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| Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS) |
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Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Update: January 9, 2020 | Report No: PIDISDSA25505

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| **BASIC INFORMATION** |

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| **OPS\_TABLE\_BASIC\_DATA** |
|  **A. Basic Project Data** |
| Country | Project ID | Project Name | Parent Project ID (if any) |
| Pakistan | P165542 | Strengthening Institutions for Refugee Administration Project |  |
| Region | Estimated Appraisal Date | Estimated Board Date | Practice Area (Lead) |
| SOUTH ASIA | 13 Jan-2020 | 27-Feb-2020 | Governance |
| Financing Instrument | Borrower(s) | Implementing Agency |  |
| Investment Project Financing | Islamic Republic of Pakistan | Ministry of States and Frontier Regions |  |

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| Proposed Development Objective(s) |
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| The Project Development Objective is to improve organizational and institutional capacity for managing refugees, and to strengthen systems for inclusive engagement of host communities in Pakistan. |

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| Components |
| Improving organizational and institutional capacity for managing refugees (Performance Based)Technical Assistance/Capacity Building |

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| **PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)** |

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| **SUMMARY-NewFin1** |
| **Total Project Cost** | 50.00 |
| **Total Financing** | 50.00 |
| **of which IBRD/IDA** | 50.00 |
| **Financing Gap** | 0.00 |
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| **DETAILS-NewFinEnh1** |
| **World Bank Group Financing** |
|  International Development Association (IDA) | 50.00 |
|  IDA Credit | 29.16 |
|  IDA Grant | 20.84 |
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| Environmental Assessment Category |
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| OPS\_TABLE\_SAFEGUARDS\_DEFERRED |
| Have the Safeguards oversight and clearance functions been transferred to the Practice Manager? (Will not be disclosed) |
| Yes |
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| Decision |
| The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate |

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| Other Decision (as needed) |

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| **B. Introduction and Context** |

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| Country Context |

1. **Pakistan, the sixth most populous country in the world, is at a crossroads.** The economy accelerated with GDP growth of 5.5 percent in Fiscal Year (FY) 18 but is projected to slow to 3.3 percent in FY 19/20 and, further, to 2.4 percent in FY 2020. Poverty declined from 64.3 percent in 2001 to 24.3 percent in 2015, but inequality persists—and is widening. Pakistan ranks low on the 2018 Human Capital Index—at 134 out of 157 countries. Gender disparity continues, and female labor force participation was only 26 percent in 2018. Natural disasters and unreliable water and power supply constrain progress.
2. **Pakistan’s four provinces— Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab and Sindh— vary both in geographic and socio-economic characteristics.** For instance, KP’s incidence of poverty fell from 73.8 percent in FY02 to 27 percent in FY14, the largest decrease of any province in Pakistan during that period. On the other hand, Balochistan—Pakistan’s largest province by size—remains it’s poorest. These differences are also noticeable in contraceptive prevalence with Punjab registering the highest at 29 percent and Balochistan, the lowest at 16 percent, and in access to education with Balochistan registering the highest number of out of school children at 54 percent.[[1]](#footnote-1)
3. **Despite being the poorest, Balochistan and KP provinces— Pakistan’s frontier provinces—have hosted large numbers of refugees for almost four decades.** Prior to the outbreak of the Syrian crisis, Pakistan was the world’s top refugee hosting country for 22 years. Altogether, there are 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees[[2]](#footnote-2); about 879,000 documented Afghan citizens (holders of Afghan Citizen Card), who are not considered refugees and an estimated 500,000 undocumented Afghans in Pakistan. Ninety percent of Afghan households moved to Pakistan before 1985, and 74 percent of Afghan refugees were born in Pakistan (UNHCR, 2018). Balochistan and KP bore the brunt of much of the security crisis in Afghanistan. The two provinces now account for about 80 percent of the total Afghan refugee population in Pakistan.

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| Sectoral and Institutional Context |

*Sectoral Context*

1. **Pakistan has received Afghan refugees in three waves.** The first large inflow of Afghan refugees followed the Soviet invasion and during the Soviet war in Afghanistan (1979-1989). Forced displacement continued during the Mujahideen conflicts (1989-1995). The final wave occurred during the Taliban regime (1996-2001) and the US led intervention (since 2001) in Afghanistan. The pattern of refugee movement into Pakistan is the result of both pull and push factors. The pull factors into Pakistan were linked to the historical ethnic ties and kinship among the border tribes of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan; a common religious faith; and a shared belief system (that goes beyond religion alone – cultural and tribal norms of hospitality especially in times of trouble). The push factors were largely related to the conflict in Afghanistan and the resultant insecurity which drove many refugees into Pakistan. Pakistan became also a country of destination for a significant number of Afghan nationals who continue to move between the two countries.

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

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective is to improve organizational and institutional capacity for managing refugees, and to strengthen systems for inclusive engagement of host communities in Pakistan.

