



# Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 16-Dec-2019 | Report No: ISDSA24331

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Pakistan	Project ID P151075	Project Name Pakistan Community Support Program (CASA-1000)	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region SOUTH ASIA	Estimated Appraisal Date 17-Dec-2019	Estimated Board Date 24-Jan-2020	Practice Area (Lead) Social
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Economic Affairs Division	Implementing Agency Directorate of Projects for Merged Areas, Planning and Development Department, Government of Khyber	

## Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to local infrastructure and strengthen community engagement in the project areas.

## Components

Community Outreach and Communications for CASA-1000  
Community Mobilization and Capacity Building  
Community Investments in Small Infrastructure Schemes  
Component 4. Project Management, Implementation, and Monitoring and Evaluation

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)****SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	15.00
Total Financing	15.00
of which IBRD/IDA	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

**DETAILS**



### Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	15.00
Community and Capacity Development Support Program	2.00
MDTF for Crisi Affected Areas of NWFP/FATA/Balochistan	13.00

### Environmental Assessment Category

#### B-Partial Assessment

#### Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

1. The Central Asia-South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (CASA-1000) aims to facilitate electricity trade between hydropower-surplus countries in Central Asia and electricity-deficient countries in South Asia by putting in place the institutional arrangements and the transmission infrastructure required for this trade. As part of the CASA1000 project, the four participating countries (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan) are each implementing Community Support Programs (CSPs) to share the benefits associated with the project and to generate support among local communities that will be affected by the construction of the transmission line.
2. In Pakistan, the CASA-1000 transmission line will pass through approximately 100 kilometers of territory. It will go through Khyber Agency in areas formerly known as Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) – henceforth Merged Areas (MA) – before stretching across Peshawar Subdivision in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province and connecting to a grid station in Nowshera, KP. In these areas, the CSP will be implemented in communities that are located within a four-kilometer-wide “Corridor of Influence” (CoI) along the transmission line. Further, based on government demand, and similar to the CSPs in other countries, the Pakistan CSP will gradually expand into other districts of the Merged Areas as part of the government-supported Qabail-Led Development Program (QLDP) to extend the outreach of community-driven development projects across this region.
3. Pakistan is the largest of the four countries participating in CASA-1000 with a population of 208 million people. It has had a robust economic performance and experienced a GDP growth of 5.8 percent in FY18, its highest level in 11 years, but growth slowed to 3.3 percent in FY19 as economic policies to address the twin deficits took effect. While the national poverty rate has declined from 64.3 percent of the population in 2001-02 to 29.5 percent in 2013-14, it remains twice as high in rural areas than it is in urban areas. There are also inequalities in access to basic services, whereby rural residents are 15 percent less likely to have an electricity connection and 63 percent less likely to have a natural gas connection than their urban counterparts.



4. The northwest region which includes KP and the MA has remained amongst the least developed in Pakistan. Over the last two decades, security challenges have been a key contributor to the region's stagnant growth, high unemployment rate, and poor access to infrastructure. In the MA, which is home to about five million people, 52 percent of the population live below the \$1.25/day poverty line and 73 percent live in multidimensional poverty. Of the 30.5 million people living in KP, 39 percent live below the \$1.25/day poverty line 49 percent live in multidimensional poverty. Following the merger, over 30 percent of the population in KP and the MA is comprised of youth between the ages of 15 and 29, indicating a significant youth bulge. The unemployment rate is 11 percent among male youth and ten percent among female youth. There are persistent gender inequalities in a range of outcomes, including access to basic infrastructure.
5. Between 2009 and 2014, the then-FATA and the southern districts of KP were affected by heavy military presence, when the Government of Pakistan (GoP) launched operations against insurgency movements in the region. Since the end of the crisis in 2010, public and international agencies extended development assistance to the region, yet the reconstruction process is still ongoing. In May 2018, the former FATA merged with KP. Given the need for improved governance and development in the conflict-affected region, the FATA Reforms Committee established by the GoP recommended the integration of FATA with KP over a transition period of five years. While KP has had a defined constitutional, legal and administrative system for decades, former FATA was ruled directly by the federal government through executive powers invested in the president. In 2018, the MA was brought under the legal system and governmental authority of GoKP. Because previous efforts to merge FATA were undermined by conflicts, the current integration process is expected to take several years to take hold.

