed
Over pumping of ground water, leading to salinization and ground subsidence?		✓	Over pumping of ground water is not required for this sub project.
Serious contamination of soil due to construction works?		✓	No such impact is expected as per scope of work
Aggravation of solid waste problems in the area?	✓		No such impact is expected as per scope of work. However, mitigation plan is proposed to tackle generated waste.
Generation of hazardous waste?		✓	Not envisaged
Increased air pollution due to sub-project construction and operation?	✓		Suspended dust particles during execution phase might pollute the surrounding air. Hence, water sprinkling at the site is proposed.
Noise and vibration due to sub-project construction or operation?	✓		Minor impact of noise and vibration owing to movement of heavy vehicles is envisaged during execution phase.
Creation of temporary breeding habitats for diseases such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and rodents due to solid/liquid?		✓	No such impact is anticipated as probability of liquid waste is low. However, waste bins at the site would be placed for storage of organic waste if any.
Use of chemicals during construction?		✓	In the light of sub-project scope, no hazardous chemical will be used during execution phase.
C: Potential Social Impacts Will the Sub-Project cause...			
Impairment of historical/cultural areas; disfiguration of landscape or potential		✓	No damage or loss to PCR's is expected due to this sub project.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ According to Environmental Assessment Guidelines adopted by Punjab EPA

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ due to caste, creed, religion or gender e.g. transgender

²² Sewerage /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
loss/damage to Physical Cultural Resources (PCRs)?			
Displacement or involuntary resettlement of people? (physical displacement and/or economic displacement) (If “Yes”, please also fill Involuntary Resettlement Screening Checklist)		✓	No significant displacement/ any sort of resettlement/ economic loss is envisaged due to any Sub-Project interventions. However, minor encroached surfaces of shops might be dismantled during execution phase. Hence, ARAP to compensate the economic losses would be prepared.
Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children and or other vulnerable groups ²³ (mentioned above)?		✓	No Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children and or other vulnerable groups are anticipated during execution phase
Temporary impediments in movements of people/transport and animals?	✓		There will be temporary hindrance in the movement of traffic and pedestrians during execution phase of the project. Nearby shop owners have been informed during public consultation phase.
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)?		✓	It's a small-scale time framework project so population influx or increased burden on social infrastructure and services will not be effected.
Social conflicts if workers from other areas are hired?		✓	Preference will be given locals for work to avoid any conflict.
Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety (OHS) due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation?	✓		Measures would be taken to address or alleviate the probability of OHS risk during execution phase through administrative controls. However, stringent SOPs regarding actualization of PPEs during execution phase will be implemented at the proposed project site.
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?		✓	Likelihood of such risks and hazards is low as per the scope of the project.
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?	✓		To avoid unfortunate events, site safety should be implemented in true spirit in the form of signages, reflective tapes awareness boards by the contractors and so on.
Any impact on sensitive receptors (mentioned above)		✓	No significant impact is anticipated during execution phase. However, water sprinkling would be ensured to tackle the suspended dust particles.
Any impact of negative nature on already existing infrastructure including public amenities	✓		There is no major significant impact expected to any public infrastructure owing to project activities except the only weigh station that covers some of the road portion. Moreover, minor encroached areas might be affected during construction of storm water drain and affected

²³ Women, Children, Women headed households, People in old age, people having disabilities, socially isolated community groups and or people living below the poverty line

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
			persons (APs) will be compensated for that through ARAP. In addition, access to business would be temporarily disturbed; already informed during public consultation phase. In the long run, this project is in the favor of local community and they are willing to corporate and wanted MC to get this project completed in a timely manner.

Prepared By:

Name: Haider Ali

Designation : Consultant

Signature:



Date: 16-11-2022

Reviewed By:

Name: Asif Gillani

Designation DPO PMDFC

Signature:

Date:

Endorsed By:

Name:

Designation MOI&S

Signature:

Date:

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SCREENING CHECKLIST

Name of City/MC/LG: MC Gojra

ESFP: Asad MOP

Sub-Project Sector: Roads

Sub-Project Title: Rehabilitation of Gojra-Toba Road

Sub- Project Categorization: S-1 ☐ S-2 ☒ S-3 ☐

Date of Screening: 16 -11-2022

SECTION I	Yes	No	Expected	Remarks
Does the project require land acquisition? Yes/No	✓			Land acquisition is required for this project. Ramps and footsteps are found within RoW and to be dismantle for which an ARAP will be developed to compensate the loss of structures. One weight station owned by MC but further on lease which will not be dismantled or shifted rather design change will cover that portion with tuff pavements.
If yes, then describe the type of land being acquired from the categories below:				
Has any AED been conducted at the proposed location by the government? Yes/No		✓		No AED has been conducted at the proposed project location by MC and it was confirmed during public consultation
Land (Quantify and describe types of land being acquired in "remarks column".		✓		Not applicable
Government and LG owned land free of occupation (agriculture or settlement)		✓		Sub-project site under possession of MC and free from all sort of settlements. Shops for commercial activities over there also belong to MC Gojra.
Government or state-owned land (other than LG) free of occupation (agriculture or settlement)		✓		
Private land		✓		
Residential		✓		
Commercial		✓		
Agricultural		✓		
Communal		✓		
Others (specify in "remarks").		✓		
Name of owner/owners and type of ownership document if available.		✓		MC Gojra owns the land for Sub-Project.
If land is being acquired, describe any structures constructed on it		✓		Ramps and footsteps are found within RoW and to be dismantle for which ARAP will be developed to compensate the loss of structure

SECTION I	Yes	No	Expected	Remarks
Land-based assets:				Not Applicable
Residential structures		✓		
Commercial structures (specify in “remarks”)		✓		
Community structures (specify in “remarks”)		✓		
Agriculture structures (specify in “remarks”)		✓		
Public utilities (specify in “remarks”)		✓		Ramps and footsteps are found within RoW and to be dismantled
Others (specify in “remarks”)		✓		Not applicable
If agricultural land is being acquired, specify the following:				The proposed project site is a commercial zone and belongs to MC Gojra. Hence, no agriculture land is required under sub-project.
Agriculture related impacts		✓		Not Applicable
Crops and vegetables (specify types and cropping area in “remarks”).		✓		
Trees (specify number and types in “remarks”).		✓		
Others (specify in “remarks”).		✓		
Affected Persons (APs)			✓	No significant impact to APs. Only encroached footsteps and cemented structure need to be dismantled owing to project activity, which will be compensated through ARAP before start of civil work.
Will any people be displaced from the land when acquired? Yes/No		✓		Not Applicable
Number of APs		✓		
Males		✓		
Females		✓		
Titled landowners		✓		
Tenants and sharecroppers		✓		
Leaseholders		✓		
Agriculture wage laborers		✓		
Encroachers and squatters (specify in remarks column)			✓	No squatters observed. Encroached structures would be compensated. Displayed portable items outside the shops can be moved and for that no compensation is required. This aspect has been discussed during public consultation phase.
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 vulnerable APs identified.

