

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

### Redevelopment of Kakri Sports Complex and Neighborhood Improvement Including Kharadar Locality at Karachi Sindh

Government of Sindh (GOS) with the support of World Bank (WB) is implementing “Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project” (hereinafter referred to as KNIP). This project aims to improve mobility and quality of life for local residents and to provide quality public spaces to meet citizen’s needs. These includes improvement in footpaths, service roads, parking lanes; enhancement in food-street with canopies, furniture; connecting streets and green belts.

The overall project has following three key components and Redevelopment Development of Kakri Sports Complex & Neighborhood Improvement Sub-project falls in Component I:

#### **Component I. Public Space and Mobility Improvements in Selected Neighborhoods:**

The component aims to enhance the usability, safety and attractiveness of public spaces, improve mobility and pedestrian access and improve traffic safety.

#### **Component 2. Support to Improved Administrative Services and City Capacity**

**Development:** The Component aims to support the sustainability of component I investments, lay the foundations for better city management and improve selected citizen services in Karachi.

**Component 3. Support to Implementation and Technical Assistance:** The component aims to focus on the technical assistance and advisory services to the project implementation unit (PIU) AND Karachi Transformation Steering Committee.

**The Redevelopment of Kakri Sports Complex and Neighbourhood Improvement is part of Union Council- 6 (Moosalane), Lyari Town, District South of Karachi Division. It is one of the sub-projects of KNIP Phase-II.**

The specific interventions under this sub-project, include rehabilitation of existing Kakri Ground; new building for UC office and new pavilion; Rehabilitation of Triangular Park; Upgradation of existing Paria Road and small section of Pritchard Road; Provision and improvement of footpath and burying of overhead utility lines including (Water, Electric, Telephone) at Paria Road and small section of Pritchard Road. The overall construction period of the sub-project is expected to start from October 2021 and will be completed by April 2022.

Sindh Environmental Protection Act 2014 envisages protection, improvement, conservation, and rehabilitation of environment and provides legal cover for action against polluters and aims for general awareness of communities. The discharge or emission of any effluent, waste, air pollutant or noise in an amount, concentration, or level in excess of the Sindh Environmental Quality Standards (SEQS) as specified by the Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) has been

prohibited under the Act, and penalties have been prescribed for those contravening the provisions of the Act.

The World Bank requires Environmental & Social Assessment (ESA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision making process. This sub-project has triggered the Bank's policy OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment, and World Bank Policy on Access to information 2010. This sub-project ESMP has fulfilled the requirements of the applicable acts, regulations, and operational policies.

After identification of sub-project rapid environmental and social screening was conducted which suggested that environmental and social impacts of sub-project are minor to medium, temporary in nature and can be mitigated and managed with indigenous and prevailing civil construction measures.

This ESMP report presents the sub-project site-specific environment and socio-economic baseline data. The environmental data were collected for air, water, land, biological and socio-economic components of environment identification, assessment and evaluation of sub-project impacts and preparation of environmental management and monitoring plan for mitigation of adverse impacts that may arise due to the proposed sub-project interventions. While socio-economic baseline data focused on specific aspects of the sub-project area including health, education, infrastructure, utilities, sewerage, solid waste management, land use survey and baseline data collection and impact assessment based on proposed interventions. This step was followed by extensive consultation with stakeholders.

Most of the sub-project's environmental and social impacts will be beneficial. However, during construction phase, there could be potential negative minor environmental and social impacts such as air quality deterioration due to dust and exhaust emissions during demolition and construction activities, traffic congestion and management due to road closure. There are minor chances of ground water quality deterioration due to spills from construction equipment, fuel, inadequate disposal of waste material, possible short term noise emissions from running of construction machinery, public nuisance etc.

The Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is also proposed for sub-project implementation to cater all sub-project related complaints. The GRM will address the concerns of the stakeholders and protecting the interests of directly and indirectly affected beneficiaries. The overall objective of GRM is to make the KNIP Project Implementation Unit (PIU) more accessible for project-affected communities, particularly vulnerable groups, and to provide a robust system of procedures and processes for rapid resolution of citizen's concerns and project-related complaints. The GRM will be accessible to all members of the community, including women, senior citizens and other vulnerable groups. Information about the grievance redress processes will also be translated in the national language and Signboards with contact information will be displayed at the construction sites. The Grievance Redress Focal Person (GRFP) in PIU will be responsible for providing oversight on the entire GRM process at a strategic level, monitoring of complaints management and will have the overall responsibility for GRM.