#### Sectoral and Institutional Context

6. Pakistan's energy constraints diminish the country's growth potential. It is estimated that a ten percent increase in the duration of outages slows down Pakistan's growth by two percent per year. The CASA-1000 project aims to reduce the impact of power shortages by facilitating cross-regional electricity trade between Central Asia and South Asia. The project is anticipated to alleviate summer electricity shortages in Pakistan, as well as reduce the dependence on oil-based generation and set the stage for expanded energy trade.
7. Even though Pakistan will benefit from the project at the national level, the communities located along the transmission line route will not be able to derive power supply directly from the high-voltage line. Inability to access power could lead to frustration in local communities. Any negative impacts of the project, though they might be minimal, will be experienced by communities along the project route while the benefits will go to communities further away. Lack of local ownership and perception of unfairness can make the transmission line a target for parties with negative motives. The CSPs were conceived as a mechanism to share the benefits associated with CASA-1000 and to generate local support for the transmission line.
8. Recognizing the dire need for local infrastructure in the MA, the GoKP has identified last-mile service delivery through community-driven development (CDD) as a priority under the Tribal Decade Strategy (TDS), a comprehensive ten-year plan adopted in the aftermath of the merger to accelerate local development and alleviate poverty in the MA. As part of this initiative, a flagship CDD project called the Qabail-Led Development Program (QLDP) will be rolled out across the MA by GoKP. The CSP activities in the CASA1000 corridor will serve as an opportunity to establish the institutional architecture and technical capacity necessary for delivering a larger CDD project across all districts of the MA.



### C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to local infrastructure and strengthen community engagement in the project areas.

#### Key Results

9. The key results indicators are as follows:

- (a) Number of households in the project areas benefiting from community infrastructure schemes financed by the project (disaggregated by type of infrastructure)
- (b) Number of community members participating in citizen engagement activities financed by the project (disaggregated by sex and age group)
- (c) Percentage of households in the CASA-1000 Corridor of Influence who report that CSP is an effective response to local impacts of CASA-1000 Transmission Line

### D. Project Description

#### **Component 1. Community Outreach and Communications for CASA1000 (US\$ 0.5 million)**

10. This component will finance the implementation of the CASA-1000 Community Outreach and Communications Plan pertaining to the CASA-1000 transmission line. It will aim to create the conditions for a smooth construction of the CASA-1000 infrastructure, as well as establish a two-way communication with the communities that may experience inconvenience during the construction but will not benefit directly from it. The project will reach every community located within a four-kilometer-wide Corridor of Influence (Col) along the route of the CASA-1000 transmission line, starting in Khyber Agency (MA), going through Peshawar Subdivision (KP), and ending at the site of the CASA-1000 Converter Station in Nowshera (KP).<sup>1</sup>
11. The CASA-1000 Community Outreach and Communications Plan will be developed by an external partner specializing in high-risk operational communication before the project effectiveness date.<sup>2</sup> The project will finance the implementation of the Plan by Social Mobilization Partners (SMPs) that will be hired and supervised by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the CSP. In addition, it will finance capacity building activities, including workshops and staff trainings required for the PMU staff to be able to supervise the implementation of the plan in an effective manner. The SMP will be responsible for: (i) informing project-affected communities about the objectives of the CASA-1000 transmission line; (ii) setting community expectations about the transmission line construction and any related activities that community members may observe in their area; (iii) addressing any misperceptions regarding the environmental and health

<sup>1</sup> According to geospatial analysis of the tentative route of the CASA1000 transmission line using satellite imagery, there are approximately 120 communities located within the Col with a total population of about 600,000.

<sup>2</sup> The Plan is currently being drafted by an operational communications firm based in Pakistan under the supervision of the World Bank, Merged Areas Secretariat GoKP, and National Transmission and Dispatch Company Limited (NTDC). The Plan is financed by a Bank-Executed Trust Fund (BETF) grant under the CASA-1000 Multi-Donor Trust Fund.



impacts of large-scale electricity infrastructure; and (iv) informing communities about the development benefits they will receive through CASA-1000 and CSP.

