

1. Segregation, Treatment and Disposal (STD) Facility Sahiwal

The existing Solid Waste Management (SWM) system of Sahiwal is being managed by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) which is in a state of disarray. Presently, there is no proper disposal facility in Sahiwal. Waste generated is disposed off into the designated dump site at RattiTibbi without making any arrangements for environmental safeguards. By adopting the 0.35 kg/person/day generation rate the present waste generated in Sahiwal comes out to be 120 tons/day which requires an area of 24-28 acres approximately for landfill facility. Of the 120 tons/day of municipal solid waste generated, only 40 - 50% enters the municipal waste system, leaving rest of waste uncollected. Presently, the district has lack of adequate waste collection and disposal system despite of enough machinery provided by the Punjab government. Most of the generated municipal waste is either dumped or burnt illicitly on vacant non-engineered landfill site which eventually not only deteriorating environment of the area but also poses adverse impacts on human health.

To cope with the current situation, Local Government and Community Development (LG & CD) Department has proposed "Establishment of Segregation, Treatment & Disposal Facility" in district Sahiwal. It's one of the state of the art technology and need of the hour to protect human lives and their environment simultaneously. This facility is anticipated to provide clean environment through reduction of municipal solid waste, diurnal collection of waste, onsite segregation of recyclables and recovered materials and further sound treatment of 40-50% of organic material while left over materials will be disposed off in eco-friendly manner. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) comprises of different recyclables and recovered materials that eventually will be used as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and feedstock for composting. This facility will improve the existing SWM system and save the land from open dumping. It will further useful in making SWM a sustainable service which consequently ensures the provision of clean and healthy environment.

2. Punjab Cities Governance Improvement Project (PCGIP)

The Government of the Punjab launched the ***Punjab Cities Governance Improvement Project*** (PCGIP) in five large cities of the Province with the collaboration. This project is to address the potentially negative environmental and social impacts associated with this Project, Project is based Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF conforms to the national regulatory and WB safeguard policy frameworks.

The Project is aimed at bringing sustainable development in the cities so that they can continue the process of economic growth and institutional development without compromising on quality of life and well-being of the population. To ensure this, it is necessary that the environmental and social issues are considered and addressed at every stage of Project implementation. To meet this objective, ESMF is regulated , in accordance

with the national environmental legislation and regulation as well as World Bank safeguards policies.

Though initially the ESMF is being implemented under the Project, an incremental approach is being adopted to gradually expand its application to **all service delivery** functions in the large cities by the end of the Project. This will thus ensure integration of environmental management aspects in the cities' entire urban planning and development process. This project is of unique nature as the CDG or other city entity is conducting **environmental and social screening** for every service delivery scheme, during the scheme identification/preparation stage, on the basis of nature and size of scheme as well as the nature and severity of associated environmental and social impacts are being analyzed.

3. New City Economic Corridor

Pakistan boasts one of the fastest urbanization rates in Asia at 3% and is projected to be 70% urbanized by 2050. This implies that a city of 2.4 million inhabitants is added each year to the existing urban space in Punjab alone. While much has been said about cities being the engines of growth, Pakistani cities unfortunately remain socially and economically inefficient (including in energy and environment) and rapid urbanization is leading to further inefficiencies because of inadequate planning and governance, which has significantly reduced the economic dividends of urbanization.

Punjab Growth Strategy 2018 envisions the provincial urban growth and the economic development scenario in the same context and argues for establishing new urban settlements and using urbanization as a means for economic growth. It also facilitates creation of job opportunities in manufacturing and service industry while stating Punjab is among the most urbanized regions of South Asia and is experiencing a consistent and long term demographic shift of the population to urban regions and cities, with around 40% of the province's population living in urban areas. This urban transition is occurring due to migration along with a shift towards a manufacturing and service based economy, associated with higher urbanization. The province's urban population is likely to increase to 52 million by 2025 and 59 million by 2030, which is equal to 1 million additional urban residents every year. If current trends continue, the outcome will be slum and squatter settlements sheltering millions. Poor urban development has slowed down Punjab's growth since Punjab's experience with urbanization has been unplanned. A lack of clear urban policy has allowed for unchecked urbanization and public infrastructure and service delivery are struggling to keep pace.

Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (commonly known as M2) located in the Punjab province, stretches about 367-KM and connects Punjab's provincial capital Lahore with federal capital Islamabad while passing through a number of towns and settlements of the Punjab province. It passes through Sheikhpura, PindiBhattian, KotMomin, Salem, Lillah, KallarKahar, Balksar, and Chakri before ending just outside the twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. 18 interchanges are located on this route that mainly includes Sheikhpura, Bhera, Lillah, KalarKahar, Balkasar, Chakri and KhankahDogran etc.

Realizing the under-exploited potential of the development opportunities lying along the corridor, the GoPb recently decided to develop an **economically sustainable mid-sized town** with a base population of around 3 million and propulsive industrial base while still capitalizing on the connectivity opportunity offered by the M2. Other significant potentials include proximity to rivers Chenab and Jhelum, mineral resources of the salt range, scenic and bio-diversity rich environment of KallarKahar and Soon Valley, and above all rich agriculture land that equally serves to benefit from the prospective development.

The proposed development plan is envisioned to create a unique opportunity to develop a new urban space from the ground up by reserving the city center and sub-centers (a poly-centric approach to facilitate the phased development and lesser commuting) for a mixed use high density business and administrative district with close connections to the university. The city will primarily be medium density, mixed use with some provision for low-density residential areas preferably on the outer fringe (following a transect development pattern). Moreover, the city will prioritize pedestrian mobility, public transport, and non-motorized transport over the car. The city will also introduce a number of themed zones/neighborhoods to incentivize private developments such as the IT/Media zone, Health zone, Airport zone, Sports zone, Riverfront/Waterfront Developments etc. These developments are envisaged as regular mixed-use, mixed-income neighborhoods, but with the required infrastructural capacities, which will seamlessly integrate with the rest of the city so that the vision of a walk able and accessible city is not compromised.

4. Gender Management Information System (GMIS)

The **Gender Management Information System (GMIS)** is a web based MIS that reflects the parity status for men and women, across the 6 thematic areas that includes demographics and governance, health, education, economic participation and opportunities, legal rights and violence against women; with analytical charts, graphs and maps. This system aims to revolutionize the lens through which gender-based issues are viewed with core issues supported by data acquired through intensive primary and secondary research through this GMIS system; in terms of progress and implementation.

Another objective of this project is to develop **Punjab Gender Parity Report (PGPR)** that will serve as a comprehensive analytical aid for women's rights issues in the Punjab. It will highlight gender parity status between men and women of 36 districts of Punjab and provide a set of recommendations with an aim to improve the situation in areas where significant disparity is noted. Data collection will be a continuous process and information will be accumulated in the GMIS throughout the year.