SECTION I	Yes	No	Expected	Remarks
Others (specify in "remarks")		✓		Not applicable
How will people be affected?			✓	Construction of storm water drain can temporarily disturb the business activities. This aspect has been covered and communicated to the public during public consultation phase and mitigation provided in the ESMP.

¹ The sub-projects have to avoid all locations where any government led AED has been conducted.

Prepared By:

Name: Haider Ali

Designation: Consultant

Signature:

Date: 16-11-2022



Reviewed By:

Name:

Designation: DPO ESM

Signature:

Date:

Endorsed By:

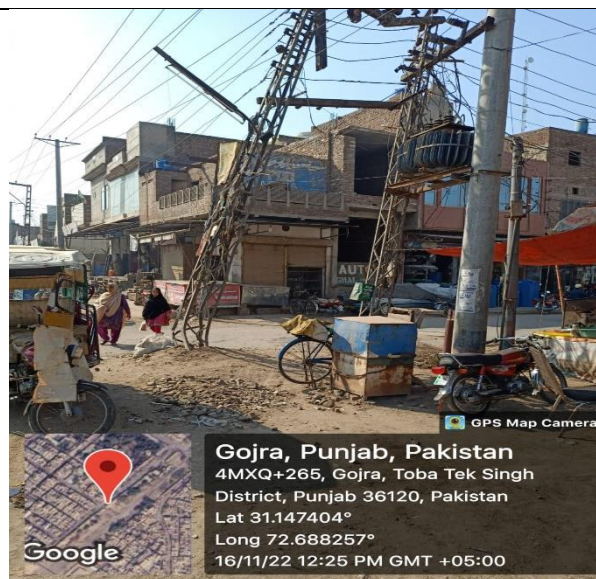
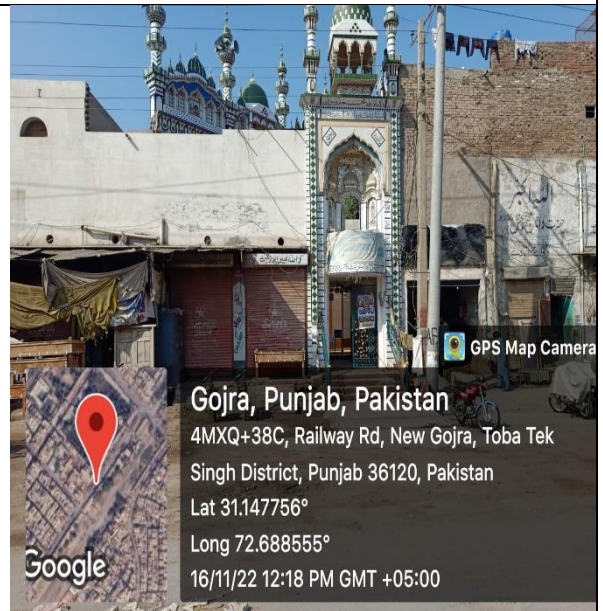
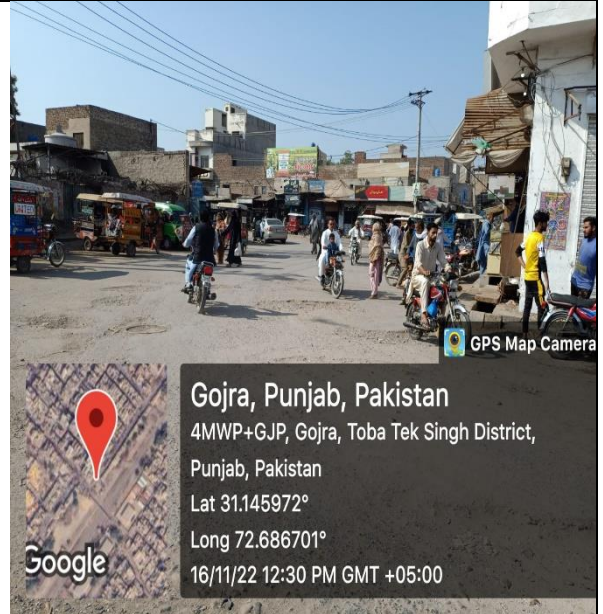
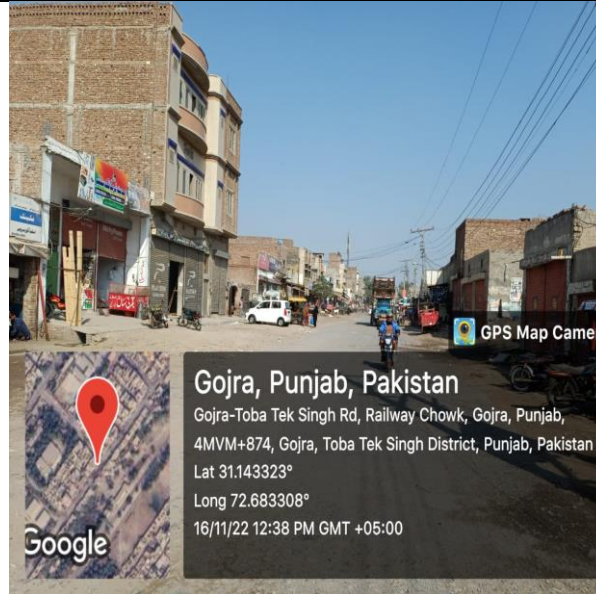
Name:

Designation: MOP

Signature:

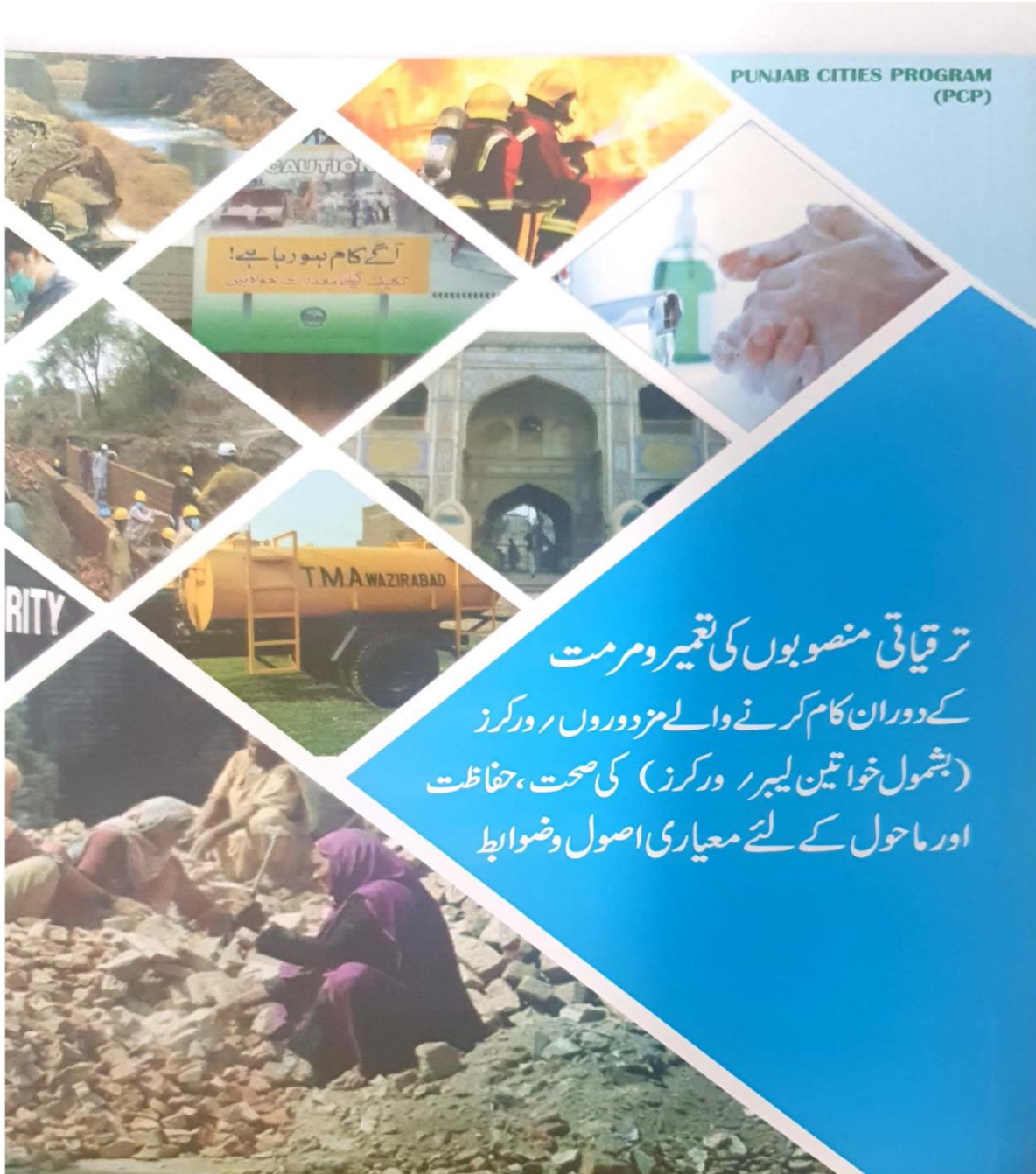
Date:

Pictures of Project Siting





Annexure II: 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

لوکل 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، بورہوالا، خانیوال، کوٹ اوو، وہاڑی، گوجرہ، جھنگ، کمالیہ، اوکاڑا، ڈسکہ، حافظ آباد، جہلم، کاموکی، مردانہ اور راولپنڈی کی ترقیاتی کاموں پر کامیابی سے کام جاری ہے۔ ان ترقیاتی منصوبوں میں ویسٹ مینجمنٹ، پانی کی فراہمی، نکاسی آب، سہولتیں، سڑکیں، مریٹ، 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 رلیبر (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 کمیٹی/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 کمیٹیز/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 کمیٹیز/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 ان کے صحت و تندرستی سے متعلق مسائل کا مؤثر حل انتہائی ضروری ہے۔ "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" 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 ورکرز 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 سمجھوتہ نہیں کیا جائے گا۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ان اصول و ضوابط کی روشنی میں مزدور / ورکرز (بشمول خواتین لیبر) کے حقوق کی پاسداری کو ایک نیارخ 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 سیٹیز پروگرام کی انوائرنمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز (ESSs) ٹیم بلاشبہ مبارکباد کی مستحق ہے اور یہ توقع کی جاسکتی ہے کہ وہ مستقبل میں ان قواعد و ضوابط کی نگرانی کے لئے بھرپور اقدامات کریں گے۔

محمد عامر منڈیر

پروگرام ڈائریکٹر
پنجاب سیٹیز پروگرام (PCP)



زیر نگرانی

عاشق چوہدری

سینئر پروگرام آفیسر (انفراسٹرکچر)
پنجاب سیٹیز پروگرام (PCP)

افتخار رسول

ڈپٹی پروگرام ڈائریکٹر
پنجاب سیٹیز پروگرام (PCP)

تکنیکی ٹیم

رضوانہ انجم

پروگرام آفیسر (انوائزمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز)
پنجاب سیٹیز پروگرام (PCP)

کنزلی ندیم

ریسرچ اینالسٹ
پنجاب سیٹیز پروگرام (PCP)

تہمینہ کرن

ڈپٹی پروگرام آفیسر (ESSs)
پنجاب سیٹیز پروگرام (PCP)



(۱) 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 سیوریج کے مسائل۔

حفاظتی اقدامات

ٹھیکیدار 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 لئے 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 / کارپوریشن میں جمع کرایا جائے۔
- ◆ دیگر مقامی ادارے جیسے صحت، سیوریج 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

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

- ◆ ہوا دار 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 رواں روز 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 فراہمی کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔

سرگرمیاں

۳. لیبر کیمپ سے پیدا ہونے والا سائڈ اور لیکونڈ ویسٹ

مسائل

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



انوائٹمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈ ٹیم

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی

حفاظتی اقدامات

- روزمرہ پیدا ہونے والے کوڑا کرکٹ اور بچن کے کوڑا کرکٹ کے لیے الگ الگ کوڑا دانوں کا انتظام
- میونسپل کمیٹی رکاز پوریشن کی جانب سے منتخب کردہ جگہ پر روزانہ کی بنیاد پر کوڑے کو اٹھانے اور تلف کرنے کا مناسب انتظام۔
- عارضی ٹوائلٹس سے پیدا شدہ فضلے اور ٹیکو پیلو یسٹ کو حفظان 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 جانے یا درخت لگا دے جائیں تاکہ بچے اور دیگر رہائشی داخل نہ ہوں اور مچھر 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

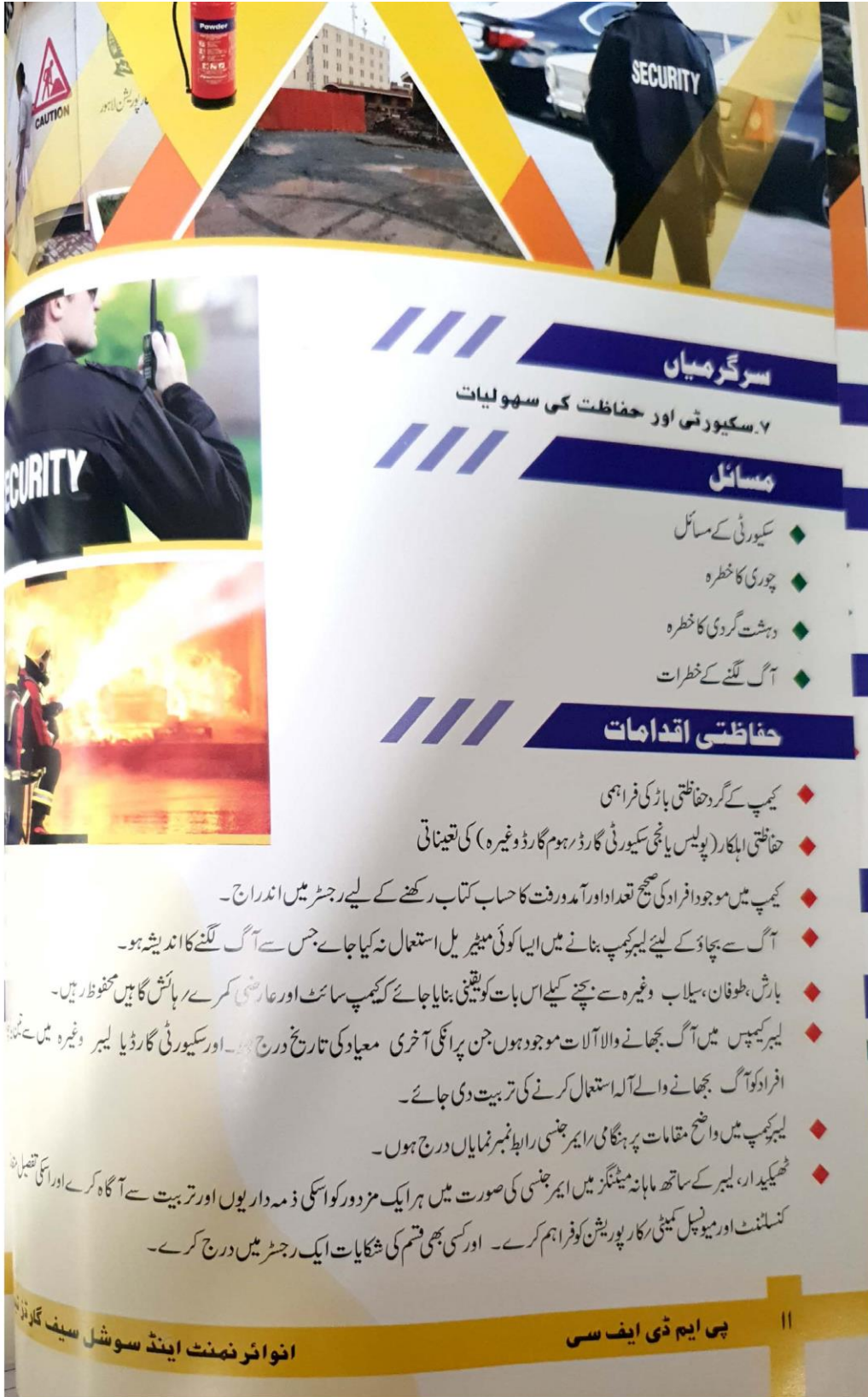
تھیکیدار کیمپ سائٹس پر درج ذیل سہولیات مہیا کرے گا۔

- لیبر کیمپس میں کھانا پکانے، کمروں کے گرم رکھنے نیز سردیوں میں نہانے اور دھونے کے لیے گرم پانی کے لیے ایندھن کی لکڑی یا دیگر بایو 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 آگاہی دی جائے۔
- کھانا پکانے کے لیے قدرتی گیس یا مٹی کے تیل کے محفوظ چولہے استعمال کیے جائیں۔





- ♦ چوبیس گھنٹے لیبر کیمرس میں پرفرسٹ ایڈکس کی سہولت موجود ہو۔ کیمرس سائنس میں ابتدائی طبی امداد سے متعلقہ دواؤں کا موجود ہونا یقینی بنایا جائے۔ اور طویل المدتی کیمرس کی صورت میں کسی ڈسپنسر رڈ اکثر کیمرس میں موجود ہونا چاہیے۔
- ♦ کسی ایمرجنسی کے دوران مزدوروں کے لیے ایسیبولینس کی سہولت فراہم کی جائے اور ایمرجنسی سروسز 1122 یا 15 پر کال کرنے کے لیے ٹیلیفون رموبائل 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۔
- ♦ محسوس اور دیگر بیکٹیریا کو پیدا ہونے سے روکنے کیلئے حفاظتی سپرے لازمی کرائے جائیں۔
- ♦ کروٹا 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 کیمرس 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 ڈسپینسری/ہیلتھ کلینک/ہسپتال کے رابطہ نمبر وغیرہ واضح مقامات پر آویزاں کئے جائیں۔