### **Component 2. Community Mobilization and Capacity Building (US\$ 2.0 million)**

12. This component will facilitate community participation in the planning, implementation, and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of community infrastructure schemes in the project areas. In addition, it will finance citizen engagement and youth inclusion activities to promote community participation, mitigate the risk of conflict, and engage the youth in local development in the project areas. The activities will be structured under two sub-components and will target all communities located within the CASA-1000 Col. Subject to availability of resources and contingent on criteria to be specified in the Operations Manual, the project may support activities in adjoining communities or districts of the MA, as part of its objective to support the rollout of the Qabail-Led Development Program (QLDP) beyond the lifetime of the CSP.<sup>3</sup>

#### ***Subcomponent 2.1. Mobilization for Implementation of Infrastructure Schemes***

13. This subcomponent will mobilize communities to undertake small-scale infrastructure schemes financed by the project and build capacity for CDD in the project areas. The project will establish Community Development Councils (CDCs), which will comprise elected community members and serve as the main mechanism for community participation and oversight. The mobilization process will be outsourced to Social Mobilization Partners (SMPs), which will be responsible for implementing the project's Operations Manual for social mobilization, facilitation, capacity building and technical support for CDCs.
14. The SMPs will help communities form their CDCs and form community-based mechanisms for participatory planning and management, monitoring, and Operations and Maintenance (O&M). During the infrastructure scheme implementation, the SMPs will help CDCs to establish O&M Committees (OMCs) to ensure effective management and sustainability of the infrastructure schemes after the completion of civil works. In addition, the SMPs will train the CDCs to oversee civil works on site with the support of Participatory Monitoring Committees (PMCs). The SMP support to the CDCs will conclude six months after the completion of the infrastructure schemes. In this phase, the SMPs will train the CDCs to become transparent, participatory local development organizations that can implement the other development schemes.

#### ***Subcomponent 2.2. Mobilization for Citizen Engagement and Youth Inclusion***

15. This subcomponent will finance citizen engagement activities to promote community participation and mitigate the possibility of conflict in the project areas. In addition, it will promote youth participation in local development activities. The youth in the project communities will be mobilized and trained to take part in local development in three ways: (i) working with the CDCs to assist and monitor local development activities supported by the CSP; (ii) organizing citizen engagement activities to promote trust and social cohesion in the community; and (iii) identifying and implementing youth-centric local development projects in a participatory manner, provided there is demand for such activities from the youth. Like the previous subcomponent, activities will be facilitated by the SMPs that will be hired and supervised by the PMU, and all activities will promote the participation of both males and females.

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<sup>3</sup> Identification of any additional communities outside the CASA1000 Col will be conducted during project implementation.



### **Component 3. Community Investments in Small Infrastructure Schemes (US\$ 10.5 million)**

16. This component will provide subgrants for small-scale public infrastructure schemes to address local development priorities identified through the participatory processes outlined above. The project will support three types of activities: (a) rehabilitation of damaged or inactive infrastructure; (b) construction of new infrastructure; and (c) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of rehabilitated or constructed infrastructure. The CDCs will be allocated subgrants based on a simple, transparent criteria that will be included in the Operations Manual. Based on experience from previous projects in KP and the MA, subgrants are expected to vary between US\$30,000 and US\$50,000 per community.<sup>4</sup> A minimum of 10 percent of the subgrant allocation will be reserved for activities by the youth and it will be mandatory for communities to contribute to the project in kind or cash. Communities can receive more than one subgrant cycle based on need.
17. The CDCs will choose infrastructure schemes from a menu of local schemes supported by the project. The menu will include a “negative list” (schemes ineligible for support under the project) to maintain the size and complexity of the infrastructure schemes financed by the project. All selected schemes and their O&M plans will need to be technically viable according to a checklist and demonstrate sustainability according to criteria that will be detailed in the project’s Operations Manual.<sup>5</sup> Where applicable, priority will be accorded to rehabilitation and O&M of electricity infrastructure or renewable energy technologies, but the ultimate decision for the scheme selection will rest with the communities. The ownership of economic infrastructure beyond the project implementation period will be determined as part of the O&M.

