

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Environment & Social Management in Municipal Services



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Abstract

This document presents a comprehensive set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Environmental and Social Management in municipal services. The aim is to provide a structured framework to ensure sustainable, efficient, and socially responsible management of municipal services. The SOPs address various critical areas of municipal services, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations, promoting social equity, and enhancing service delivery.

The key areas covered in this document include:

- E&S Management SOPs to manage water resources, ensure quality water supply, and develop sustainable water sources.
- Guidelines for the efficient and environmentally safe treatment and disposal of sewage.
- E&S Management SOPs for the construction, maintenance, and management of roads and streets to ensure safety and accessibility.
- E&S Management SOPs for the development and maintenance of parks, playgrounds, and open spaces to promote community well-being.
- Guidelines for the management of parking places, transport stations, and terminals to ensure smooth transit operations.
- Procedures to ensure hygienic and environmentally sound operations of slaughterhouses.
- E&S Management SOPs for the management and maintenance of municipal libraries and community cultural centers.

The SOPs aim to foster a sustainable approach by integrating environmental considerations and promoting social inclusiveness in all aspects of municipal services.

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Section 01. Introduction

1.1. General

This document outlines the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Environmental and Social Management in municipal services. These are SOPs/Guidelins Developed to enhance the sustainability, efficiency, and inclusivity of municipal operations. These SOPs provide a comprehensive framework for managing essential urban services. The scope of this document covers a wide range of services, including water supply, sewage treatment, stormwater drainage, solid waste management, transportation systems, and public spaces.

By establishing clear guidelines and best practices, these SOPs aim to ensure that all municipal services are delivered in an environmentally responsible manner, promoting public health, safety, and social equity. The procedures are designed to comply with relevant legal and regulatory standards, while also fostering community engagement and continuous improvement. This document serves as a vital resource for municipal staff, regulatory bodies, community stakeholders, and all parties involved in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of municipal services, ensuring that the collective efforts contribute to a sustainable and livable urban environment.

1.2. Objectives

The objectives of these SOPs are as follow:

- Minimize the negative environment and social impacts that may emerge during operation and maintenance of municipal services by adopting sustainable practices and enhancing the beneficial impacts
- Standardize the procedures to improve the efficiency and consistency of municipal service delivery
- Foster community engagement and participation in the development and maintenance of municipal services
- Promote adherence to national and international standards and guidelines for sustainable urban development
- Facilitate regular monitoring, reporting, and auditing to maintain compliance and accountability

1.3. Implementation and Governance of the SOPs

Users:	Municipal Committees/Corporations/lgs will use these SOPs to ensure the integration of Environment & Social management in Municipal service delivery system of Local Government and Community Development Department of Government of Punjab.
Monitoring & Evaluation:	Local Government Board Local Government & Community Development Department, Government of Punjab

Section 02 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) On Environmental And Social Management For The Municipal Services

Reference:

The Punjab Local Government Act 2022, Chapter 7

section 21, subsection 1 (r) “develop integrated system of water reservoirs, water sources, water supply and treatment plants, drainage including storm water drainage, liquid and solid waste collection, disposal and treatment including landfill site and recycling plants, sanitation and other municipal services”

Social Issues	Environmental Issues
<p>Access to water is fundamental right, Inequitable water distribution and access due to cost of water, Water contamination during distribution, Water Borne diseases, Poor management due to lack of awareness, Inadequate waste collection and disposal services can result in unsanitary living conditions, public health risks, Limited access to solid waste disposal due to poverty</p> <p>Water borne diseases due to improper disposal of sewage water and poor sanitation system, Develop, Manage and maintenance of sanitation system, Governance and management of sanitation system, infrastructure destruction due to storms and flash floods, Deaths of animals and human beings, Crop loss</p>	<p>Habitat destruction, water quality deterioration due to water contamination and pollution, wastewater generation,</p> <p>Decrease in water quantity due to excess withdrawal or extraction, Depletion of natural water resources,</p> <p>Soil and water bodies contamination, leachates of poorly managed landfills contaminate groundwater, odor, Air pollution due to burning of solid waste</p> <p>Water Pollution, Ground water and fresh water contamination, Soil contamination, Unpleasant odor and aesthetic nuisance,</p> <p>Storm water mixing with ground and fresh water cause water contamination, Habitat and ecosystem degradation and Soil erosion</p>