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| Key Results |

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| **D. Project Description**  |

**PDO Statement**

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| 1. To improve organizational and institutionalcapacity for managing refugees and to improve systems for inclusive engagement of host communities in Pakistan.
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**PDO Level Indicators**

Progress towards the PDO will be measured by the following indicators:

1. **Improving organizational and institutional capacity for management of refugees**
* **PDO indicator 1:** CCAR and CARs achieving, at least, 75 percent of assigned Key Performance Indicators.
* **PDO indicator 2**: Registered Afghan refugee users of flexible visa facilitation centers reporting satisfaction with service standards.
* **PDO indicator 3**: Registered Afghan refugees obtaining flexible visas (Number).
1. **Improving systems for inclusive engagement of host communities**
* **PDO Indicator 4**: Host community and refugees grievances resolved through the Grievance Redress Mechanism within 45 days of reporting.
* **PDO indicator 5:** Survey of Socio-Economic characteristics of refugees and host communities conducted and reported.

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| B. Project Components**Component 1: Improved organizational and institutional capacity for management of refugees (Performance Based)**1. This component will finance the key eligible expenditures required to achieve the results of this project**.** The objective of this component is to reinvigorate the results orientation of the project by supporting important milestones in the implementation of reforms related to the GoP’s program.
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 **Component 2: Technical Assistance (Traditional IPF)**

This component will support specific inputs required to achieve the results in the implementation of the government policy supported by this project.

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| **E. Implementation** |

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| Institutional and Implementation Arrangements |

1. **The main implementing agency for the project will be the Ministry for States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) under the leadership of the Secretary.** The CCAR, a department of the SAFRON, will be responsible for day today implementation of the project.The Chief Commissioner of the CCAR will provide the overall strategic leadership for the implementation of this project. The CCAR will establish and Operations Support Unit (OSU) led by a Project Coordinator to manage the day to day implementation of the project. An Inter-Ministerial Committee already exists and will be reconstituted to provide overall strategic direction for the project.The SCwill meet twice a year to review progress towards achievement of Disbursement Linked Indicators and implementation progress, including on reform areas related to the institutional strengthening of the CCAR. The Project Operations Manual will outline additional details regarding implementation.

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| **F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)** |
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| 1. **The project does not include any construction activity and will focus on organizational and systems improvement and capacity building for management of refugees and inclusive engagement of host communities in Pakistan**. The improvement of institutions will have an impact on refugees in Pakistan who are primarily concentrated in select districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan and urban centers of Punjab and Sindh (mainly Karachi). Briefly, KP is in the northwestern region of the country and is home to 17.9% of Pakistan's total population. The province is known for its high mountain peaks, forests and glacial lakes. Balochistan is the southwestern province of Pakistan. It is the largest province in terms of size (44% of the country’s area) and the smallest in terms of population (approximately 5% of the total population). Almost 80 percent of the province is inter-mountainous while the remaining 20 percent consists of flood and coastal plains. Punjab is the northeastern region and Pakistan’s most populous and prosperous province. It mostly consists of fertile alluvial plains of the river Indus and its four major tributaries. Punjab is also the most urbanized region of Pakistan. Sindh is in the southeast of the country and is the second largest province in terms of population and the third largest by area. It has two of the largest ports (Bin Qasim and Karachi) of the country and is the most industrialized province. Karachi, the largest city of Pakistan, is the provincial capital.

Therefore, no major adverse impacts on environment and social are foreseen.  |

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| **G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team** |
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| Rahat Jabeen, Environmental SpecialistNajm-Ul-Sahr Ata-Ullah, Social SpecialistUzma Quresh, Social Specialist |

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| **SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY** |