### **Component 4. Project Management, Implementation, and Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$ 2.0 million)**

18. This component will finance operational expenditures and selected capital expenditures incurred by the project implementing agency for overall coordination, management, and supervision of the project activities. In addition, it will finance the overall systems for the management of Procurement, Environmental and Social Safeguards, Financial Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems, including project audits and technical studies. It will also finance field offices or Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in three locations. The project will establish a dedicated PMU under the Directorate of Projects for Merged Areas (DoP), Planning and Development Department (DoP, P&DD) in GoKP. The PMU will prepare annual workplans and budgets, hire and manage the SMPs, and implement the project according to the specific guidelines that will be provided in the project’s Operations Manual. The expenses financed under this component will include staff, consultants, essential equipment, operating costs, technical assistance, and training, but exclude the SMP costs which will be covered under Components 1 and 2. A crucial set of activities financed under this component will be the maintenance and reporting of the project’s M&E and GRM. These systems will track, document and communicate the project’s progress and results, as well as capture beneficiary satisfaction and grievances received through the GRM.

## **E. Implementation**

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<sup>4</sup> In certain cases, subgrants may be smaller or larger. Such cases will be financed on an exceptional basis provided that the project’s social and environmental safeguards category remains unchanged.

<sup>5</sup> The full criteria will be specified in the Operations Manual. To the extent possible, schemes will be undertaken on either publicly owned land or on land provided by a community under a Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) scheme as per World Bank guidance.



## Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

19. The Directorate of Projects for Merged Areas (DoP), Planning and Development Department (P&DD) in the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) will be responsible for project implementation. The agency will establish a PMU with three field offices or Project Implementation Units (PIUs): (i) Peshawar and Nowshera (overseeing project activities in the KP section of the Col); (ii) Khyber District (overseeing project activities in the Merged Areas section of the COI ), and (iii) another location in the Merged Areas, once the QLDP support and expansion is determined through a study during the first six months of project implementation.
20. The PMU will be responsible for planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring and reporting of all project activities, as well as fiduciary management tasks including procurement and financial management of project components. The PMU will report to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will be chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary (ACS) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It will serve as an oversight and decision-making authority with the participation of key administrative department involved in the project, including Finance, Establishment, and Planning and Development Departments of GoKP. The PSC will be responsible for the project's overall strategic direction, approval of annual work plans, progress reviews and other main decisions. The head of the PMU will coordinate activities with the Environment and Social Impact Cell (ESIC) within the National Transmission and Dispatch Company Limited (NTDC), which is the implementing agency for the CASA-1000 Electricity Transmission and Trade Project.
21. The PMU will oversee the PIU field offices, which will work in close coordination with the District Commissioners. The PMU, through the PIUs and other channels, will liaise with all the stakeholders at the provincial and district levels to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. The infrastructure schemes financed by the project will be reviewed by the Sub-Project Review and Approval Committee (SPRAC), an administrative forum led by the Project Director and co-Chaired by representatives from the Deputy Commissioner Offices and the line ministries. SPRAC will review the proposed sub-projects on technical feasibility and provide support to the PIU during implementation. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist of the PMU will coordinate monitoring arrangements in coordination with the PIU staff and the Monitoring Directorate of the Merged Areas Secretariat, GoKP, as well as lead the external third-party monitoring and evaluation activities.

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

The project beneficiaries are residents of the communities located within a four-kilometers-wide Corridor of Influence (Col) along the anticipated route of the CASA-1000 transmission line. The CASA-1000 transmission line will pass through approximately 100 km of territory across Khyber District (MA) and Peshawar Subdivision (KP), before connecting to a grid station near Nowshera (KP). The project will target every community inside the Col. The communities differ in their geographical characteristics, ranging from barren mountainous areas in much of Khyber, to well-connected peri-urban segments around Peshawar. The project areas in the Merged Areas are generally very dry and poorly vegetated with low biological diversity due to the shortage of water, limited rainfall, poor soil and decades of over exploitation by communities.





The hills along and in the area are bare, rocky, precipitous and irregular. Due to overgrazing and excessive exploitation the sparse vegetation consists of bushes and shrubs with virtually no important species of trees. The bushes and shrubs do provide forage and firewood but are exploited at a pace no longer sustainable resulting in a decline of diversity and palatable forage for livestock. No rare or endangered floral species are known to be present in the area. The region is basically a hilly terrain with dominant dry barren mountains. The estimated figures for forest cover in FATA range from 1% to 8% of the total reported area. This is declining rapidly due to uncontrolled grazing and timber extraction for commercial usage and fuel wood. The inability of barren hills to retain soil and water is not only causing soil erosion in the area but affecting the quality and quantity of fodder for livestock, drawing down of water table, besides increasing incidences of flash floods. The quality of fresh water resources is also under stress due to over exploitation and inappropriate disposal of wastes. There are no Indigenous Peoples in the project areas.