سرگرمیاں

۷. سیورٹی اور حفاظت کی سہولیات

مسائل

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

حفاظتی اقدامات

- ◆ کیپ کے گرد حفاظتی باڑی فراہمی
- ◆ حفاظتی الیکار (پولیس یا نجی سیورٹی 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 رہائش گاہیں محفوظ رہیں۔
- ◆ لیبر کیپس میں آگ بجھانے والے آلات موجود ہوں جن پر ان کی آخری معیاد کی تاریخ درج ہو۔ اور سیورٹی گارڈ یا لیبر وغیرہ میں سے نمونہ افراد کو آگ بجھانے والے آلہ استعمال کرنے کی تربیت دی جائے۔
- ◆ لیبر کیپ میں واضح مقامات پر ہنگامی ایمرجنسی رابطہ نمبر نمایاں درج ہوں۔
- ◆ ٹھیکیدار، لیبر کے ساتھ ماہانہ میٹنگز میں ایمرجنسی کی صورت میں ہر ایک مزدور کو اسکی ذمہ داریوں اور تربیت سے آگاہ کرے اور اسکی تفصیلات کنسلٹنٹ اور میونسپل کمیٹی کارپوریشن کو فراہم کرے۔ اور کسی بھی قسم کی شکایات ایک رجسٹر میں درج کرے۔

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی

۱۱

افزائے امنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز



سرگرمیاں

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

مسائل

◆ نوڈ پوائزنگ کا خدشہ

◆ بیماری کا ذر

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، لیبر 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 تعمیریاتی کام کے دوران نماز میں شرکت کرنے یا دیگر عبادات کی اجازت دی جائے اور اس سلسلے میں مذہبی اور سیورٹی امور کے ذمہ دار

مقامی حکام کو تعمیریاتی 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 کی ذمہ داریاں

مسائل

♦ فالتو سامان اور کوڑا کرکٹ کی گندگی

حفاظتی اقدامات

- ♦ کیمنپ سائٹ کو اصل حالت میں بحال کیا جائے۔
- ♦ تعمیراتی کام کے مکمل ہونے پر فریم اور باڈ گھنے والے دروازوں سمیت لیبر کیمنپ میں قائم تمام سہولیات کو ایسے ختم کیا جائے کہ وہاں کوئی رسبہ۔
- ♦ کام مکمل ہونے کے ساتھ لیبر کیمنپ کو مرحلہ وار ختم کیا جائے (پورے کام کی تکمیل کا انتظار نہ کریں)
- ♦ لیبر کیمنپ کو مسما کر کے دوران شورا کسی بھی قسم کی آلودگی مثلاً گرد و غبار، آبی آلودگی وغیرہ پھیلانے سے گریز کریں۔
- ♦ مسما شدہ ملکہ کو دوبارہ استعمال کرنے اور دوبارہ قابل استعمال کرنے کیلئے کسی لوکل ڈیلر/ٹھیکیدار کی خدمات حاصل کریں۔
- ♦ کوڑا کرکٹ اور دوبارہ نا قابل استعمال سامان کو متعلقہ میونسپل کمیٹی رکارپوریشن کی جانب سے مقرر کردہ مقام پر مناسب طریقے سے تلف کیا جائے۔
- ♦ لیبر کیمنپ کی زمین رگلہ 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۔



انوائٹمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارنٹی

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/لیبر سے مقامی رہین الاوامی 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/لیبر کیلئے ذاتی حفاظت کے سامان (PPEs) کی فراہمی مثلاً حفاظتی جوتے، ہیلمٹ، ماسک، دستاں، حفاظتی لباس، چشمے، چہرے اور کان کی حفاظت کے سامان وغیرہ کی فراہمی
- تمام مزدوروں/لیبر 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 انھیں تربیت و آگاہی فراہم کرے۔
- تعمیراتی کاموں کے دوران کسی چوٹ لگنے یا انجریز کی صورت میں مزدور/لیبر 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/لیبر کی انشورنس اور اس کی بروقت ادائیگی کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔
- ایمرجنسی رابطہ نمبر مثلاً ریسکیو 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 ریسٹرکشن 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 ہینڈ 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 ریسٹرکشن 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 ہڈی ٹوٹنے کا اندیشہ ہو۔





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



- ◆ تعمیراتی جگہ پر فرسٹ ایڈ باکس کی موجودگی کہ یقینی بنایا جائے اور فرسٹ ایڈ باکس میں تمام ضروری ادویات اور طبی امداد کا ضروری سامان موجود ہو۔
- ◆ تعمیراتی 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۔

- ◆ تعمیراتی کاموں سے متعلق مشینری چلانے والے ڈرائیوروں کو دوران ڈرائیونگ قواعد و ضوابط پر سختی سے عملدرآمد کرانے کے لئے آگاہی فراہم کی جائے۔

- ◆ تعمیراتی علاقوں اور سڑکوں کے ساتھ ساتھ روشنی کا معقول انتظام ہو۔





سرگرمیاں

۴. 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
- ◆ پھجوروں اور دیگر بیکٹیریا کی افزائش 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 لئے تعمیراتی جگہوں پر پورٹ ایبل ٹوائلٹ کا انتظام کیا جائے جو مقامی ڈرنیج سسٹم سے ملحق 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 گارا، مٹی، ریت، کنکریٹ وغیرہ کو تعمیراتی جگہ سے ایک دن سے زائد مدت کے لئے کھانا نہ رہ دیا جائے۔ اور روزانہ کی بنیاد پر متعلقہ میونسپل کمیٹی/کارپوریشن کی جانب سے مقرر کردہ جگہ پر مناسب طریقے سے ٹھکانے لگایا جائے۔



پی ایم ڈی ایف سی

۱۷

انوائٹمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز



سرگرمیاں

کرونا وائرس کی وبا کے دوران حفاظتی تدابیر

حفاظتی اقدامات










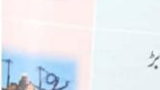


گورنمنٹ آف پنجاب اور ورلڈ بینک کی ہدایات کے مطابق کرونا کی وبا کے دوران درج ذیل حفاظتی اقدامات کی پابندی کروانا کنٹریکٹر کی ذمہ داری ہے :