➤ SOPs for Municipal Corporation/Committees/District Concils(s)

a) WATER SUPPLY

- As per Punjab Environment Quality Standards 2016 ¹ for drinking water quality, develop water quality monitoring mechanism to ensure safe drinking water.
- Keep record of water quality monitoring.
- In case of contamination, investigate sources of contamination, implement corrective measures within 24 hours, Retest water quality to ensure compliance.
- Use of renewable energy sources for groundwater extraction and ensure provident extraction of water for sustainable water resources management
- Engage the local communities in decision making process and ensure gender and social inclusion (including vulnerable groups) at planning and design phase of new schemes and or rehabilitation and maintenance of existing schemes
- Make sure that there is no leakage in distribution pipes and drinking water is not in contact with pipes of sewerage
- Mechanisms for continuous improvement based on feedback and performance evaluation in terms of an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism should be in place.
- Promote water conservation methods
- For new construction of water supply projects, as per Punjab Environment Protection Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2022, Schedule I (G). Water Supply and Treatment Water supply schemes and treatment plants with total cost less than Rs. 50 million Initial Environment Examination report is required. Schedule II (F). Water supply, Sewerage System and treatment Water supply schemes and treatment plants (excluding the Reverse Osmosis, Ultra filtration and such like) with total cost more than Rs. 50 million, Environment Impact Assessment report will be applicable.
- As per Delegations of power for Environment Approvals Rule 2017 Clause p water supply schemes /water purifications plants costing up to Rs. 20,000/- will be applicable to the relevant projects
- MC will ensure that no new project will be commenced until environmental approval is obtained from the Punjab EPA, as per Punjab Environment Protection Act 2012
- During execution of civil works related to rehabilitation/maintenance and construction, ensure fugitive dust and emissions of all kinds are controlled by providing effective mitigation measures (e.g. time to time water sprinkling, use of well tunned construction machinery/vehicles etc.)
- Avoid cutting of trees at maximum possible level to clear the sites for execution of civil works related to rehabilitation/maintenance and construction



¹ Notification No, So(G)/EPD/7-26/2013, dated 05.08.2016

b) SEWERAGE

- Develop and maintain infrastructures for wastewater collection systems
- Make sure that there are no blockage and leakage in sewerage water pipes, manholes and drinking water is not in contact with sewage pipes
- Effective governance by training of employees and public awareness
- Ensuring equitable access to sewerage services for all community members. Special considerations for vulnerable groups (e.g., low-income households, elderly).
- Regular communication with the community regarding sewerage services and issues.
- Involvement of community stakeholders in decision-making processes
- Use of renewable energy sources such as solarization of disposal stations.
- Ensure implementation of Guidelines/SOPs on Occupational Health and Safety of Sanitary Workers (developed by PMDFC)
- Provide suitable PPEs to liquid waste sanitary workers.
- As per PEQs 2016 for municipal and liquid industrial effluents, before disposal of raw sewage into water body, the parameters of wastewater must be within permissible limits of PEQs.
- To control emissions of sewage, ensure wastewater treatment is in compliance of PEQs for municipal and liquid industrial effluents, develop and promote nature-based solutions of wastewater treatment to promote carbon financing
- Restrict direct use of raw sewage for agriculture purposes and promote safe and healthy recycling and re-use of wastewater
- Ensure for new construction of project, as per Punjab Environment Protection Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2022, Schedule II F (2) Wastewater channels / Sewerage System Schemes (3). Combined Wastewater Treatment Plants with treatment capacity greater than 100m³/hr.
- The new projects cannot be commenced until environmental approval is obtained from the Punjab EPA.
- Effective Grievance Redress Mechanism should be in place to ensure mechanisms for continuous improvement based on feedback and performance evaluation of municipal service delivery
- During execution of civil works related to rehabilitation/maintenance and construction, ensure fugitive dust and emissions of all kinds are controlled by providing effective mitigation measures (e.g. time to time water sprinkling, use of well tunned construction machinery/vehicles etc.)
- Avoid cutting of trees at maximum possible level to clear the sites for execution of civil works related to rehabilitation/maintenance and construction



c) SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Develop mechanism of waste segregation at site.
- Segregate waste into categories (organic, recyclable, hazardous) at the source.
- Place waste in color-coded bins provided for each category.
- Schedule and conduct daily waste collection from designated areas.
- Transport segregated waste to the appropriate treatment or disposal facility.
- Ensure waste is securely contained to prevent spills during transport.
- Record the volume and type of waste collected in the Waste Collection Logbook.
- Report any issues or non-compliance to the Waste Collection Supervisor.
- Conduct training sessions for field workers on proper segregation techniques.
- Make sure proper collection and disposal of solid waste at designated sites
- Promote community awareness and engagement regarding solid waste management.
- Provide PPEs for Solid waste sanitary workers and implement SOPs of solid waste sanitary workes (SOPs by PMDFC)
- Develop municipal waste recovery facilities, recycling, composting and engineered sanitary landfill sites to reduce emissions and promote carbon financing mechanisms
- Mechanisms for continuous improvement based on feedback and performance evaluation
- Restriction under section 144 of criminal Procedure Code ,1898 has been imposed on the below mentioned act in the whole Province of Punjab “Burning of crop residues, solid waste management, tyres, plastics, polythene bags, rubber and leather items etc.”
- Plan projects of engineered sanitary landfill sites for safe disposal of solid waste.
- As per Delegations of power for Environment Approvals Rule 2017, Clause O is applicable for solid waste management excepting landfills



d) STORMWATER DRAINAGE

- Developing infrastructure for storm water drainage
- Conduct regular inspection and cleaning of storm water drains and culverts.
- Develop Procedures for removing debris and blockages
- Assessment of Urban flooding-prone areas and implementation of mitigation measures
- Use of erosion control measures such as silt fences, sediment traps, and vegetation cover.
- Development of green infrastructure to reduce soil erosion and increase water absorption
- Develop disaster management plans to deal any emergency situation
- Procedures for addressing health risks associated with storm water management.
- For new construction, as per Punjab Environment Protection Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2022, F. Water management, dams, irrigation and flood protection, Irrigation and drainage projects, Initial Environment Examination report is required.
- No new project will be commence until environmental approval is obtained from the Punjab EPA, as per Punjab Environment Protection Act 2012
- Promote stormwater storage in underground tanks/reservoirs etc. to recycle and re-use water for urban horticulture



Section 21, subsection 1 (s) provide, develop, manage, operate, maintain and improve the municipal infrastructure and services, including

(I) ROADS AND STREETS:



Social Issues	Environmental Issues
Traffic management issues, High transport cost and accidents and falls in poorly design roads and streets, Accidents	Air pollution of Particulate Matter, Smoke and Dust, Noise Pollution, Water bodies contamination

➤ **SOPs for Municipal Corporation/Committees**

- Ensure use of eco-friendly materials and sustainable construction practices.
- Regular maintenance schedules to ensure roads are in good condition and reduce the need for extensive repairs.
- Erosion and sediment control measures during construction should be promoted
- For new construction of roads or if widening of roads is involved in scope of work then as per Delegations of power for Environment Approvals Rule 2017, clause h Construction of roads fallings within the jurisdiction of a district, expecting highways, expressways and motorways
- During execution of civil works related to rehabilitation/maintenance and construction, ensure fugitive dust and emissions of all kinds are controlled by providing effective mitigation measures (e.g. time to time water sprinkling, use of well tunned construction machinery/vehicles etc.)
- Avoid cutting of trees at maximum possible level to clear the sites for execution of civil works related to rehabilitation/maintenance and construction
- Promote green belts and tree plantation of indigenous species along the roads
- Include cycling and walking tracks in the design to promote emissions reduction systems