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

Mishka Zaman, Social Specialist  
Sana Ahmed, Environmental Specialist

#### **SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Triggered?</b>	<b>Explanation (Optional)</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The Project activities under Component-III will provide sub grants for small infrastructure schemes to local development. These infrastructure schemes may have moderate to low environmental risks associated with them during construction and Operations of these schemes. Bank's Policy OP 4.01 is been triggered for the Project and Project is assessed as Category B. As the exact nature and location of the sub-projects is not known at this stage, an Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) has been prepared for the Project which include adequate Sub-projects Screening Procedure. Mitigation and monitoring plans and institutional arrangements for implementation of ESMF. All identified sub-projects/schemes will be screened for environmental and social impacts using the environmental and social screening checklist. If the screening process concludes that the sub-project is likely to have significant and/ or irreversible negative



		<p>environmental and/ or social impacts, that sub-project will not be financed under the project. If the screening process concludes that the sub-project costs more than USD 30,000 and/ or complex in nature; and likely to have low to moderate level of negative environmental and social impacts then an “Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)” and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP or Abbreviated RAP) shall be prepared prior to initiating sub-project. ESMF provides guidance on preparation of site specific ESMP. For sub-projects /schemes costing less than USD 30,000 and potentially causing negligible to low level of environmental and social impacts, only Checklists, provided by ESMF, will be used and appropriate mitigation measures will be taken, if required. Due to nature of the project design it is expected that majority/most of the sub-projects/schemes under CSP are likely to fall under this category and will therefore require simple “Check List” as a SG instrument.</p>
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	This policy is not triggered as this is not a private sector led project.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>It is expected that all the sub-projects proposed under the project would be located in areas where the natural habitat has already been significantly modified, as a result of cultivation and associated activities. However, as the nature and location of the project interventions are not finalized at this stage, OP 4.04 is triggered for the sub projects intervention which may have potential impacts on the natural habitat. Environment and social screening checklist includes the criteria for impacts on natural habitats. If the sub-projects is likely to have any impacts on the natural habitat, the ESMP of the Project shall include the assessment and detailed mitigation and monitoring plan to offset the impacts.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project is not expected to impact forests and associated ecosystems in the target areas/districts as envisaged in the policy. Therefore, the policy is not triggered.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will not support purchase or use of any pesticides, therefore the policy is not triggered.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The policy is not triggered as the Project activities are not planned in or near any archaeological or



		cultural heritage site. However as a precautionary measure the “Chance Find Procedures” is included in project ESMF.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The only recognized Indigenous Peoples in Pakistan are the Kalash community who reside in three valleys in Chitral District, KP Province. The Project area does not include Chitral District.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	It is likely that most of the schemes will be small scale for which land will be donated on voluntary basis by the local communities or purchased through willing buyer-willing seller approach. The Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) Procedures have already been prepared and approved by the Bank for MDTF projects like RLCIP and FUCP. These projects have successfully implemented these procedures. The same procedures will be followed for the CASA-CSP the details of which will be reflected in the ESMF. Involuntary land acquisition using the Land Acquisition Act 1894 will be avoided to the extent possible, but if no options are available, then it will be availed as noted in the RPF. This aspect will be further assessed during the appraisal stage when more information about the project becomes available.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Policy seeks to ensure that appropriate measures are taken and sufficient resources provided for the safety of dams the WB finances. However this OP is not relevant since the proposed project does not involve construction of dams or neither any of the activities under the Project/ Project infrastructure are dependent on the performance of the existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This OP defines the procedure to be followed for projects the WB finances that are located on any water body that forms a boundary between, or flows through two or more states. However, no project components will be located on any such waterways. Hence this OP is not triggered.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The Policy is not triggered as the Project is not planned in any disputed area.



## KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project beneficiaries are residents of the communities located within a four-kilometers-wide Corridor of Influence (CoI) along the anticipated route of the CASA-1000 transmission line. The CASA-1000 transmission line will pass through approximately 100 km of territory across Khyber District (MA) and Peshawar Subdivision (KP), before connecting to a grid station near Nowshera (KP). The project will target every community inside the CoI.