The GRM will be consistent with the requirements of the World Bank safeguard policies as well as local laws including the 'Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2010' to ensure mitigation of community concerns, risk management, protection against women harassment at the construction site and maximization of environmental and social benefits.

The consultant team, comprised of Design and Safeguard professionals conducted various consultations in the form of Consultative Meetings, Focused Group Discussion (FGDs), and In-depth Interviews (IDPs) with the sub-project stakeholders which include Local Residents (male and female), Sports and Youth Groups, Business Owners, Mobile Vendors and Small Cart Owners, Government Departments (Local Govt. DMCs, KMC), Utilities Agencies and NGO/CBO. The overall purpose of the consultation was to share sub-project conceptual design with all stakeholders and acquire their feedback to incorporate in sub-project interventions (planning and design phase); to gain their consent for carrying out sub-project interventions; as well as to know concerns related to the sub-project and record their suggestions / recommendations. All respondents highlighted that existing state of playground is very poor. Lack of infrastructure and inadequate facilities for the players and spectators and poor state of the gym area and other facilities were found to be the major issues in the ground. The respondents appreciated the development objectives and interventions. All suggestions and concerns of stakeholders were considered and addressed as appropriate through design modifications (where required). The respondents from utility agencies emphasized that coordination between them and project developers should be established during construction phase. At the second round of consultations, the environment and social team of Consultants and PIU-KNIP also consulted on the final designs with the relevant stakeholders who appreciated the sub-project final design warmly welcome the sub-project implementation.

The sub-project ESMP hard copies will be sent to all institutional stakeholders and all KMC / DMC offices. A copy of the ESMP will also be available with the contractor on site. Before start of physical works on the sub-project, Executive Summary of the sub-project will be translated into local language and communicated to all primary stakeholders including government officials, communities/ businesses, transporters in the Neighborhood and will be uploaded on the PIU website.

## Kharadar Locality

Government of Sindh (GOS) with the support of World Bank (WB) is implementing “Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project” (hereinafter referred to as KNIP). This project aims to improve mobility and quality of life for local residents and provide quality public spaces to meet citizen’s needs. These includes improvement in footpaths, development of urban spaces, burial of utilities Including water, KE lines, Telephone lines etc., service roads, parking lanes; re-development of playgrounds, enhancement in streets for food points, provision of street lights, furniture; connecting streets and green belts.

The overall project has three key components The overall project has following three key components and Redevelopment Development of Kakri Complex & Neighborhood Improvement Sub-project falls in Component I<sup>1</sup>:

**Component 1. Public Space and Mobility Improvements in Selected Neighbourhoods:** The component aims to enhance the usability, safety and attractiveness of public spaces, improve mobility and pedestrian access and improve traffic safety

**Component 2. Support to Improved Administrative Services and City Capacity Development:** The Component aims to support the sustainability of component I investments, lay the foundations for better city management, and improve selected citizen services in Karachi.

**Component 3. Support to Implementation and Technical Assistance:** The component aims to focus on the technical assistance and advisory services to the project implementation unit (PIU) and Karachi Transformation Steering Committee.

**The Sub-project “Redevelopment of Kharadar Locality” is a part Union Council- 25, Saddar Town, District South, Karachi Division** and is one of the sub-projects of KNIP Phase-II. The total length of roads proposed under the sub-project is estimated as **2.3 km** which also forms sub-project boundary.

The specific interventions under this sub-project include, Complete New Road (Rampart Road, Bolton Market Street, Young Husband Road) with provision of footpath, burying of utility lines Including water, electric, telephone); rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing Allah Rakha Park; as well as Lightening of roads/streets.

Sindh Environmental Protection Act 2014 envisages protection, improvement, conservation and rehabilitation of environment and provides legal cover for action against polluters and aims for general awareness of communities. The discharge or emission of any effluent, waste, air pollutant or noise in an amount, concentration or level in excess of the Sindh Environmental Quality Standards (SEQS) as specified by the Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) has been

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prohibited under the Act, and penalties have been prescribed for those contravening the provisions of the Act.

The World Bank requires Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision making process. This sub-project has triggered the Bank's policy OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment and Policy on Access to information 2010. This ESMP of the sub-project has fulfilled the requirements of the applicable acts, regulations and operational policies<sup>2</sup>.

This ESMP report presents the sub-project site-specific baseline data collected for air, water, land, biological and socio-economic components of environment, identification, assessment and evaluation of project impacts and preparation of environmental and social management and monitoring plans for mitigation of adverse impacts that may arise due to the implementation of proposed project interventions.