(i) traffic planning, engineering and management including traffic signaling systems, signs on roads, street markings, parking places, transport stations, stops, stands and terminals



Social Issues	Environmental Issues
Traffic management issues, High transport cost and accidents and falls in poorly design roads and streets, Health problems, Lack of parks and playgrounds limit recreational opportunities and physical health,	Land use and habitat destruction, Air pollution of Particulate Matter, Smoke and Dust, Noise Pollution, Water bodies contamination Less green spaces lead to increase temperature, transportation and bus terminals produce solid waste,

➤ **SOPs for Municipal Corporations/Committees/District Councils**

- Ensure safety compliance in accordance to laws and regulations
- Monitoring traffic management with alternate routes
- During Paints and marking use of PPEs by labor.
- Use of durable, non-toxic materials for signs and markings.
- Regular inspection and prompt replacement of damaged or faded signs and markings.
- Implementation of eco-friendly parking solutions (e.g., permeable pavements, green parking lots).
- Regular maintenance and monitoring of parking facilities.
- Guidelines for the design, construction, and maintenance of transport stations, stops, stands, and terminals.
- Accessibility features for people with disabilities and inclusion of other vulnerable groups.
- Regular cleaning and maintenance of parking areas to ensure hygiene and safety.
- Measures to control noise and air pollution from traffic and transport infrastructure.
- Use of noise barriers, low-emission zones, and green buffers.
- Monitoring of air quality and implementation of mitigation measures.

(ii) STREET LIGHTS:

Social Issues	Environmental Issues
Traffic management issues, Poor lights increase risks of accidents, risks of crimes	Air pollution of Particulate Matter, Smoke and Dust, Noise Pollution,

➤ **SOPs for Municipal Corporation/Committees/District Councils**

- Make sure lights on roads, streets, public places are energy efficient and properly working
- Monitoring, and change of malfunctioning lights
- Promote installation of energy-efficient street lighting (e.g., LED lights).
- Implement work at height mitigation measures by labor during maintenance of streetlights
- Procedures for handling and disposing of old or broken street lights in an environmentally safe manner.
- Use of renewable energy sources for street lights where feasible.
- Regular monitoring and optimization of energy use
- Develop Procedures for documenting all activities related to environmental and social management.

(iv) Playgrounds, Open Spaces, Graveyards and Arboriculture

Social Issues	Environmental Issues
Health issues, Lack of parks and play-grounds limit recreational opportunities and physical health, Poor management of graveyards lead to grow of rodents and spread of solid waste,	Less green spaces lead to increase temperature, less trees leads to air quality deterioration, green spaces provide habitat to biodiversity, Poor management of public places, solid waste,

➤ **SOPs for Municipal Corporation/Committees/District Councils**

- Regular inspection and maintenance schedules for playground equipment and open spaces.
- Use of safe, non-toxic materials for playground equipment and surfaces.
- Procedures for landscaping and maintaining green spaces. Afforestation and green infrastructure development around road sides
- Make sure maintenance and monitoring of Parks, graveyards, public transport terminals
- Provide solid waste collection bins and public toilets (Male/Female)
- Ensure ramps at entry gates of parks and playgrounds
- Procedures for tree planting, including selection of appropriate species.
- Regular maintenance schedules for tree care (e.g., pruning, watering, disease control).
- Use indigenous species of Plant for plantation
- Guidelines for protecting existing trees during construction or other activities. for people with disability
- Awareness campaigns of tree plantation by involving community members
- Provide security system to avoid theft and incidents of harassment

Section 21, subsection 1 (ff) regulate, establish and maintain cattle and other animal markets and slaughter houses