Based on experience from previous community-based projects in former FATA and KP, most of the schemes are expected to be small scale, costing between US\$ 30,000 and US\$ 50,000. The potential adverse environmental impacts of the proposed schemes are mostly during civil works implementation under proposed infrastructure interventions under Component-III. These are likely to include contamination of soil, water and air resulting from inappropriate waste disposal into water bodies, dust and smoke from construction machinery/activities, and inappropriate disposal of surplus construction material. In addition other likely impacts include increased noise level, restricted access to services and facilities/routes for communities, particularly for women, children and elderly, health and safety hazards and unavailability of land on voluntary basis, wrong scheme(s) siting leading to conflict/limited or no access for beneficiaries, inequitable distribution of scheme benefits, damage to public infrastructure, crops, cultivation fields, cultural heritage sites (graveyards etc.) and felling of trees. Considering these potential environmental impacts, OP/BP4.01 and OP/BP 4.04 is triggered for the Project.

Since the exact nature and location of the sub-project interventions are not known and finalized at this stage, a framework approach has been adopted and ESMF has been prepared by the Client. The ESMF provides simple screening procedure for the type of safeguard instrument (Checklist/ESMP and RAP/ARAP) to be used before implementing a sub-project/scheme. The screening criterion is based on the sub-project cost and/or complexity of project design. If the screening process concludes that sub-project is likely to have significant and/or irreversible negative environmental and/or social impacts, then that sub-project will not be financed under the project. If the screening process concludes that the sub-project costs more than USD 30,000 and/ or complex in nature, and likely to have low to moderate level of negative environmental and social impacts, then an "Environmental and Social Management Plan" (ESMP) and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP or Abbreviated RAP) shall be prepared prior to initiating sub-project. The ESMF provides guidance on preparation of site specific ESMPs and resettlement instruments. For subprojects /schemes costing less than USD 30,000 and potentially causing negligible to low level of environmental and social impacts, E&S Checklists provided in the ESMF will be used and appropriate mitigation measures will be taken, if required. Due to the nature of the project design, it is expected that majority/most of the sub-projects/schemes under the CSP are likely to fall under this category and will therefore require simple "Check List" as a SG instrument. The ESMF also proposes institutional arrangements, necessary capacity building, and budget for the implementation of the ESMF.

Operations Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement applies to the Project and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared as part of the ESMF. The RPF will guide the preparation of RAPs /Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) should these need to be prepared for subprojects. All identified and selected sub-projects will be subject to environmental and social (including resettlement) impact screening. Detailed procedures for these will be included in the project's Operations Manual.



Publicly owned land will be utilized to the extent possible for sub-projects. Where publicly owned land is not available, the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) approach or Willing Buyer-Willing Seller (WB-WS) approach will be used. Land donation is practiced in projects where communities agree to voluntarily provide land so the whole community benefits, provided the land donation is minor (less than 10 percent of the landowner's total land, and has no livelihood or resettlement impacts). A voluntary land donation approach offers landowners the choice to say "No" to land donation. The SMPs will ensure that land donation is truly voluntary in nature and has been undertaken following a process of informed decision making. Records of all consultations and agreements will be maintained. The requirements of the VLD process will be included in the Operations Manual. It should also be noted that the Project will mainly undertake sub-projects with minor civil works, and within a monetary threshold to be provided in the Operations Manual. Under a WB-WS approach, the land acquisition is considered a voluntary sale at market price. For this approach to work, the sub-project must have site alternatives, the land should be free of encumbrances and rival claims, and no coercion should be involved in the process. The requirements of a WB-WS approach will be included in the Operations Manual.

Consultations were held during preparation of this project which were extensive and wide-reaching in terms of the identified stakeholders, providing sufficient basis for the ESMF. An extensive Communications outreach is underway leading to a Communication Strategy for the Project, which will guide consultations and citizen engagement during project implementation phases.