- ◆ 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 لیبر کو بار بار صابن سے ہاتھ دھونے کی تلقین کی جائے۔
- ◆ لیبر کمپس میں اور کنسٹرکشن سائٹ پر سوشل ڈسٹینسنگ (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۔









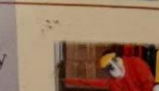



پی ایم ڈی ایف سی

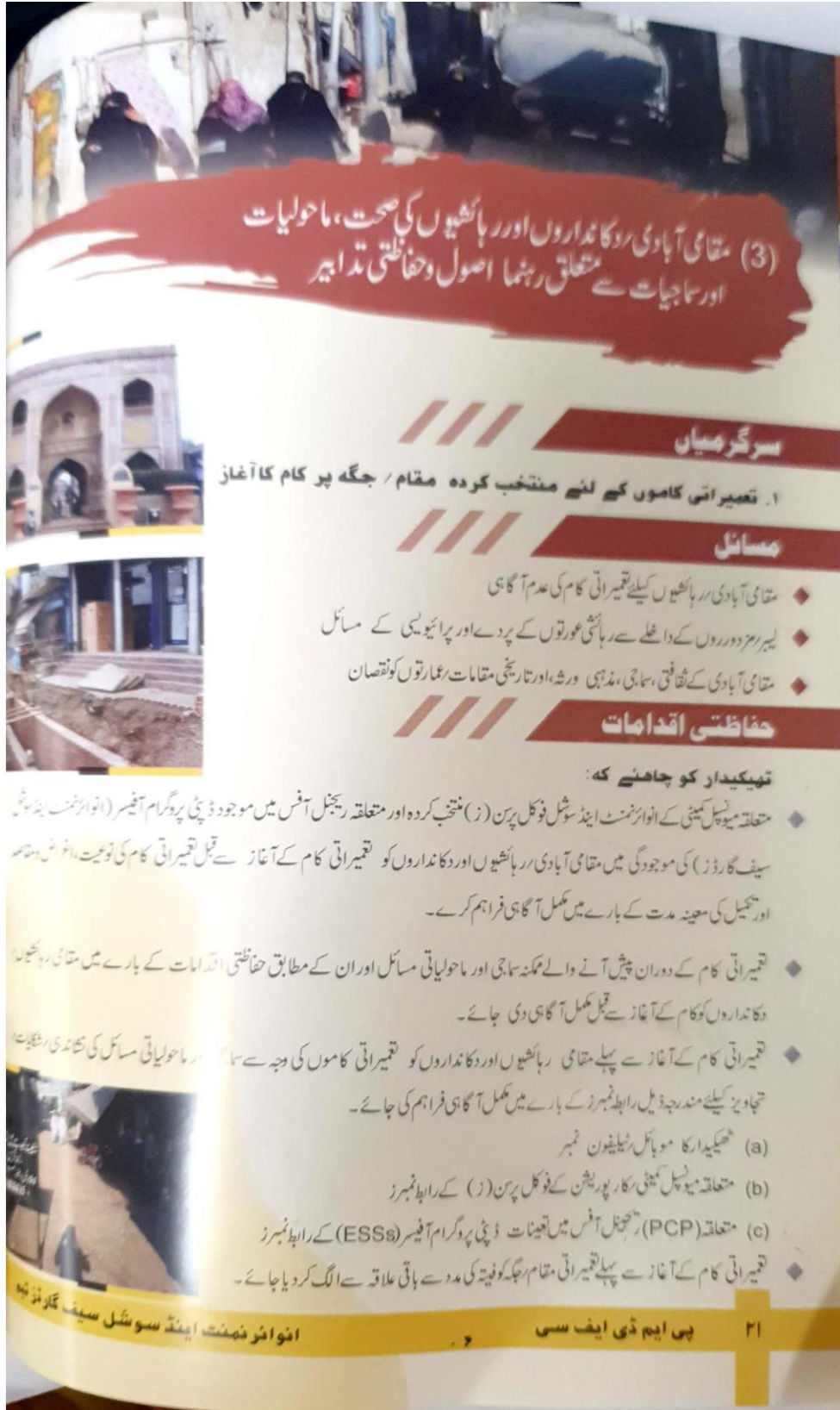
انوائٹمنٹ اینڈ سوشل سیف گارڈز ٹیم

تعمیراتی کاموں کے دوران خطرات / حادثات سے بچنے کیلئے سامان برائے ذاتی حفاظت کا خلاصہ			
تعمیراتی کام	تجویز کردہ سامان برائے ذاتی حفاظت	تصویری	مقصد
اڑنے والے ذرات کا استعمال جیسے پھلنی ہوئی دھات مائع کیمیکل، گیس، اور بخارات، روشنی کی شعاعیں۔ 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۔ کھدائی / شور پیدا کرنے والے کام یا بھاری مشینری استعمال کرنے کی وجہ سے شور۔ تمام تعمیراتی کام جن میں چیزوں کا گرنا یا گھمانا، ٹوکیں اشیاء شامل ہوں۔ گلانے والا یا گرم مائع، کچرے کے ڈھیر سے کچر اٹھانا۔ 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۔ دھول، دھند، شعلے، گیس، دھواں، بخارات	حفاظتی بینکس اوپر اور اطراف سے نقصان سے بچاؤ کیلئے پلاسٹک کے ہیلمٹ سماعت کی حفاظت کے آلہ جات جیسے کن پوش یا ایئر پلگ بلنے اور گرنے والی اشیاء، مائع اور کیمیائی مواد سے بچاؤ کیلئے حفاظتی جوتے یا بوٹ ربر یا مصنوعی مواد (نیوروپین)، چمڑا، سٹیل، غیر موصل مواد سے بنے گلووز 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 بٹانے 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 بینکس، گلووز اور بڑے کے بوٹ اینٹکر، ہیلمٹ، رسی، کٹیکٹر، سہارہ جگہ اور ایک ساتھی فرد	           	آنکھوں اور چہرے کی حفاظت / تحفظ سر کی حفاظت / تحفظ سماعت کی حفاظت / تحفظ پلوں کی حفاظت / تحفظ ہاتھوں کی حفاظت / تحفظ تحفظ تنفس جسم / ٹانگوں کی حفاظت / تحفظ اونچائی پر کام کرتے ہوئے حفاظت اونچائی پر کام کرتے ہوئے حفاظت
تمام کام جن میں شدید درجہ حرارت، نقصان دہ مواد، حیاتیاتی ایجنٹ، چھوٹے یا گہرے زخم لگنے کا اندیشہ ہو تمام تعمیراتی کام جو 4 فٹ یا اس سے زیادہ کی اونچائی پر کئے جانے ہوں بشمول سٹریٹ لائٹس وغیرہ تمام تعمیراتی کام جو 4 فٹ یا اس سے زائد اونچائی پر مسلسل ایک دن کیلئے کیے جانے ہوں			