Social Issues	Environmental Issues
Economic wellbeing of local communi-ties, spread of diseases from animals to human beings, Poor sanitation at cattle market, Animals transportation and disease control, Traffic congestion and noise, Food safety due to improper handling, Disease spread e.g. biological contamination, Lack of safety equip-ment’s, Odor, Public Nuisance,	Creation of animal waste, water contam-ination due to manure, Soil compaction and erosion, Wastewater generation, Blood borne diseases and contamina-tion of water bodies, Decomposed gases spread, Solid waste generation,

➤ **SOPs for Municipal Corporation/Committees/District Councils**

- Make sure proper handling and disposal of animal waste
- Managing access for vehicles approach and parking
- Make sure emergency veterinary care areas for animals
- Make sure proper cleaning and disinfection of market
- Proper dispose of solid waste on designated areas
- Ensure safety equipment compliance
- Proper monitoring of slaughter house hygienic conditions
- Ensuring that all activities prioritize public health and safety.
- Procedures for addressing health risks associated with animal markets and slaughterhouses (e.g., zoonotic diseases).
- Procedures for receiving, documenting, and addressing complaints and feedback from the public.
- Timely response and resolution of issues raised.

Section 21, subsection 1 (zz) (aa) encourage tree afforestation and plantation at local level



Social Issues	Environmental Issues
Health Impacts due to air pollution, Reduced Livelihoods, Increased Flood Risk, Heat Island Effect, less attractive for living and recreation	Loss of Biodiversity, Soil Erosion, Climate Change, Water Cycle Disruption, Air Quality Deterioration

➤ **SOPs for Municipal Committees**

- Make ensure the identification of suitable locations for afforestation and plantation based on soil quality, water availability, and ecological needs. Prioritize areas that are degraded, prone to erosion, or in need of green cover
- Selecting native tree species that are well-adapted to the local climate and soil conditions to ensure better survival rates
- Establishing a regular watering schedule, especially during the initial growth period, Weeding and Mulching
- Engage local communities, schools, and organizations in tree planting activities.
- Organize community planting events and educational workshops.
- Encourage volunteer participation and provide training on tree care.
- Ensure safe practices during planting and maintenance activities to protect volunteers and workers.
- Provide training on the proper use of tools and equipment.
- Address any health risks associated with tree planting (e.g., allergies, insect bites).

Section 03 Policy and Legal Framework

This section provides an overview of the policy framework and national legislation that applies to the municipal delivery projects.

Table 1: Provincial Environmental & Social Legal Framework

Sr. No	Act	Description	Applicability on Municipal Services
1.	Punjab Local Government Act 2022	It is expedient to reconstitute and strengthen the local governments as the third tier of Government and consolidate laws relating to powers and functions of local governments for establishing an effective elected local government system for meaningful devolution of political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the directly elected representatives of the local governments as envisaged under Article 140A of the Constitution; to promote good governance, effective delivery of services and transparent decision making through institutionalized participation of the people at local level; and to deal with ancillary matters.	Schedule 8 of Act deals with offences where ticket can be issued serial No 26 & 29 deals with Damaging or polluting physical environment, inside or outside private or public premises, in a manner to endanger public health (amount of fine Rs.4,000 for public premises and Rs.1,000 for private premises)and Failure to stop leakages of water pipes, faucets and sanitary fittings resulting in dirty water pools affecting physical environments and breeding of mosquitoes (Amount of fine Rs.2,000) respectively
2.	Punjab Environment Protection Act, 1997 (as amended up to 2017)	The Act establishes the Environmental Protection Agency that deals with the preparation of National environmental policies, prepare & publish national environment report, ensure the enforcement of National Environmental Quality Standards, establishment of ambient air, water and land quality standards, measures to control environmental pollution. Additionally, under this Act, no proponent of a project shall commence construction or operation unless he has filed with the Provincial Agency an initial environmental examination or, where the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental effect, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA/ESIA), and has obtained from the approval in respect thereof.	Section 11, 12, 13 and 14 of PEPA, 2012 will be applicable on all new construction of municipal services from planning and design to operation phase.