In Pakistan, Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are located only in Kalash Valley in Chitral District, which is outside the geographic scope of the project. Therefore, OP 4.10 on IPs does not apply.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

During preparation of the ESMF, an assessment of the long term environmental and social impacts of the project was conducted. It was assessed that the Project is not likely to have any negative long term environmental or social impacts associated with the Project activities. The small scale infrastructure activities under component-III includes civil works that are likely to have environmental impacts of localized and reversible nature. However, with respect to long term impacts, the project activities are expected to have wide ranging positive impacts on the physical as well as on socioeconomic environment of the project area. For instance the provision of basic infrastructure, including access to energy supply, for local communities will help alleviate power shortages by exploiting environment friendly renewable energy resources through schemes like micro hydel, wind energy and biogas. The Project's CDD approach will not only help empower the poor and marginalized sections of society but also contribute towards alleviating the vulnerability of groups at risk and those living in former conflict affected areas.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Not relevant. Alternative sites for subprojects will be considered during subproject design.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Directorate of Projects for Merged Areas (DoP), Planning and Development Department (P&DD) in the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) will be responsible for project implementation. The agency will establish a PMU with three field offices or Project Implementation Units (PIUs): (i) Peshawar and Nowshera (overseeing project activities in the KP section of the CoI); (ii) Khyber District (overseeing project activities in the Merged Areas section of the CoI), and (iii) another location in the Merged Areas, once the QLDP support and expansion is determined through



a study during the first six months of project implementation.

The PMU will report to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will be chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary (ACS) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The PMU will oversee the PIU field offices, which will work in close coordination with the District Commissioners.

The Borrower has prepared an ESMF (including an RPF as a separate chapter) which will be implemented by the PMU. The PMU will be responsible for planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring and reporting of all E&S related activities. The project will hire a dedicated Environmental Specialist, Social Safeguard Specialist and a Gender Specialist. S/he will support the PD in all technical matters related to Environmental, Social Safeguards and Gender issues. S/he will be responsible for implementing all E&S related requirements including SG compliance monitoring, documentation and reporting. These specialists will be responsible for maintaining an effective GRM, handling the gender related issues, stakeholders' consultation, organization of training /capacity building programs, monitoring and evaluation, coordination with field offices/ line departments. The PMU safeguards specialists will be assisted by an Environmental officer and Social / Gender Officer in each PIU.

The PMU will also communicate and coordinate activities with the Environment and Social Impact Cell (ESIC) within the National Transmission and Dispatch Company Limited (NTDC), which is the responsible agency for overall power transmission across Pakistan and the Implementing Agency for CASA 1000 Electricity Transmission and Trade Project. At three Field/Sub-Office level, the Head of each office will be overall responsible for implementation of ESMF and environmental and social performance of the Project in his/her respective area. It is expected that Social Mobilization Partner(s) hired for implementing other project activities will also have environment and social specialists in their teams and will help in build capacity of CDCs for: (i) raising E&S awareness, and (ii) taking charge of environmental management at field level including monitoring, implementing mitigation measures and reporting non-compliance. To ensure the successful implementation of ESMF and compliance of the environmental and social mitigation measures, strengthening capacity of relevant beneficiary communities / CDCs will be done through a series of customized trainings and awareness sessions.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Key stakeholders are communities located along the route of the CASA-1000 transmission line, as well as local nongovernmental organizations and development agencies working in this area. Consultations were held during preparation of this project which were extensive and wide-reaching in terms of the identified stakeholders, providing sufficient basis for the ESMF. An extensive Communications outreach is underway leading to a Communication Strategy for the Project, which will guide consultations and citizen engagement during project implementation phases.

Subject to availability of additional resources, and contingent on criteria to be specified in the Operations Manual, the project may support activities (primarily, social mobilization activities) in adjoining communities or districts of the MA. The latter will support the GoKP's objective to expand the CDD approach across the Merged Areas (through the QLDP).

## **B. Disclosure Requirements**

### **Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of
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		the EA to the Executive Directors
02-Dec-2019	24-Dec-2019	
<b>"In country" Disclosure</b>		
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>		
Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	
02-Dec-2019	24-Dec-2019	
<b>"In country" Disclosure</b>		
<b>C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)</b>		
<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>		
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?		
Yes		
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?		
Yes		
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?		
Yes		
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>		
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?		
No		
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?		
Yes		
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>		



Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

### **The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information**

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

### **All Safeguard Policies**

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

### **CONTACT POINT**

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**APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s):	Emcet Oktay Tas Maha Ahmed
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**Approved By**

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Country Director:	Melinda Good	18-Dec-2019