After a review of the sub-project information, detailed environmental and social surveys were conducted by the Consultant team to collect primary information for the sub-project area. The environmental survey focused on collection of specific baseline information of the sub-project area including meteorology, air quality and noise assessment, floral species present in the area including trees, traffic situation and topography of the area. The area has a total of 90 trees along the roads and in the proposed park. The ambient air and noise quality presented in the baseline of this ESMP shows that the air quality and noise levels meet the required Sindh Environmental Quality Standards (SEQS) limits. The residents of the area informed that they are not using ground water which is slightly saline and above the acceptable limits of potable water.

The social survey focused on specific aspects of the sub-project area including health and education, infrastructure and utilities, sewerage and solid waste management and the survey of land use for baseline data collection and impact assessment based on proposed interventions. This step was followed by extensive consultation with sub-project stakeholders.

The screening of the environmental and social impacts of the 'Redevelopment of Kharadar Locality sub-project was made by using a Rapid Assessment Checklist as provided in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The screening checklist suggested that environmental and social impacts of sub-project are minor and temporary and can be mitigated and managed with indigenous and prevailing civil construction measures.

The beneficial impacts of the sub-project include ease of mobility, rehabilitation of Allah Rakha Park, improved safety features for pedestrians, such as street lighting, burying of overhead cables, improved footpaths, etc., with special attention to gender. These interventions will not only increase environmental and aesthetic quality of the area, but will also enhance community wellness and provide a space to connect and perform various activity for the age groups. However, during construction phase, there could be potential negative environmental and social

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<sup>2</sup> Presently, the ESF implemented by the Bank in October 2018 is in practice. But the ESMP under review follows the old safeguard policies. Here it should be clarified that as the ESMF of the project was prepared and approved before the promulgation of ESF, which was based on old safeguard policies of the Bank, the ESMP follows the provisions of that ESMF.

impacts such as air quality deterioration due to dust and exhaust emissions, traffic congestion and management due to road closure which needs mitigation and monitoring plan. These mitigation measures are elaborated in chapter 6 and exhibited in the form of Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (SMMP) in Chapter 11 and 12 of the report, respectively.

The Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is also proposed for sub-project implementation to cater all sub-project related complaints. The GRM will address the concerns of its stakeholders and protecting the interests of directly and indirectly affected beneficiaries. The overall objective of GRM is to make the KNIP Project Implementation Unit (PIU) more accessible for project-affected communities, particularly vulnerable groups, and to provide a robust system of procedures and processes for rapid resolution of citizen's concerns and project-related complaints. The GRM will be accessible to all members of the community, including women, senior citizens and other vulnerable groups. Information about the grievance redress processes will also be translated in the national language and signboards with contact information will be displayed at the construction sites. The Grievance Redress Focal Person (GRFP) in PIU will be responsible for providing oversight on the entire GRM process at a strategic level, monitoring of complaints management and will have the overall responsibility for GRM. The GRM will be consistent with the requirements of the World Bank safeguard policies as well as local laws including the 'Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2010' to ensure mitigation of community concerns, risk management, protection against women harassment at workplace and maximization of environmental and social benefits.

The consultant team, comprised of Design and Safeguard officers conducted consultative meetings, Focused Group Discussion (FGDs), and In-depth Interviews (IDPs) with the sub-project stakeholders; including local communities / residents, traders / business owners, mobile vendors / small carts owners, government departments including District Municipal Corporations (DMCs), Karachi Municipal Commission (KMC), Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (KWSB), Karachi Electric (KE), etc. The purpose of the consultation was to share sub-project conceptual design with the stakeholders and acquire their feedback to incorporate in sub-project design; as well as to know their concerns related to the sub-project and record suggestions / recommendations. Majority of the respondents appreciated the development objectives and proposed interventions as they were not satisfied with the current situation of traffic and lack of street lights and limited public space in their areas. The suggestions and concerns of stakeholders were considered and addressed through design modifications (where appropriate). The respondents from utility agencies emphasized that coordination between the concerned departments and project developers should be established during construction phase.

The sub-project ESMP hard copies will be sent to all institutional stakeholders including relevant KMC / DMC offices. A copy of the ESMP will also be available with the contractor on site. Before start of physical works on the sub-project, the executive summary of sub-project ESMP will be translated into local languages and communicated to all primary stakeholders including government officials, community / business owners, transporters in the neighborhood and will be uploaded on the PIU website.