<p>3.</p>	<p>Punjab Environment Protection Review of IEE/EIA Regulations 2022</p>	<p>Provided that the proponent shall file an Initial Environmental Examination or Environmental Impact Assessment, if the project is likely to cause an adverse environmental impact</p>	<p>These regulations have two schedules I & II. As per schedule I the infrastructure development municipal services projects require submission of IEE report have to be prepared and as per schedule II the EIA of Subproject will be carried out.</p> <p>Sector wise screening of subprojects as per Punjab Environment protection review of IEE/EIA regulations 2000 are given below in Table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="970 721 1426 2011"> <thead> <tr> <th>Schedule</th> <th>Sector</th> <th>Clause</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="5">Schedule I</td> <td>Storm water Drainage</td> <td>F. Water management, dams, irrigation and flood protection 1. Small Dams and reservoirs 2. Irrigation and drainage projects</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water supply</td> <td>G. Water Supply and Treatment Water supply schemes and treatment plants with total cost less than Rs. 50 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parks</td> <td>I. Urban development and tourism 5. Urban development projects</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solid Waste</td> <td>H. Waste disposal Non-hazardous scrap yard / warehouse</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban development</td> <td>I. Urban development & Tourism 5. Urban development project</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Schedule II</td> <td>Water supply, Sewerage System and treatment</td> <td>F. Water supply, Sewerage System and treatment Water supply schemes and treatment plants (excluding the Reverse Osmosis, Ultra filtration and such like) with total cost more than Rs. 50 million 2. Wastewater channels / Sewerage System Schemes 3. Combined Wastewater Treatment Plants with treatment capacity greater than 100m³/hr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste Storage and Disposal</td> <td>G. Waste Storage and Disposal 1. Landfill sites 2. Waste Incinerators and autoclaves 3. Hazardous substance or waste storage warehouse</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Schedule	Sector	Clause	Schedule I	Storm water Drainage	F. Water management, dams, irrigation and flood protection 1. Small Dams and reservoirs 2. Irrigation and drainage projects	Water supply	G. Water Supply and Treatment Water supply schemes and treatment plants with total cost less than Rs. 50 million	Parks	I. Urban development and tourism 5. Urban development projects	Solid Waste	H. Waste disposal Non-hazardous scrap yard / warehouse	Urban development	I. Urban development & Tourism 5. Urban development project	Schedule II	Water supply, Sewerage System and treatment	F. Water supply, Sewerage System and treatment Water supply schemes and treatment plants (excluding the Reverse Osmosis, Ultra filtration and such like) with total cost more than Rs. 50 million 2. Wastewater channels / Sewerage System Schemes 3. Combined Wastewater Treatment Plants with treatment capacity greater than 100m ³ /hr.	Waste Storage and Disposal	G. Waste Storage and Disposal 1. Landfill sites 2. Waste Incinerators and autoclaves 3. Hazardous substance or waste storage warehouse
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4.	Delegations of power for Environment Approvals Rule 2017	According to these rules the powers of environmental approval are delegated to commissioner for specific types of projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under these SOPs the clause of h, n and o are applicable. • clause h Construction of roads fallings within the jurisdiction of a district, expecting highways, expressways and motorways • Clause o solid waste management excepting landfills • Clause p water supply schemes /water purifications plants costing up to Rs. 20,000/-
5.	Notification No. SOG/EPD/5-86/2019 delegation of powers to Deputy Commissioner	According to this notification the powers of environmental approval are delegated to deputy commissioner for specific types of projects	Under these SOPs clause g is applicable Bus and Wagon stands od category C with area up to 8 kanals. & Land sub- division.
6.	Punjab Environment Quality Standards 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Quality Analysis Maximum allowable concentration of pollutants (32 parameters) in municipal and liquid industrial effluents discharged to inland waters, sewage treatment facilities, and the sea (three separate sets of numbers); • Air Quality Analysis Maximum allowable concentration of pollutants in gaseous emissions from industrial sources; • Noise Quality Analysis 	These standards apply to the gaseous emissions and liquid effluents discharged by batching plants, campsites and construction machinery. The standards for vehicles will apply during the construction as well as operation phase of the project
7.	Pakistan Penal Code, 1860	The Code deals with the offences where public or private property or human lives are affected due to intentional or accidental misconduct of an individual or organization. The Code also addresses control of noise, noxious emissions and disposal of effluents.	The provisions of the Penal Code, 1860 are applicable to the project in terms of penalties for effecting human lives and public property. It also addresses the control of noise, air emissions and effluent disposal.
8.	Motor Vehicle Rules, 1969	It defines powers and responsibilities of Motor Vehicle Examiners (MVEs). The establishment of MVE inspection system is one of the regulatory measures that can be taken to tackle the ambient air quality problems associated with the vehicular emissions during operation phase.	This act is applicable to the gaseous emission that will be released from the vehicles in operation phase at machinery used during construction phase of this subproject.