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| **Safeguard Policies** | **Triggered?** | **Explanation (Optional)** |
| Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 | Yes | According to the revised the project design, no civil works are envisaged under the project at the Appraisal Stage. Consequently, it is proposed to change the safeguards category from “B” to “C”. Thus, no further development of environmental and social safeguard documents/tools is required.The project is expected to have an overall positive impact on refugees and host communities and proposes to: i. improve organizational and institutional capacity for managing refugees by enhancing the capacity of agencies responsible for management of refugees at the federal and provincial levels, providing support for the implementation of the new flexible visa policy for Afghan Refugees, and supporting stakeholder engagement, communications and outreach; and, ii. improve systems for inclusive engagement of host communities with refugee communities in their area by developing mechanisms for beneficiary feedback, outreach, and grievance redress; and create a system for collecting and maintaining data on the well-being of refugees in Pakistan. The potential adverse social impacts of the project primarily relate to social exclusion of refugees, particularly marginalized groups such as women, and increasing social tension between refugees and host communities. The project design addresses such social risks and impacts to a significant extent. The design of the project components has been informed by various technical assessments, including a comprehensive Lessons Learned Study which also includes a social assessment. An institutional assessment of the federal, provincial and urban refugee management institutions highlights that the capacity for stakeholder consultation, beneficiary feedback, and grievance redress is very weak. The capacity building measures proposed in the project will address these gaps, strengthen existing systems, and create new mechanisms where required. The communications and outreach effort proposed under the project will address any negative perceptions regarding refugees and highlight the positive impact they have on Pakistan’s economy and the communities in which they live. The project GRM and beneficiary feedback mechanisms will ensure that any grievances are addressed promptly and effectively, and that the responses and needs of project beneficiaries are addressed throughout project implementation. Finally, a social development specialist will be engaged in the PIU. |
| Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03 | No | This policy is not triggered by any project intervention. |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 | No | The project intervention is not triggering this policy because the sites for sub projects will be in buildup areas. |
| Forests OP/BP 4.36 | No | The project intervention is not triggering this policy because sites for sub projects will not involve in deforestation and plantation activities. |
| Pest Management OP 4.09 | No | The project interventions do not involve the use of any pesticides both directly and indirectly therefore this policy is not trigger by sub project intervention. |
| Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11 | No | The project intervention does not trigger this policy because the proposed civil works is mostly related to rehabilitations and renovation of the existing customer facilitation centers. Therefore, it is confirmed that no PCRs will be affected by sub project interventions. |
| Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10 | No | This policy is not triggered as the only recognized Indigenous people in Pakistan are the Kailash, who reside in the Chitral Valley which is outside the project’s geographical area. |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 | No | The project will support minor refurbishment of two existing border facilitation centers. No additional land or resettlement will be required for this activity. Hence this policy is not triggered. |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37 | No | This policy is not triggered by any project intervention. |
| Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 | No | The project will not involve any international waterways areas. Therefore, this policy is not triggered. |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60 | No | This policy is not triggered by any project interventions. |

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| **KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT** |

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| **A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues** |
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| 1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts: |
| According to the Appraisal Stage analysis, no civil works are involved in this project. Hence, no major environmental and social safeguard issues and imapcts are envisaged under this project. |
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| 2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: |
| No potential long term or indirect impacts are associated with the proposed project interventions in the project area. |
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| 3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. |
| No project alternatives are required, since the anticipated environmental and social impacts are minimal. |
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| 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. |
| According to the revised project design, the revised Safeguards category is “C”. Hence, no measures are proposed for the borrower to address safeguard policy issues at the Appraisal Stage. The wider social issues related to the project (e.g. potential exclusion of refugees, women from project benefits) have been addressed in project design in light of social and institutional assessments.  |
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| 5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people. |
| The key stakeholders of the project include refugees and host communities, and the government institutions for management of refugees at the federal (CCAR) and provincial (Balochistan, KP, Karachi, and Punjab CARs) levels. The project design is informed by consultations with refugees, host communities and institutions at federal and provincial levels. Consultations have also been held with international agencies (e.g. UNHCR) and local NGOs who will be interested in the project. The project will also establish an inclusive GRM and beneficiary feedback mechanism. These will ensure that any grievances are addressed promptly and effectively, and that the feedback and needs of project beneficiaries are addressed throughout project implementation. |

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| **B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)** |

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| **OPS\_EA\_DISCLOSURE\_TABLE** |
| **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 the EA to the Executive Directors |
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| **"In country" Disclosure** |  |  |
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| **C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)** |

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| **OPS\_EA\_COMP\_TABLE** |
| **OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment** |
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| Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?NoIf yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?N/AAre the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?N/A |

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| **OPS\_PDI\_COMP\_TABLE** |
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| **The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information** |
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| Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?N/AN/AHave 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? |

N/A

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| **All Safeguard Policies** |
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| Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?N/AHave costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?N/ADoes the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?N/AHave satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?N/A |

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| **CONTACT POINT** |

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|  **World Bank** |
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| Raymond Muhula |
| Senior Public Sector Specialist |

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| Milena Petrova Stefanova |
| Senior Operations Officer |

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|  **Borrower/Client/Recipient** |
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| Islamic Republic of Pakistan |
| Syed Ghazanfar Jillani |
| Secretary |
| secretary@ead.gov.pk |

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|  **Implementing Agencies** |
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| Ministry of States and Frontier Regions |
| Mr. Salim Khan |
| Chief Commisioner Afghan Refugeesd |
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| **FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT** |

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| **APPROVAL** |

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| Task Team Leader(s): | Raymond MuhulaMilena Petrova Stefanova |

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|  **Approved By** |
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| Safeguards Advisor: |  |  |
| Practice Manager/Manager: |  |  |
| Country Director: |  |  |

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1. Government of Pakistan.2018. Pakistan Education Statistics, 2016-2017. Islamabad: Min. of Federal Education and Professional Training, p.45. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Also known as Proof of Registration (PoR) card holders, these Afghan refugees have been vetted and permitted to stay in Pakistan under the protection of the UNHCR. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)