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





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

(a) تعمیراتی کام کی نوعیت

(b) ٹریفک میں رکاوٹ کی صورت میں متبادل راستے کا نشان اور عارضی رکاوٹ کا پیغام

(c) ایئر بیسی اور شکایت کیلئے رابطہ نمبرز

(d) (PMDFC) کی جانب سے جاری کردہ سماجی و ماحولیاتی پیغامات پڑنی پوسٹرز۔

تعمیراتی کام 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 آثارِ قدیمہ ملنے کی صورت میں متعلقہ مقامی محکمے سے رجوع کیا جائے اور کھدائی کا کام بند کر کے تعمیراتی کام روک دیا جائے۔

سرگرمیاں

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

مسائل



کھدائی سے حاصل شدہ مٹی رکنکر کے ڈھیر (Debris) سے رہائشیوں کی آمدورفت اور ٹریفک میں رکاوٹ

مقامی رہائشیوں کیلئے ناگواری کا باعث

چھڑوں اور دیگر بیماری پھیلانے والے جراثیم کی افزائش کا ذریعہ

کھدائی کی جگہ پر گرنے اور حادثات کے خطرات

حفاظتی اقدامات

- ◆ تعمیر کے دوران کھدائی کے تمام مقامات کے ارد گرد حفاظتی ٹیپ لپیٹ لگائی جائے اور کھدائی کی جگہ کو عارضی طور پر بند کر دیا جائے جس کے باہر اس جگہ سے دور رہنے کیلئے واضح پیغامات لکھے ہوں۔
- ◆ کھدائی سے حاصل شدہ مٹی رکنکر پتھر وغیرہ کو ایک دن سے زیادہ اس جگہ پر موجود نہ رہنے دیا جائے بلکہ روزانہ کی بنیاد پر متعلقہ میونسپل کمیٹی رکارپوریشن کی منتخب کردہ جگہ پر محفوظ طریقے سے ٹھکانے لگایا جائے۔
- ◆ نالوں کی صفائی سے حاصل شدہ بھل ریت وغیرہ کو ایک دن سے زیادہ اس جگہ پر موجود نہ رہنے دیا جائے بلکہ روزانہ کی بنیاد پر اٹھوایا جائے اور بھل کو ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ منتقلی کے دوران ٹریکٹر ٹرائی کو ترپال کی مدد سے ڈھانپ کر لے جایا جائے۔

سرگرمیاں

3- تعمیراتی مشینری / تعمیراتی مٹیریل اور تعمیراتی کاموں کی وجہ سے عارضی بندش

مسائل

- ◆ ٹریفک میں رکاوٹ۔

حفاظتی اقدامات

- ◆ ٹریفک میں ممکنہ رکاوٹ کے پیش نظر متبادل راستے کا انتخاب اور اس کی نشاندہی کیلئے پیغامات واضح درج کیے جائیں۔
- ◆ ٹریفک کونز (cones) کی مدد سے رکاوٹ والی جگہ کو الگ کر دیا جائے تاکہ حادثات سے بچا جاسکے۔
- ◆ ٹریفک میں زیادہ دنوں تک مسلسل رکاوٹ کی صورت میں مقامی ٹریفک پولیس کو آگاہ کیا جائے اور ان کے ساتھ مل کر ٹریفک منیجمنٹ پلان کو تشکیل دیا جائے جس کو واضح مقام پر نصب کیا جائے اور مقامی آبادی اور رہائشیوں کو اس کے بارے میں مکمل آگاہی دی جائے۔



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 سائزرگا کر بیچنے والے چھوٹے بڑے مستقل دکانداروں کا گاہک کم ہو جانے کی وجہ سے مالی نقصان

حفاظتی اقدامات

- تعمیراتی علاقے میں ارد گرد موجود تمام چھوٹی بڑی دکانوں، ٹھیلوں، عارضی خوانچہ 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 فوکل پرسنز، متعلقہ علاقائی آفس میں موجود ڈپٹی پروگرام آفیسر (ESSs) کے ساتھ تعمیراتی کاموں کی مالیت کا اندازہ لگائے وقت تیار 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۔
- لیبرر 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 کو 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 کے کیمپ وغیرہ لگانے کے لیے عارضی زمین حاصل کرنے کے لئے مقامی رہائشیوں سے مشاورت اور دنوں 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 حیوی 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، دکانوں 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 دکانداروں 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 کو کئے جائیں جب رہائشیوں کی آمد و رفت نہ ہو۔
- ◆ تعمیراتی کاموں کے دوران پیدا شدہ فضل پانی یا پورٹیل ٹوائلٹس 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۔
- ◆ واٹر سپلائی کی سکیمنوں 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 شہر کی 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۔

* سہ ماہی کوٹ آف پاکستان کے سولہویں نمبر 25 برطانوی 2009 حوالہ نمبر 10/2009 آف فرائز فار کینال وواٹلنگ پراجیکٹ لاہور تعمیراتی کاموں کے دوران ہر ایک درخت کی کٹائی کے متبادل چار درخت لگانے کا ٹیم۔

انوائس منٹ اینٹ سوشل سیف گارڈز ٹیم

پی ایم ڈی ایف سی

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Annexure III: 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 Thermo-gun at site• Record keeping against initial screening

Activities	Adaptive Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:</p> <p>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>

Activities	Adaptive Measures
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 COVID-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 of properly at designated sites.