	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is a “law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for companies and for determining the amount of compensation to be paid on account of such acquisition”.	This act will not be triggered as no land acquisition is required.
10.	The Punjab Land Acquisition Rules, 1983	It describes the land acquisition procedure for public purposes or for a company.	This act will be triggered as whenever land to be acquired for subproject.
	Pakistan Antiquities Act 1975 and Punjab Antiquities Amendment Act 2012	<p>The Punjab Antiquities Amendment Act, 2012 is adopted from the Pakistan Antiquities Act of 1975 with a few minor changes. The Antiquities Act, 1975 (amended in 1990) states the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Ancient” is any object that is at least 75 years old; • All accidental discoveries of artifacts must be reported to the Federal Department of Archaeology; • The Government is the owner of all buried antiquities discovered on any site, whether protected or otherwise; • All new construction within a distance of 200 feet from protected antiquities is forbidden; • No changes or repairs can be made to a protected monument, even if it is owned privately, without approval of the responsible authorities; and <p>The cultural heritage laws of Pakistan are uniformly applicable to all categories of sites regardless of their state of preservation and classification as monuments of national or world heritage.</p>	The law will be applicable to the project due to its provision that if any accidental archaeological discoveries may occur during the excavation works for the construction of sub-projects.
	Punjab Restriction of Employment of Children Act, 2016	According to the sub-section 11(a) of this Act, an occupier who employs or permits a child (person under the age of 15 years) to work in an establishment shall be liable to punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, but which shall not be less than seven days, and a mandatory fine between 10,000 and 50,000 rupees.	The relevance of this act to the project will be to prohibit child employment for construction of the proposed sub- project activities and it will be applicable throughout the construction as well as operational activities related to subprojects.

	<p>The Punjab Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2019</p>	<p>The Punjab Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2019 (IV of 2019) An Act to provide for occupational safety and health at workplace. It is necessary to make and consolidate the law for the occupational safety and health of the persons at workplace and to protect them against risks arising out of the occupational hazards; to promote safe and healthy working environment catering to the physiological and psychological needs of the employees at workplace and to provide for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto.</p>	<p>The Punjab Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2019 relevant sections to the proposed projects are: 8. Safety and Health, 10. Consultation 13. Notification and investigation of accidents, dangerous occurrences and occupational illness. Adopting this act, PMDFC has developed SOPs for health and safety of the labor and communities which will be applicable in this subproject.</p>
	<p>National Hazardous Waste Management Policy, 2022</p>	<p>A policy to facilitate the implementation of international treaties & Conventions on a national level to improve the definition & implementation of Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) for better environmental management, clarify institutional responsibilities related to HWM, and strengthen the management of hazardous & other wastes.</p>	<p>Under these SOPs the policy measures given in NHWM policy is applicable for</p>
	<p>Protection Against Harassment of Women at the workplace (Amended) Act, 2014</p>	<p>In this act Major and minor penalties are mentioned. responsibilities of Inquiry committee</p>	<p>Under these SOPs this act will be applicable on contractor.</p>



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