Annexure IV: Public Consultation Form

Punjab Cities Program (PCP)

Public Consultation Form

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FORM

1- Title of the sub-project

Rehabilitation of P-1 Gajra Toba Road

2- Location of the sub-project

Railway road, Gajra, Toba Tek Singh

3- Name of the person interviewed

CNIC #

Basharat Ali

4- Occupation of the person

Steel vendor/worker - Shopkeeper

5- Remarks regarding the proposed sub-project

We are in favor of the road rehabilitation project. We will support this initiative and move our material during construction phase



Signature of interviewer



Signature of person interviewed

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FORM

1- Title of the sub-project

Rehabilitation of P-1 Gōra Toba Road

2- Location of the sub-project

Railway road, Gōra, Toba Tek Singh

3- Name of the person interviewed

CNIC #

Asad Ali

4- Occupation of the person

Sanitary worker - Shopkeeper

5- Remarks regarding the proposed sub-project

We support the road rehabilitation project and it's also requested to cover the open drains along the road site during execution of the project.



Signature of interviewer



Signature of person interviewed

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FORM

1- Title of the sub-project

Rehabilitation of Mission E Mangi road

2- Location of the sub-project

Mission road, Mehdi Mohallah Gajra

3- Name of the person interviewed

CNIC #

M. Afzal

4- Occupation of the person

Security guard

5- Remarks regarding the proposed sub-project

I have had a long career as a security guard in this school. Poor road conditions & harmful road dust have a negative influence on my health. At times, it's very difficult to breathe in this polluted air. I strongly welcome this initiative and highly thankful to MC Gajra and the team for consulting me. M. Afzal



Signature of interviewer

Signature of person interviewed

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FORM

1- Title of the sub-project

Rehabilitation of Mission Se Mongi road

2- Location of the sub-project

Mission road, Meludi Mahalla Gajra

3- Name of the person interviewed

CNIC #

Kazim

4- Occupation of the person

Cloth vendor

5- Remarks regarding the proposed sub-project

One of the primary factors harming our health is the air pollution caused by bad condition of the road. We firmly endorsed this initiative because it will prevent our health drastically degrading.



Signature of interviewer



Signature of person interviewed

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FORM

1- Title of the sub-project

Rehabilitation of P-1 Gōra Toba Road

2- Location of the sub-project

Railway road, Gōra, Toba Tek Singh

3- Name of the person interviewed

CNIC #

Muhammad Ali

4- Occupation of the person

Sanitary work - shopkeeper

5- Remarks regarding the proposed sub-project

It is very difficult to breathe in the polluted air. I have to wear mask all the time due to dust particles in the surrounding. This rehabilitation project might alleviate this issue. Hence, I support the project.

Signature of interviewer

Signature of person interviewed

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FORM

1- Title of the sub-project

Rehabilitation of P-1 Gōra Toba Road

2- Location of the sub-project

Railway road, Gōra, Toba Teh Singh

3- Name of the person interviewed

CNIC #

Saleem

4- Occupation of the person

Wood works shopkeeper

5- Remarks regarding the proposed sub-project

One of the major contributors damaging our health is the polluted air owing to poor road condition. We strongly endorse the rehabilitation of this road and ensure full support in this regard. This will have positive impact on our health.

Signature of interviewer

Signature of person interviewed

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FORM

1- Title of the sub-project

Improvement of road Gojra towards Thang road

2- Location of the sub-project

Gojra - Thang road

3- Name of the person interviewed

CNIC # 0347-6731296

Abdul Shakoor

4- Occupation of the person

Local Inhabitants

5- Remarks regarding the proposed sub-project

→ Tuff tile laying needs to be part of sub-project.

- Construction of dual carriageway is need of the hour for public road safety.

Signature of interviewer

Signature of person interviewed

/shakoor

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FORM

1- Title of the sub-project

Improvement of road Gojra towards Thang

2- Location of the sub-project

Gojra - Thang road

3- Name of the person interviewed

CNIC # 0321-1660256

Abdul Ghaffar

4- Occupation of the person

SHO - Model Police Station Saddar Gojra.

5- Remarks regarding the proposed sub-project

- Landscaping needs to be part of Sub-project
- Road lights required
- Tuff tile needs to be part of sub-project

Signature of interviewer

Signature of person interviewed

PUBLIC CONSULTATION FORM

1- Title of the sub-project

Improvement of road Gojra toward Thang road.

2- Location of the sub-project

Gojra - Thang road.

3- Name of the person interviewed

M. FURQAN KHAN

CNIC # 03000509128

4- Occupation of the person

(Admin officer
THQ Hospital Gojra.)

MS. THQ

5- Remarks regarding the proposed sub-project

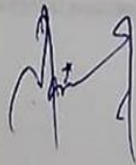
⇒ Connection of sewer with main line required.

⇒ U-turn needs to be provided in front of
hospital.⇒ Ramps needs to be provided in front of across
hospital to reduce traffic speed.

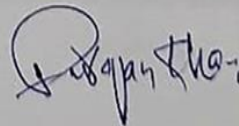
⇒ Road lights needs to be installed.

⇒ Tuff tile needs to be part of sub-project.

Signature of interviewer



Signature of person interviewed



Sr. No	Name	Designation	Department
Technical Discussion			
1.	Iftikhar Rasool	Deputy Project Director	PMDFC
2.	Ishtiaq Gondal	Chief Officer	MC Gojra
3.	M. Rafiq	MOI	MC Gojra
4.	M. Shahrukh	MOI	MC Gojra
5.	Nabeel	Sub-Engineer	MC Gojra
6.	Tehmina Kiran	PO-ESM	PMDFC
7.	Asif Gillani	DPO-ESM	PMDFC
8.	Ashiq Chaudhary	SPO-ID	PMDFC
9.	M. Alaudin	DPO-ID	PMDFC
10.	Mudassir Ashraf	DPO-ID	PMDFC
Communities Consultation			
1.	Basharat	Steel vendor	MC – Gojra (Gojra Toba)
2.	Asad Ali	Sanitary works	
3.	M. Afzal	Security guard	
4.	Razaq	Cloth vendor	
5.	Murad Ali	Sanitary works	
6.	Saleem	Wood works	
7.	Abdul Ghaffar	SHO – Sadar Thana	
8.	Abdul Shakoor	Inhabitant	
9.	Furqan Khan	Admin Officer THQ	

Annexure VI: Personal Protective Equipment According to Hazard²⁴

Objective	Workplace Hazards	Suggested PPEs
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.

²⁴ Source: IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines

Annexure VII: Chance Find Procedures (CFPs)

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.

